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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
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DAVID E. JANSSEN
Chief Administrative Officer

Board of Supervisors
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Third District

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MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH
Fifth District

June 1, 2006

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Supervisors:

CERTIFICATION OF FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
HALL OF JUSTICE REPAIR AND REUSE PROJECT
(FIRST DISTRICT, 3-VOTES)

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOUR BOARD:

1. Consider the proposed Final Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Report (EA/EIR), including the comments received and responses thereto; find that the Final EA/EIR reflects the independent judgment and analysis of the County; certify that the Final EA/EIR has been completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and that your Board has reviewed and considered the information contained therein in its decision-making process prior to approving the project; and adopt the enclosed Environmental Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project;

2. Adopt the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program included in the Final EA/EIR as a condition of the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project to mitigate, reduce or avoid significant effects to the environment;

3. Find that the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project will have no adverse effect on wildlife resources and authorize the Chief Administrative Officer or his designee to complete and file a Certificate of Fee Exemption for the project;

4. Authorize the Chief Administrative Officer to execute the attached Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the County, the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the California State

Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), to preserve numerous character defining historic features of the building; and

5. Instruct the Director of Public Works to return to your Board with contract recommendations to commence Phase III non-structural interior demolition activities and Phase IV design services only for structural demolition and retrofit work, and obtain an independent cost estimate for the complete rehabilitation of the building.

PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

The proposed recommendations are consistent with your Board's direction to proceed with the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project on an incremental basis. Accordingly, any further recommendations to adopt, advertise and award a construction contract related to the project will require your Board's further approval.

With respect to the recommended actions contained in this letter, your Board's approval will fulfill the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project; authorize the County to execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) to preserve numerous character defining historic features related to the building; and instruct the Director of Public Works to obtain an independent total project cost estimate for the complete rehabilitation of the building, and return to your Board with contract recommendations for the next two incremental phases of the project.

Final EA/EIR

The attached Final EA/EIR, consisting of the Final EA/EIR, the Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations, and the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, has been prepared in accordance with CEQA, and is presented to your Board for consideration in your decision making process in connection with approvals for the proposed project.

Upon review of the above mentioned documents, we recommend that your Board certify the Final EIR; adopt the attached Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations stating that the remaining significant effects on the environment found to be significant and unavoidable are acceptable due to the overriding benefits set forth in

the Statement of Overriding Considerations; and approve the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program of the Final EA/EIR to ensure compliance with mitigation measures that have been identified to mitigate, reduce or avoid significant environmental effects.

A summary of the report findings has been included as Attachment I.

Memorandum of Agreement

In April 2006, the protracted negotiations between FEMA, SHPO, OES and County representatives finally concluded with the preparation of an MOA (see Attachment II). The final MOA included a number of mitigation measures to preserve, rehabilitate, or relocate the following character defining historic features of the building:

- Relocate a representative sample of the jail cells from the top floor to the basement or ground floor area;

- Rehabilitate the 8th floor library (Room 819) in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties;

- Retain the historic features of the 8th floor courtroom (Room 816) in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties; and

- Retain the hollow clay tile infill material in selected interior spaces where historic restoration work is proposed.

At this time, we are recommending that your Board delegate its authority to the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) to execute the MOA on the County's behalf. Moreover, due to the lengthy negotiation process related to the development of the MOA, the CAO has submitted a two year time extension request on behalf of the County to FEMA through December 31, 2008 to complete the project. The extension is required to preserve $18 million in FEMA funds programmed to defray a portion of the project costs. Since this two year delay was based on extenuating circumstances and unusual project requirements beyond the control of the County related to the protracted negotiations of the MOA preparations, we believe the County has a strong case to support the granting of an extension by FEMA.

Demolition and Design Services

On August 26, 2004, your Board approved proceeding with the project incrementally, and authorized Public Works to complete Phase I, Debris Removal, and Phase II, Interior Demolition Design of the project. Phase I, Debris Removal, was completed under an existing Job Order Contract (JOC) on May 22, 2005. Phase II, Interior Demolition Design, was completed on April 4, 2005. The budget for these phases was $2,725,000.

Upon certification of the Final EA/EIR, the Department of Public Works will be in a position to commence Phase III, Interior Non-Structural Demolition, which will consist of demolishing all non-structural, interior building elements, while protecting the historic fabric of the building, as indicated in the non-structural demolition plans and specifications prepared by Nadel Architects, Inc. This phase is projected to cost approximately $11 million. Additionally, commencing those portions of Phase IV design activities related to structural demolition and retrofit work, concurrently with Phase III (demolition of non-structural, interior building elements) should be considered at this time in order to provide the County with additional flexibility in the development of the project. Completion of such design activities including architectural/engineering, consultant and County services is expected to cost $2.6 million. We believe demolition of the interior building elements and development of construction drawings for structural retrofit work will enhance the value of the property, as many of the unforeseen building conditions will be identified. (Note: the actual retrofit work, as well as the design services for the rehabilitation work, which are elements of Phase IV as described in the EIR, are not part of the approval sought by this Board letter and will require further Board approval prior to commencement)

We are also recommending that the Director of Public Works return with recommendations to award demolition and design contracts in connection with Phase III and Phase IV. Additionally, we are including authorization to obtain an independent cost estimate to account for substantial increases in the price of building materials resulting from market volatility since the previous $127 million estimate was prepared in May 2001.

Again, the proposed recommendations are consistent with your Board's direction to continue with the capital project on an incremental basis. Any further recommendations to adopt, advertise and award a construction contract will require your Board's further approval.

The Hall of Justice Project Advisory Committee (PAC) has been briefed on the status of the project and supports the recommendations contained in this letter.

Implementation of Strategic Plan Goals

The proposed Project would meet the County's Strategic Goal of Service Excellence by creating a more welcoming environment for the community and visitors by repairing and reusing the Hall of Justice building, which is currently in a deteriorated state.

FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING

Certification of the Final EA/EIR will have no fiscal impact to the County. If the Board approves proceeding with Phase III and a portion of Phase IV related to the design of the retrofit work, the CAO and Public Works will return to your Board with a budget adjustment of $13.6 million to fund the demolition and design services previously described herein.

FACTS AND PROVISIONS/LEGAL REQUIRMENTS

Certification of the Final EIR and adoption of the Environmental Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations are required by the California Environmental Quality Act prior to your Board's approval of the Project.

IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES (OR PROJECTS)

Certification of the Final EIR will have no impact on any current services, but is required prior to the construction or approval of the proposed Project. The Final EIR and associated documents include mitigation measures to mitigate or reduce impacts on the environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION

The Chief Administrative Office prepared a Draft EA/EIR for the project in accordance with CEQA and in accordance with the Environmental Document Recording Procedures and Guidelines adopted by your Board on November 17, 1987.

In compliance with CEQA, the County of Los Angeles prepared an Initial Study and Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project. The Initial Study and NOP were circulated between February 4, 2003, and March 5, 2003, for the required 30-day review period. The purpose of the Initial Study and NOP was to solicit early comments from public agencies with expertise in subjects that are discussed in the Draft EA/EIR. A copy of the Initial Study and NOP are included in **Appendix 1.0** of the Draft EA/EIR document.

Two scoping meetings were held on January 14, 2003, to receive comments from public agencies, other groups, and concerned individuals and to determine the issues to be discussed in the Draft EA/EIR. These meetings were held in downtown Los Angeles at the County Hall of Administration and Bradbury Building. A notice of the scoping meetings was placed in the Los Angeles Times, Downtown Los Angeles News, and posted on the Hall of Justice site. The County of Los Angeles and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) based topics evaluated in the Draft EA/EIR on the responses to the Initial Study and NOP, comments received at the scoping meeting on January 14, 2002, and review of the project.

CEQA requires that the Draft EA/EIR be made available for public review. Accordingly, the Draft EA/EIR was made available on April 8, 2004 for public review for a period of 45 days ending on May 24, 2004. Copies of the Draft EA/EIR were sent directly to various federal, state, and local agencies, as well as interested organizations. Copies of the Draft EA/EIR were also made available at the Chief Administrative Office and at the Los Angeles Central Library. A notice of the availability of the Draft EA/EIR was placed in the Los Angeles Times, Downtown Los Angeles News, and posted on the Hall of Justice site. During the review period, comments on the accuracy and completeness of the Draft EA/EIR were submitted by public agencies, other groups, and concerned individuals. The County received a total of eight comment letters on the Draft EA/EIR. The comment letters and the County's response to comments thereto, are included in Volume 3 of the Final EA/EIR.

A fee must be paid to the State Department of Fish and Game when certain notices required by CEQA are filed with the County Clerk. The County is exempt from paying this fee when the Board finds that a project will have no impacts on wildlife resources. As mitigation measures are included in the Final EIR to reduce to less than significant the impact to nesting and breeding migratory birds, if any, the CAO will file a Certificate of Fee Exemption with the County Clerk. We will also file a Notice of Determination in accordance with the requirements of CEQA.

CONCLUSION

Please return two adopted copies of this letter to the CAO (Property Development Section).

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID E. JANSSEN
Chief Administrative Officer

DEJ:JSE
SHK:z

Attachments

c: Executive Office
County Counsel
Department of Public Works
Sheriff
District Attorney
Parks and Recreation

Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project
Final Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report
Summary

The Hall of Justice is an historic building, occupying a key real estate parcel in the Civic Center area. Its repair and reuse is important to the revitalization of downtown Los Angeles in general and the Civic Center specifically. This project affords the County a unique opportunity to use a valuable asset to meet several departments' downtown space needs while participating in the revitalization of the Civic Center area.

The following objectives for the proposed Project have been included as part of the Final EIR:

- Renovate the Hall of Justice into a modern "Class A" (that is typical of better quality office buildings within the region) government office building, allowing for use by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Department of Parks and Recreation and other County agencies.

- Provide for 325,000 square feet of useable "Class A" modern office space at a cost comparable to other available commercial office alternatives.

- Seismically retrofit the earthquake-damaged building and restore the core and shell elements of the building to alleviate a public safety hazard, while retaining the primary historic features to the extent that preservation efforts are economically feasible.

- Provide a facility that is Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible throughout the building.

- Fulfill the vision of the Civic Center Shared Facilities and Enhancement Plan, which includes the rehabilitation of the Hall of Justice for government office use.

- Allow for the repair and enhancement of a building which is acknowledged to feature exceptional architecture to create a landmark development that reflects and promotes the Los Angeles Civic Center.

- Provide for pedestrian circulation around the site that would allow linkage of the Hall of Justice to other government and private uses within the Los Angeles Civic Center area.

- Remove and/or remediate potentially hazardous building materials contained within the Hall of Justice such as lead-based paint and asbestos-containing materials.

Project Description

The Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project entails seismically retrofitting the earthquake-damaged building into a useable office building, while preserving and restoring selected historic features. The Project would include the repair of the interior of the Hall of Justice building to provide 325,000 square feet of useable office space, the development of a new multi-level garage with 1,000 parking spaces on the site, landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting, and necessary upgrades to utility systems. In addition, the Project would include the restoration of the core and shell elements of this building, and the cleaning, refurbishing, and repair of the historic exterior wall materials, and certain historically significant interior areas.

The proposed Project would be implemented incrementally as part of the eight separate phases listed below:

1. Phase I - Debris Removal: Removal of loose material, debris, and furniture from the building (phase has been completed);

2. Phase II - Interior Demolition Design: Architectural/engineering services to prepare design documents for non-structural interior demolition work (phase has been completed);

3. Phase III - Interior Demolition: Perform interior non-structural demolition activities;

4. Phase IV - Rehabilitation Design: Architectural/engineering services to prepare design documents for structural retrofit work and repair/rehabilitation work including the installation of new building utility systems and tenant improvements, and performance of retrofit work;

5. Phase V - Bidding Rehabilitation Work: Bid repair/rehabilitation work;

6. Phase VI - Rehabilitation and Construction: Perform repair/rehabilitation work;

7. Phase VII - Tenant Improvements: Bid and construct tenant improvement scope; and

8. Phase VIII - Move in/Start Up/Close Out: Tenant departments take occupation of the building.

The Draft EA/EIR examined the whole project, included within these phases, and has considered the environmental impact of the whole project. Accordingly, the phasing of the project would not result in any additional impacts or require any additional mitigation measures to resolve environmental impacts beyond those described in the Final EA/EIR. The County of Los Angeles would implement the project per the phasing

scheme and provide funding for each phase of the project individually, as it is needed. It should be noted that while Phase I and II are identified as a part of the project, it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that such activities would have a significant effect on the environment, and hence are not subject to CEQA. Consequently, the County of Los Angeles has moved forward and completed these phases as previously authorized by your Board.

Final EA/EIR, Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations and Mitigation Monitoring Program

Based upon the Initial Study for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse project, it was determined that the Project likely would have significant environmental effects on 11 environmental areas unless mitigation measures were incorporated as part of the Project to mitigate or avoid those significant effects. The 11 environmental areas include: 1) geology and soils; 2) traffic/circulation and parking; 3) public health and safety/hazardous materials; 4) socioeconomic issues/environmental justice; 5) visual quality; 6) air quality; 7) noise; 8) public services and utilities; 9) water resources/floodplain encroachment; 10) biological resources; and 11) cultural resources.

Mitigation measures have been identified in the Final EA/EIR to mitigate, reduce, or avoid potentially significant effects on the environment from the proposed Project and are recommended as a condition or approval for the proposed Project. The Mitigation Monitoring Program has been prepared to ensure that the mitigation measures identified as conditions of the proposed Project are implemented as part of the proposed Project.

Four of the issue areas were determined to result in less than significant impacts and, therefore, do not require the implementation of mitigation measures. These issue areas included socioeconomic issues/environmental justice, visual quality, public services and utilities, and water resources/floodplain encroachment. The identified mitigation measures are sufficient to reduce the impacts of the proposed Project to a level of less than significant for environmental areas pertaining to geology and soils, traffic/circulation and parking, public health and safety/hazardous materials, and biological resources. However, even after mitigation, it has been determined that the implementation of the proposed Project would still have a potential significant impact on air quality and noise during construction of the proposed Project, and a potential significant impact on cultural resources (historic architecture)..

Short-term Significant Impact During Construction: Air Quality and Noise

As mentioned in the Final EA/EIR, emissions associated with three criteria pollutants, Carbon Monoxide (CO), Particulate Matter (PM_{10}) and Oxides of Sulfur ($SO_{2)}$, would all fall below the adopted threshold levels throughout the duration of construction activities. However, Reactive Organic Gases (ROG), and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) emissions would exceed the adopted threshold established by the South Coast Air Quality

Management District (SCAQMD). Although mitigation measures have been incorporated into the proposed Project to reduce these emissions, the emission level cannot be reduced to a less than significant level as defined by the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

In order to mitigate noise levels, construction activities associated with the proposed Project would occur approximately 100 feet from existing commercial uses. Employment of all feasible noise attenuation devices and techniques may be capable of reducing noise levels for stationary equipment to some degree, but trucks and other mobile equipment cannot be surrounded by noise barriers at all locations. Given these factors, periodic noise levels of 95 dB(A) should be anticipated at 50 feet from various types of mobile and stationary construction equipment. Noise levels would diminish with distance from the construction site at a rate of approximately 6 dB(A) per doubling of distance. Thus, as the nearest uses are within 100 feet of the loudest construction equipment, periodic noise levels of up to 90 dB(A) could occur on adjacent off-site properties. Periodic construction noise levels would be noticeable and would constitute a temporary significant noise impact at adjacent off-site commercial uses. Although mitigation measures have been incorporated into the proposed Project to reduce noise levels, the noise levels cannot be reduced to a less than significant level as defined by the County of Los Angeles.

The County of Los Angeles considered means to reduce air quality emissions and noise levels. However, in order to reduce air emissions and noise levels below the level of significance, daily construction activities would have to be limited thus making the duration of construction substantially longer. An extension of the construction duration is considered not to be acceptable by the County of Los Angeles due to increased costs to the project and loss of productivity.

Significant Impact From Implementation: Cultural Resources (Historic Architecture)

The Hall of Justice has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The proposed project rehabilitates and repairs some of the character-defining features of the Hall of Justice, but demolishes or alters others. Section 21084.1 of the California Public Resources Code 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." Consequently, the project would result in significant impacts to historical materials that are identified as character-defining features of the building. Although mitigation measures have been incorporated into the proposed Project to reduce impacts to character defining features, the impact cannot be reduced to a less than significant level as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The County of Los Angeles examined an alternative to the proposed Project in the EA/EIR that would include Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards. Adaptive Reuse would include repair of the Hall of Justice, per the

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing History Buildings. In other words, all character-defining historic features and elements of the building would remain entirely intact under this alternative. Adaptive Reuse would include the repair of the interior of the Hall of Justice building to provide for 199,132 square feet of useable "Class A" office space, the development of a new multi-level garage with 1,000 parking spaces, landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting, and necessary upgrades to utility systems. In addition, Adaptive Reuse would include the cleaning, refurbishing, and repair of the historic exterior wall materials. Pursuant to the requirements of CEQA, the County identified this alternative as the environmentally superior alternative. This alternative, however, is not capable of meeting four of the eight basic objectives of the proposed Project including:

- The Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards Alternative would provide more gross square footage than the proposed project but would reduce the amount of "Class A" office space available for use by approximately 125,868 square feet. This is incompatible with the project's objectives.

- The inability to improve the elevator system would fail to provide a facility that is American with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible throughout the building.

- The inability to remodel certain portions of the interior and exterior would prevent the removal and/or remediation of potentially hazardous building materials contained within the Hall of Justice, such as lead-based paint and asbestos-containing materials.

- While the Adaptive Reuse Alternative is considered environmentally superior, due to reducing the significant and unavoidable historic architecture impacts, this alternative would not allow for the County to maximize the use of the building through the provision of 325,000 square feet of useable space and would render five floors of the building unusable.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN
THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY'S FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE PROPOSED
RENOVATION OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY HALL OF JUSTICE IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

WHEREAS, the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has determined that the proposed renovation (Undertaking), of the Los Angeles County Hall of Justice (Hall of Justice), is eligible for Federal funding pursuant to Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5121 et seq. and will constitute an adverse effect on a property that has been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and has consulted with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. Section 470f), and the Programmatic Agreement among the FEMA, SHPO, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP); and

WHEREAS, FEMA has consulted with the County of Los Angeles (County), OES, and the Los Angeles Conservancy regarding the effects of the Undertaking on the Hall of Justice and has invited them to sign this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) as Concurring Parties (the L.A. Conservancy declined the invitation); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1), FEMA has notified the ACHP of its adverse effect determination with documentation meeting the standards set forth at 36 CFR § 800.11(e), and the ACHP has chosen not to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii);

NOW, THEREFORE, FEMA and SHPO agree that the Undertaking will be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

FEMA, in coordination with SHPO, the OES, and the County, shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

I. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The area of potential effects (APE) for the Undertaking includes the area encompassed by Aliso Street, Spring Street, Temple Street and Broadway Street to the north, east, south and west, respectively. The "Hall of Justice" is defined as the structure of the Hall of Justice itself and for the purposes of this agreement is not intended to refer to the entire APE. The Hall of Justice is the sole historic property located within the APE.

II. TREATMENT MEASURES

A. Treatment prior to Implementation of the Undertaking

1. Prior to the start of construction the County will conduct a Level 2 Historic American Building Survey and Historic Architecture and Engineering Recordation (HABS/HAER) of the Hall of Justice building, and all spaces therein, in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation.

2. The County will provide final archival HABS/HAER documentation to the Los Angeles Public Library, Central Branch.

3. The County will, prior to the start of any construction and following the execution of this agreement, provide FEMA and SHPO with, and to the fullest reasonable extent adhere to, a preservation plan that details, both photographically and in narrative form, the phasing, removal, protection, shoring, provenance, storage and reinstallation of all finishes, walls, doors, floors, ceilings and fixtures extant in the 1st and 2nd floor Lobby/Loggia, elevator cabs 1-7, the 8th floor library (Room 819), one 8th floor courtroom (Room 816), the two stairwells to be retained and refurbished, the jail cells and the light courts

B. Rehabilitation Measures

1. **Exterior Treatment.**
   a. The County will clean and restore building exterior in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration and Guidelines for Restoring Historic Buildings.

   b. The County shall give first priority to stabilizing the architectural glazed

terra cotta veneer from the office side of the exterior walls in lieu of anchoring through the architectural glazed terra cotta veneer. If the County is unable to stabilize the architectural glazed terra cotta veneer from the office side of the exterior walls then the County will submit a proposed alternative stabilization method to FEMA and SHPO for review in accordance with stipulations III.B-E of this MOA.

c. The County will retain and rehabilitate all original historic windows in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.

d. The County will remove all window-mounted air conditioning units.

2. **Interior Treatment.**

a. The County will rehabilitate the 1st and 2nd floor grand lobby/loggia in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties and:
   1. Remove existing secondary infill in the 2nd floor lobby/loggia.
   2. Retain and refurbish elevator cabs 1-7.

b. The County will rehabilitate the 8th floor library (Room 819) in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.

c. The County will retain the historic features of the 8th floor courtroom 816 in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.

d. The County will relocate a representative grouping of no fewer than two jail cells into the basement or ground floor of the Hall of Justice.

e. The County will develop an interpretive program involving the relocated jail cells and allow periodic public access to the relocated jail cells.

f. The County will retain and refurbish 2 stairwells in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.

g. The County will retain and refurbish the glazed tiles in the light courts in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.

h. The County shall give first priority to raising the existing non-original dropped ceilings on floors 3 through 9 clear of window openings. If the County is unable to raise the existing non-original dropped ceilings on floors 3 through 9 clear of window then the County will submit a proposed alternative stabilization method to FEMA and SHPO for review in accordance with stipulations III.B-E of this MOA.

III. PROJECT DOCUMENTS REVIEW

A. The County will develop construction plans for the Undertaking that conform to stipulation II of this agreement and provide FEMA, SHPO and OES with two sets of construction documents each at or near their initial design and development level of completion, two sets of construction documents each at or near their 50% level of completion, two sets of construction documents each at or near their 90% level of completion and two copies of the preservation plan included in Stipulation II.A.3 prior to the start of construction.

B. Within 30 days of receiving each respective submittal specified in Stipulation III.A. or VI., FEMA and SHPO will review the submittal to ensure adherence to Stipulation II. and will respond to the County with any comments.

C. The County will incorporate comments to the fullest reasonable extent and provide FEMA, SHPO and OES with a revised version with the changes to the subject document.

D. Should the County object to incorporating any of the comments, the County will provide FEMA, SHPO and OES with a written explanation of its objections. FEMA and SHPO will then consult with the County to resolve the objections. If no agreement is reached within 14 days following the receipt of the objection, FEMA will follow the dispute resolution process set forth in Stipulation VII.

E. If FEMA or SHPO do not provide written comments within the agreed upon time frames, and the County is continuing to conform with all preceding stipulations in this agreement, the County may presume agreement with the submittal, and may continue with the further development of construction documents or, if the submittal is 90% construction documents and/or the preservation plan, may proceed with construction.

F. Within 90 days of project completion, the County will provide FEMA, SHPO and OES with photographic documentation that all measures and details addressed in the preservation plan stipulated above have been accomplished.

IV. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

If, at any time during the implementation of the measures stipulated in this MOA, an objection to any measure within this MOA or its manner of implementation is raised by a member of the general public, FEMA will take the objection into consideration and consult with the objecting party, SHPO, OES and the County to address the objection for no longer than 15 days. The public has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to comment through the California Environmental Quality Act process initiated by the County.

V. DURATION

If, after a period of five (5) years following the execution of this MOA, FEMA determines that the County has not made significant progress toward the completion of the project, FEMA may convene a consultation meeting of Signatory and Concurring Parties to discuss the possibility of terminating this MOA. Prior to such time, FEMA may consult with the other signatories and concurring parties to reconsider the terms of the agreement and amend it in accordance with stipulation VIII below.

VI. THIRD PARTY MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. The County will retain the services of a qualified historic preservation consultant (HP Consultant) with experience and background in architectural preservation to monitor the Undertaking during the construction phase to ensure substantial conformity to the approved project documents. Monitoring will be carried out by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting at a minimum the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 FR 44738-9). This person(s) must be familiar with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, the State Historical Building Code, and the Guidelines for the Rehabilitation of Existing Buildings. The County will provide FEMA and SHPO with an opportunity to comment on the selection of the HP consultant prior to their retention. The HP Consultant will conduct an on-site inspection of all project work no less than once a month. The HP Consultant review process shall commence at the start of work and cease only upon completion of the Undertaking.

B. During the implementation of the Undertaking, the County will immediately notify the HP Consultant, who in turn will immediately notify FEMA, SHPO and OES, of any conflicting conditions, proposed changes (e.g., change orders) or changes in the approved scope of work that may affect the building's historic materials or its significant historic character defining features and spaces. The HP Consultant will review the additional work items to determine if they have an effect on the property, as defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(i) and, the County will take all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the property until the issue is resolved pursuant to stipulation III. B.-E..

C. The County shall prepare for review by the HP Consultant documentation that

presents and explains the proposed scope of work for each upcoming month on the first business day of the last week of the preceding month. The HP Consultant will review the documentation to ensure the work on the areas specified in Stipulation II of this MOA is consistent with the approved documents. If the HP Consultant determines that the work is consistent with the terms of this MOA the HP Consultant may approve the work without review by FEMA or SHPO. The HP Consultant will document this decision in writing, copy this documentation to FEMA, SHPO and OES and retain a copy of the document in its project files.

D. If the HP Consultant determines that any work is not consistent with terms of this MOA, or is work proposed in addition to the originally agreed upon scope of work, the HP Consultant will forward documentation to support this finding to FEMA, SHPO and OES for FEMA and SHPO review pursuant to Stipulation III. B.-E..

E. The County will provide all parties to this agreement an annual summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to its terms. The report will be submitted on or by February 15 of each year following the execution of this agreement. The report will include any scheduling changes proposed, any problems encountered, and any disputes and objections received in the County's efforts to carry out the terms of this agreement. Failure to provide such summary report may be considered noncompliance with the terms of this MOA pursuant to stipulation VIII, below.

VII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

A. Should any Signatory or Concurring Party to this agreement object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this MOA are implemented, FEMA will consult with the objecting party(ies) to resolve the objection. If FEMA determines, within 30 days, that such objection(s) cannot be resolved, FEMA will:

1. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the ACHP in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.2(b)(2). Upon receipt of adequate documentation, the ACHP will review and advise FEMA on the resolution of the objection within 30 days. Any comment provided by the ACHP, and all comments from the parties to the MOA, will be taken into account by FEMA in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute.

2. If the ACHP does not provide comments regarding the dispute within 30 days after receipt of adequate documentation, FEMA may render a decision regarding the dispute. In reaching its decision, FEMA will take into account all comments regarding the dispute from the parties to the MOA.

3. The County's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged. FEMA will notify all Signatories and Concurring Parties of its decision in writing before implementing that portion of the Undertaking subject to dispute under this stipulation. FEMA's decision will be final.

VIII. AMENDMENTS

If any Signatory or Concurring Party to this MOA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out or that an amendment to its terms must be made, that Signatory or Concurring Party will immediately consult with the other parties to this MOA to develop an amendment to it pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(c)(7) and (8). The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the original Signatories and Concurring Parties is filed with the ACHP. If the Signatories and Concurring Parties cannot agree to appropriate terms to amend the MOA, any Signatory may terminate the agreement in accordance with stipulation IX, below.

IX. TERMINATION

If this MOA cannot be successfully amended under the consultation process set out in stipulation VIII., it may be terminated by any Signatory. Within 30 days following termination, FEMA will notify the Signatories and Concurring Parties if it will re-initiate consultation to execute another MOA with the Signatories and Concurring Parties under 36 CFR § 800.6 or request the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR § 800.6(b)(1)(v) and proceed accordingly.

X. EXECUTION

The execution of this MOA by FEMA and SHPO, FEMA's submission of documentation and filing of this MOA with the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(b)(1)(iv) prior to FEMA's approval of the Undertaking, and FEMA's subsequent implementation of the terms of this MOA shall evidence, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(c), that this MOA is an agreement with the ACHP for purposes of Section 110(l) of the NHPA, and that FEMA has taken into account the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

SIGNATORIES:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency

_____ Date
Karen Armes, Acting Region IX Director

The Federal Emergency Management Agency

_____ Date
Alessandro Amaglio, Region IX Environmental Officer

California State Office of Historic Preservation

_____ Date
Milford Wayne Donaldson, California State Historic Preservation Officer

CONCURRING PARTIES:

The County of Los Angeles

_____ Date
David Janssen, Chief Administrative Officer, County of Los Angeles

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

_____ Date
Paul Jacks, Deputy Director, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

VOLUME 1 DOCUMENTATION

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE REPAIR AND REUSE PROJECT

APRIL 2004

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VOLUME 1 DOCUMENTATION

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE REPAIR AND REUSE PROJECT

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APRIL 2004

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
ACM	asbestos containing materials
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AFY	acre-feet per year
AHERA	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act
AIC	Archaeological Information Center
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ARB	California Air Resource Board
ASTM	American Society of Testing Materials
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
CA FID	Facility Inventory
CAA	Federal Clean Air Act
CALEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAO	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office
CBC	California Building Code
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQ	Council of Environmental Quality
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHMIRS	Hazardous Waste Information System and the Hazardous Material Incident Report System
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board
CMA	Critical Movement Analysis
CMP	Congestion Management Program
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CORTESE	Hazardous Waste and Substance Site
CSUF	California State University, Fullerton
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
DHS	Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
DOGGR	State of California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources
DWR	State Department of Water Resources
EO	Executive Order
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
ESHA	SEA Buffer or Ecological Significant Habitat Area
FA FID	Facility Inventory
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration Highway Noise Prediction Model
FINDS	Facility Index System
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
HABS	Historic American Buildings Survey
HCT	hollow clay tile
HIST UST	Historical UST

LIST OF ACRONYMS (continued)

Acronym	Definition
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
HSR	Historic Structures Report
HTP	Hyperion Treatment Plant
HWCL	California Hazardous Waste Control Law
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
kWh/yr.	kilowatt hours per year
LAA	Los Angeles Aqueduct
LACDPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LACFCD	Los Angeles County Flood Control District
LADOT	Los Angeles Department of Transportation
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
LARWQCB	Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
LBP	Lead-Based Paint Materials
LCP	Lead Containing Paint
L_{eq}	Equivalent Noise Level
LOS	Level of Service
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
mgd	million gallons per day
MGD	million gallons per day
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MPE	Maximum Probable Earthquake
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MTA	Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority
MWD	Metropolitan Water District
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOA	Notice of Availability
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NO_x	oxides of nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O_3	ozone
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
pCi/l	picocurie per liter of air
pga	peak horizontal ground acceleration
PM_{10}	10 microns in diameter
PPV	peak particle velocity
RCPG	SCAG Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide
RCRIS	Resource Conservation and Recovery System
RMS	root mean square
ROWD	Report of Waste Discharge
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCG	Southern California Gas Company
SEA	Significant Ecological Area

LIST OF ACRONYMS (continued)

Acronym	Definition
SHPO	State Historic Office of Historic Preservation
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SRRE	Source Reduction and Recycling Element
Stafford Act	Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988
STIP	State Transportation Improvement Program
SUSMP	Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan
SWP	State Water Project
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TIA	traffic impact analysis
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TMO	transportation management office
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
TSM	Transportation System Management
TSP	Total Suspended Particulates
U.S. EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
UBC	Uniform Building Code
UBE	Upper Bound Earthquake
URBEMIS 2001	URBEMIS air quality model
URM	unreinforced masonry
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VOC	volatile organic compounds
VPD	vehicles per day
VPH	vehicles per hour
WRCB	State Water Resources Control Board

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 DISASTER BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

This Draft Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report (hereafter referred to as Draft EA/EIR) has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and its implementing guidelines, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA. The County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office (CAO) is the Lead Agency under CEQA. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the lead agency under NEPA.

The Northridge Earthquake occurred on January 17, 1994 at 4:31 AM, causing damage that spanned a 2,192 square mile area in the counties of Los Angeles, Ventura and Orange, California. The epicenter was located one mile south of Northridge at a depth of 11 miles. The estimated magnitude of the Northridge Earthquake was 6.7. The earthquake resulted in 72 deaths and 11,846 injuries that required hospital treatment. Damage costs were estimated at $25 billion due to the damage of approximately 114,000 residential and commercial structures. In addition, there were costs from associated reduction in productivity and business loss. As a result, on January 17, 1994, President Clinton declared a major disaster for Los Angeles, Ventura and Orange Counties under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 USC §5121.

The County of Los Angeles proposes to repair the County Hall of Justice in response to severe damage caused by the January 17, 1994 Northridge earthquake. The building is located at 211 West Temple Street in downtown Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California. Following the earthquake, the Hall of Justice was deemed to be unsafe for occupancy and was vacated. The building experienced extensive damage to the exterior cladding, as well as damage to the interior walls in the courtroom and jail areas. The ornamental architectural decoration on the ceilings, floors, walls, lobbies, and corridors was moderately damaged. Damage was sustained to the interior concrete encased steel columns, perimeter concrete walls, and un-reinforced masonry walls at the light wells in the building. The majority of the earthquake damage occurred to the hollow clay tile interior partition walls and hollow clay tiles furring located at the exterior walls. Between the fourth and eight floors, approximately 85 percent of the furring areas around the windows show cracking and 75 percent of the partition walls adjacent to columns are cracked.

At the time of the earthquake, the single County occupant of the building the Sheriff's Department was in the process of vacating portions of the building as part of its move into new headquarters in Monterey Park. Use of the building by the Sheriff's Department at the time of the earthquake included office and storage space.

The Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project EA/EIR is an informational document for decision-makers and for the public's use in reviewing potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed project. The document also evaluates alternatives and mitigation measures that may minimize, avoid, or eliminate those impacts. As such, this EA/EIR includes a full discussion of the project description and the existing environmental setting, significant impacts, mitigation measures with the level of significance after mitigation, and project alternatives.

1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED

The President's Council on Environmental Quality has developed regulations for implementing NEPA. These federal regulations, set forth in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1500–1508, require an evaluation of alternatives, and a discussion of the potential environmental impacts of a proposed Federal action, as part of the EA process. The FEMA regulations, which establish FEMA's process for implementing NEPA, are set forth in 44 CFR Subpart 10. This EA/EIR was prepared in accordance with FEMA's regulations, as required under NEPA. As part of this NEPA review, the requirements of other environmental laws and executive orders are addressed.

The January 17, 1994, Northridge earthquake severely damaged the Hall of Justice building. As a result, the County asked FEMA to provide assistance, under the authority of Section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Stafford Act), to restore the damaged facilities to its pre-disaster design and function. The Stafford Act also provides discretionary authority to fund measures to reduce future damages to eligible facilities. The primary purpose of the project is to rehabilitate the Hall of Justice by seismically retrofitting the earthquake damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for office use, while preserving and restoring the selected historic features. Through the repair of the building, the County would be able to reopen the facility for governmental office uses including the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Department of Parks and Recreation, and other County agencies.

2.0 SUMMARY

This section summarizes the alternatives assessed in this EA/EIR, and also identifies the environmental impacts, mitigation measures, and residual impacts associated with the alternatives.

2.1 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 – No Project Alternative

According to Section 4102.14(d) of the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Section 15126.6(e) of the California Environmental Quality Act, a No Action/No Project.

Alternative 2 – Repair and Reuse Alternative (Proposed Alternative)

The repair and reuse alternative or proposed alternative would include repairing the Hall of Justice by seismically retrofitting the earthquake-damaged building into a useable office building while preserving and restoring selected historic features. Alternative 2 would include the repair of the interior of the Hall of Justice building to provide 325,000 square feet of useable office space, the development of a new multi-level garage with 1,000 parking spaces on the site, landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting, and necessary upgrades to utility systems. In addition, Alternative 2 would include the restoration of the core and shell elements of this building, the cleaning, refurbishing, and repair of the historic exterior wall materials, and certain historically significant interior areas.

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Alternative 3 would include repair of the Hall of Justice, per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. In other words, all character-defining historic features and elements of the building would remain entirely intact under this alternative. Alternative 3 would include the repair of the interior of the Hall of Justice building to provide for 199,132 square feet of useable "Class A" office space, the development of a new multi-level garage with 1,000 parking spaces, landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting, and necessary upgrades to utility systems. In addition, Alternative 3 would include the cleaning, refurbishing and repair of the historic exterior wall materials.

2.2 ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION MATRIX

As indicated previously, three alternatives were considered in this EA/EIR. **Table 2.0-1, Summary of Project Alternative Impacts,** represents an alternative evaluation matrix that compares the environmental and socioeconomic effects of these three alternatives. The environmental and socioeconomic topics summarized include in **Table 2.0-1** are discussed in detail in **Section 4.0, Affected Environment and Potential Impacts of the Alternatives Considered,** of this EA/EIR.

Table 2.0-1
Summary of Project Alternative Impacts

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
GEOLOGY AND SOILS		
Alternative 1 Under the No Project Alternative, the project site would remain in its present state. No impacts to geology and soils would occur with the implementation of this alternative.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 2 Impacts associated with surface fault rupture, landslides, seismically induced settlement, tsunami, seiches, and earthquake induced flooding would be less than significant. Faulting and seismic ground shaking impact would be reduced to a less than significant level through retrofitting the building and development of the new parking garage per UBC standards. Expansive soil impact would be reduced through adherence to the recommendations contained within the geotechnical report.	**GS-1** All structures shall be designed in accordance with the Uniform Building Code (UBC) and applicable County codes to ensure safety in the event of an earthquake. **GS-2** All recommendations contained in the project geotechnical engineering report shall be incorporated into the project to minimize impacts associated with site grading and structural design.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 3 Impacts associated with surface fault rupture, landslides, seismically induced settlement, tsunami, seiches, and earthquake induced flooding would be less than significant. Faulting and seismic ground shaking impact would be reduced to a less than significant level through retrofitting the building and development of the new parking garage per UBC standards. Expansive soil impact would be reduced through adherence to the recommendations contained within the geotechnical report.	Same mitigation measures as identified for Alternative 2.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
TRAFFIC/CIRCULATION		
Alternative 1 Under this alternative, the Hall of Justice building would remain vacant and would not generate construction or operational traffic.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 2 **Construction** Following the addition of Alternative 3 related traffic, the increase in the CMA delay at the signalized key intersections would range from 0.003 to 0.055. These changes in average control delay would be insufficient to change the peak hour levels of service at any of the signalized key intersections and would not result in an increase in the CMA value that exceed significance threshold levels. Impacts under this alternative during construction are considered to be less than significant. No parking impacts from construction-related vehicles are expected to occur on the surrounding streets. All construction-related vehicles, including construction worker vehicles, would be parked on the project site. On street parking is in high demand in the project site area. If during peak construction activity-parking demand cannot be adequately accommodated on site, then a parking plan involving an off-site location would be implemented for the affected work crew.	In order to ensure construction activity does not interfere with weekday activities, the following measures are required: **T-1** Trucks and construction materials and equipment shall be staged on site whenever feasible. If additional space is necessary it is required that lane closure plans be submitted to the County and City of Los Angeles for approval. **T-2** Temporary "Truck Crossing" warning signs shall be placed in each direction in advance of each site driveway used by construction vehicles. **T-3** A flag person or persons shall be positioned at the project site to assist truck operators in entering and exiting the project area, and to help minimize conflicts with other motorists. **T-4** To the greatest extent possible, heavy-duty construction trucks shall be scheduled to arrive and depart before and after peak commuting periods of 7:00 AM to 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM to 7:00 PM. **T-5** A construction worker ridesharing plan shall be implemented to reduce construction-related trips. **T-6** An off-site parking area for construction workers personal vehicles shall be established during peak construction activity days/time periods when all worker vehicles cannot be accommodated on site.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
TRAFFIC/CIRCULATION (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Construction (continued)**	**T-7** Once a site has been identified for hauling excess dirt, a haul route shall be developed which keeps trucks on major boulevards. The haul route shall be reviewed and approved by the County and City.	Less Than Significant.
Operational Under this alternative, the signalized key intersections would provide acceptable levels of service in the year 2005 (LOS C or better). Following the addition of Alternative 2 related traffic, the increase in the Critical Movement Analysis (CMA) delay at the signalized key intersections would range from 0.003 to 0.027. These changes in average control delay would be insufficient to change the peak hour levels of service at any of the signalized key intersections and would not result in an increase in the CMA value that exceed significance threshold levels.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 3 **Construction** Following the addition of Alternative 3 related traffic, the increase in the CMA delay at the signalized key intersections would range from 0.003 to 0.055. These changes in average control delay would be insufficient to change the peak hour levels of service at any of the signalized key intersections and would not result in an increase in the CMA value that exceed significance threshold levels. Impacts under this alternative during construction are considered to be less than significant. No parking impacts from construction-related vehicles are expected to occur on the surrounding streets. All construction-related vehicles, including construction worker vehicles, would be parked on the project site. On street parking is in high demand in the project site area. If during peak construction activity-parking demand cannot be adequately accommodated on site, then a parking plan involving an off-site location would be implemented for the affected work crew.	Same mitigation measures as identified for Alternative 2.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
TRAFFIC/CIRCULATION (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 3 (continued) **Operational** Under Alternative 3, the Hall of Justice would be occupied with approximately the same amount of full-time employees (1,350) as under the 1994 conditions. Given that the traffic discount rates were applied for the previous occupancy of the building, this alternative would not result in a net increase in traffic.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY/HAZARDOUS MATERIAL		
Alternative 1 Under Alternative 1, the Hall of Justice would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. Implementation of this alternative could result in long-term public health hazards due to the non-removal of existing on-site hazardous materials.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY/HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2		
Impacts associated with Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM), Lead Containing Paint (LCP), Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), universal waste, biologically and bacterially affected materials/industrial hygiene waste would be significant. Radon gas impacts would be less than significant.	**HS-1** Asbestos-containing materials shall be removed or encapsulated under acceptable engineering methods and work practices by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor. Removal practices include, but are not limited to: containment of the area by plastic; negative air filtration; wet removal techniques; and personal respiratory protection and decontamination. The process shall be designed and monitored by a California Certified Asbestos Consultant. The abatement and monitoring plan shall be developed and submitted for review and approval by the appropriate regulatory agencies (currently the County of Los Angeles and South Coast Air Quality Management District). **HS-2** Prior to the renovation of the building, all loose and peeling paint shall be removed and disposed of by a licensed and certified lead abatement contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. **HS-3** The abatement contractor shall be informed of which paint on the buildings shall be considered as containing lead. The contractor shall take appropriate precautions to protect his/her workers, the surrounding community, and to dispose of construction waste containing lead paint in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. **HS-4** All on-site fluorescent light ballasts shall be assumed to contain PCBs, unless labeled "Does Not Contain PCBs", and shall be removed prior to renovation activities and disposed of by a licensed and certified PCB removal contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. **HS-5** All on-site fluorescent light tubes, and electronic waste shall be assumed to contain heavy metals and shall be removed prior to renovation activities and disposed of by a licensed and certified abatement contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY/HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued)	**HS-6** All biological and bacterial waste shall be removed prior to renovation activities by trained and equipped personnel. **HS-7** All medical waste, including spent needles, shall be properly categorized and removed by a trained and equipped personnel prior to renovation activities. **HS-8** All spent and partially used containers of chemicals shall be categorized/classified (acids, bases, etc.), lab packed, manifested, and removed prior to renovation activities by a licensed and certified abatement contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.	
Alternative 3 Under this alternative, impacts associated with ACM, LCP, PCBs, universal waste, biologically and bacterially affected materials/industrial hygiene waste would be significant. Radon gas impacts would be less than significant.	Same as identified for Alternative 2.	Less Than Significant.
SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES/ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE Each Federal Agency is required to analyze the effects, including human health, economic and social effects, of Federal actions, including effects on minority communities and low-income communities, when such analysis is required under the NEPA. As a general rule, CEQA only requires an analysis of the environmental impacts of a project. Economic and social effects of a project are not treated as significant effects on the environment. CEQA *Guidelines*, §15131(a).		
Alternative 1 Under Alternative 1, the Hall of Justice would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. Given the current condition of the building, a program would be required in order to observe and routinely inspect the building to ensure it posed no imminent threat or safety hazard to the surrounding environs. Implementation of this alternative would not result in short-term or long-term noise, air quality, or traffic impacts nor displaces or divides a community. Consequently, this alternative would result in less than significant impacts to minority or low-income individuals and would be consistent with Executive Order (EO) 12898.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES/ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE (CONTINUED) Each Federal Agency is required to analyze the effects, including human health, economic and social effects, of Federal actions, including effects on minority communities and low-income communities, when such analysis is required under the NEPA. As a general rule, CEQA only requires an analysis of the environmental impacts of a project. Economic and social effects of a project are not treated as significant effects on the environment. CEQA *Guidelines*, §15131(a).		
Alternative 2 Construction of this alternative would result in short-term air, noise and traffic impacts as described in the respective sections of this document. According to NEPA Law and Litigation 8:49, temporary environmental effects including temporary disruption during construction activities "are not significant effects that require an environmental impact statement." Consequently, construction would not cause significant environmental impacts to minority or low-income individuals and is consistent with the provisions of EO 12898. Operation of this alternative would result in long-term air, noise, and traffic impacts as described in the respective sections of this document. These impacts are considered to be less than significant. Consequently, the operation of the project would not cause significant environmental impacts to minority or low-income individuals and is consistent with the provisions of EO 12898. The project would not displace any on-site or off-site permanent residents and/or commercial businesses. In fact, this project may provide some short-term and long-term employment opportunities for minority and low-income individuals in the area by providing business/personal services to the building occupants. This in turn would provide for increased business opportunities adjacent to the project site, as well as outlying areas. In addition, the implementation of this alternative would have beneficial impacts on the surrounding neighborhoods through the provision of more efficient governmental services such as better security from the Sheriff locating an office within the Civic Center area. Another benefit of the project would include halting the physical deterioration of the Hall of Justice and surrounding neighborhood by repairing this facility. For the above reasons, the repair of Hall of Justice would not cause environmental injustice to minority or low-income individuals and is consistent with provisions of EO 12898.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES/ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE (CONTINUED) Each Federal Agency is required to analyze the effects, including human health, economic and social effects, of Federal actions, including effects on minority communities and low-income communities, when such analysis is required under the NEPA. As a general rule, CEQA only requires an analysis of the environmental impacts of a project. Economic and social effects of a project are not treated as significant effects on the environment. CEQA *Guidelines*, §15131(a).		
Alternative 3 Socioeconomic and environmental justice issues under this alternative would be same as described for Alternative 2. Construction and operational noise air quality, and traffic impacts would be less than significant. This alternative would benefit the community by providing short-term and long-term employment opportunities, increased business opportunities, and more efficient governmental services. Consequently, this alternative would not cause significant environmental impacts to minority or low-income individuals and is consistent with the provisions of EO 12898.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
VISUAL QUALITY		
Alternative 1 Under Alternative 1, the Hall of Justice would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. Implementation of this alternative; thus, could result in a long-term reduction in the visual quality of the Civic Center area.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
VISUAL QUALITY (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 **Construction** Overall, the construction period is anticipated to last approximately 30 months. Development of the project would require the demolition/dismantling and removal of the existing asphalt surface parking areas, the digging of subterranean parking garage levels, and the cleaning and rehabilitation of the Hall of Justice building. During this time, equipment such as heavy trucks, and stockpiled cut material may be visible and/or obstruct views of surrounding land uses. This would result in a short-term impact on views from adjacent office uses. The short-term visual effects of grading and construction operations would be unavoidable, since little can be done to improve the aesthetics of a construction area. Short-term visual impacts are considered to be adverse, but less than significant, since the impacts would be temporary. Lighting for construction purposes, if necessary, would be limited to low level lighting for safety and security purposes.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
VISUAL QUALITY (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Operational** Construction of a new 1000-space parking structure is proposed as part of Alternative 2. The structure would be located on the northern side of the Hall of Justice site, along Aliso Street, significantly screened from the Temple Street view by the Hall of Justice building, and it would replace the existing surface parking lot. The new parking structure would be visible from the Federal Courthouse and upper floors of the City Hall, as well as to motorists on Spring Street, Aliso Street, and North Broadway. The parking structure is planned to include up to 4.5 levels below grade and up to 4.5 levels above grade. This structure would be designed with an exterior skin that is compatible with the surface texture, color and architectural features of the Hall of Justice building. The aboveground height of this proposed structure is to match the 4th floor-line of the Hall of Justice building, where a significant architectural bullnose feature occurs on the Hall of Justice exterior. Overall, the development of the parking structure would provide for in-fill development and would be designed to be compatible with the existing Hall of Justice structure. Under this alternative, strategically placed lighting would be provided to highlight architectural elements and building signage. In addition, security and safety lighting will be provided as necessary, and would be limited to building walkway and parking areas. These light sources would be oriented towards the ground and shielded or screened. This would prevent illumination from both spreading into the surrounding areas (which are not considered light sensitive), and interfering with vehicle traffic on surrounding roadways.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 3 Implementation of this alternative would result in the same construction and operation-related impacts as described under Alternative 2.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
AIR QUALITY		
Alternative 1 Under this alternative, the Hall of Justice building would remain vacant and would not generate construction or operational air quality emissions.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 2 **Construction** Emissions associated with three criteria pollutants, Carbon Monoxide (CO), Particulate Matter (PM_{10}) and Oxides of Sulfur (SO_2), would all be below the adopted threshold levels throughout the duration of construction activities. However, Reactive Organic Cases (ROG), and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) emissions would exceed the adopted threshold established by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). As a result, construction air quality impacts would be significant. While this short-term impact is considered significant under CEQA, it is not considered a significant regional impact under NEPA. According to NEPA Law and Litigation Section 8:49, temporary environmental effects, including disruption due to construction activities, are not significant effects.	**AQ-1** The project will implement dust control measures consistent with SCAQMD Rule 403 - Fugitive Dust during the construction phases of new project development. The following actions are currently recommended to implement Rule 403 and have been quantified by the SCAQMD as being able to reduce dust generation between 30 and 85 percent depending on the source of the dust generation: • Apply water and/or approved nontoxic chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturer's specification to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas that have been inactive for 10 or more days). • Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as quickly as possible. • Enclose, cover, water twice daily, or apply approved chemical soil binders to exposed piles with 5 percent or greater silt content. • Water active grading sites at least twice daily during construction activities. • Suspend all excavating and grading operations when wind speeds (as instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 miles per hour over a 30-minute period.	Significant and Unavoidable (CEQA); Less Than Significant (NEPA).

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
AIR QUALITY (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Construction (continued)**	• All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard (i.e., minimum vertical distance between top of the load and the top of the trailer), in accordance with Section 23114 of the California Vehicle Code. • Sweep streets at the end of the day if visible soil material is carried over to adjacent roads. • Install wheel washers or gravel construction entrances where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved roads, or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip. • Post and enforce traffic speed limits of 15 miles per hour or less on all unpaved roads. **AQ-2** The project contractor shall require, by contract specifications, that construction equipment engines will be maintained in good condition and in proper tune per manufacturer's specification for the duration of construction. **AQ-3** The project contractor shall require, by contract specifications, that construction operations where feasible rely on the project site's existing electricity infrastructure rather than electrical generators powered by internal combustion engines. **AQ-4** The project contractor shall require, by contract specifications, that construction-related equipment, including heavy-duty equipment, motor vehicles, and portable equipment, be turned off when not in use for more than five minutes. **AQ-5** The project contractor shall encourage contractors to utilize alternative-fuel construction equipment (i.e., compressed natural gas, liquid petroleum gas, and unleaded gasoline) and low-emission diesel construction equipment, to the extent that such equipment is reasonably available and cost effective.	

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
AIR QUALITY (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Construction (continued)** None of the five criteria pollutants (ROG, CO, PM_{10}, SO_2, and NO_x) would exceed the adopted SCAQMD operational thresholds under this alternative. Therefore, under this alternative, primary effects would be less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
AIR QUALITY (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 3 **Construction** Construction emissions associated with this alternative would be the same as described under Alternative 2 on a daily basis but would be less on an overall basis. This is due to the shorter construction schedule associated with this alternative. Nonetheless, the amount of construction emissions associated with this alternative would remain significant with respect to ROG and NO_x emissions. While this short-term impact is considered significant under CEQA, it is not considered a significant regional impact under NEPA. According to NEPA Law and Litigation Section 8:49, temporary environmental effects, including disruption due to construction activities, are not significant effects.	Same mitigation measures as identified for Alternative 2.	Significant and Unavoidable (CEQA); Less Than Significant (NEPA).
Operational Under Alternative 3, the Hall of Justice would be occupied with approximately the same amount of full-time employees (1,350), as under the 1994 conditions. Because Alternative 3 would be occupied with the same amount of employees this alternative would not result in a net increase in daily traffic. As this alternative would not result in a net increase in vehicle trips, air quality emissions associated with this alternative would be negligible. It should be noted that, as stated earlier, the vehicular air quality emissions associated with the 1,350 employees already exists in the region and to quantify those emissions as a result of this alternative would be double counting. Therefore, under this alternative, primary effects would be less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
NOISE		
Alternative 1 Under this alternative, the Hall of Justice building would remain vacant and would not result in any construction noise. Additionally, there would be no net change in ambient noise levels with regards to operational noise levels.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
NOISE		
Alternative 2 **Construction** Construction activities associated with this alternative would occur approximately 100 feet from existing commercial uses. Employment of all feasible noise attenuation devices and techniques may be capable of reducing noise levels for stationary equipment to some degree, but trucks and other mobile equipment cannot be surrounded by noise barriers at all locations. Given these factors, periodic noise levels of 95 dB(A) should be anticipated at 50 feet from various types of mobile and stationary construction equipment. Noise levels would diminish with distance from the construction site at a rate of approximately 6 dB(A) per doubling of distance. Thus, as the nearest uses are within 100 feet of the loudest construction equipment, periodic noise levels of up to 90 dB(A) could occur on adjacent off-site properties. Periodic construction noise levels would be noticeable and would constitute a temporary significant noise impact at adjacent off-site commercial uses. While this short-term impact is considered significant under CEQA, it is not considered a significant regional impact under NEPA. According to NEPA Law and Litigation Section 8:49, temporary environmental effects, including disruption due to construction activities, are not significant effects.	**N-1** All construction equipment, fixed or mobile, that is utilized on the site for more than two working days shall be in proper operating condition and fitted with standard factory silencing features. To ensure that mobile and stationary equipment is properly maintained and meets all federal, state, and local standards, the applicant shall maintain an equipment log. The log shall document the condition of equipment relative to factory specifications and identify the measures taken to ensure that all construction equipment is in proper tune and fitted with an adequate muffling device. The log shall be submitted to the Department of Public Works for review and approval on a quarterly basis. A County Building Official or a designee shall spot check to ensure compliance. **N-2** The applicant shall provide adjacent owners with a construction schedule 10 days in advance of activities. The applicant shall submit a copy of the scheduled and mailing list to the appropriate County regulatory agency prior to the initiation of construction activities. A County Building Official or a designee shall spot check and respond to complaints. **N-3** All construction activity, including grading, transport of material or equipment and warming-up of equipment, shall be limited to between the hours of 7 AM to 7 PM, Monday through Friday, and shall not occur during Saturday and Sunday unless approved by the County. Non-noise generating exterior construction activities such as interior work shall not be subject to these restrictions. The work schedule shall be posted at the construction site and modified as necessary to reflect any approved deviations.	Significant and Unavoidable (CEQA); Less Than Significant (NEPA).

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
NOISE (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued)		
Construction (continued)	**N-4** The project applicant shall post a notice at the construction site and along the proposed truck haul route. The notice shall contain information on the type of project, anticipated duration of construction activity, and provide a phone number where people can register questions and complaints. The applicant shall keep record of all complaints and take appropriate action to minimize noise generated by the offending activity where feasible. A monthly log of noise complaints shall be maintained by the applicant and submitted to the County.	
Operational		
Vehicle Noise		
The largest increase in roadway noise levels when comparing the 2005 Without Project and the 2005 With Project was 0.1 dB(A). As stated earlier, noise increases less than 3 dB(A) are not noticeable by the human ear. As a result, the vehicular noise level increase attributable to this alternative would not be noticeable. Consequently, vehicular noise impacts would be less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Parking Structure Noise		
Under this alternative, a new five-level parking structure three levels of parking above grade would be constructed adjacent to the northeast wall of the Hall of Justice building. Typical noises occurring in a parking structure would include doors shutting, engines starting, car acceleration, parking lot cleaning, and other maintenance activities. Other noises can include tire squeal noise (depending on the material used for ramps and parking surfaces), and car alarms. These noises would occur intermittently (and, in the cases of doors shutting and engines starting, for only one to several seconds). These sounds are no different than those noises already occurring on the streets, driveways, and parking lots that exist in the downtown civic center area. Noise levels associated with on site activities would not result in a significant impact.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
NOISE (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Operational (continued)** ***Mechanical Equipment*** Occasional operational noise would result from landscape, mechanical and disposal services. Such activities currently occur in the surrounding vicinity and the proposed project would not result in any noticeable change with regard to mechanical and stationary noise sources given the heavily urbanized environment of the downtown civic center. Noise levels associated with on site activities would not result in a significant impact.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 3 **Construction** Under this alternative, construction noise and vibration impacts would be the same as described under Alternative 2. Therefore, short-term construction noise impacts would be significant, while vibration would not be significant. It should be noted that this is a short-term impact that would no longer remain significant once all construction activities have been completed. While this short-term impact is considered significant under CEQA, it is not considered a significant regional impact under NEPA. According to NEPA Law and Litigation Section 8:49, temporary environmental effects, including disruption due to construction activities, are not significant effects.	Same as identified for Alternative 2.	Significant and Unavoidable (CEQA); Less Than Significant (NEPA).

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
NOISE (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 3 (continued)		
Construction		
Vehicular Noise		
The Hall of Justice currently occupies the project site. In 1994 there was approximately 537,585 gross square feet with 1,343 employees and 527 inmates on 15 floors. After renovation under Alternative 3, the Hall of Justice would be 537,585 gross square feet with 199,132 usable square feet. Under Alternative 3, the Hall of Justice would be occupied with approximately the same amount of full-time employees (1,350), as under the 1994 conditions. Because Alternative 3 would be occupied with the same amount of employees this alternative would not result in a net increase in daily traffic. More specifically, as no net daily traffic would be generated under this alternative, there would be no net change under the 2005 Plus Project Scenario when compared to the 2005 Without Project Scenario. Therefore, under this alternative, primary effects would be less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Parking Structure Noise		
Under this alternative, a new 9-level parking structure with three and half levels of parking above grade would be constructed adjacent to the northeast wall of the Hall of Justice building. Since the parking structure planned under this alternative would be identical in design as described under Alternative 2, noise levels associated with the use of the structure would be identical. Based on the thresholds presented earlier in this section, noise levels associated with the parking structure would not result in a significant impact.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Mechanical and Stationary Noise		
Under this alternative, operational noise would result from landscape, mechanical and disposal services. As these noise sources would be same as those described under Alternative 2, noise levels would be identical. Based on the thresholds presented earlier in this section, noise levels associated with mechanical and stationary noise sources would not result in a significant impact.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES		
Alternative 1 Under Alternative 1, the Hall of Justice would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. No demand for potable water, energy or landfill capacity would be associated with this alternative.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 2 ***Water Supply*** Estimated water demand at full occupancy under this alternative would be approximately 48,750 gallons per day. Water conservation measures, as required by the State of California, would be incorporated into the renovated structure. Specific measures would include the use of low-flush toilets and urinals consistent with Health and Safety Code Section 17921.3, use of self-closing faucets in public lavatories consistent with Government Code Section 7800, and use of insulation and water-heating systems to reduce water used before hot water reaches equipment or fixtures. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) maintains sufficient supplies to meet increased demand experienced during periods of low rainfall. On the whole, water supplies of the City of Los Angeles would be sufficient to meet projected water demands over the next 20 years. This would include the projected water demand for Alternative 2. Given the above, rehabilitation and reuse as considered under Alternative 2 would not cause a significant impact on water supplies within the LADWP service area.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued)		
Sewer Service		
Estimated wastewater generation upon full occupancy under this alternative would be approximately 36,565 gallons per day. The repaired Hall of Justice structure requires only a single 8-inch line for service, but preliminary plans propose to split the service to two of the existing facilities, which allows greater flexibility in system design. The project would connect to the existing system, which involves coordination with the City Department of Public Works regarding design, operation, and maintenance. The project applicant would also pay sewage connection fees based on the number of plumbing fixtures associated with the project. These funds are used to provide relief for existing lines nearing capacity in the downtown area. Based on the above, and that adequate capacity exists within the receiving trunk sewer, no significant impact to wastewater collection and distribution facilities would occur as a result of project development.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Effluent generated under Alternative 2 represents less than one percent of the treatment plant's remaining capacity of 92 MGD. Since effluent generated under this alternative would be within the existing remaining capacity of the plant, no significant impact to treatment facilities would occur.		
Energy		
During construction and renovation activities, the proposed Hall of Justice building would require the expenditure of electrical energy to operate power equipment, provide light and cooling. At buildout, electricity would be required to operate cooling equipment, provide lighting and power appliances and equipment. The demand for energy at buildout of Alternative 2 is approximately 2.8 million kilowatts of electricity annually. These energy resources are available commercially and would likely be utilized at other sites if not used for this project. Given that supplies of these materials are adequate, and that the project is subject to energy conservation measures outlined in Title 24, no significant impacts are anticipated with selection of Alternative 2.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) ***Solid Waste*** Operation of office uses associated with Alternative 2 are anticipated to generate a variety of waste types including food (17%), paper (32.5%), plastic (10.5%) and corrugated cardboard (7%) based on data provided by the California Integrated Waste Management Board. Using solid waste generation rates provided by the Board, full occupancy under Alternative 2 is anticipated to generate approximately 593 TPY of waste, assuming no recycling. It is not possible to determine a specific landfill that would receive solid waste generated by users of the renovated structure. This is because private carriers have the option of disposing solid waste at any number of available landfills in-County and out-of-County (e.g., Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Ventura) dependent upon tipping fees, transportation costs, and other economic considerations. Consequently, no single landfill would accept all the solid waste generated over the lifespan of this project. Moreover, all development projects in unincorporated areas are required to cooperate with Countywide programs and to implement site-specific source reduction, recycling and reuse programs. The renovated Hall of Justice property would cooperate with these existing programs through actions such as use of designated recycling separation areas that are conveniently located and prominently marked. With participation in these programs, the estimated 539 TPY of increased solid waste generated by the proposed project would be reduced by up to 50 percent. Further, the County is obligated to meet the recycling and source reduction requirements of AB 939 and, therefore, must continue the recycling programs in place and expand these programs as needed. Compliance with these requirements would reduce the volume of waste entering landfills. Based on the incorporation of source reduction and recycling into the project design and the disposal options available throughout the Southern California region, solid waste generation and disposal associated with this Alternative would not be considered a significant impact.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 3 ***Water Supply*** Estimated wastewater generation upon full occupancy under this alternative would be approximately 30,000 gallons per day. As described under Alternative 2, this alternative would also incorporate water conservation features consistent with state law and renovation and reuse of the property as proposed would be consistent with existing zoning and General Plan designations for the site. As such, the project is within the growth projections contained in the Los Angeles General Plan Framework, so this water demand was taken into account in the projections contained in the 2000 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) prepared by LADWP. Consequently, data from the UWMP demonstrates the sufficiency of future water supplies to meet project demands as detailed above under Alternative 2 and no significant impacts are anticipated.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 3 (continued)		
Sewer Service		
Estimated wastewater generation upon full occupancy under this alternative would be approximately 22,500 gallons per day. The repaired Hall of Justice structure requires only a single 8-inch line for service, but preliminary plans propose to split the service to two of the existing facilities, which allows greater flexibility in system design. The project would connect to the existing system, which involves coordination with the City Department of Public Works regarding design, operation, and maintenance. The project applicant would also pay sewage connection fees based on the number of plumbing fixtures associated with the project. These funds are used to provide relief for existing lines nearing capacity in the downtown area. Based on the above, and that adequate capacity exists within the receiving trunk sewer, no significant impact to wastewater collection and distribution facilities would occur as a result of project development.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Effluent generated under Alternative 3 represents less than one percent of the treatment plant's remaining capacity of 92 MGD. Since effluent generated under this alternative would be within the existing remaining capacity of the plant, no significant impact to treatment facilities would occur.		
Energy		
During construction and renovation activities, the proposed Hall of Justice building would require the expenditure of electrical energy to operate power equipment, provide light and cooling. At buildout, electricity would be required to operate cooling equipment, provide lighting and power appliances and equipment. The demand for energy at buildout of Alternative 3 is approximately 1.75 million kilowatts of electricity annually. These energy resources are available commercially and would likely be utilized at other sites if not used for this project. Given that supplies of these materials are adequate, and that the project is subject to energy conservation measures outlined in Title 24, no significant impacts are anticipated with selection of Alternative 3.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 3 (continued) ***Solid Waste*** Similar to Alternative 2, operation of office uses associated would generate a variety of waste types including food, paper, plastic, and corrugated cardboard. Using solid waste generation rates provided by the Board, full occupancy under Alternative 3 is anticipated to generate approximately 363 TPY of waste assuming no recycling. Future occupants of the building would be required to participate in the County's source reduction and recycling programs. With participation in these programs, the estimated 363 TPY of increased solid waste generated by the proposed project would be reduced by up to 50 percent. Further, the County is obligated to meet the recycling and source reduction requirements of AB 939 and, therefore, must continue the recycling programs in place and expand these programs as needed. Compliance with these requirements would reduce the volume of waste entering landfills. Based on the incorporation of source reduction and recycling into the project design and the disposal options available throughout the Southern California region, solid waste generation and disposal associated with this Alternative would not be considered a significant impact.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
WATER RESOURCES/FLOOD ENCROACHMENT		
Alternative 1 Under this alternative, the Hall of Justice building would remain vacant and would not impact water quality during construction or operational phases.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
WATER RESOURCES/FLOOD ENCROACHMENT (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 **Construction** ***Site Preparation*** Construction and grading activities both onsite and offsite would involve the operation of heavy equipment and cutting of excavations. Projects that disturb between 2 to 5 acres of area during construction, are required to prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with the County of Los Angeles NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit No. CAS004001. This permit requires that a SWPPP be prepared specifying Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce erosion of disturbed soils. In addition, the SWPPP would require that if any spills of materials known to be water pollutants or hazardous materials do occur, the proper agencies would be contacted immediately (if necessary) and appropriate clean up of the spill would take place as soon as possible. Prior to issuance of any grading or building permits, the County must approve the SWPPP. Potential water quality impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant through the preparation and implementation of the SWPPP as specified in the NPDES Permit. Depth to groundwater in the project area is estimated to fluctuate between 20 to 75 feet below the ground surface. Grading activities may require rough grading up to depths of 48 feet for placement of the subterranean portion of the new parking garage. Temporary dewatering systems for the subterranean parking structures would require an NPDES Permit for ground water discharge from the LARWQCB. This permit would ensure that water discharged to the storm drains would meet all NPDES requirements for suspended solids, organic material, and other water quality parameters thereby reducing water quality impacts associated with this activity to less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
WATER RESOURCES/FLOOD ENCROACHMENT (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Construction (continued)** ***Exterior Building Cleaning*** The exterior surfaces of the Hall of Justice building would be cleaned with methods complying with recommendations of the Department of the Interior. Pre-washing would be utilized at areas of distinct staining. General cleaning would follow, using a restoration-type cleaner. The cleaning procedures for the exterior building cleaning would involve the placement of barricades around the building to prevent the public from entering areas being cleaned. Plastic sheeting would be fixed to the building and cover the ground with berms established to retain runoff from the cleaning process. All pre-cleaning, cleaning, and rinsing would be captured and effluent pumped into drums onsite. Collected effluent in the drums would be neutralized to a pH of between 6 to 8 and run through a 4 to 6 stage filter system, with the final filter being a 5-micron filter. The effluent would then be tested and upon acceptable test results would be released into the City storm drain system. Temporary discharge into the drainage system would require an NPDES Permit from the LARWQCB. This permit would ensure that water discharged to the storm drains would meet all NPDES requirements for suspended solids, organic material, and other water quality parameters thereby reducing water quality impacts associated with this activity to less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
WATER RESOURCES/FLOOD ENCROACHMENT (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Operational** ***Flooding and Drainage*** EO 11988 prohibits Federal agencies from funding construction within a 100-year flood plain unless there are no practical alternatives. This project is not located within the 100-year flood plain as indicated on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Community Panel No. 060137-0074C for the City of Los Angeles. As such, potential flood plain encroachment issues are considered to be less than significant. Once the project is completed, approximately 85 percent of the Hall of Justice site would be covered with impervious surface, which is approximately a 10 percent reduction over existing conditions. All runoff would continue to be conveyed via street and gutters to storm inlet locations around the Hall of Justice site. Due to the reduction in impervious surface under this alternative over existing conditions, the amount of storm runoff conveyed from the site would be less than existing conditions. Consequently, potential drainage impacts are considered to be less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
WATER RESOURCES/FLOOD ENCROACHMENT (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) ***Water Quality*** Common concerns related to surface water quality include the potential deposition of pollutants generated by motor vehicles and the maintenance and operation of landscape areas. Urban runoff contains almost every type of water pollutant, including suspended solids, bacteria, heavy metals, oxygen-demanding substances, nutrients, and oil and grease. Primary sources of urban runoff pollutants include animal droppings, atmospheric fallout, land erosion, lawn runoff (pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers), and pavement runoff. The quality of runoff from the project site would be subject to Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act under the NPDES program. Development projects have responsibilities under the NPDES Municipal Permits No. CAS004001 to ensure pollutant loads from the projects do not exceed total maximum daily loads for downstream receiving waters. Development projects are required to submit and then implement a Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) containing design features and BMPs appropriate and applicable to the project. The purpose of the SUSMP is to reduce post-construction pollutants in storm water discharges. Prior to issuance of any grading or building permits, the County must approve the SUSMP. Potential water quality impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant through the preparation and implementation of the SUSMP as specified in the NPDES Permit.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
WATER RESOURCES/FLOOD ENCROACHMENT (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 3 **Construction** Implementation of this alternative would result in the same construction-related impacts as described under Alternative 2. During site preparation and exterior building cleaning activities, potential pollutants would be generated that would require the obtaining of NPDES Permits and implementations of BMPs to ensure that water quality standards are meet. In addition, during excavation for the parking garage dewatering may occur requiring the obtaining of an NPDES permit to discharge into the storm drain. Adherence to the requirement of these permits would reduce impacts associated with this alternative to a less than significant level.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Operational Implementation of this alternative would result in the same operations-related impacts as described under Alternative 2. This alternative would provide impervious surfaces for the deposition of pollutants generated by motor vehicles and the maintenance and operation of landscape areas. In addition, this alternative would require the dewatering of the parking garage. This alternative would require the obtaining of NPDES Permits and implementation of BMPs to ensure that water quality standards are met. Adherence to the requirement of these permits would reduce impacts associated with this alternative to a less than significant level.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES		
Alternative 1 Under the No Project Alternative, the project site would remain in its present state. No impacts to biological resources would occur with the implementation of this alternative.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 Construction of this alternative would include the removal of onsite ornamental vegetation and the potential replacement with, or addition of, new onsite vegetation for ornamental or passive energy conservation purposes. Along Temple Street, the ficus trees and Japanese zelkova tree would be removed and new street trees would be provided. Along North Broadway, the 7 magnolia trees would be retained, and the 4 olive trees would be removed and replaced with new magnolias. The 3 Japanese maple trees along Aliso Street would be relocated to Spring Street, and Aliso Street would receive new landscaping. The 11 Japanese maple trees along Spring Street would include retaining 8 of the trees and the removal of 3 trees near the new main entrance to the building. Landscaping in the area of the new main building entrance and pedestrian plaza on Spring Street would include various plant species including trees, hedges, lawns, and ground cover plant material. The loss of this non-native habitat is considered to be a less than significant biological resources impact. In addition to the loss of ornamental vegetation and trees, construction activities in the project area, including noise, barriers, and dust, would cause temporary disturbance to locally and regionally abundant wildlife species. Grading and soil compaction could result in the direct mortality of slow-moving and/or ground-dwelling animals. Because these animals are abundant and would likely reestablish in temporarily disturbed areas following construction, the level of construction-related mortality is considered less than significant. However, a number of bird species could be adversely affected as a result of construction or other site-preparation activities. Such activities could result in the direct loss of active nests or the abandonment and subsequent loss of active nests by adult birds. Bird nests with eggs or young are protected under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code. Depending on the number and extent of bird nests on the site that may be disturbed or removed, the loss of active bird nests would be a potentially significant impact.	**BIO-1** Within 15 days prior to exterior construction or site preparation activities that would occur during the nesting/breeding season of bird species potentially nesting on the site (typically March 1 through August 15), the applicant shall retain the services of a qualified biologist. The biologist shall conduct on-site surveys to determine if active bird nests, protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or the California Fish and Game Code, are present within the construction zone. If active nests are found on or immediately adjacent to the site, a minimum buffer, as determined by the retained biologist, shall be temporarily fenced around the nest site. No construction activities shall be permitted within this nest zone until the young birds have fledged, as determined by the biologist.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) No endangered or threatened or otherwise sensitive biological resources (i.e., wetlands, vegetation, or wildlife) were found on the site, nor are any anticipated given present onsite conditions. Consequently, impacts to these resources are considered to be less than significant.		
Alternative 3 The removal and replacement of vegetation and ornamental trees would be the same under this alternative as Alternative 2, and would thus result in less than significant impacts. Wildlife disruption under this alternative, like Alternative 2, would be less than significant given that onsite animals are abundant and would likely reestablish in temporarily disturbed areas following construction. Since this alternative includes the removal of trees, potential impacts to active nest could occur resulting in potentially significant impacts.	Same as identified for Alternative 2.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES		
Alternative 1		
Paleontological Resources		
Under the No Project Alternative, the project site would remain in its present state. No impacts to paleontological resources would occur with the implementation of this alternative.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Archaeological Resources		
Under the No Project Alternative, the project site would remain in its present state. No impacts to archaeological resources would occur with the implementation of this alternative.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Historic Architecture		
Under the No Project Alternative, the project site would remain in its present state. No impacts to historic architecture would occur with the implementation of this alternative.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 **Paleontological Resources** Grading for the construction of the new parking structure would include the removal of earth materials down to the level of the basement excavation, up to depths of 48 feet below the existing ground surface. Because there is a possibility that paleontological resources may be present within the boundaries of the project site, these activities may impact undocumented paleontological resources. Destruction of presently unknown paleontological resources would be considered a significant impact.	**PR-1** A qualified paleontologist shall be retained to monitor construction excavations in those portions of the project site that are underlain by geologic units with paleontological sensitivity. Monitoring shall include inspection of exposed rock units and microscopic examination of matrix to determine if fossils are present. If a representative initial sample of the site reveals no significant fossil remains to the satisfaction of the paleontological monitor, then such monitoring may be terminated. **PR-2** If fossils are present, the monitor shall collect matrix for processing. In order to expedite removal of fossil matrix, the monitor may request heavy machinery assistance to move large quantities of matrix out of the path of construction to designated stockpile areas. Testing of stockpiles shall consist of screen washing small samples (200 pounds) to determine if significant fossils are present. Productive tests will result in screen washing of additional matrix from the stockpiles to a maximum of 6,000 pounds per locality to ensure recovery of a scientifically significant sample. Fossils recovered shall be prepared, identified by qualified experts, and listed in a database to allow analysis. At each fossil locality, field data forms shall be used to record the locality. Stratigraphic columns shall be measured and appropriate scientific samples submitted for analysis.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Archeological Resources** An intensive Phase I archaeological survey/Class III inventory was conducted for the Hall of Justice study area. This involved background studies reviewing the prehistory and ethnography of the study area; an archival records search to determine whether any prehistoric or historical archaeological sites had been recorded or were known to exist on this property; a review of auger boring logs; and an intensive on-foot survey of the study area. The Phase I archaeological survey/Class III inventory of the study area failed to find evidence in the field for the existence of extant archaeological resources of any kind. The background review of the prehistory and ethnography of this region, moreover, revealed the fact that no known archaeological sites have been recorded within or in the immediate vicinity of the study area. The auger borings demonstrated the presence of a layer of construction fill overlying bedrock. While the presence of this construction fill effectively precludes the existence of intact prehistoric archaeological resources within the study area, it also raises the possibility that historical archaeological resources may be present. Based on these findings, construction of the new parking structure and repair of the building does not appear to have the potential to result in adverse impacts to known prehistoric archaeological resources. However, the existing construction fill below the project site has the potential to contain historical archaeological resources, which might be adversely effected due to construction and earthmoving activities. Consequently, potential impacts are considered to be significant.	**AR-1** All subsurface grading on the site shall be monitored by an archaeologist to ensure that no intact archaeological resources are impacted. In the event that archaeological resources are unearthed during project subsurface activities, all earth disturbing work within a radius to be determined by the monitoring archaeologist must be temporarily suspended or redirected until the monitoring archaeologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find. After the find has been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume. **AR-2** If human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then contact the most likely descendant of the deceased Native American, who may then serve as a consultant on how to proceed with the remains (i.e., avoid, rebury).	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Historic Architecture** **California Environmental Quality Act** **Removal of Hollow Clay Tile Partition Walls** The removal of hollow clay tile partition walls from the building causes an adverse effect to the significance of the Hall of Justice because it demolishes original historic material that has been determined to be a character-defining feature. Standard #s 1, 2, 5, and 6 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation are relevant in evaluating this proposed work: Standard #1: A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. • Removing all or almost all-hollow clay tile partitions, a "distinctive" material used throughout the building, does not constitute a "minimal change". Rather, removal of this material is a major change. • Reconfiguring historic spaces by removing historic partition walls alters historic "spaces" and "spatial relationships" to the interior of the building.	**HA-1** Rehabilitate the exterior of the building using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation. **HA-2** Identify historic elements to be re-used. **HA-3** Salvage and store a representative sample of historical elements of value that will not be incorporated into the renovated structure such as the stone wainscot, light fixtures, glazing, toilet fixtures, and hardware. Salvage and store a representative sample of hollow clay tile material used in partition walls. **HA-4** Develop an interpretive plan for the building that includes the use of historic photographs and artifacts, and that highlights the building within the context of the history of Los Angeles County, including the history of the Sheriff's Department. **HA-5** Photograph and document the building according to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level 2. Incorporate this documentation into the Historic Structures Report at completion of project (see HA-6 below). **HA-6** Complete a Historic Structures Report (HSR) for the building.	Significant and Unavoidable.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Historic Architecture (continued)** ***California Environmental Quality Act* (continued)** **<u>Removal of Hollow Clay Tile Partition Walls</u> (continued)** Standard #2: The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided. • Although removal of some hollow clay tile is necessary for seismic strengthening, the proposed work removes hollow clay tile in all or almost all locations independent of structural issues. Therefore the proposed work does not "avoid" the removal of a distinctive building material. • Reconfiguring historic spaces by removing historic partition walls alters the historic character of the property and does not attempt to "avoid" the alteration of "spaces and spatial relationships. Standard #5: Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved. • Hollow clay tile is a distinctive material and its use in partition walls is a distinctive construction technique that would not be preserved, except in the 2nd floor lobby area.		Significant and Unavoidable.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Historic Architecture (continued)** ***California Environmental Quality Act* (continued)** **<u>Removal of Hollow Clay Tile Partition Walls</u> (continued)** Standard #6: Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. • Although removal of some hollow clay tile is necessary for seismic strengthening, the proposed work removes hollow clay tile in almost all locations independent of structural issues. Therefore the proposed work replaces rather than repairs "deteriorated historic features." Based on this analysis, it is determined that the removal of hollow clay tile partition walls "...demolishes...physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources." Consequently, impacts are considered to be significant.		Significant and Unavoidable.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Historic Architecture (continued)** ***California Environmental Quality Act* (continued)** **<u>Demolition of Floor Structures</u>** The demolition of floor structures 11 and 13 reconfigures the basic floor structure of the building, demolishes historic spaces, and alters other historic spaces. It should also be noted that the removal of corridors, vestibules, stairs, cells, and other features has an additional negative impact (see discussion of the removal of these features on floors 10, 12, and 14 below). Standard #s 1 and 2 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation should be considered when evaluating changes to the building structure and floor plans: Standard #1: A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. • Removing two entire floor structures and reconfiguring historic spaces alters historic "spaces" and "spatial relationships" to the interior. Standard #2: The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided. • Reconfiguring historic spaces by removing floor structures alters the historic character of the property and does not attempt to "avoid" the alteration of "spaces and spatial relationships". Based on this analysis, it is determined that the removal of floor structures 11 and 13 "...demolishes...physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources." Consequently, impacts are considered to be significant.		Significant and Unavoidable.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Historic Architecture (continued)** ***California Environmental Quality Act* (continued)** **<u>Removal of Jail Cells and Other Features</u>** The removal of jails cells, walls, stairs, and other features from the 10th, 12th, and 14th floors of the building demolishes or alters character-defining features and spaces. Standard #s 1, 2, and 5 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation should be considered when evaluating this proposed work: Standard #1: A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. • Several "distinctive" materials have been identified as character-defining features on the 10th, 12th, and 14th floors and their removal does not constitute a "minimal change". • The cellblock configuration and other aspects of these floors are considered historic "spaces" and the removal of the cells is a major change to a significant area.		Significant and Unavoidable.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Historic Architecture (continued)** ***California Environmental Quality Act* (continued)** **<u>Removal of Jail Cells and Other Features</u> (continued)** Standard #2: The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided. • The proposed work does not "avoid" the removal of distinctive building materials. • Reconfiguring historic spaces alters the historic character of an area of major significance in the history of the building and does not attempt to "avoid" the alteration of "spaces and spatial relationships". Standard #5: Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved. • Distinctive material and elsewhere on these floors would not be preserved. Based on this analysis, it is determined that the removal of jail cells and other character-defining features "...demolishes...physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources." Consequently, impacts are considered to be significant.		Significant and Unavoidable.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Historic Architecture (continued)** ***California Environmental Quality Act* (continued)** **<u>Removal of Courtroom Suites</u>** The removal of the courtroom suites on the 7th and 8th floors demolishes or significantly alters character-defining spaces and features of the building. Standard #s 1, 2, and 5 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation should be considered when evaluating this proposed work. Standard #1: A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. • Several "distinctive" materials have been identified as character-defining features in the courtroom suites on the 7th and 8th floors and their removal does not constitute a "minimal change". • Due to their unique spatial configuration and decorative elements, these suites are considered historic "spaces" and their removal is a major change to a significant area.		Significant and Unavoidable.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Historic Architecture (continued)** ***California Environmental Quality Act* (continued)** **<u>Removal of Courtroom Suites</u> (continued)** Standard #2: The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided. • The proposed work does not "avoid" the removal of distinctive building materials. • Reconfiguring historic spaces alters the historic character of an area of major significance in the history of the building and does not attempt to "avoid" the alteration of "spaces and spatial relationships". Standard #5: Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved. • Distinctive materials in the courtroom suites include wood paneled walls, paneled doors, and decorative ceilings. The majority of these materials would not be preserved. Based on this analysis, it is determined that the removal of the courtroom suites on the 7th and 8th floors "...demolishes...physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources." Consequently, impacts are considered to be significant.		Significant and Unavoidable.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Historic Architecture (continued)** ***California Environmental Quality Act* (continued)** **<u>Reconfiguration of the 3rd – 7th Floors</u>** The reconfiguration of floors 3 through 7 significantly alters the original floor plan of the building and demolishes historic and character-defining spaces and features. Standard #s 1 and 2 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation should be considered when evaluating changes to the configuration of the building floor plan: Standard #1: A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. • Reconfiguring five floors of original spaces alters the historic "spaces" and their "spatial relationships" to the interior. Standard #2: The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided. • Altering historic spaces by reconfiguring the floor plan significantly impacts the historic character of the property and does not attempt to "avoid" the alteration of "spaces and spatial relationships." Based on this analysis, it is determined that the reconfiguration of floors 3 through 7 "...demolishes...physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources." Consequently, impacts are considered to be significant.		Significant and Unavoidable.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Historic Architecture (continued** ***National Historic Preservation Act/National Environmental Policy Act*** Under the Advisory Council's regulations a determination of either *adverse effect* or *no adverse effect* must be made for National Register eligible cultural resources. An *adverse effect* occurs whenever an impact alters, directly or indirectly, any characteristic of a cultural resource that qualify it for inclusion in the National Register, e.g., diminishing the integrity of the resource's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Adverse effects also include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the preferred alternative that would occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative (36 CFR Part 800.5, *Assessment of Adverse Effects*). The word adverse is used differently in federal and state terminology. The federal "adverse effect" defines a class of actions despite mitigation. CEQA guidance on the other hand, specifics that a project that adversely affects a historic resource has a significant effect on the environment. The proposed work would alter or remove a number of the historic features of the building. Under the NHPA, implementation of this alternative would have an adverse effect on historic resources.	Same mitigation measures as identified above. Per NEPA guidance, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant, Any resultant reduction in impact due to mitigation is an estimate of the effectiveness of mitigation under NEPA only. It does not suggest that the level of effect as defined by Section 106 is similarly reduced. Although adverse effects under Section 106 may be mitigated, the effect remains adverse.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Historic Architecture (continued** ***National Historic Preservation Act/National Environmental Policy Act* (continued)** Once an adverse effect has been identified, the Section 106 process calls for the recommendation and implementation of mitigation strategies to lessen the adversity of the effect. Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and other involved agencies has been conducted by FEMA, which has lead to the drafting of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the involved parties. FEMA has applied the criteria of adverse effect and has required appropriate mitigation to avoid, reduce and minimize the adverse effect. Overall, the implementation of this alternative would alter character-defining feature(s) of the building but would not diminish the integrity or so impair the resource to the extent that its National Register eligibility is jeopardized. The exterior of the building would retain sufficient visual integrity to allow the resource to convey its original architectural design. The proposed exterior alterations would be limited to the removal of exterior fire escapes and the replacement of opaque glass on several of the upper floors. While these alterations materially effect the exterior of the building, its integrity would not appear be so diminished that the Hall of Justice would not be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, mitigation measures have been proposed to minimize impacts to a less than significant level.		Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)		
Alternative 3		
Paleontological Resources		
Implementation of this alternative would result in the same impacts described under Alternative 2. Impacts associated with the destruction of undocumented paleontological resources would be significant.	Same as identified for Alternative 2.	Less Than Significant.
Archaeological Resources		
Implementation of this alternative would result in the same impacts described under Alternative 2. Impacts associated with the destruction of undocumented archaeological resources would be significant.	Same as identified for Alternative 2.	Less Than Significant.
Historic Architecture		
Implementation of this alternative would result in the adaptive reuse of the existing building to the Secretary of Interior Standards. All rehabilitation would occur per the Secretary of Interior Standards and no character defining features would be altered. Consequently, impacts under this alternative would be less than significant per CEQA guidance and result in no adverse effect per NEPA/NHPA guidance.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

2.3 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR ALTERNATIVE

According to the CEQA *Guidelines*, the EIR need only examine in detail those alternatives that could feasibly meet most of the basic objectives of the project. When addressing feasibility, the CEQA *Guidelines* Section 15126.6 states that "...among the factors that may be taken into account when addressing the feasibility of alternatives are site suitability, economic viability, availability of infrastructure, general plan consistency...jurisdictional boundaries, and whether the applicant can reasonably acquire, control or otherwise have access to alternative sites." The CEQA *Guidelines* also specifies that the alternatives discussion should not be remote or speculative, and need not be presented in the same level of detail as the assessment of the proposed project.

Therefore, based on the CEQA *Guidelines*, several factors need to be considered in determining the range of alternatives to be analyzed in an EIR and the level of analytical detail that should be provided for each alternative. These factors include: (1) the nature of the significant impacts of the proposed project; (2) ability of alternatives to avoid or lessen the significant impacts associated with the project; (3) the ability of the alternatives to meet the objectives of the project; and (4) the feasibility of the alternatives. These factors would be unique for each project.

Based on the foregoing summary, Alternative 1 (No Project) is considered the environmentally superior alternative. Section 15326(d)(2) of the CEQA *Guidelines* indicates that, if the No Project Alternative is the "environmentally superior" alternative, the EIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives. In this instance, Alternative 3 is considered environmentally superior due to reducing the significant and unavoidable historic architecture impacts. While this alternative would reduce this impact it would not allow for the County to maximize the use of the building through the provision of 325,000 square feet of useable space and would render 5 floors of the building unusable.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION/ ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

3.1 BACKGROUND

The County of Los Angeles is proposing to repair and reuse the Hall of Justice for use by County agencies such as the Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, and Department of Parks and Recreation. The primary purpose of the project is to repair and reuse the Hall of Justice by seismically retrofitting the earthquake damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for modern office use, while preserving and restoring selected historic features. The repair and restoration of exterior elements of the building are also proposed and the development of 1,000 car parking garage.

The Los Angeles County Hall of Justice ("Hall of Justice") was built in 1925 and was at the heart of the County's justice system for almost 70 years. The building housed 14 courtrooms, 520 two-man jail cells, and a wide range of County office uses including the Sheriff, District Attorney, Tax Collector, and Coroner. The 14-story building was constructed of non-combustible material, including a steel frame structure encased in concrete, concrete floor slab, granite exterior veneer, with hollow clay tile interior wall partitions. The building was designed in the classic Italianate style—typical of architecture of the early 20th Century—and is the oldest surviving government building in the Los Angeles Civic Center. The Hall of Justice has been evaluated by the State Historic Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) and determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

3.2 LEAD AGENCY

The public agency, which has the principle responsibility for carrying out or approving a project, is termed the "Lead Agency." For the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the following agency is the Lead Agency:

County of Los Angeles
Chief Administrative Office
500 West Temple Street, Room 754
Los Angeles, California 90012
Attention: Cheryl Fuerth
(213) 974-1127

For the purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the following agency is the Lead Agency:

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Parsons East Annex, Third Floor
75 North Fair Oaks Avenue
Pasadena, California 91103
Attention: Don J. Smith

3.3 KNOWN RESPONSIBLE AND TRUSTEE AGENCIES

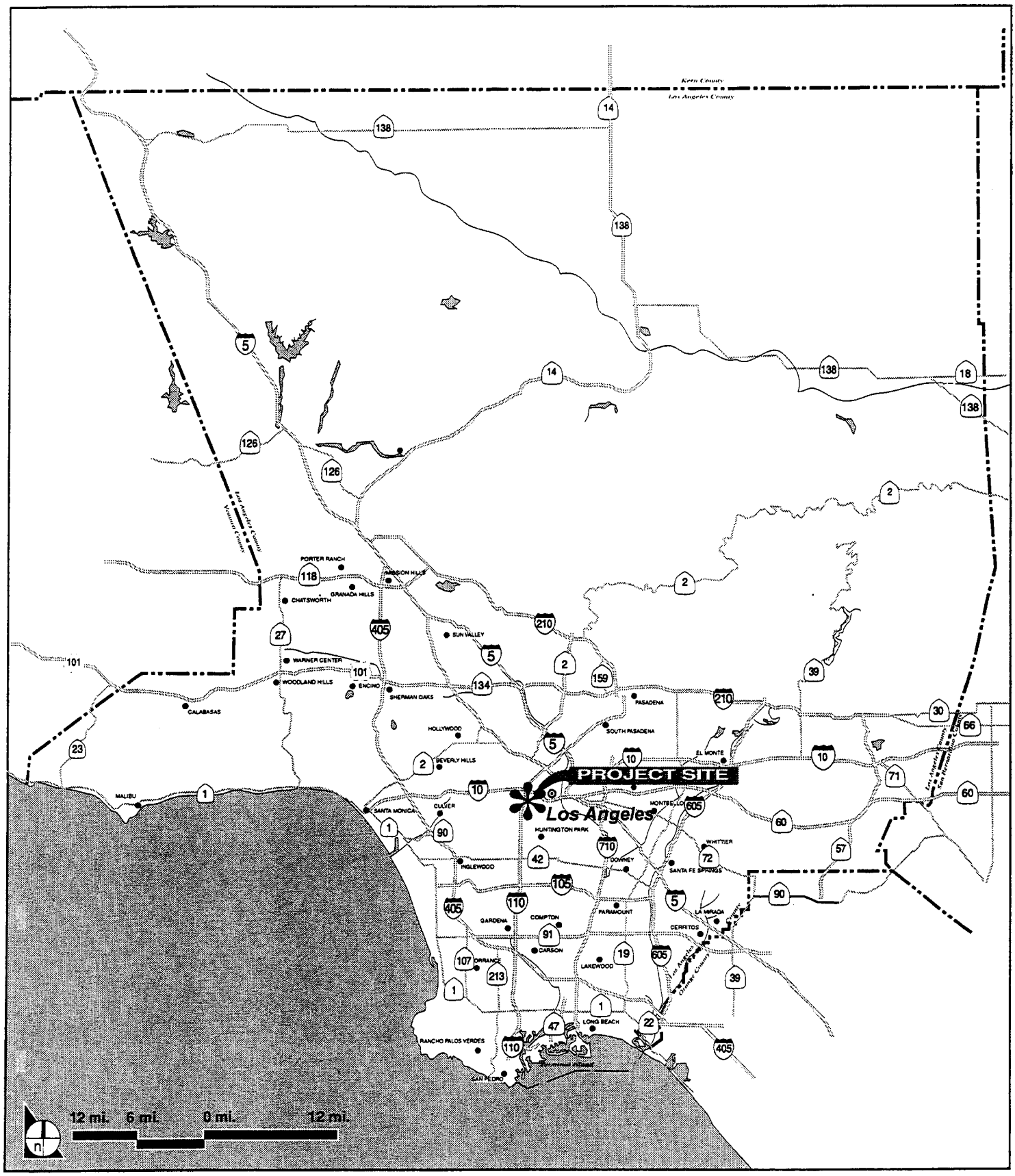
Per the CEQA *Guidelines*, "Responsible Agency" means a public agency that proposes to carry out or approve a project, for which a Lead Agency is preparing or has prepared an EIR or Negative Declaration. For the purpose of CEQA, the term "Responsible Agency" includes all public agencies other than the Lead Agency that have discretionary approval power over the project or an aspect of the project. The following agencies are identified as potential Responsible Agencies:

- City of Los Angeles;
- California Regional Water Quality Control Board;
- California State Historic Preservation Office;
- California Department of Transportation; and
- South Coast Air Quality Management District.

Per the CEQA *Guidelines*, "Trustee Agency" means a state agency having jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by a project, which are held in trust for the people of the State of California. No Trustee Agency was identified during the Notice of Preparation (NOP) review period.

3.4 PROJECT LOCATION

As illustrated on **Figure 3.0-1, Regional Location**, the Hall of Justice is located in the City of Los Angeles at the center of downtown Los Angeles. Major regional access is provided by State Highway 110 (the Harbor/Pasadena Freeway), U.S. Highway 101 (the Santa Ana/Ventura Freeway), and Interstate 10 (the San Bernardino/Santa Monica Freeway).



SOURCE: Impact Sciences, 10/99.

EXHIBIT **3.0-1**

Regional Location

600-01-03/03

From a local perspective, the Hall of Justice is located within the downtown Los Angeles Civic Center, an area that is the focus for revitalization and renovation efforts through the Los Angeles Civic Center Authority and the Los Angeles Civic Center Shared Facilities and Enhancement Plan. As illustrated on **Figure 3.0-2, Site Vicinity**, the approximately 3.2-acre site is located at 211 West Temple Street, and is bounded by Temple Street to the south, Broadway to the west, Aliso Street to the north, and Spring Street to the east.

3.5 EXISTING USES

The 3.2-acre site currently contains the Hall of Justice building, which has 14 above-grade floors and one basement level. The building contains nine floors of offices and courtrooms with four floors of jail facilities above the office and courtroom floors. In addition, the building includes a basement and roof level penthouse facility. The Hall of Justice building is approximately 195 feet high from street grade to the mansard roof parapet. The building footprint is approximately 42,780 square feet. The basement is approximately 41,500 gross square feet, with floors 1 through 14 approximately 35,000 square feet each. Overall, the Hall of Justice has a gross floor area of approximately 537,585 square feet. The building is currently vacant and surrounded by chain link fencing to prevent access.

The project site is located in a heavily urbanized area. Uses within the downtown Los Angeles Civic Center area predominately include city, county, state, and federal buildings. In the immediate vicinity of the Hall of Justice, the Federal Courthouse is located to the east across Spring Street, the Criminal Courts building to the south across Temple Street, the County of Los Angeles Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant to the west across Broadway, and the 101 Freeway is to the north, across Aliso Street.

3.6 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The project includes the repair and reuse of the Hall of Justice building and the construction of a new 1,000-car parking structure. Section 15124 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) *Guidelines,* states that a description of the project shall contain a statement of project objectives. Major design, functional, and operational objectives of the Hall of Justice project include:

- Renovate the Hall of Justice into a modern "Class A" (that is typical of better quality office buildings within the region) government office building, allowing for use by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Department of Parks and Recreation, and other County agencies;
- Provide for 325,000 square feet of useable "Class A" modern office space at a cost comparable to other available commercial office alternatives;

- Seismically retrofit the earthquake-damaged building and restore the core and shell elements of the building to alleviate a public safety hazard, while retaining the primary historic features to the extent that preservation efforts are economically feasible;
- Provide a facility that is Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible throughout the building;
- Fulfill the vision of the Civic Center Shared Facilities and Enhancement Plan, which includes the rehabilitation of the Hall of Justice for government office use;
- Allow for the repair and enhancement of a building which is acknowledged to feature exceptional architecture to create a landmark development that reflects and promotes the Los Angeles Civic Center;
- Provide for pedestrian circulation around the site that would allow linkage of the Hall of Justice to other government and private uses within the Los Angeles Civic Center area; and
- Remove and/or remediate potentially hazardous building materials contained within the Hall of Justice such as lead-based paint and asbestos-containing materials.

3.7 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND NOT SELECTED FOR FURTHER STUDY

Alternate Site

Under this alternative, the County would develop the project on an alternative site, within the downtown Civic Center area, and relocate some or all of the existing and planned facilities to another site. This alternative was eliminated from consideration for a number of reasons. First, the County-owned Hall of Justice, located within the downtown Civic Center area, would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy. Equally as important, the continued deterioration of the building would require the County to expend funds to maintain the building. Second, there is not a large enough block of contiguous available office space in the Los Angeles Civic Center that would fulfill the needs of the County, notwithstanding the cost implications. Lastly, the primary purpose of the project is to repair the Hall of Justice for use by seismically retrofitting the earthquake-damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for modern office use while preserving and restoring selected historic features. For the above reasons, the implementation of this alternative would not meet the intent of the project nor meet many of the objectives of the project.

Demolition and Replacement

Under this alternative, the existing Hall of Justice building would be demolished and a new building constructed to meet the requirements of the County, including provision of 325,000 square feet useable modern "Class A" office space and a 1,000-car parking garage. The primary purpose of the project is to

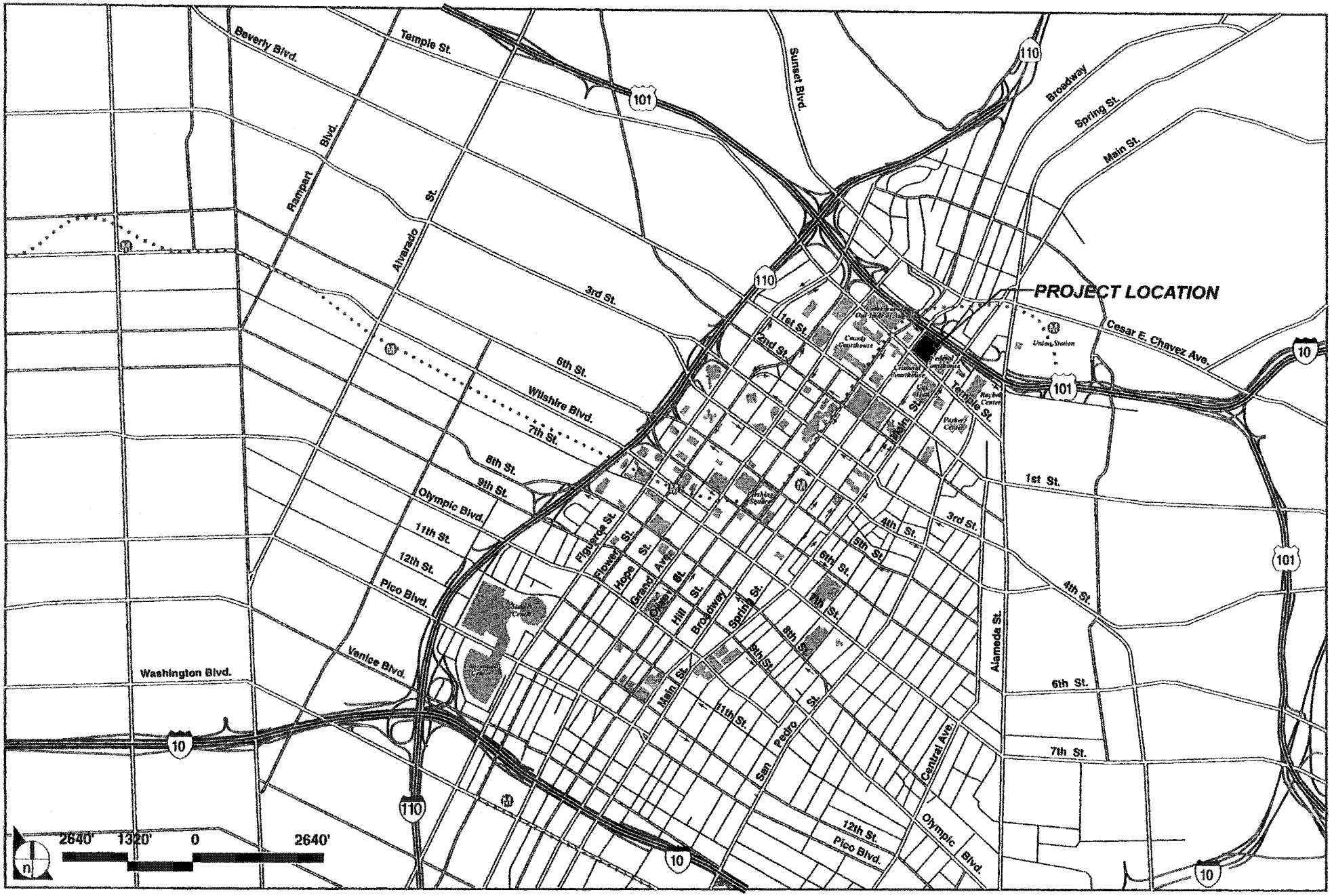


EXHIBIT 3.0-2

Site Vicinity

repair the Hall of Justice for use by seismically retrofitting the earthquake-damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for modern office use while preserving and restoring the primary historic features. Consequently, the demolition of this building, which is eligible for the NRHP, would not meet the intent of the project nor meet many of the objectives of the project.

Lease Alternative

This alternative would include leasing a building with 325,000 square feet of useable "Class A" modern office space by the County within the Civic Center area. This alternative was eliminated from consideration for several reasons. First, the County-owned Hall of Justice, located within the downtown Civic Center area, would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy. Equally as important, the continued deterioration of the building would require the County to expend funds to maintain the building. Second, as a result of the implementation of Alternative 2 or 3 (refer to discussion below under Alternative 2), the County would be leasing the Hall of Justice building on a long-term basis at a cost comparable with commercial alternatives. Third, there is not a large enough block of contiguous available office space in the Los Angeles Civic Center that would fulfill the needs of the County. Lastly, the primary purpose of the project is to repair the Hall of Justice for use by seismically retrofitting the earthquake-damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for modern office use while preserving and restoring selected historic features. For the above reasons, the implementation of this alternative would not meet the intent of the project nor meet many of the objectives of the project.

3.8 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND EVALUATED IN THIS EA/EIR

Alternative 1 – No Project Alternative

According to Section 4102.14(d) of the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Section 15126.6(e) of the California Environmental Quality Act, a No Action/No Project Alternative (hereafter referred to as Alternative 1) must be evaluated. The purpose of Alternative 1 is to consider the effect of maintaining existing conditions. Alternative 1 addresses what would reasonably be expected to occur in the foreseeable future if neither Alternative 2 nor Alternative 3 are approved and implemented.

The Hall of Justice building remained in use until January 1994 when the Northridge earthquake caused extensive damage to the building. The building was deemed to be unsafe and has been vacant since the earthquake. Under Alternative 1, the Hall of Justice would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. Given the current condition of the building, a program would

be required in order to observe and routinely inspect the building to ensure it poses no imminent threat or safety hazard to the surrounding environs. Such threats and hazards include, but are not limited to structural collapse and fire, as well as the uncontrolled release of potentially hazardous materials located within the building. Additionally, there would be a potential for persons to enter the building seeking shelter or to vandalize the building. To avoid these conditions, a security plan would also be required. As a result, Alternative 1 would result in continuing costs to the County of Los Angeles to maintain and secure the building, as well as increasing risk to the County. Such risk would represent additional cost to the County whether it was insured-against or not.

Alternative 1 would also hamper the County's ability to address growing needs for additional office space. This alternative would require the Sheriff Department, District Attorney, Department of Parks and Recreation, and other County agencies to remain in their existing locations, or at least remain until such time that other suitable office space become available or is constructed by the County. Lastly, the implementation of this alternative would not allow for the County to maximize the existing resource (i.e., the building) for reuse as an office building.

Alternative 2 – Repair and Reuse Alternative (Proposed Alternative)

The repair and reuse alternative, or proposed alternative (hereinafter referred to as Alternative 2), would include repairing the Hall of Justice by seismically retrofitting the earthquake-damaged building into a useable office building while preserving and restoring selected historic features. Alternative 2 is proposed as a build-to-suit office space project.

Alternative 2 would include the repair of the interior of the Hall of Justice building to provide 325,000 square feet of useable office space, the development of a new multi-level garage with 1,000 parking spaces on the site, landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting, and necessary upgrades to utility systems. In addition, Alternative 2 would include the seismic retrofit of the earthquake damaged building, the restoration of the core and shell elements of this building, the cleaning, refurbishing, and repair of the historic exterior wall materials, and certain historically significant interior areas.

Figure 3.0-3, Site Plan, illustrates the general layout of the project site as proposed under Alternative 2. **Figure 3.0-4, View of Hall of Justice and Parking Structure from Intersection of Spring Street and Temple Street,** provides a general elevation of the Hall of Justice building and new parking structure. A general description of the project's technical, economic, and environmental characteristics considering the principal engineering proposals and supporting public service facilities is provided below.

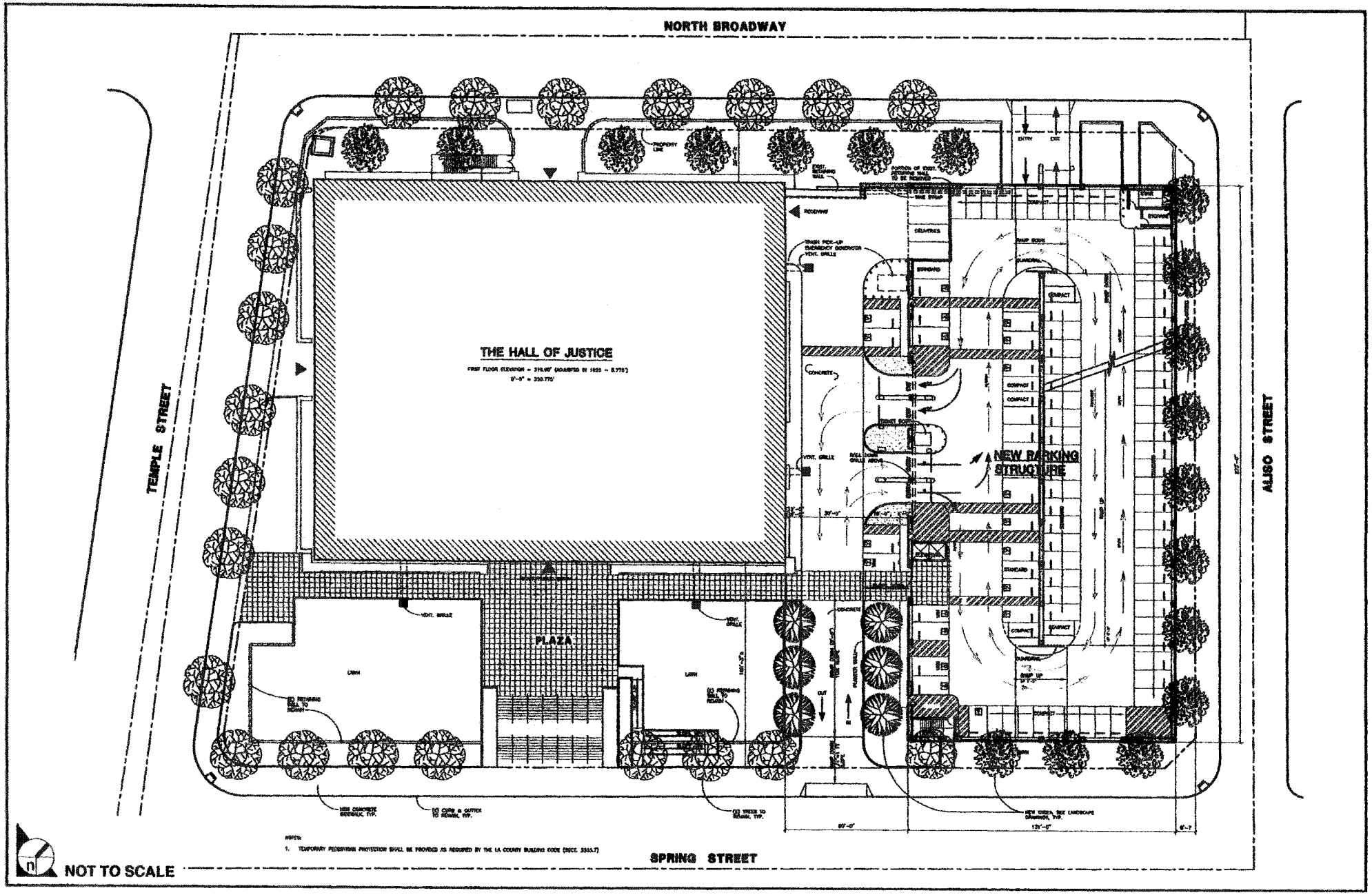


EXHIBIT 3.0-3

Site Plan

EXHIBIT 3.0-4

View of Hall of Justice and Parking Structure From Intersection of Spring Street and Temple Street

600-01•03/03

Building Space

Table 3.0-1, Hall of Justice Reuse Area Alternative 2, provides the gross area, net rentable area, and usable area anticipated after the repair of the interior of the Hall of Justice building. The total rentable area would be 410,197 square feet and total usable area would be 325,000 square feet. These figures are based on the proposed removal of two jail floors (current floors 11 and 13), as discussed later in this project description.

Table 3.0-1
Hall of Justice
Reuse Area Alternative 2

Floor	Gross Area	Net Rentable Area	Usable Area
Basement	41,500	34,836	15,441
1st Floor	36,418	33,190	23,495
2nd Floor	36,418	30,748	19,612
3rd Floor	36,418	31,610	26,583
4th Floor	35,450	31,178	27,097
5th Floor	35,450	31,266	27,263
6th Floor	35,450	31,055	27,049
7th Floor	35,450	31,075	27,163
8th Floor	35,450	31,068	22,425
9th Floor	24,616	30,811	26,965
10th Floor	35,037	32,178	28,314
11th Floor (Demolished)	0	0	0
12th Floor	34,626	29,513	25,760
13th Floor (Demolished)	0	0	0
14th Floor	34,626	31,669	27,833
Penthouse	0	0	0
Grand Total	456,909 SF	410,197 SF	325,000 SF

Building Modifications and Improvements

Exterior

The following presents a description of the repair of the exterior and improvements to be provided to the Hall of Justice building:

- Clean, repair, and re-point joints at exterior of building as required: stone, terra cotta, and unreinforced masonry (URM).
- Clean and refurbish bronze entry doors and frames at Spring Street, Temple Street, and Broadway.
- Replace broken glass at windows and remove air conditioning (AC) units throughout.
- Refurbish window frames and remove loose flaking paint throughout (1st through 14th floors).
- Provide new vision glass at windows on 10th through 14th floors. Steel frames and light dividers to remain in present configurations.
- Provide concealed pin anchors at each piece of stone.
- Strengthen terra-cotta cornice and repair as required.
- Clean and repair metal and re-point stone spandrels at 12th and 13th floors as required.
- Repair URM at light courts.
- Clean and re-point URM at light courts.
- Strengthen URM at light courts.
- Provide limited exterior building lighting.
- Clean and repair existing sloping copper roof. Green patina to remain.

Interior

The following presents a description of the repair of the interior and improvements to be provided to the Hall of Justice building:

- Provide new poured-in-place concrete sheer wall and seismic resisting elements at corners of building. Provide drag struts at interior face of exterior wall between sheer walls at each floor slab.
- Remove all interior partitions including hollow clay tile (HCT) partitions, finished with plaster or other materials, including exterior wall furring throughout the building (except at 2nd floor lobby and 1st floor corridor adjacent to loggia). Remove all suspended ceilings, flooring, and equipment, except as noted herein.
- Restore, clean, and refurbish 2nd floor grand lobby/loggia.

- Restore, clean, and refurbish 2nd floor corridor. Remove marble panels, doors, sidelights, HCT, and reinstall marble panels over metal and support partitions (except at 2nd floor lobby and 1st floor corridor adjacent to loggia). Restore/refurbish and reinstall doors, sidelights, base and lighting fixtures as possible. All ceilings to be new except at grand lobby/loggia, and 1st floor corridor adjacent to loggia, which is to be restored.

- Restore, clean, and refurbish, 8th floor corridor. Remove marble panels, doors, sidelights, HCT, and reinstall marble panels over metal stud support partitions. Restore/refurbish and reinstall doors, sidelights, base and lighting fixtures as possible. Ceiling to be new and compatible.

- Restore and refurbish Room 819 on the 8th floor. Retain 2-story ceiling and wood wall paneling.

- Remove existing suspended plaster and metal lath ceiling on all floors throughout building except at 2nd floor grand lobby and 1st floor adjacent to loggia.

- Remove, clean, and refurbish historic stairs. Total of four stairs on 1st through 9th floors.

- Remove marble panels, and reinstall marble panels over metal studs.

- Provide new men's and women's toilets using new compatible materials, including terrazzo floor, ceramic tile, wainscot, marble toilet partitions to match existing, wood toilet partitions doors, stone sink counter, and new compatible lighting fixtures. Re-use existing marble toilet partitions where possible.

- Restore, refurbish, and provide new elevator, lobbies on each floor. Use existing wainscot at elevator door wall on 3rd through 8th floors. A combination of new and existing restored and refurbished terrazzo would be provided.

- Remove, restore, and refurbish wood wall panel interior of the 6 passenger elevator cars. Reinstall into new elevator equipment.

- Extend passenger elevator shafts for elevators 2 and 3 from the 8th to the 14th floor. Provide new elevator system, including machines, guide rails, and control system. Elevators would have stops as follows: High Rise Bank Elevator 1 at the basement, 1st, 2nd, and 8th through 14 floors; Elevators 2 and 3 at the 1st, 2nd, and 8th through 14th floors; Low Rise Bank Elevator 4 at the basement, and 1st through 8th floors; Elevators 5, 6, and 7 at the 1st through the 8th floors; and the Freight Elevator at the basement, and 1st through 14th floors.

- Demolish 11th and 13th existing jail floors and structures at penthouse level.

- Provide compatible ceiling and floor material throughout building.

- Retrofit and refurbish existing stairs "A" and "B" to comply with Code.

- Refurbish/repair existing terrazzo and marble flooring in areas to retained in their historic configuration, such as the corridors on the 2nd and 8th floors, and elevator lobbies.

- Remove all jail ceils, partitions and stairs on the 10th, 12th, and 14th floors.

- Demolish existing non-code compliant fire escapes at the north and south sides of the building.

Access and Parking

Vehicle access points onto the site and into the parking structure would be provided at two locations. One gated entrance for staff would be provided along Broadway. This entrance would consist of one entry and one exit lane. Public access would be provided from Spring Street with one entry and one exit lane.

Pedestrian access into the Hall of Justice building would be provided at three locations. The main entrance would be from the Spring Street Plaza, which would be designed in a compatible manner with the Hall of Justice. This entrance would be available to staff and the public, as would the other two locations, on Temple Street and Broadway. Wherever necessary, new onsite sidewalks and curb cuts would be provided to these access points.

As part of Alternative 2, a new 1000-space parking structure would be constructed. The structure would be located on the northern side of the Hall of Justice site along Aliso Street, significantly screened from view from Temple Street by the Hall of Justice building. This parking structure is planned to include up to 4.5 levels below grade and up to 4.5 levels above grade. The top of the parking structure parapet would not exceed the top of the 4th floor stone cornice of the Hall of Justice. The parking structure would be approximately 60 feet from the Hall of Justice and would be designed with an architectural pre-cast concrete exterior skin that is compatible with the surface texture, color and architectural features of the Hall of Justice building.

Alternative 2 incorporates a service yard at the northwest corner of the building that includes a truck loading area, a delivery area, and trash collection area.

Lighting/Security

Minimal lighting would be used to highlight architectural elements and building signage. In addition, security and safety lighting would be provided, as necessary, along walkways and in parking areas. Security and safety light sources would be oriented towards the ground, or screened, to minimize illumination into surrounding areas and to prevent interference with vehicle traffic.

A new electronic security system would be provided throughout the Hall of Justice building.

Landscape and Streetscape Improvements

In general, the landscape concept is intended to create a distinct landscape character for the entire site, while providing a visual cohesiveness with the surrounding Civic Center area, throughout the

streetscapes and internal areas. Plant species and groupings may vary from area to area, but would remain compatible throughout the entire length of the individual streets. The existing planter walls at the southeast portion of the project site would be retained.

Street trees in the right-of-way of the project site include: 7 ficus trees and 1 Japanese zelkova tree along Temple Street; 7 magnolia trees and 4 olive trees along North Broadway; 3 Japanese maple trees along Aliso Street; and 11 Japanese maple trees along Spring Street. The ficus trees and Japanese zelkova tree along Temple Street would be removed due to the root systems causing damage to the sidewalk, curbs, and gutters, and in some instances the location of the trees are planted too close to the building. Both of these issues pose a safety problem to persons utilizing the building. New street trees would be provided along Temple Street, which would be compatible with the City urban environment.

The 7 magnolia trees along North Broadway would be retained. The 4 olive trees along North Broadway would be removed and replaced with new magnolias. In order to compliment the existing magnolias, the new trees to be planted would be of the same species and would be box specimens of equal size.

The 3 Japanese maple trees along Aliso Street would be relocated to Spring Street to compliment the existing row of Japanese maples. Aliso Street would receive new landscaping compatible with the parking structure and City urban environment.

Eight of the 11 Japanese maple trees along Spring Street will be retained. The three trees to be removed are in conflict with the ramp and stairs leading into the new main entrance to the building. Landscaping in the area of the new main building entrance and pedestrian plaza on Spring Street would include various plant species including trees, hedges, lawns, and ground cover plant material.

Utilities and Infrastructure

Water Service

The City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP) provides water service to the Hall of Justice site. Currently, a 6-inch water line enters the Hall of Justice from North Broadway. The project requires a 4-inch line and will utilize a pump to ensure adequate flow and pressure in accordance with the County Building Code (CBC) and DWP requirements.

Sewer Service

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works provides sewer service to the Hall of Justice site. Existing sewer lines in the vicinity of the site include two 10-inch lines, two 6-inch lines, and an 8-inch line. The project requires a single 8-inch line but will probably split the service between two or more of the existing lines for convenience.

Storm Drain Service

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works provides storm drain service to the Hall of Justice site Storm water flows in the project area occurs via street and gutter to inlet locations, and into drainage pipelines. Storm water drain inlets are located at the intersection of Aliso Street and Spring Street (two inlets), at the intersection of Spring Street and Temple Street (two inlets), and at the intersection of Aliso Street and North Broadway (one inlet). One 6-inch storm drain lateral exists on the project site which would need to be upgrade to a 12-inch line to meet the demands of the project.

Electrical

Electricity would be provided to the Hall of Justice site by the DWP. Project repair activities would include the installation of a new power and lighting system designed to modern "Class A" office standards. In addition, an emergency generator would be installed to power all essential functions in the event of an interruption of service. The development would not fully comply with Energy Building Regulations adopted by the California Energy Commission (Title 24 of the California Administrative Code) and adopted energy conservation requirements by the County of Los Angeles, due to limitations imposed by the existing historical construction.

Steam and Chilled Water

Access to steam and chilled water is available from the County's existing Central Plant, located directly across North Broadway on the west. This facility provides steam via a 6-inch pipe and chilled water via a 10-inch pipe through an underground utility tunnel from the Central Plant to the Hall of Justice.

Employment

The repair of the Hall of Justice would allow for the relocation of employees from other locations within downtown Los Angeles and adjacent areas. No significant increase in the number of County

employment is anticipated as a result of Alternative 2. However, Alternative 2 would generate short-term construction-related jobs. The number of temporary construction-related jobs is estimated to be 500, with no more 250 persons on site at any given time.

Construction

Building Modifications and Improvements

Exterior

All alterations added to the exterior skin of the Hall of Justice, such as air conditioning units, security grilles, pipes and conduit, will be removed and attachment holes patched. Windows will have lead-based paint abated or encapsulated and repairs made. All window frame exteriors and other exterior metal will be painted. Masonry will be repointed, as required.

The exterior surfaces of the Hall of Justice will be cleaned with methods complying with recommendations of the Department of the Interior. Pre-washing will be utilized at areas of distinct staining. General cleaning will follow, using a restoration-type cleaner. Rinsing will be performed so as to ensure no cleaner remains on surfaces and to bring the pH back to the ambient level.

Interior

Some existing building materials would be demolished and removed, primarily from the interior of the structure. This would include the removal of both non-hazardous demolition materials and hazardous materials. Prior to the demolition activities, asbestos-containing materials (ACM), lead-based paint materials (LBP), polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) materials, and other potentially hazardous materials would be abated or removed in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

Parking Structure

Grading for the construction of the parking structure area would include the removal of earth materials down to the level of the basement excavation, up to depths of 48 feet below the existing ground surface. The amount of earth materials anticipated to be exported from the Hall of Justice site would be approximately 60,000 cubic yards. The haul route to export materials would be developed in cooperation with City and County personnel, and is anticipated to run directly to the 101 Freeway. Approximately 50 truck trips per day are anticipated over a four-month period to export these materials. Grading would

involve the use of standard earth moving equipment such as loaders, dozers, and other related heavy-duty equipment. The work would be contained on site over the duration of the construction activities to prevent disruption to the surrounding land uses.

Temporary street and sidewalk closures within the area may be required during construction. In order to minimize potential conflicts between construction activity and through traffic, a construction traffic control plan will be developed for use during construction activity. The plan will identify all traffic control measures, signs, and delineators to be implemented by the construction contractor during the duration of demolition and construction activities.

The typical hours of construction are anticipated to be from 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM, Monday through Friday, except holidays. Written approval from the County of Los Angeles for construction hours and day of the week beyond those identified would be required.

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Alternative 3 would include repair of the Hall of Justice, per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. In other words, all character-defining historic features and elements of the building would remain entirely intact under this alternative. Alternative 3 would include the repair of the interior of the Hall of Justice building to provide for 199,132 square feet of useable "Class A" office space, the development of a new multi-level garage with 1,000 parking spaces, landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting, and necessary upgrades to utility systems. In addition, Alternative 3 would include the cleaning, refurbishing and repair of the historic exterior wall materials.

However, it should be noted that a repair scheme that does not call for removal of the hollow clay tiles would not achieve the maximum degree of safety that can be provided with their elimination.

Building Space

Table 3.0-2, Hall of Justice Reuse Area Alternative 3, provides the gross area, net rentable area, and usable area anticipated after the repair of the interior of the Hall of Justice building under this alternative. The total rentable area would be 482,077 square feet and total usable area would be 199,132 square feet. The existing jail floors could not be used because they neither comply with current requirements for County jails nor could they be configured to "Class A" office space.

Table 3.0-2
Hall of Justice
Reuse Area Alternative 3

Floor	Gross Area	Net Rentable Area	Usable Area
Basement	41,500	39,228	18,072
1st Floor	36,418	34,413	22,560
2nd Floor	36,418	32,393	20,580
3rd Floor	36,418	31,952	22,130
4th Floor	35,450	32,172	21,790
5th Floor	35,450	32,088	22,150
6th Floor	35,450	32,171	21,850
7th Floor	35,450	32,317	21,250
8th Floor	35,450	32,309	21,250
9th Floor	24,616	32,718	7,500
10th Floor	35,037	33,350	0
11th Floor	34,626	30,098	0
12th Floor	34,626	30,098	0
13th Floor	34,626	30,098	0
14th Floor	34,626	31,772	0
Penthouse	11,424	0	0
Grand Total	**537,585**	**482,077 SF**	**199,132 SF**

Building Modification and Improvements

The following specific historical features of the building would be altered or removed under Alternative 2 but would remain and be restored under this alternative:

- All existing jail floors and cells would remain;
- All hollow clay tiles forming interior partition walls and exterior wall furring would remain in place; and
- All existing courtrooms, offices, chambers, and other spaces would remain configured as they currently exist.

This alternative would provide more gross square footage than Alternative 2 but would reduce the amount of "Class A" office space available for use by approximately 125,868 square feet. Additionally, the County would be left with 5 floors of space entirely unsuitable for contemporary office use.

Access and Parking

Access and parking under this alternative would be the same as described under Alternative 2. This alternative would provide for vehicle and pedestrian access points in the locations described under Alternative 2. In addition, like Alternative 2, this alternative would include the construction of a new 1,000 car parking structure.

Lighting/Security

Lighting and security measures under this alternative would be the same as described under Alternative 2. This alternative would provide on-site architectural and security lighting and include the installation of infrastructure for a new electronic security system in the Hall of Justice building and parking structure.

Landscape and Streetscape Improvements

Landscape and streetscape improvements under this alternative would be the same as described under Alternative 2. Streetscape landscaping would include existing and new trees placed adjacent to main streets such as Spring Street, Temple Street, North Broadway, and Aliso Street, and in the area of the main building entrance/plaza off of Spring Street.

Utilities and Infrastructure

Utilities and water, wastewater, electrical and natural gas infrastructure line sizing, upgrades, and improvements under this alternative would be the same as described under Alternative 2.

Employment

The repair of the Hall of Justice under this alternative would allow for the relocation of employees from other locations within the downtown Los Angeles and adjacent areas. No significant increase in County employment is anticipated as a result of Alternative 3. However, Alternative 3 would generate short-term construction-related jobs. The number of temporary construction-related jobs is estimated to be 450, with no more than 250 persons on site at any given time.

Construction

Building Modifications and Improvements

Exterior

Exterior construction and cleaning activities under this alternative would be the same as described under Alternative 2.

Interior

Under this alternative, less demolition activity would be required. Under this alternative the removal of less non-hazardous and hazardous demolition materials would be required. Prior to the demolition activities, all asbestos-containing materials (ACM), lead-based paint (LBP), polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) materials and other potentially hazardous materials would be abated or removed, in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

Parking Structure

Parking structure construction and operational activities under this alternative would be the same as described under Alternative 2.

3.9 PROJECT SCHEDULE

Under either Alternative 2 or 3, the Hall of Justice project construction would begin construction in mid-2005. Alternative 2 construction would conclude in late 2006, with full operation and occupancy anticipated to occur in late 2006. Alternative 3 construction would conclude in late 2006, with full operation and occupancy anticipated to occur in late 2006.

During the construction and repair period, activities can be categorized into six distinct tasks or phases. The first phase, preparation, involves assembling the necessary equipment on site, establishing the staging areas and commencement of removing extraneous building materials from the building. This stage includes the cataloging, documentation, and salvage of historic materials from the building. The second stage is the seismic upgrade work. The third stage is the core and shell work, representing the balance of the basic repair work. Fourth is the tenant improvement stage, where the interior finishes are

placed. The parking structure comprises the fifth stage. The sixth and final stage is the site work, including both rough and finish work all over the site.

4.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENTS AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

4.1 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

This section of the EA/EIR presents the results of an analysis of existing conditions, as well as projected geology and soil conditions following completion of the project, and is based on a geotechnical investigation report conducted by Converse Consultants. A complete copy of the geotechnical investigation report prepared for this project by Converse Consultants (May 2003) is contained within **Appendix 4.1** of this EA/EIR.

4.1.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Regulatory Framework

Executive Order 12699

Executive Order (EO) 12699 directs federal agencies to incorporate cost-effective seismic safety measures in all new buildings that are constructed, leased, assisted, or regulated by the Federal Government. The purposes of these requirements are to reduce risk to occupants of buildings leased for federal uses or purchased or constructed with federal assistance, to reduce risk to lives of persons who would be affected by earthquake failures of federally assisted or regulated buildings, and to protect public investment, all in a cost-effective manner.

Regional Geology

The project area is located near the northern edge of the Los Angeles Basin (Basin), a short distance south east of the Elysian Park Hills. The Elysian Park Hills, along with the Repetto Hills to the north and east of the project area, comprise a group of low hills at the northern edge of the Basin. The highest point in this line of hill is Mt. Washington, at an elevation of 846 feet. These hills and adjacent lowlands comprise a heavily populated portion of metropolitan Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles Basin is a geologic area underlain by a thick (several thousand feet) sequence of Tertiary aged sedimentary rocks. From the oldest to the youngest, these rocks are represented by the Topanga Formation, Puente Formation (also known as the Monterey Formation), and Fernando Formation. Each formation is comprised of rock layers, alternating between sandstone, conglomerate, and siltstone. Tertiary marine sedimentary rocks are exposed in the Elysian and Repetto Hills. Younger Quaternary (Holocene) alluvial fan deposits cover the bedrock formations in many areas, such as the project area. These deposits consist predominantly of sand and silt, along with smaller amounts of gravel and clay.

Local Geology and Subsurface Conditions

Converse Consultants conducted a field exploration in March 2003 including the drilling of six exploratory borings to depths ranging from 27 to 81.5 feet below the existing ground surfaces. Based on these borings, the project site contains undocumented fill materials ranging from 2.5 feet to 15 feet below the existing ground surfaces. These fill materials are predominately clayey sand, silty sand, sandy silt, and are generally dense and firm.

Sedimentary bedrock consisting of interbedded siltstone, claystone, and sandstone was encountered below the surface fill material. These natural materials are generally dense and stiff. Based on observations of the geologic structure, the bedrock generally dips at an angle varying from 40 to 55 degrees from horizontal in a southerly direction.

No surface water was present at the time the field reconnaissance was performed for the geotechnical investigation report. Groundwater was encountered during boring exploration at different depths ranging from 16 to 65 feet below the existing ground surface. The groundwater is believed to be a localized perched condition and not an indication of regional conditions.

Faults and Seismicity

The Hall of Justice site does not lie within a California Fault Rupture Hazard Zone. However, the Hall of Justice site, as is all of Southern California, is located within a seismically active area. Faults capable of generating strong to very strong motion within the project area are summarized in **Table 4.1-1, Faults in Vicinity of Project Area.**

Table 4.1-1
Faults in Vicinity of Project Area

Fault	Approximate Distance from Project Area (Kilometers)	Moment Magnitude (M_w)
Hollywood	6.8	6.5
Raymond	7.5	6.5
Verdugo	11.1	6.7
Newport-Inglewood (LA Basin)	12.9	6.9
Santa Monica	15.5	6.6
Sierra Madre (Central)	18.2	7.0

Source: Converse Consultants, May 5, 2003.

Seismic ground shaking conditions for the project site were determined by reviewing selected geologic maps, published information, and a deterministic evaluation using the FRISKSP computer program.

FRISKSP provides deterministic estimates of peak horizontal ground acceleration (pga) on the basis of the location of the site relative to the mapped location of nearby faults and published fault parameters associated with the occurrence of a maximum probable earthquake and upper bound earthquake event on these faults.

The Maximum Probable Earthquake (MPE) is defined in Section 1631A.2 of the 1997 edition of the Uniform Building Code (UBC) as "having a 10-percent probability of being exceeded in 50 years." This probability of exceedance also can be expressed as the 475-year event. Criteria for determining the MPE include: the regional seismicity and known past seismic activity; the types of faults considered; the seismic recurrence factor for the area; and, the computed probability of seismic activity associated with the faults located within area. Based on the FRISKSP computer program, the MPE would be capable of resulting in a peak ground acceleration of 0.50g (g equals 32 feet per second).

The Upper Bound Earthquake (UBE) is defined in the California Building Code (CBC) Section 1631A.2.6 "...as the motion having a 10-percent probability of being exceeded in a 100-year period or maximum level of motion which may ever be expected at the building site within the known geologic framework." This probability of exceedance also can be expressed as a 950-year event. Criteria for determining the UBE event include the seismic history of the vicinity, the geologic province in which the faults under consideration are located, fault lengths, faulting mechanisms and regional geologic structure. Based on the FRISKSP computer program, the UBE would be capable of resulting in a peak ground acceleration of 0.60g.

Geologic Hazards

Potential hazards on the site could result from a combination of local seismicity and existing soil conditions on the site. The types of hazards investigated during the geotechnical feasibility of the project site include liquefaction, fault rupture, landslides, settlement, tsunamis/seiches, and earthquake-induced flooding. The potential existence of these geo-hazards at the project site is discussed in the following paragraphs.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction describes the phenomenon in which ground shaking works cohesionless, water saturated soil particles (generally fine grain sands) into tighter packing, thus creating excess pore space. Liquefaction typically occurs in earthquake prone areas where the groundwater level is less than 50 feet below the ground surface, and where the soils are composed of young alluvium. Materials below the

project site where ground water was encountered consisted generally of dense and stiff bedrock. Liquefaction potential at the project site; therefore, is considered to be low.

Surface Fault Rupture

Fault rupture is the displacement of ground surface created by movement along a fault plane during an earthquake. As discussed previously, the closest active and potentially active fault is the Hollywood approximately 6.8 km from the project site. As a result, the potential for surface rupture is considered low.

Landslides

The potential for seismically induced landslides and/or other types of slope failure such as lateral spreading on or adjacent to slope areas, is considered to be very low due to the absence of slopes on or adjacent to the project site.

Seismically Induced Settlement

Seismically induced settlement occurs in loose, dry, granular soils in response to strong ground shaking. The energy created by strong ground shaking events can cause soils to condense and settle into a tighter arrangement. Soil settling can have deleterious effects to overlying foundations, structures, roadways, etc. Material underlying footings on the project sites are predominately sedimentary bedrock that is not sensitive to seismically induced settlement.

Expansive Soils

Expansive soils expand when wet and contract when dry, and are typically rich in clays. If constructed over expansive soils, building foundations, concrete slabs, and roads can be cracked and heavily damaged during shrink-swell periods. The geotechnical report prepared by Converse Consultants indicates that soils on the project site have a medium expansion potential.

Tsunami and Seiches

A tsunami is a tidal wave produced by off-shore seismic activity, while a seiche is a harmonic wave in an enclosed water body caused seismic activity. The proposed project site is not located near an ocean,

lakes, or reservoir. The potential for tsunamis and/or seiches affecting the project site is considered to be very low.

Earthquake Induced Flooding

Earthquake induced flooding is caused by failure of dam or other water-retaining structures up gradient of a site as a result of an earthquake. There are no significant up gradient lakes or reservoirs in proximity of the project sites that have the potential to cause flooding.

4.1.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The County of Los Angeles Initial Study (**Appendix 1.0**) suggests that a project would result in a significant geotechnical impact if it would meet any of the following criteria:

(a) Is the project site in an active or potentially active fault zone or Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone?

(b) Is the project site located in an area containing a major landslide?

(c) Is the project site located in an area having high slope instability?

(d) Is the project site subject to subsidence, high groundwater, or hydrocompaction?

(e) Is the proposed project considered a sensitive use (school, hospital, public assembly site) located in close proximity to a significant geotechnical hazard?

(f) Will the project entail substantial grading and/or alteration of topography including slopes of over 25 percent?

According to the Initial Study, the Hall of Justice project site is relatively flat and no potential for landslides exist; the project is not considered a sensitive use that would be exposed to geotechnical hazards; and would not include the alteration of slopes of over 25 percent. As a result, the following impact analysis will only evaluate the project's potential geotechnical impacts to relative to criteria (a), (c), and (d).

4.1.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 – No Project Alternative

Under the No Project Alternative, the project site would remain in its present state. No impacts to geology and soils would occur with the implementation of this alternative. Thus, impacts are considered to be less than significant.

Alternative 2 – Repair and Reuse Alternative (Proposed Alternative)

Faults and Seismicity

The proposed project site, as with virtually all sites within the State of California, would be subjected to ground shaking from earthquakes. Based upon the seismologic and geologic conditions surrounding the site, the maximum level of ground motion that could ever be experienced at the project site with a MPE would be 0.50 g and with UBE would be 0.60g.[1] Nonetheless, the design of the new parking structure would be in conformance with the 1997 edition of the UBC, Seismic Zone 4 and the Hall of Justice building would be seismically retrofitted to prevent significant damage from ground shaking during seismic events resulting from movement on any of the faults or fault systems discussed within this EA/EIR. As a result, the effects resulting from ground shaking would be reduced to a minimum and is considered to be less than significant.

Liquefaction

Materials below the project site where ground water was encountered consisted generally of dense and stiff bedrock. Liquefaction potential at the project site is considered to be low.[2] Thus, potential impacts would be less than significant.

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1 Converse Consultants, Geotechnical Investigation Report, *Los Angeles County Hall of Justice, Los Angeles, California,* May 5, 2003.

2 Converse Consultants, Geotechnical Investigation Report, *Los Angeles County Hall of Justice, Los Angeles, California,* May 5, 2003.

Surface Fault Rupture

The project site is not located in a California Fault Rupture Hazard Zone.[3] There are no active faults projecting toward or extending across the project site. Thus, potential impacts would be less than significant.

Landslides

The potential for seismically induced landslides and/or other types of slope is considered to be very low due to the absence of slopes on or adjacent to the project site. Thus, potential impacts would be less than significant.

Seismically Induced Settlement

Material underlying footings on the project site are predominately sedimentary bedrock that is not sensitive to seismically induced settlement.[4] Thus, potential impacts would be less than significant.

Expansive Soils

The geotechnical report prepared by Converse Consultant indicates that soils on the project site have a medium expansion potential. As a result, the geotechnical report indicates that special design and construction techniques for expansive soil conditions are recommended during earthwork, the placement of foundations, and slabs-on-grade. Adherence with these recommendations would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

Tsunami and Seiches

The proposed project site is not located near an ocean, lakes, or reservoir. The potential for tsunamis and/or seiches affecting the project site is considered to be very low. Thus, potential impacts would be less than significant.

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3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

Earthquake Induced Flooding

There are no significant up gradient lakes or reservoir in proximity of the project site that have the potential to cause flooding. Thus, potential impacts would be less than significant.

Executive Order 12699

Executive Order (EO) 12699 directs federal agencies to incorporate cost-effective seismic safety measures in all new buildings that are constructed, leased, assisted, or regulated by the Federal Government. FEMA would be providing funds to seismically upgrade an existing building, not a new building. Consequently, this EO is not applicable to the proposed project. Nonetheless, these seismic safety measures would be cost effective and provide for increased building safety.

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Implementation of this alternative would result in the same impacts described under Alternative 2. Impacts associated with surface fault rupture, landslides, seismically induced settlement, tsunami, seiches, and earthquake induced flooding would be less than significant. Faulting and seismic ground shaking impact would be reduced to a less than significant level through retrofitting the building and development of the new parking garage per UBC standards. Expansive soil impact would be reduced through adherence to the recommendations contained within the geotechnical report.

4.1.4 MITIGATION MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

The following mitigation measures are required for both Alternatives 2 and 3:

GS-1 All structures shall be designed in accordance with the Uniform Building Code (UBC) and applicable County codes to ensure safety in the event of an earthquake.

GS-2 All recommendations contained in the project geotechnical engineering report shall be incorporated into the project to minimize impacts associated with site grading and structural design.

4.1.5 ADVERSE IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION

Impacts under both Alternative 2 and 3 would be less than significant.

4.2 TRAFFIC/CIRCULATION

This section of the EA/EIR presents the results of an analysis of existing conditions, as well as projected traffic conditions following completion of the project, and is based on a traffic study conducted by Crain & Associates. A complete copy of the traffic analysis prepared for this project by Crain & Associates is contained within **Appendix 4.2** of this EA/EIR. This analysis incorporates a detailed evaluation of existing and future traffic conditions, as discussed with the County of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation, during the AM and PM peak hour at the following seven intersections:

- North Broadway and Temple Street;
- Aliso Street/Southbound 101 Freeway Off-Ramp and North Broadway;
- Northbound 101 Freeway On-Ramp and North Broadway;
- North Spring Street and Temple Street;
- Aliso Street and North Spring Street;
- Northbound 101 Freeway Off-Ramp and North Spring Street; and
- Southbound 101 Freeway On-Ramp and Los Angeles Street.

These locations are within an area surrounding the project site and include the intersections expected to be most directly impacted by the proposed project's traffic generation. These locations were selected and analyzed based on discussions with the County of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation. **Figure 4.2-1, Study Intersection Locations,** illustrates the location of the study intersections.

4.2.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Freeways

As a major destination point, several freeway systems surround the downtown Los Angeles area. West of the project site is the Harbor Freeway (State Highway 110), to the south is the Santa Monica Freeway (Interstate 10) and to the north and east is the Hollywood Freeway (US Highway 101).

Hollywood Freeway is immediately north of the project site. A southbound off-ramp creates the fourth leg of an intersection immediately adjacent at Aliso Street and North Broadway. The Hollywood Freeway provides four to five lanes in each direction in the project vicinity and provides northwest and

southeast service from downtown Los Angeles in a northerly direction. A full interchange with the Harbor Freeway is provided west of the project site.

Harbor Freeway (State Highway 110) is an eight-lane freeway, which travels from San Pedro to the south and Pasadena to the north. The Harbor Freeway provides north-south access to and from downtown Los Angeles. The Harbor Freeway has a full interchange with the Hollywood, Golden State and Santa Monica Freeways.

Santa Monica Freeway (Interstate 10) is an east-west freeway, which provides four to six lanes in each direction. The Santa Monica Freeway spans from the City of Santa Monica in the west to San Bernardino in the east, through Arizona and beyond.

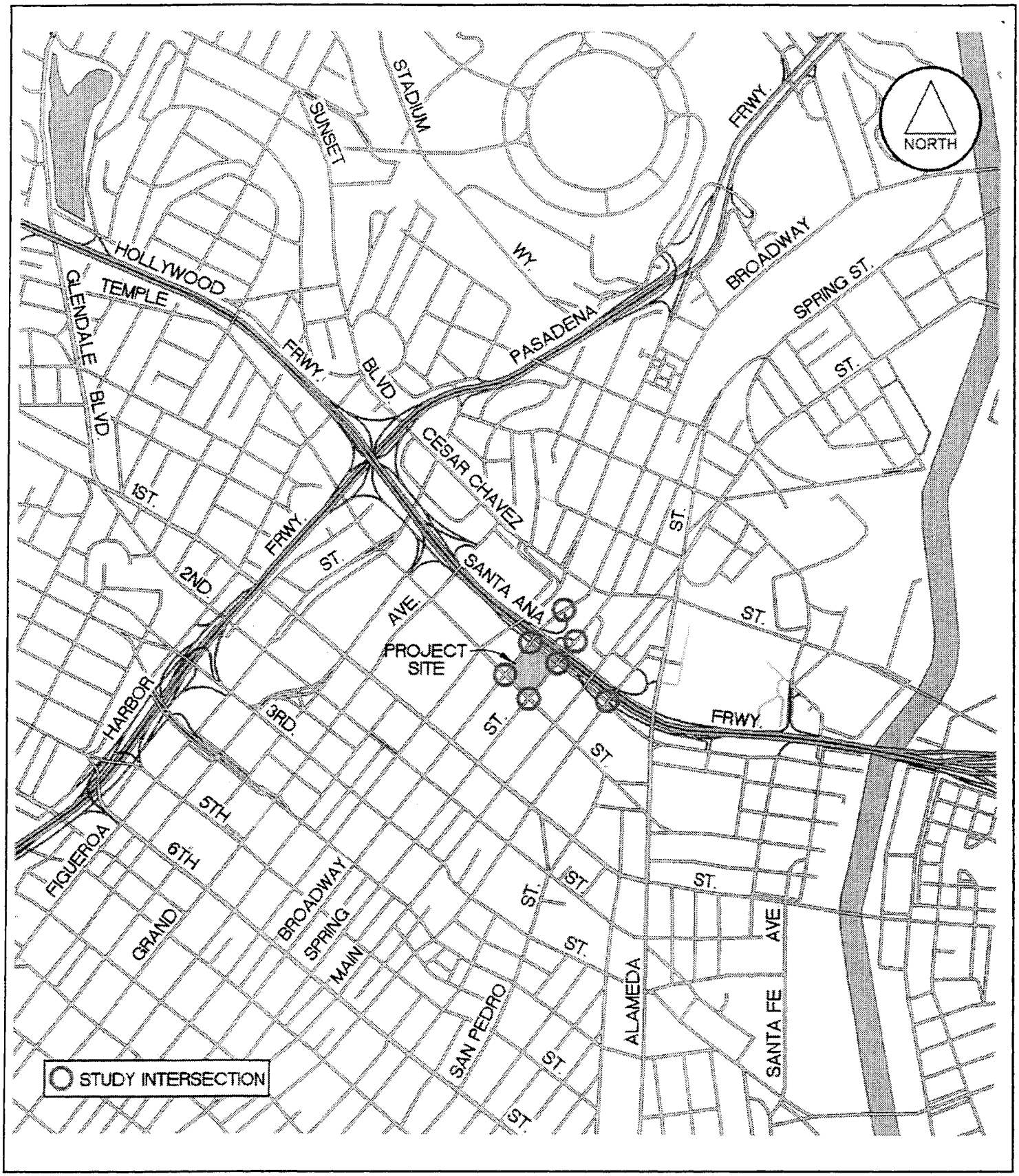
Streets and Highways

Temple Street is designated as a Class II Major Highway by the City of Los Angeles. In the project vicinity Temple Street carries two lanes in each direction with left-turn channelization at most intersections. Temple Street is the southern boundary of the project site and runs essentially northwest to southeast. Temple Street is approximately 62 feet in width in front of the project site.

North Broadway is a northeast to southwest roadway open for two-way traffic along the western boundary of the project site. It is designated as a Secondary Highway from south of Alpine Street and as a Major Highway north of Alpine Street. North Broadway is approximately 60 feet in width and carries two lanes in each direction, with left turn channelization at most intersections.

North Spring Street creates the eastern boundary of the project site. It runs parallel to North Broadway in the project vicinity. North Spring Street is designated as a Class II Major Highway by the City of Los Angeles between Cesar E Chavez and Second Street and north of Alpine Street. It is designated as a Secondary Highway south of Second Street and between Cesar E Chavez and Alpine Street. North Spring Street is approximately 70 feet in width at the project site and is a one-way southbound street for all vehicles, with the exception of buses. There are two northbound exclusive lanes for buses and four mixed-flow lanes southbound. Spring Street is part of a one-way couplet with Main Street to the east.

Main Street is a one-way northbound street, which is the second part of the one-way couplet with North Spring Street. Main Street is designated as a Secondary Highway through the Civic Center area.



SOURCE: Crain & Associates, March 07, 2003.

EXHIBIT **4.2-1**

Study Intersection Locations

600-01•04/03

Aliso Street is a one-way eastbound street, designated as a local street by the City of Los Angeles. Aliso Street is approximately 32 feet in width, provides three travel lanes, and is part of a one-way couplet with Arcadia Street, which is located to the north.

Arcadia Street is a one-way westbound street, designated as a local street. It is the reverse direction of Aliso Street as the second part of the one-way couplet.

Existing Traffic Conditions

Traffic Volumes

Freeway traffic volumes were obtained from the Caltrans. The traffic volume count data for the streets was obtained by recent counts performed by Crain & Associates during May 2002. These counts were supplemented with an ambient growth rate of one percent to reflect growth in the area. Existing traffic volumes for the freeways and major streets in the study area are summarized below. Existing AM and PM peak periods for the study intersections are illustrated on **Figure 4.2-2, Existing AM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes,** and **Figure 4.2-3, Existing PM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes.**

The Hollywood Freeway carries approximately 243,000 vehicles per day (VPD) at the junction with the Harbor Freeway. The Harbor Freeway carries approximately 323,000 VPD at the junction with the Hollywood Freeway. The Santa Monica Freeway carries approximately 338,000 VPD at the junction with the Harbor Freeway.

Temple Street carries approximately 12,500 VPD in the project vicinity. Directional volumes are approximately 650 vehicles per hour (VPH) eastbound, 470 VPH westbound during the morning peak hours, and 700 VPH eastbound, with 725 VPH westbound during the evening peak hours.

The average daily traffic volume for North Broadway, in the vicinity of the proposed project, is approximately 18,500 VPD. Directional volumes are approximately 700 VPH northbound and 1,100 VPH southbound during the morning peak hours and 1,500 VPH northbound with 400 VPH southbound during the evening peak hours.

The average daily traffic volume for North Spring Street, in the vicinity of the proposed project, is approximately 12,000 VPD. Directional volumes are approximately 100 VPH northbound (restricted to buses only but with some other vehicles mixed in) and 1,700 VPH (mixed mode) southbound during the

morning peak hours and 150 VPH (again predominately buses) northbound with 500 VPH southbound during the evening peak hours.

Aliso Street carries approximately 5,500 VPD eastbound only in the project vicinity. Peak hour volumes are approximately 500 VPH eastbound during the morning peak hours and 560 VPH eastbound during the evening peak hours.

Level of Service

Traffic analyses of existing conditions were performed at the following seven intersections:

- North Broadway and Temple Street;
- Aliso Street/Southbound 101 Freeway Off-Ramp and North Broadway;
- Northbound 101 Freeway On-Ramp and North Broadway;
- North Spring Street and Temple Street;
- Aliso Street and North Spring Street;
- Northbound 101 Freeway Off-Ramp and North Spring Street; and
- Southbound 101 Freeway On-Ramp and Los Angeles Street.

The traffic analysis was performed through the use of established traffic engineering techniques. The new traffic counts described earlier were utilized to reflect any recent changes in traffic demand patterns. Other data pertaining to intersection geometrics, parking-related curb restrictions, and signal operations were obtained through field surveys of the study locations.

The methodology used in this study for the intersection analysis and evaluation of traffic operations at each study intersection is based on procedures outlined in Circular Number 212 of the Transportation Research Board.[1] In the discussion of Critical Movement Analysis for signalized intersections, procedures have been developed for determining operating characteristics of an intersection, in terms of the "Level of Service" provided for different levels of traffic volume and other variables, such as the number of signal phases. The term "Level of Service" (LOS) describes the quality of traffic flow. LOS A to C operate quite well. LOS D is typically the level for which a metropolitan area street system is designed. LOS E represents volumes at or near the capacity of the highway, which might result in stoppages of momentary duration and fairly unstable flow. LOS F occurs when a facility is overloaded and is characterized by stop-and-go traffic with stoppages of long duration.

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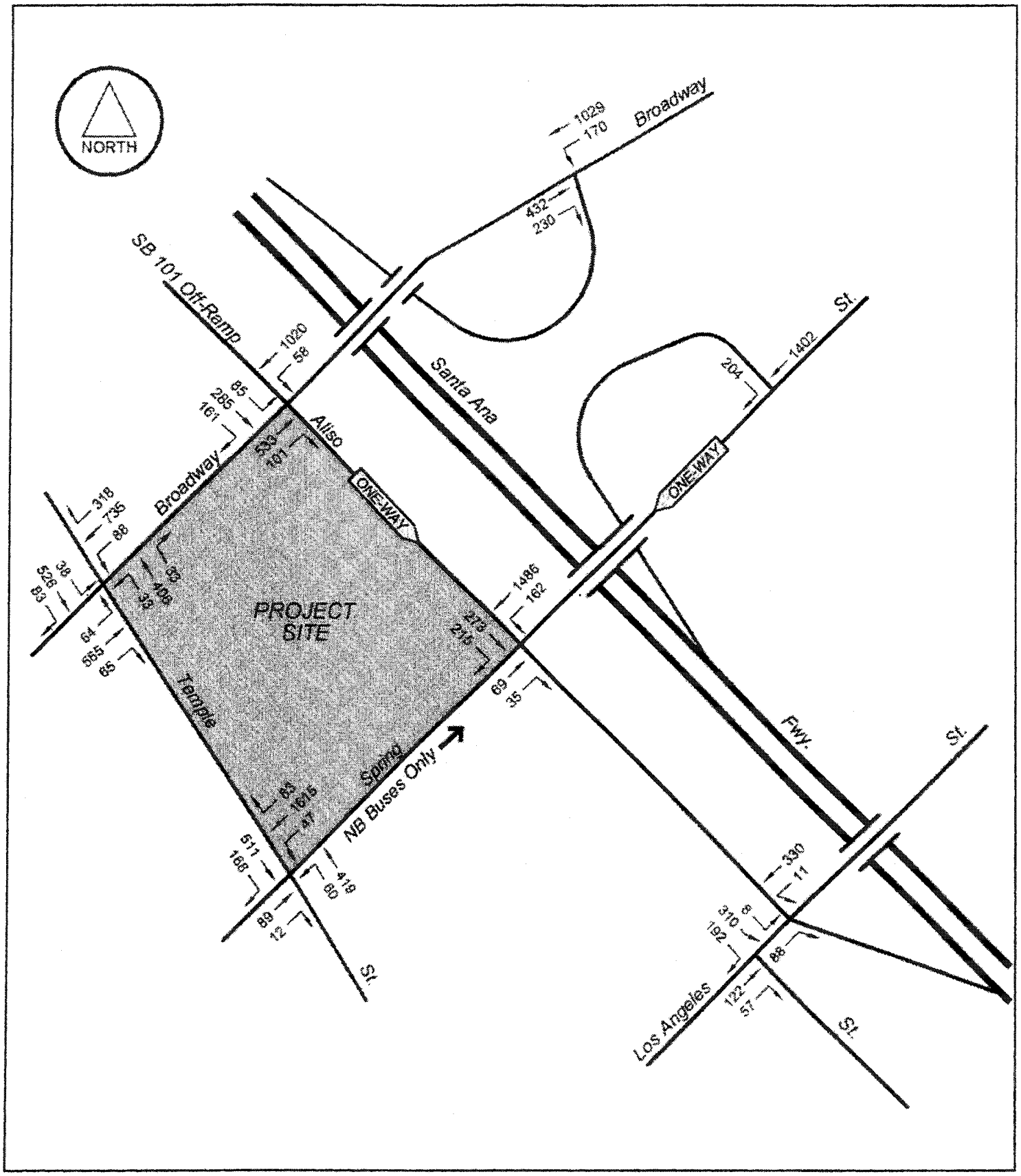
1 *Interim Materials on Highway Capacity*, Circular Number 212, Transportation Research Board, Washington, D.C., 1980.

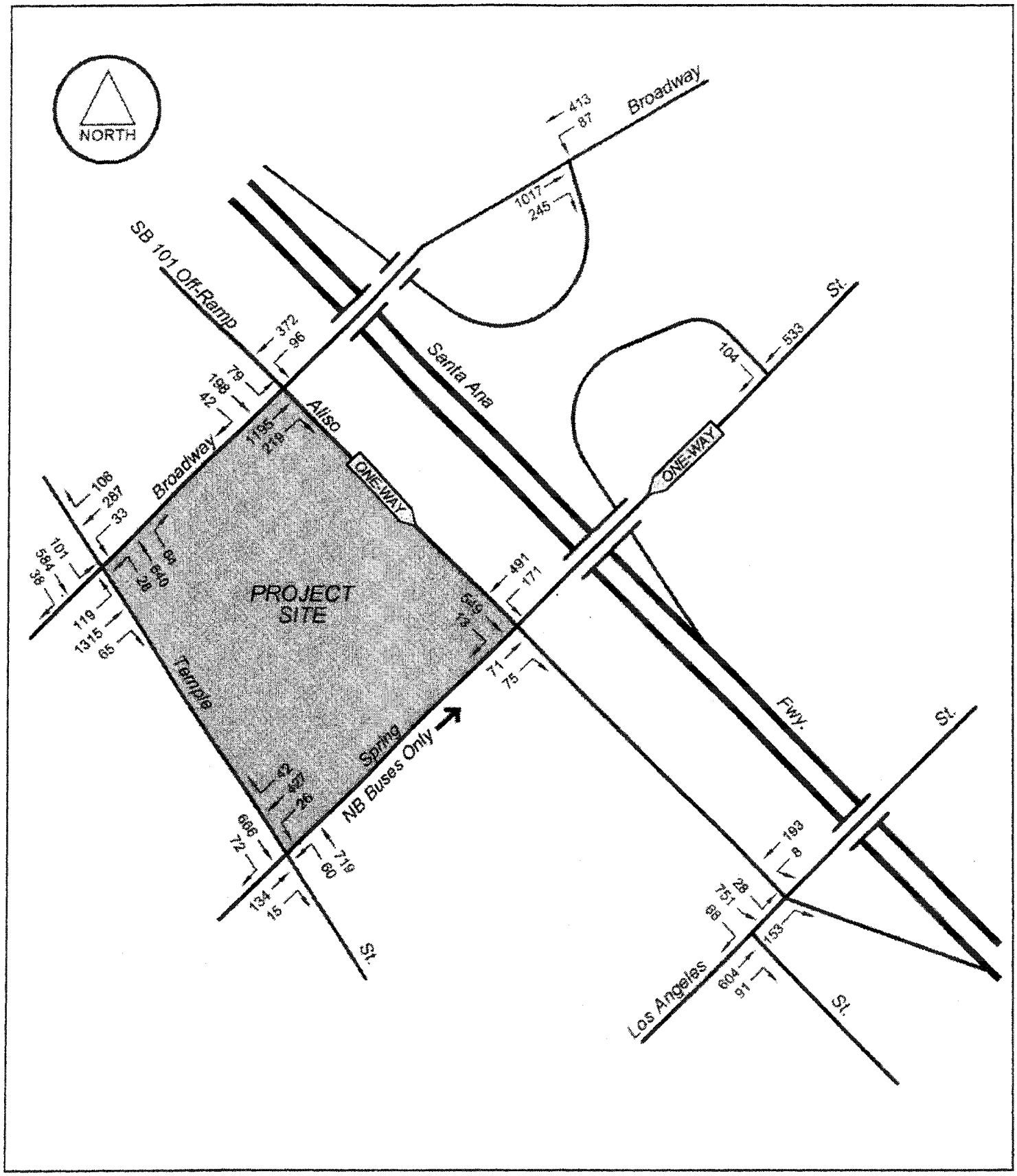


SOURCE: Crain & Associates, March 07, 2003.

EXHIBIT **4.2-2**

Existing AM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes

600-01•04/03



SOURCE: Crain & Associates, March 07, 2003.

EXHIBIT **4.2-3**

Existing PM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes

600-01-04/03

A determination of the LOS at an intersection, where traffic volumes are known or have been projected, can be obtained through a summation of the critical movement volumes at that intersection. Once the sum of critical movement volumes has been obtained, the values indicated in **Table 4.2-1, Critical Movement Volume Ranges for Determining Levels of Service**, can be used to determine the applicable LOS.

Table 4.2-1
Critical Movement Volume Ranges*
for Determining Levels of Service

	Maximum Sum of Critical Volumes (VPH)		
Level of Service	**Two Phase**	**Three Phase**	**Four or More Phases**
A	900	855	825
B	1,050	1,000	965
C	1,200	1,140	1,100
D	1,350	1,275	1,225
E	1,500	1,425	1,375
F	----------Not Applicable----------		

**For planning applications only, i.e., not appropriate for operations and design applications.*

"Capacity" represents the maximum total hourly movement volume of vehicles in the critical lanes that has a reasonable expectation of passing through an intersection under prevailing roadway and traffic conditions. For planning purposes, capacity equates to the maximum value of LOS E, as indicated in **Table 4.2-1.**

The Critical Movement Analysis (CMA) indices used in this study were calculated by dividing the sum of critical movement volumes by the appropriate capacity value for the type of signal control present or proposed at the study intersections. Thus, the LOS corresponding to a range of CMA values is shown in **Table 4.2-2, Level of Service as a Function of CMA Values.**

Table 4.2-2
Level of Service as a Function of CMA Values

Level of Service	Description of Operating Characteristics	Range of CMA Values
A	Uncongested operations; all vehicles clear in a single cycle.	< 0.60
B	Same as above.	> 0.60 < 0.70
C	Light congestion; occasional backups on critical approaches.	>0.70 < 0.80
D	Congestion on critical approaches, but intersection functional. Vehicles required to wait through more than one cycle during short peaks. No long-standing lines formed.	>0.80 < 0.90
E	Severe congestion with some long-standing lines on critical approaches. Blockage of intersection may occur if traffic signal does not provide for protected turning movements.	>0.90 < 1.00
F	Forced flow with stoppages of long duration.	> 1.00

By applying this analysis procedure to the study intersections, the CMA value and the corresponding LOS for existing traffic conditions were calculated. Those values, for existing AM and PM peak hour conditions, are shown in **Table 4.2-3, Critical Movement Analysis Summary Existing Traffic Conditions.**

Table 4.2-3
Critical Movement Analysis Summary
Existing Traffic Conditions

Intersection	AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour	
	CMA	LOS	CMA	LOS
N. Broadway & Temple St.	0.431	A	0.714	C
Aliso St./SB 101 Fwy. Off-Ramp & N. Broadway	0.394	A	0.485	A
NB 101 Fwy. On-Ramp & N. Broadway	0.428	A	0.59	A
N. Spring St. & Temple St.	0.479	A	0.309	A
Aliso St. & N. Spring St.	0.333	A	0.246	A
NB 101 Fwy. Off-Ramp & N. Spring St.	0.377	A	0.154	A
SB 101 Fwy. On-Ramp & Los Angeles St.	0.184	A	0.285	A

Source: Crain & Associates, April 2003.

Public Transit

The Civic Center area provides a multitude of opportunities for public transit. There are trains, buses, and subways, which create a network with access throughout Los Angeles County, Orange County, Ventura County and beyond. Services are provided by Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), which has developed an extensive system of bus, rail, and subway routes to provide transit patrons with a high level of connectivity throughout the region. The Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) operates a "DASH" service that provides community-based routes to the downtown workforce, as well as visitors, at relatively low cost and provides commuter services. In addition, several neighboring cities provide commuter services into and out of downtown. The routes that operate adjacent to the project site are described below.

Metrolink – The Metrolink is a rail transportation mode available throughout the day but is heavily used during typical commuter time periods. Service is available to/from the Antelope Valley through Santa Clarita Valley and the San Fernando Valley into downtown. Services are also available to/from San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange County, and the Inland Empire.

Subway and Light Rail – The MTA operates one subway and two light rail lines with access to/from downtown Los Angeles. The Red Line is a subway, which traverses downtown, the Wilshire Center, and North Hollywood. The Blue Line operates from downtown Los Angeles to/from Long Beach. The Green Line operates from Redondo Beach, traverses close to Los Angeles International Airport and heads east to Norwalk. There is a transfer opportunity to the Blue Line into Los Angeles.

Amtrak – Operates passenger trains from Union Station to counties near and far with a greater regional reach then the aforementioned services.

MTA Lines – Downtown Los Angeles is well served with MTA routes. These lines transport passengers throughout the local and regional community. Routes in and near the project site are illustrated in **Appendix 4.2** of this EA/EIR.

LADOT DASH – Route Dash B operates along Temple Street to/from Chinatown to the Financial District. Transfer opportunities are available to the entire downtown Dash System, including shuttles from Union Station. The cost to ride is only 25 cents per one-way trip.

LADOT Commuter Express – Offers eleven lines from nearby communities to/from downtown Los Angeles. These lines are available from the San Fernando Valley, Ventura County, Westside and southeast of downtown.

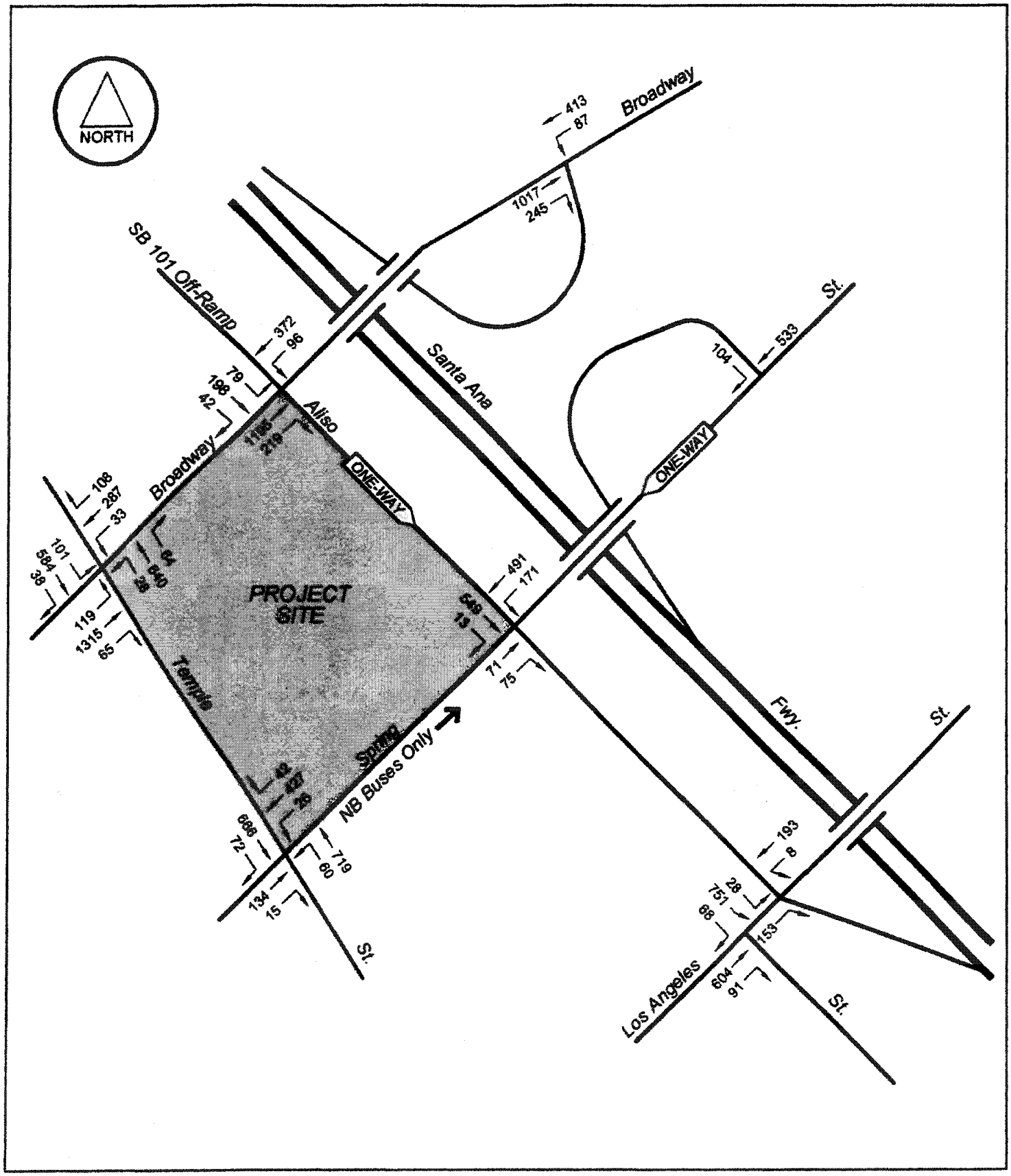
In addition, commuter lines are available from Foothill Transit, Orange County Transportation Authority, Santa Clarita Transit, Santa Monica Municipal Bus Lines, Torrance Transit, and Antelope Valley Transit.

The project is well served by direct transit links and when transfer opportunities are considered, most areas of Los Angeles are accessible via transit from the project site. Due to the proximity of project and readily accessible transit links, some employees and visitors may choose transit as a viable alternative to driving.

Future Baseline Traffic Conditions

Traffic Growth

The traffic and circulation impacts of the Hall of Justice project were assessed based on the addition of traffic generated by the project to defined baseline conditions. Future baseline traffic volumes were estimated as follows: First, current traffic volumes were determined by traffic counts (as described under Existing Traffic Conditions, Traffic Volumes). Next, a traffic growth factor of 1.0 percent, compounded annually, was applied to develop a baseline "Without Project". Based on an analysis of the trends in traffic growth in the central Los Angeles area over the last several years, an annual traffic growth factor of 1.0 percent appeared conservative. This growth factor was used to account for increases in traffic resulting from projects not yet proposed or outside of the study area. This growth factor, compounded annually, was applied to the existing traffic volumes to develop an estimate of baseline volumes. The future peak hour traffic volumes at study intersections without the project are illustrated in **Figure 4.2-4, Future AM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes**, and **Figure 4.2-5, Future PM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes**, and corresponding CMA and LOS presented in **Table 4.2-4, Critical Movement Analysis Summary Future Traffic Conditions**.

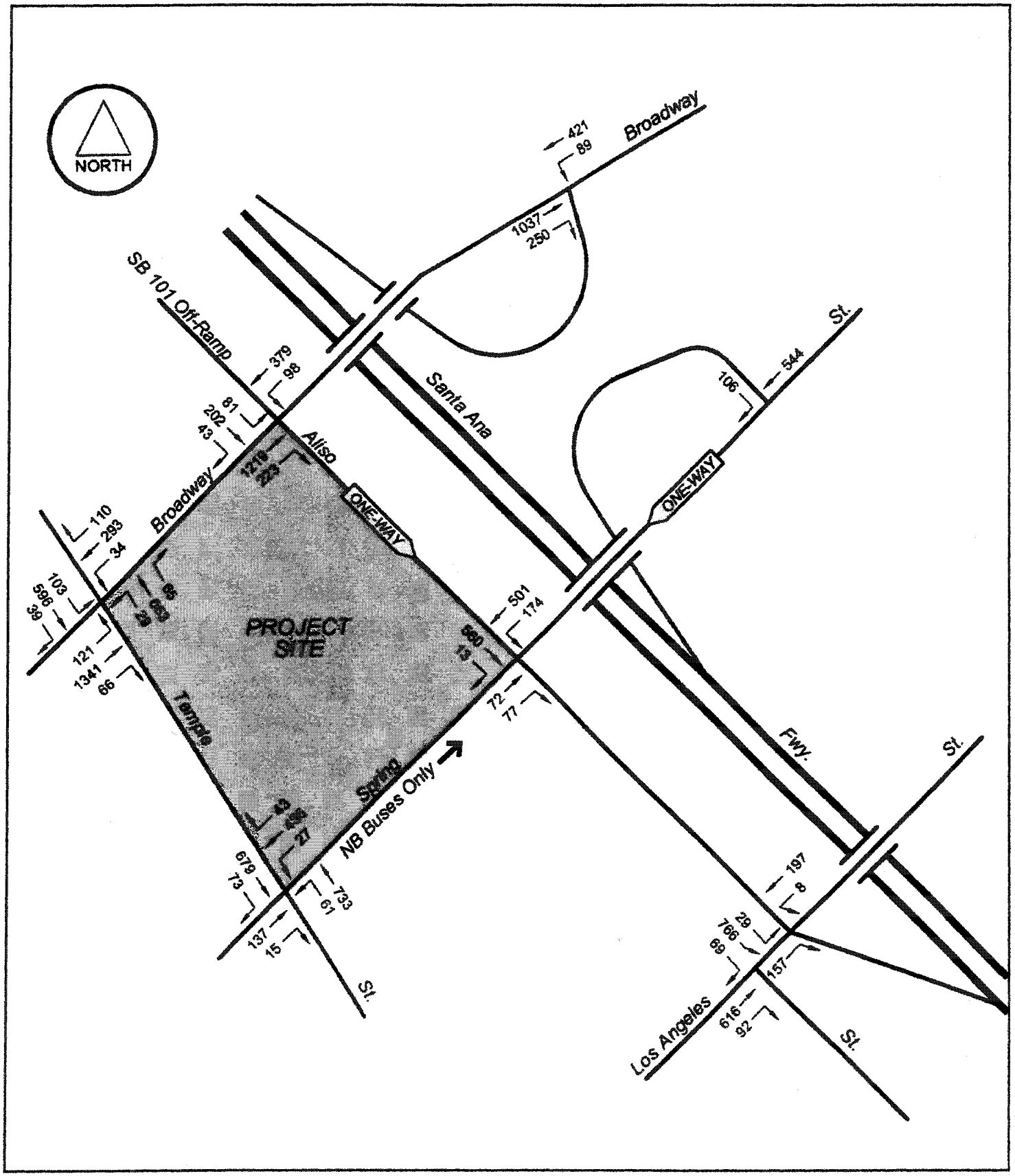


SOURCE: Crain & Associates, March 07, 2003.

EXHIBIT **4.2-4**

Future AM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes

600-01-02/04



SOURCE: Crain & Associates, March 07, 2003.

EXHIBIT **4.2-5**

Future PM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes

600-01•02/04

Table 4.2-4
Critical Movement Analysis Summary
Future Traffic Conditions

Intersection	AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour	
	CMA	LOS	CMA	LOS
N. Broadway & Temple St.	0.422	A	0.730	C
Aliso St./SB 101 Fwy. Off-Ramp & N. Broadway	0.403	A	0.497	A
NB 101 Fwy. On-Ramp & N. Broadway	0.438	A	0.611	B
N. Spring St. & Temple St.	0.490	A	0.316	A
Aliso St. & N. Spring St.	0.339	A	0.251	A
NB 101 Fwy. Off-Ramp & N. Spring St.	0.385	A	0.157	A
SB 101 Fwy. On-Ramp & Los Angeles St.	0.188	A	0.290	A

Source: Crain & Associates, April 2003.

Highway System Improvements

A review of anticipated transportation improvements was conducted for the street system servicing the site. A review of the City's Five Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP), 1997–98, Pictorial Guide revealed that there are no improvement projects scheduled for implementation that would significantly affect the transportation system in the study area. However, several improvements are anticipated in the downtown area. These include the construction of the "Gold Line" by the Pasadena Blue Line Authority from Union Station into Pasadena, the Adaptive Traffic Control System throughout downtown Los Angeles, the Figueroa Corridor Economic Development Strategy, where Figueroa Street would be rebalanced south of Ninth Street to provide three lanes in each direction; the Hollywood Freeway (US-101) ramps at Glendale Boulevard will be reconstructed into a full diamond interchange, the Hollywood Freeway will be improved between Vermont Avenue and the four level interchange to provide one additional lane in each direction, with a future conversion to a High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) facility also planned between Glendale Boulevard and Vermont Avenue; the Harbor Freeway (State Route 110) northbound and southbound ramps at Fourth Street will be reconfigured, and the Santa Monica Freeway (I-10)/Olympic Boulevard interchange will be improved to provide a westbound off-ramp connection from the Santa Monica Freeway, and the connection of the HOV system throughout downtown. While these projects may be implemented in the future, they have not been included in the future conditions with the project or with the project and the cumulative development in order to provide a conservative estimate of potential impacts.

Estimated Traffic Generation

Traffic Generation

The occupancy in the Hall of Justice in 1994 was approximately 537,585 gross square feet with 1,343 employees and 527 inmates on 15 floors. After renovation under Alternative 2, the Hall of Justice would be 456,909 gross square feet with 325,000 usable square feet on 13 stories, with two interior floors removed. Under Alternative 3, the Hall of Justice would be 537,585 gross square feet with 199,132 usable square feet.

Under either alternative, the renovated County Hall of Justice building would be occupied by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney's Office, Department of Parks and Recreation, Chief Administrative Office – Real Estate and Risk Management, Public Defender and Alternate Public Defender Offices. Under Alternative 2, there would be between 1,630 to 1,660 full time day personnel. Under Alternative 3, the Hall of Justice would be occupied with approximately the same amount of full-time employees (1,350), as under the 1994 conditions.

The operations conducted in the building would be very similar to a typical office building with the employees working a typical workday. There would potentially be meetings and visitors, much as a typical office would conduct business. The County offices in the Hall of Justice building would not have nighttime or weekend deployment of personnel beyond typical office overtime needs. The Sheriff's Department would not conduct personnel exams from the Hall of Justice. The trip generation for the project is based upon General Office and on the greater number of employees anticipated to occupy the building.

Traffic-generating characteristics of land uses, such as an office building, have been extensively surveyed and documented in studies conducted under the auspices of the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE). The most recent information is available in the ITE 6th Edition *Trip Generation Manual,* which was used as a basis for project trip generation. This publication indicated that office buildings, with employees as estimated, generally exhibit the trip-making characteristics presented in **Table 4.2-5, Trip Generation Rates.**

Table 4.2-5
Trip Generation Rates

General Office (trips per employee)	
Daily:	T = 3.32 (E)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 0.48 (E); I/B = 88%, O/B = 12%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 0.46 (E); I/B = 17%, O/B = 83%

T = trip ends; E = employee; I/B = inbound; O/B - outbound

Source: ITE Trip Generation Manual, *6th Edition (1997).*

On the basis of the above traffic generation rates, projections of the amount of new traffic to be generated were derived. Traffic generation discounts were applied for the previous occupancy of the building for Alternative 2.[2] Once renovated and fully occupied, the Alternative 2 is expected to generate approximately 1,052 net new daily trips, with 133 net trips inbound and 19 net trips outbound during the AM peak hour and approximately 25 net trips inbound and 121 net trips outbound during the PM peak hour at adjacent intersections. **Table 4.2-6, Trip Generation,** presents the trip generation calculation for Alternative 2.

Table 4.2-6
Trip Generation

	Size (employees)	Daily Traffic	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
			I/B	O/B	Total	I/B	O/B	Total
Proposed Occupancy	1,660	5,511	701	96	797	130	634	764
Previous Occupancy	1,343	4,459	568	77	645	105	513	618
Net Project Traffic	**317**	**1,052**	**133**	**19**	**152**	**25**	**121**	**146**

Source: Crain & Associates, April 2003.

Trip Distribution

Determination of the geographic distribution of generated trips was the next step in the process. A primary factor affecting trip distribution is the relative distribution of population from which prospective employees and visitors of the proposed project would be drawn. Trip-making patterns and land use in the project area were analyzed and percentage trip distributions were developed. The project is located

2 Los Angeles Department of Transportation, *Memorandum of Understanding for LA County Hall of Justice,* May 30, 2003.

in the Civic Center just south of the 101 Freeway. Therefore, freeway access is readily available. The percentage split of trips, by direction, is presented in **Table 4.2-7, Directional Trip Distribution**, and graphically illustrated in **Figure 4.2-6, Trip Distribution Percentages.**

Table 4.2-7
Directional Trip Distribution

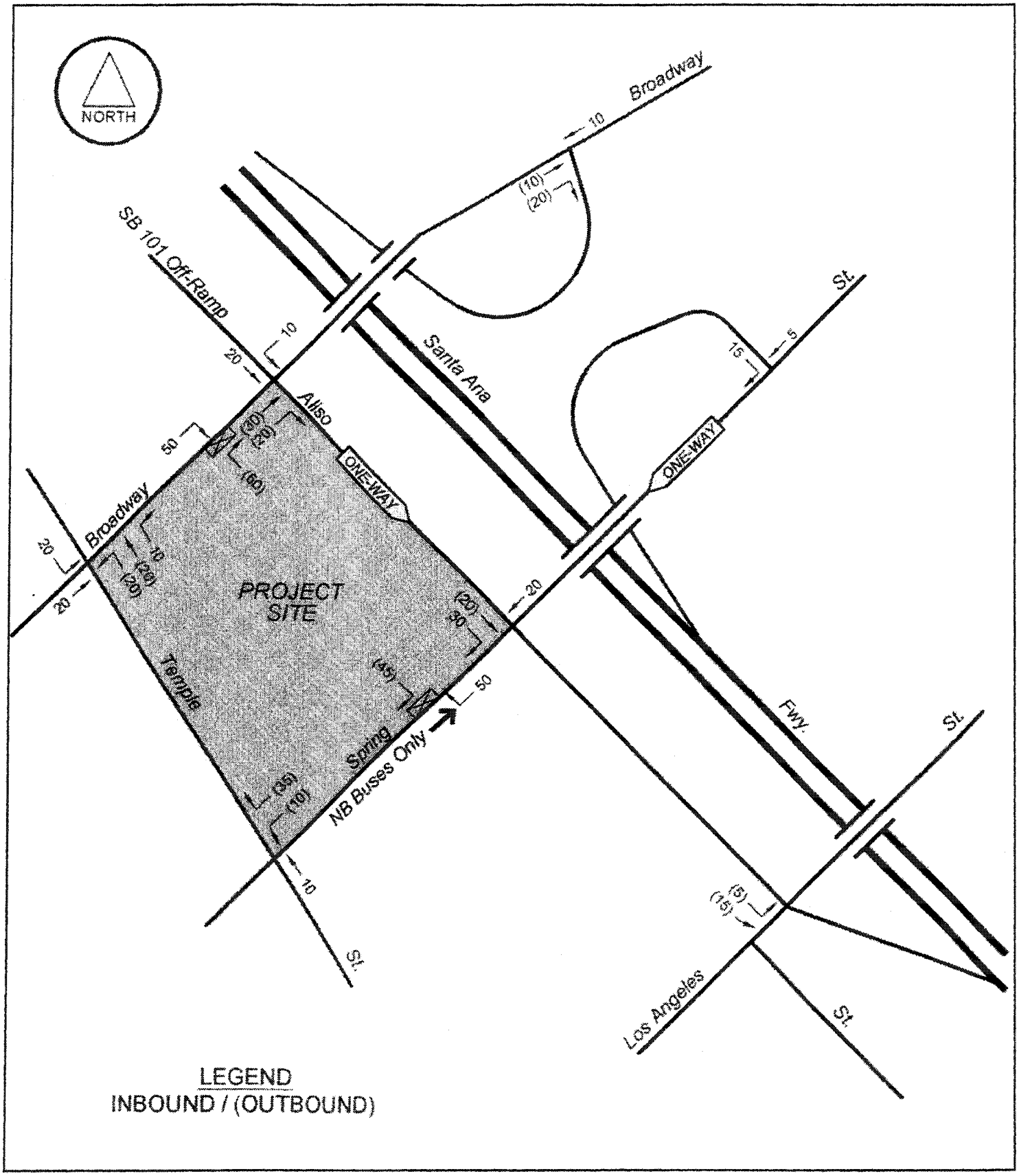
Direction	Percentage of Trips
North	40%
South	20%
East	20%
West	20%
Total	**100%**

Traffic Assignment

The assignment of traffic to the street and highway systems was accomplished in two steps. Using the directional distribution percentages for the surface streets developed previously, the number of trips in each direction was calculated. The second step was to assign these trips to specific routes serving the project area. The results of the traffic assignment provide the necessary level of detail to conduct the traffic analysis. The results of the traffic assignments are illustrated **in Figure 4.2-7, AM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes**, and **Figure 4.2-8, PM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes**, which estimate the project AM and PM peak hour traffic on the nearby street system for the proposed uses.

Parking and Access

Parking for the renovated building would be provided in a new 1,000 space parking structure. The new parking structure would be constructed along the northern boundary of the project site. Access to the new parking structure would be provided for staff via card key access on North Broadway and on North Spring Street. No vehicular access would be provided from Temple Street or Aliso Street. In order to maintain traffic flow on the project's boundary roadways, all driveways would be restricted to right turns in and out of the site. The project driveway volumes are illustrated on **Figure 4.2-9, Project Driveway Volumes.** These figures do not incorporate the discount for the previous use, but instead reflect the traffic, which is anticipated to be turning into the driveways subsequent to the renovation.

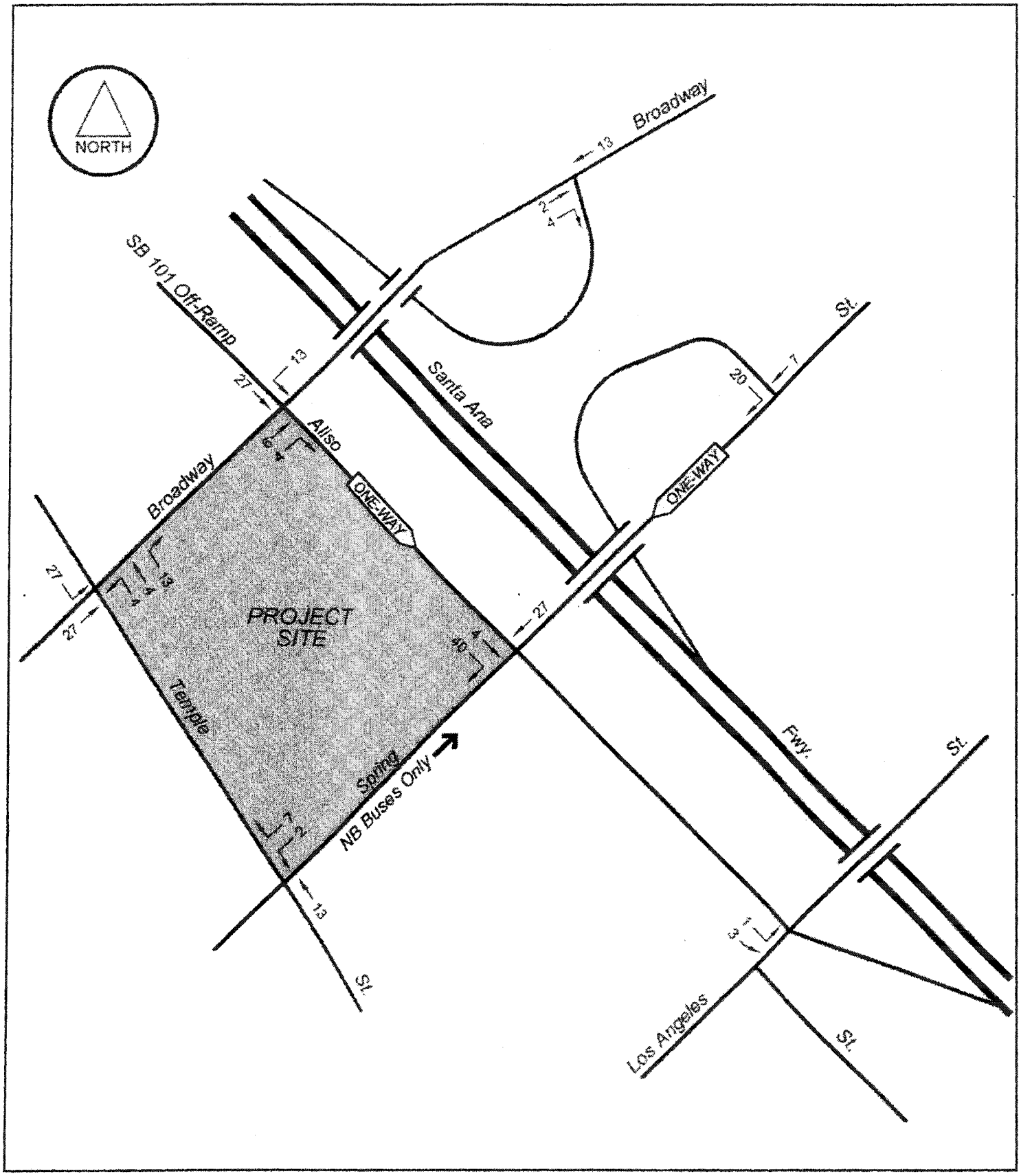


SOURCE: Crain & Associates, March 07, 2003.

EXHIBIT **4.2-6**

Trip Generation Percentages

600-01•04/03

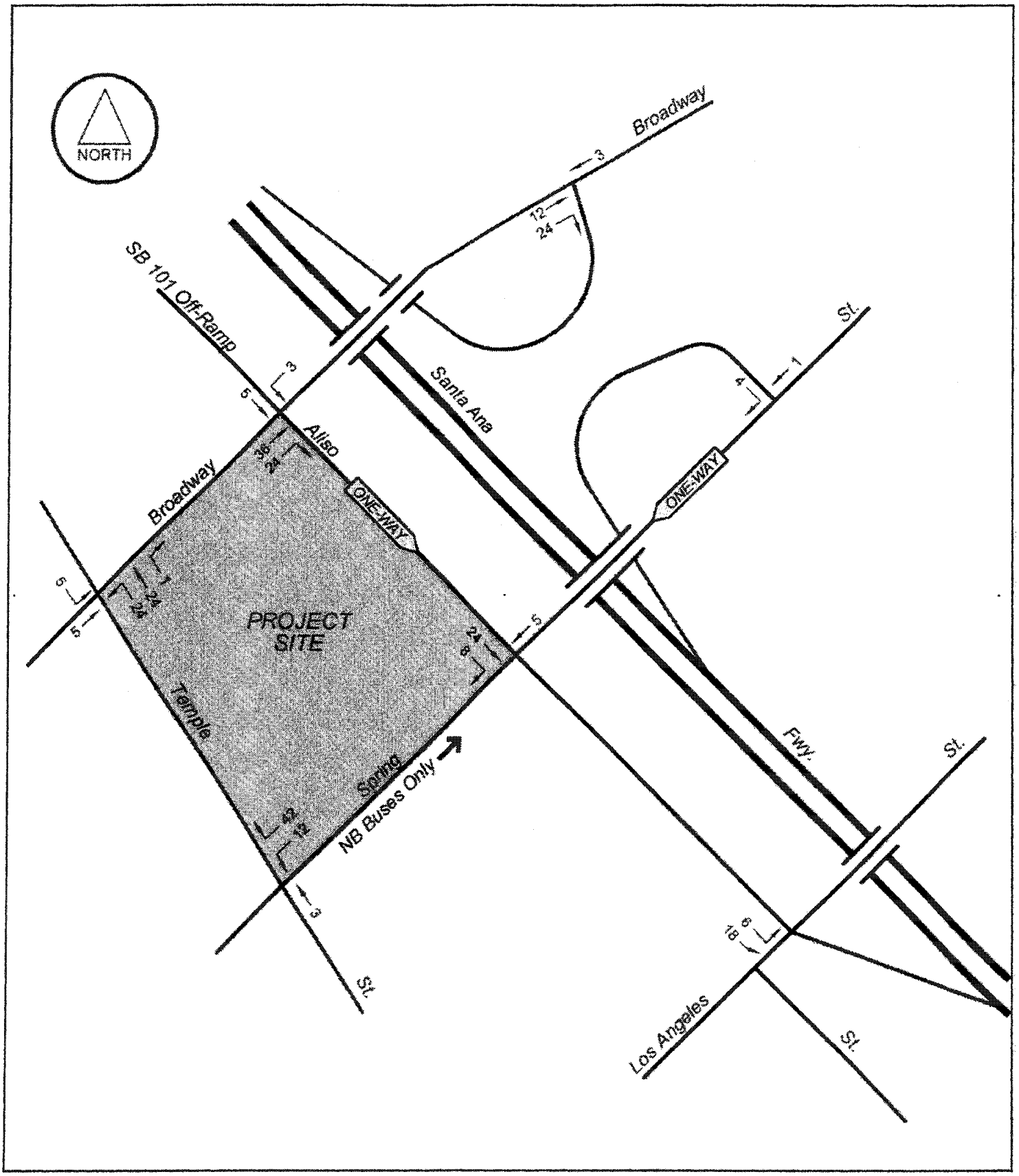


SOURCE: Crain & Associates, March 07, 2003.

EXHIBIT **4.2-7**

AM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes

600-01•04/03

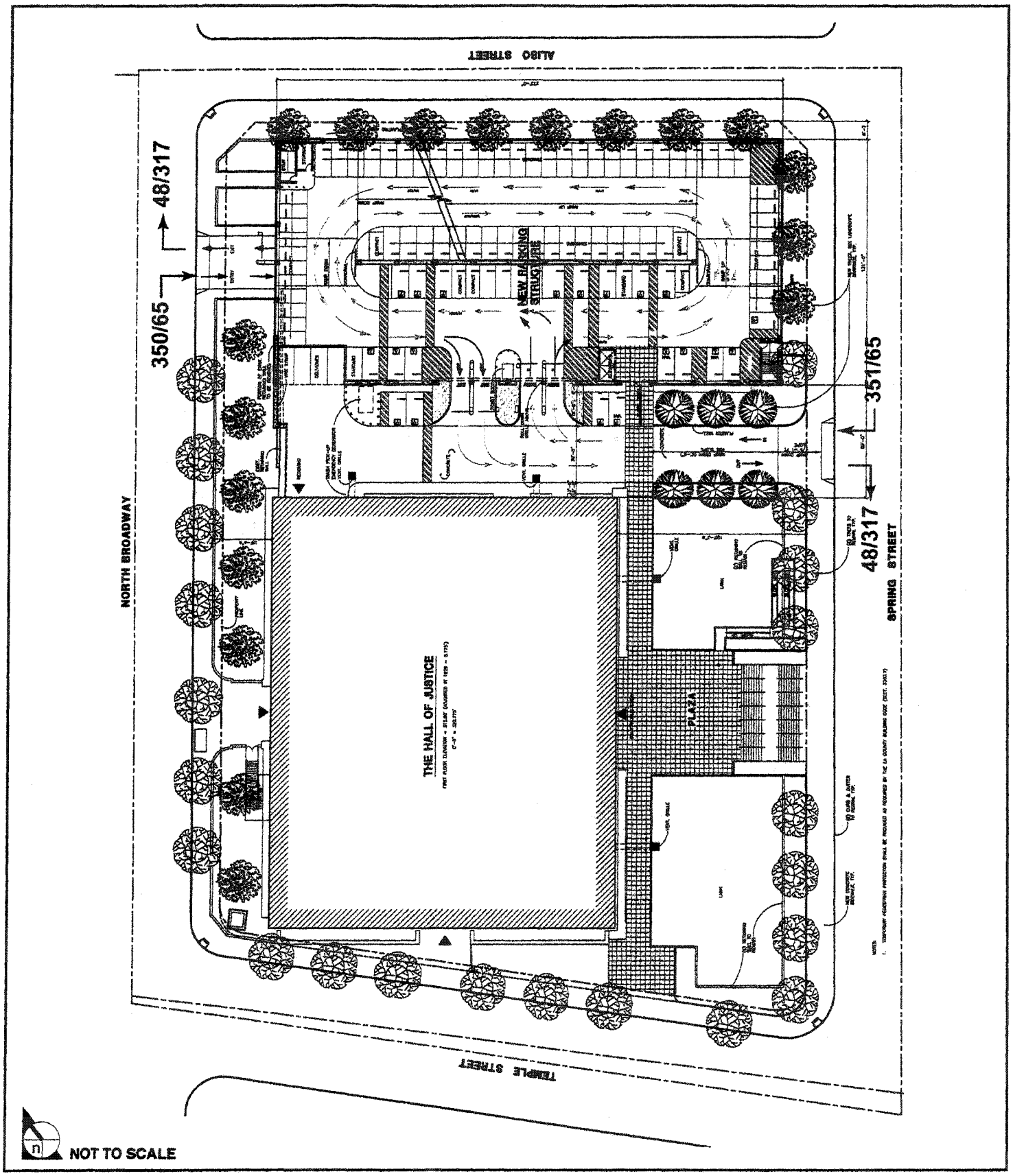


SOURCE: Crain & Associates, March 07, 2003.

EXHIBIT **4.2-8**

PM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes

600-01•04/03



SOURCE: Crain & Associates, March 07, 2003.

EXHIBIT **4.2-9**

Project Driveway Volumes

600-01-02/04

4.4.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The current definition of a "significant traffic impact" attributable to a project can occur within three ranges of CMA values, as presented in **Table 4.2-8, County Criteria for Significant Traffic Impact.**

Table 4.2-8
County Criteria for Significant Traffic Impact

LOS	Final CMA Value	Project-Related Increase in CMA Value
C	0.71 to 0.80	Equal to or greater than 0.04
D	0.81 to 0.90	Equal to or greater than 0.02
E, F	0.91 or greater	Equal to or greater than 0.01

4.4.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 – No Project Alternative

Under this alternative, the Hall of Justice building would remain vacant and would not generate construction or operational traffic. Impacts under this alternative would be less than significant.

Alternative 2 – Repair and Reuse Alternative (Proposed Alternative)

Construction

There are no County criteria to identify significant traffic impacts associated with the construction of a project, because unlike the completed project itself, construction impacts are short-term effects. However, a quantitative construction traffic impact analysis was prepared. The following assessment as to whether expected construction traffic on surrounding streets is "significant" was based on the County's criteria for a proposed project (**Table 4.2-8**). This is a highly conservative analytical approach as these criteria were formulated to apply to the long-term traffic impacts of a completed project, not short-term construction traffic impacts. Nevertheless, this procedure was utilized to ensure that worst case impacts were adequately analyzed.

For purposes of a highly conservative analysis, it was assumed that all construction workers, supervisory and staff personnel, and visitors would drive alone to the site and park their vehicles on site. It was

assumed that one-half of the haul, concrete, delivery and other heavy-duty construction truck trips would be on the street system during peak commuter periods.

Construction workers are expected to arrive at the site prior to the 7:00 AM start time and leave soon after the 7:00 PM quitting time. Once on the site, the majority of the construction workers are not expected to leave the site until the end of the workday. Supervisory and staff personnel are expected to arrive earlier and leave later than the construction workers, and may make trips to and from the site during work hours. Visitor and miscellaneous trips are estimated to occur between 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM. Heavy-duty construction trucks are expected to arrive and depart from the site throughout the day.

It is estimated that most weeks of construction would generally entail four days of average activity and one day of peak activity during each stage of construction. The number of construction workers is expected to range from 200 to 250 workmen per day during peak construction activity periods.

Construction truck and employee vehicle activity is estimated to consist of the following:

- 65 inbound and 65 outbound haul trucks, concrete trucks, delivery trucks (lumber, rebar, etc.) trips per day for the site work, dirt hauling and grading.
- 250 inbound and 250 outbound personal vehicles for construction employees. This is a conservative assumption, as it would be anticipated that construction employees would rideshare.

As the construction work force and visitors would be from all parts of the region, they would be arriving from all directions. The location receiving the soil, debris and other materials excavated from the site during site work demolition, clearing and grading has not been established. Intersections analyzed for the purposes of the project were also analyzed under the construction scenario, as they are the intersections expected to be the most affected by construction-related traffic.

Existing peak hour traffic volumes on these intersections, which were obtained from recent traffic counts conducted in May 2002, were increased by a growth factor of 1.0 percent per year to reflect baseline conditions. This is the same growth factor used in the analysis of project traffic impacts. No related projects traffic volumes were added to these intersections.

In order to evaluate potential construction related traffic impacts conditions associated with existing, future without construction activity, and future with construction activity were evaluated. **Table 4.2-9, LOS Analysis for Construction Activity**, indicates that no significant traffic impacts have been identified with the analysis.

Table 4.2-9
LOS Analysis for Construction Activity

Intersection	Peak Hour	Existing		Without Construction Activity		With Construction Activity		
		CMA	LOS	CMA	LOS	CMA	LOS	Impact
Temple St. &	AM	0.548	A	0.561	A	0.564	A	0.003
N. Broadway	PM	0.714	C	0.730	C	0.751	C	0.021
Aliso St./SB 101 Fwy.	AM	0.394	A	0.403	A	0.419	A	0.016
Off-Ramp & N. Broadway	PM	0.485	A	0.497	A	0.524	A	0.027
NB 101 Fwy On-Ramp &	AM	0.364	A	0.372	A	0.381	A	0.009
N. Broadway	PM	0.528	A	0.541	A	0.572	A	0.031
Temple St. &	AM	0.479	A	0.490	A	0.491	A	0.001
N. Spring St.	PM	0.309	A	0.316	A	0.328	A	0.012
Alisa St. &	AM	0.333	A	0.339	A	0.389	A	0.050
N. Spring St.	PM	0.246	A	0.251	A	0.261	A	0.010
NB 101 Fwy. Off-Ramp &	AM	0.377	A	0.385	A	0.403	A	0.018
N. Spring St.	PM	0.154	A	0.157	A	0.158	A	0.001
SB 101 Fwy. On-Ramp &	AM	0.184	A	0.188	A	0.188	A	0.000
Los Angeles St.	PM	0.285	A	0.290	A	0.297	A	0.007

Source: Crain & Associates, April 2003.

No parking impacts from construction-related vehicles are expected to occur on the surrounding streets. All construction-related vehicles, including construction worker vehicles, would be parked on the project site. On street parking is in high demand in the project site area. If, during peak construction activity, parking demand cannot be adequately accommodated on site, then a parking plan involving an off-site location would be implemented for the affected work crew.

Operational

Intersections

The critical movement analysis and Levels of Service at the seven signalized key intersections, with and without the Alternative 2 traffic volumes, are provided in **Table 4.2-10, Summary of Critical Movement Analysis, Future Traffic Conditions - With and Without Alternative 2. Figure 4.2-10, Future With Alternative 2, AM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes,** and **Figure 4.2-9-11, Future With Alternative 2, PM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes,** illustrates projected traffic volumes with Alternative 2.

Table 4.2-10
Summary of Critical Movement Analysis
Future Traffic Conditions - With and Without Alternative 2

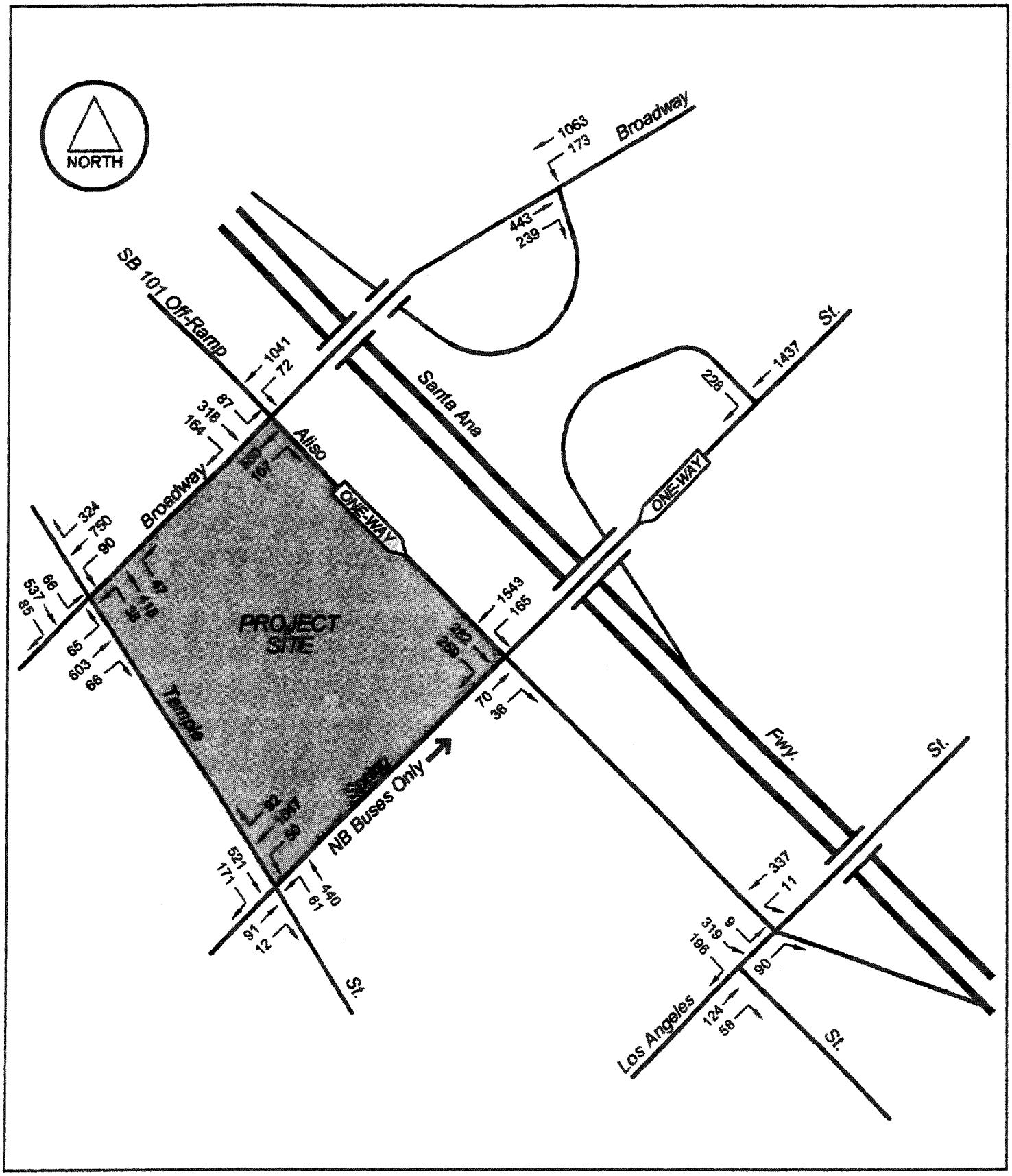
		Without Alternative 2		With Alternative 2		
Intersection	Hour	CMA	LOS	CMA	LOS	Impacts
N. Broadway &	AM	0.442	A	0.445	A	0.003
Temple St.	PM	0.730	C	0.743	C	0.013
Aliso St./SB 101 Fwy	AM	0.403	A	0.411	A	0.008
Off-Ramp & N. Broadway	PM	0.497	A	0.512	A	0.015
NB 101 Fwy On-Ramp &	AM	0.438	A	0.443	A	0.005
N. Broadway	PM	0.611	B	0.625	B	0.015
N. Spring St. &	AM	0.490	A	0.491	A	0.001
Temple Street	PM	0.316	A	0.321	A	0.005
Aliso St. &	AM	0.339	A	0.366	A	0.027
N. Spring St.	PM	0.251	A	0.257	A	0.006
NB 101 Fwy Off-Ramp &	AM	0.385	A	0.394	A	0.009
N. Spring St.	PM	0.157	A	0.159	A	0.002
SB 101 Fwy On-Ramp &	AM	0.188	A	0.188	A	0.000
Los Angeles St.	PM	0.290	A	0.294	A	0.004

Source: Crain & Associates, April 2003.

As shown in **Table 4.2-10**, the signalized key intersections would provide acceptable Levels of Service (LOS C or better). Following the addition of Alternative 2-related traffic, the increase in the CMA delay at the signalized key intersections would range from 0.003 to 0.027. These changes in average control delay would be insufficient to change the peak hour levels of service at any of the signalized key intersections and would not result in an increase in the CMA value that exceed significance threshold levels. Impacts under this alternative are considered to be less than significant.

Congestion Management Plan

To address the increasing public concern that traffic congestion was impacting the quality of life and economic vitality of the State of California, the Congestion Management Program (CMP) was enacted by Proposition 111. The intent of the CMP is to provide the analytical basis for transportation decisions through the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) process. A Countywide approach has been established by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the local CMP agency, to implement the statutory requirements of the CMP. The Countywide approach includes designating a highway network that includes all state highways and principal arterials within the County and monitoring the network's Level of Service standards. This monitoring of the CMP network is one of the responsibilities of local jurisdictions. If Level of Service standards deteriorate, local jurisdictions must prepare a deficiency plan to be in conformance with the Countywide plan.



SOURCE: Crain & Associates, March 07, 2003.

EXHIBIT **4.2-10**

Future with Alternative 2, AM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes

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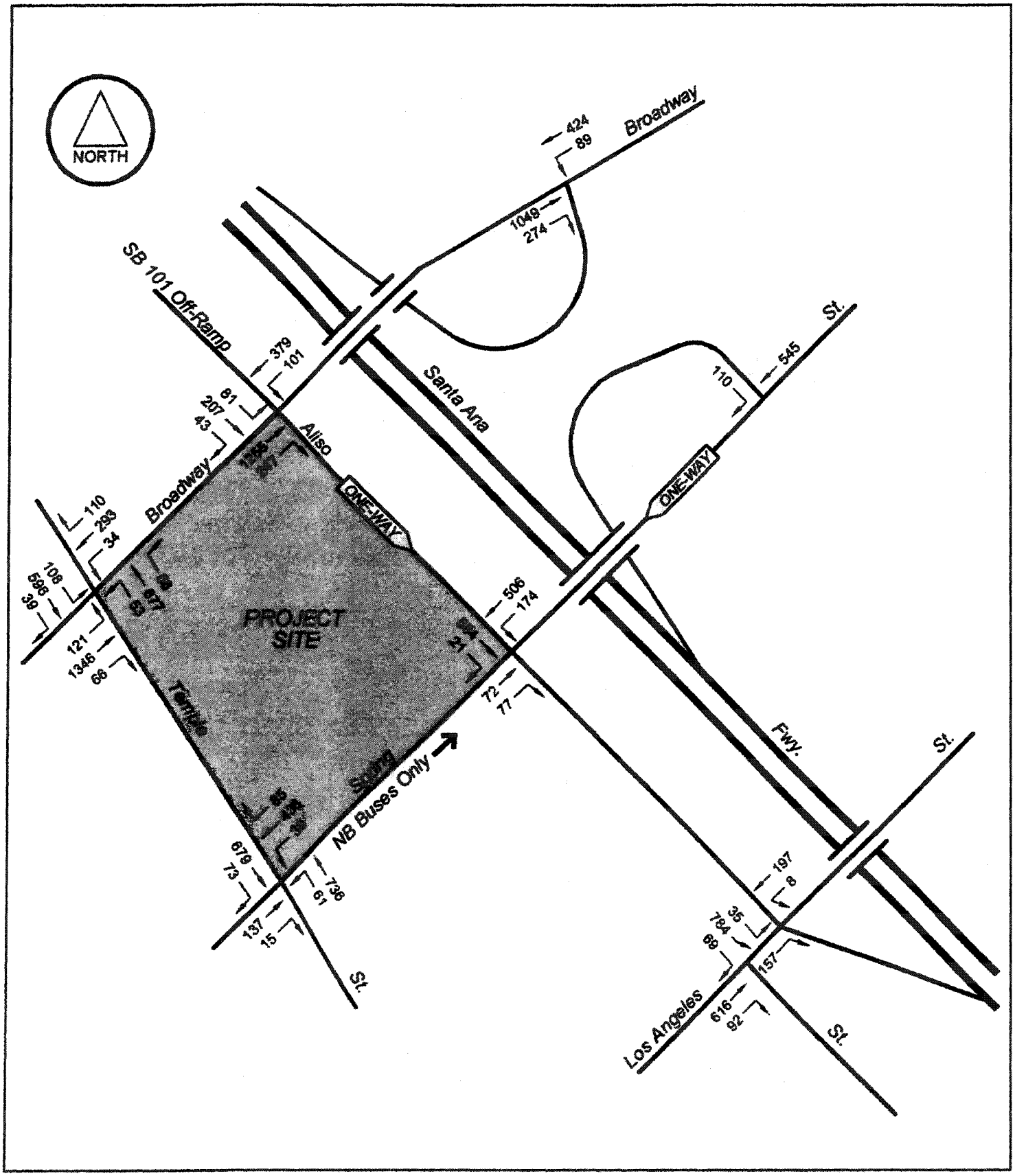

SOURCE: Crain & Associates, March 07, 2003.

EXHIBIT **4.2-11**

Future with Alternative 2, PM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes

600-01-02/04

Furthermore, all development projects, which are required to prepare an EIR, are subject to the Land Use Analysis program of the CMP. This requirement will provide decision-makers with the project-specific traffic impacts created by large projects on the CMP highway network. The traffic impact analysis (TIA) to be included in an EIR requires that all freeway segments, where the project adds 150 or more trips in each direction during the peak hours, be analyzed. An analysis is also required at all CMP intersections where the project would add 50 or more trips during the peak hour. The CMP intersection closest to the project is Wilshire Boulevard and Alvarado Street. The intersection is over 2 miles away from the project. Less than 50 project related trips are anticipated to utilize this intersection during the peak hours. In addition, as shown previously in **Figures 4.2-7** and **4.2-8**, Alternative 2 would not add 150 or more trips to any of the freeway segments, including the Harbor Freeway south of the Hollywood Freeway, the Harbor Freeway at Alpine Street, the Hollywood Freeway north of Vignes Street, or Golden State Freeway at Stadium Way (all CMP Freeway segments in the project area). Therefore, no additional analysis was performed.

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Construction

Implementation of this alternative would include the repair of the Hall of Justice building and development of a parking garage. This alternative would generate 65 inbound and 65 outbound haul trucks, concrete trucks, and delivery trucks (lumber, rebar, etc.) trips per day for the site work, dirt hauling and grading. In addition this alternative would generate up to 250 inbound and 250 outbound personal vehicles for construction employees. This is a conservative assumption, as it would be anticipated that construction employees would rideshare.

Following the addition of Alternative 3-related traffic, the increase in the CMA delay at the signalized key intersections would range from 0.003 to 0.055. These changes in average control delay would be insufficient to change the peak hour Levels of Service at any of the signalized key intersections and would not result in an increase in the CMA value that exceed significance threshold levels. Impacts under this alternative during construction are considered to be less than significant.

No parking impacts from construction-related vehicles are expected to occur on the surrounding streets. All construction-related vehicles, including construction worker vehicles, would be parked on the project site. On street parking is in high demand in the project site area. If during peak construction activity-

parking demand cannot be adequately accommodated on site, then a parking plan involving an off-site location would be implemented for the affected work crew.

Operational

Intersections and Congestion Management Plan

Under Alternative 3, the Hall of Justice would be occupied with approximately the same amount of full-time employees (1,350) as under the 1994 conditions. Given that the traffic discount rates were applied for the previous occupancy of the building, this alternative would not result in a net increase in traffic. Consequently, the implementation of this alternative would result in CMA values and LOS, as presented in **Table 4.2-4**. This alternative would result in less than significant traffic and circulation impacts.

4.4.4 MITIGATION MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

In order to ensure construction activity does not interfere with weekday activities, the following mitigation measures are required for both Alternatives 2 and 3.

T-1 Trucks and construction materials and equipment should be staged on site whenever feasible. If additional space is necessary lane closure plans shall be submitted to the County and City of Los Angeles for approval.

T-2 Temporary "Truck Crossing" warning signs shall be placed in each direction in advance of each site driveway used by construction vehicles.

T-3 A flag person or persons shall be positioned at the project site to assist truck operators in entering and exiting the project area, and to help minimize conflicts with other motorists.

T-4 To the greatest extent possible, heavy-duty construction trucks shall be scheduled to arrive and depart before and after peak commuting periods of 7:00 AM to 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM to 7:00 PM.

T-5 A construction worker ridesharing plan shall be implemented to reduce construction-related trips.

T-6 An off-site parking area for construction workers personal vehicles shall be established during peak construction activity days/time periods when all worker vehicles cannot be accommodated on site.

T-7 Once a site has been identified for hauling excess dirt, a haul route shall be developed which keeps trucks on major boulevards. The haul route shall be reviewed and approved by the County and City.

4.4.5 ADVERSE IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION (ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

Impacts under either Alternative 2 or 3 would be less than significant.

4.3 PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY/ HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

This section of the EA/EIR summarizes the findings of a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA), dated March 24, 2003, prepared by Converse Consultants, and a Hazardous Materials Survey Report, dated April 10, 2003, prepared by Citadel Environmental Services, Inc. The Phase I ESA and Hazardous Materials Survey are contained within **Appendix 4.3(A)** and **4.3(B)** of this EA/EIR. The Phase I ESA included a site walk, records research of available public files, and interviews with people knowledgeable about the site. The Hazardous Materials Survey consisted of interior sampling of the building for asbestos containing materials (ACMs), lead-paints, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), biological and bacterial affected material, and radon. The purpose of these studies was to identify the environmental conditions on the site, the likely presence of any hazardous substances under conditions that indicate an existing release, past release, or a material threat of a release into structures, property, groundwater, or into surface drainage on the site.

4.3.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Definitions

Hazardous Material

A number of properties may cause a substance to be considered hazardous, including toxicity, ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity. A hazardous material is defined by the State of California as *"a substance or combination of substances which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may either: (1) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating irreversible illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed"* (Title 22, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Section 66084).

Hazardous Waste

Once a hazardous material is ready for discard, it becomes a hazardous waste. A "hazardous waste", for the purpose of this report, is any hazardous material that is abandoned, discarded or recycled (California Health and Safety Code, Section 25124). In addition, hazardous wastes occasionally may be generated by

actions that change the composition of previously non-hazardous materials. The same criteria that render a material hazardous make a waste hazardous: toxicity, ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity.

Phase I ESA Methodology and Findings

Government Database Review

A review of available federal and state databases was conducted to identify government-regulated properties with recognized environmental conditions on or adjacent to the Hall of Justice site. The radii of investigation for federal and state agency lists was selected in accordance with the American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) Standards for Environmental Site Assessments (E-1527-00).

- The Hall of Justice site is listed on the Facility Index System (FINDS) and Resource Conservation and Recovery System (RCRIS) – small generator database. The Hall of Justice uses previously reported were to transport waste. No other information was reported on the database.

- The Los Angeles County Central Heating Plant located at 301 North Broadway Street (to the west of the Hall of Justice), is listed on the Underground Storage Tank (UST), Hazardous Waste and Substance Site (CORTESE), Facility Inventory (CA FID), Hazardous Waste Information System and the Hazardous Material Incident Report System (CHMIRS) databases. One active UST is reported to be located at the Central Heating Plant. The facility generated asbestos containing materials (ACMs) with a pH of greater than 2, and unspecified liquid mixture waste. The disposal method was reported as transfer station, recycle, and landfill. In 1990, a 30-gallon caustic soda release was reported and was limited to the soil. Based on the regulatory listings identified and resource affected (i.e., soil) there is a low probability that the identified known or potential recognized environmental conditions have impacted or could impact the Hall of Justice site.

- The U.S. Federal Courthouse, General Services Administration, located at 312 North Spring Street (to the east of the Hall of Justice) is listed on the UST, Historical UST (HIST UST), HAZNET, and Facility Inventory (FA FID) databases. In 1937, two 12,000-gallon diesel USTs were installed on the site. The facility generated waste oil and mixed oil, asbestos containing materials (ACMs), tank bottom polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and liquids with PCB waste. The disposal method was recycle, landfill, and incineration. This facility also has an active UST. Based on the regulatory listings identified, there is a low probability that the identified known or potential recognized environmental conditions have impacted or could impact the Hall of Justice site.

- The Los Angeles County Criminal Courts Building, located at 210 West Temple (to the south of the Hall of Justice) is listed on the HIST UST, HAZNET, and CA FID databases. A 5,126-gallon diesel UST is reported at the site. The facility generated ACM. Disposal method was reported as landfill. Based on the regulatory listings identified, there is a low probability that the identified known or potential recognized environmental conditions have impacted or could impact the Hall of Justice site.

- The Los Angeles County Hall of Records, located at 320 West Temple (to the south of the Hall of Justice), is listed on the UST, HIST UST, HAZNET, and CA FID databases. An active UST is reported at this site. The facility generated organic solids, aged or surplus organics, organic liquid mixtures, liquids with pH greater than 2, unspecified alkaline solutions and inorganic solid waste. The disposal method was reported as transfer station, recycle, and landfill. Based on the regulatory listings identified, there is a low probability that the identified known or potential recognized environmental conditions have impacted or could impact the Hall of Justice site.

Oil and Gas Development Review

The State of California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) Map was reviewed to identify active, inactive, or abandoned oil or gas wells on or adjacent to the Hall of Justice site. No active or inactive oil wells, or known oil and/or gas seeps were identified.

Local Agency and Records Review

City of Los Angeles Building and Safety Department Permit Records

The City of Los Angeles Building and Safety Department is responsible for issuing building permits in the area of the project site. Records available at the City of Los Angeles Building and Safety Department were reviewed to determine the development history on the project site. A chronological summary of pertinent permits is provided below in **Table 4.3-1, Chronological Summary of Pertinent Permits.**

Los Angeles County Department of Health Services

The Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (DHS) is the lead agency responsible for the implementation and enforcement of state and local waste management laws, regulations, and ordinance for the Hall of Justice site. The DHS indicated that in 1988 a fire in the narcotics area on the 7th floor of the Hall of Justice building resulted in toxic fumes and runoff being generated from approximately 100 pounds of cocaine. There were no other records or permits for the Hall of Justice site on file with the DHS.

City of Los Angeles Fire Department Underground Storage Tank (UST) Plan Check Division

The City of Los Angeles Fire Department Underground Storage Tank (UST) Plan Check Division that is one of the oversight agencies indicated that there are no records or permits for the Hall of Justice site on file.

City of Los Angeles Fire Department Hazardous Materials Division

The City of Los Angeles Fire Department Hazardous Materials Division, which is one of the oversight agencies, indicated that there is no record or permit for the Hall of Justice site on file.

Table 4.3-1
Chronological Summary of Pertinent Permits

Date of Permit	Permit Summary
1924	A building permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for the installation of basement sprinklers. The building was reported to be under construction. The use of the building was reported as county offices.
1948	A building permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for interior modifications. The use of the building was reported as offices. The age of the building was reported as 20 years.
1949	An alteration permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for miscellaneous alterations to the building. The use of the building was reported as Hall of Justice.
1950	Permits were issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for miscellaneous plaster additions and installation of acoustic ceilings on the 5th floor of the building. The use of the building was reported as office building (Hall of Justice) and courthouse (Municipal Court Building).
1951	A building permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, related to closing and roofing the existing bridge area on the 3rd floor of the Hall of Justice building. The size of the building was reported as 185 feet by 229 feet. The building was reported to be 14 stories high.
1952	A building permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for the construction of a retaining wall. Two (2) buildings, Hall of Justice building and Municipal Court building, were reported on the Property. A certificate of occupancy permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for a 24 feet by 42 feet enclosure of a bridge area on the 3rd floor in the existing 14-story building.
1954	Building permits were issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for miscellaneous partition walls to the equipment room and installation of acoustic ceilings in the grand jury room on the 5th floor. The use of the building was reported as office. One building was reported on the lot. The building was reported to be 14 stories and had been occupied for 30 years.
1955	Building permits were issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for miscellaneous construction work on the 4th floor of the 14-story Hall of Justice Building. The use of the building was reported as office and courtrooms.
1956	A permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for the installation of miscellaneous plumbing/lighting fixtures and office partitions. The use of the building was reported as office.
1957	A permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for construction of miscellaneous interior partition walls. One building was reported on the lot. The use of the building was reported as office.
1958	A permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for the construction of a telephone equipment and operating room on the 5th floor. The size of the lot was reported as 200 feet by 245 feet. The use of the building was reported as office and county jail.
1959	Permits were issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for miscellaneous interior construction. The use of the building was reported as office (Hall of Justice).
1962	A building permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for the construction of a hoist and monorail inside the morgue located on the 1st floor of the building. The lot size was reported as 229 feet by 185 feet. One (1) building (Hall of Justice) was reported on the Property.

Source: Converse Consultants, March 2003

South Coast Air Quality Management District

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), which is one of the oversight agencies, indicated that there is no record or permit for the Hall of Justice site on file.

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) maintains a database of permitted (registered) USTs. Permits are also required for the abandonment of USTs and clarifier systems. The RWQCB indicated that there is no record or permit for the Hall of Justice site on file.

Aerial Photograph, Sanborn Map, and Topographic Map Review

Copies of historical aerial photographs/maps were reviewed from the Fairchild Aerial Photography Collection at Whittier College. The dates of photographs reviewed were dated as follows: 1929, 1934, 1937, 1941, 1946, 1960, and 1966.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps available for the site were requested to augment the aerial photograph review. The Sanborn maps reviewed were dated as follows: 1886, 1894, 1906, 1920, 1950, 1953, 1954, 1957, 1960, 1964, 1965, 1968, and 1970.

Topographic maps of the Pasadena, Los Angeles, and Hollywood quadrangles published by the USGS, were also reviewed. The topographic maps reviewed were dated as follows: 1894, 1896, 1898, 1902, 1921, 1953, 1966 photorevised 1981, 1966 photorevised 1972, 1972, 1966 photorevised 1981, 1981 photorevised 1994.

A chronological summary of the aerial photograph, Sanborn maps, and topographic maps are provided below.

- 1888, 1894 Sanborn Maps and 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902 Topographic Maps – The site is depicted as being occupied by a church building and several residential dwelling units. Residential dwelling units occupy the property to the north of the site. Commercial (office) and residential dwelling units occupy the property to the east of the site. To the west of the site is depicted as being occupied by commercial (hotel) and residential dwelling units.
- 1906 Sanborn Map – The site is occupied by residential dwelling units, retail stores, and a hotel. Residential dwelling units occupy the property to the north of the site. To the east and west of the site is occupied by mixed residential and retail store buildings. North Spring Street is named Buena Vista Street.

- 1920 Sanborn Map – The site is occupied by residential dwelling units and retail stores. To the north, east, and west is occupied by retail stores. A commercial building occupies the property to the south.
- 1929, 1934, 1937, 1941, and 1946 Photographs – The site is occupied by the Hall of Justice building. A second building, the Municipal Courts building, is evident on the northeast portion of the site. The property to the north of the site is undeveloped. A commercial building occupies the property to the south. Several commercial buildings with associated parking lots are located to the west. A multi-story commercial building is located to the east.
- 1950 Sanborn Map – Two buildings occupy the site including the Hall of Justice building and Municipal Courts building. The Hollywood Freeway beyond Aliso Street is evident to the north. The US Post Office and Courthouse building are located to the east. To the west is a two-story building which is under demolition and retail stores with associated parking lots.
- 1953, 1954 Sanborn Maps, and 1953 Topographic Map – No apparent changes occurred on the site from the previous Sanborn Map. No apparent changes occurred on the adjacent sites to the north and east. The property to the south beyond Broadway is occupied by parking lots. No coverage was available for the adjacent site to the south beyond Temple Street.
- 1960, 1966 Photographs, 1957, 1960, 1964, 1965, 1968, 1970 Sanborn Maps, and 1921, 1953, 1966, 1965 (photorevised), 1966 (photorevised), 1981 (photorevised) Topographic Maps – No apparent changes occurred on the site from the previous Sanborn Map. In the immediate vicinity of the Hall of Justice, the Federal Courthouse is located to the east, the Criminal Courts building to the south, the County of Los Angeles Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant to the west, and the 101 Freeway is to the north.

Site Reconnaissance

Converse Consultants conducted a site reconnaissance (March 23, 2003) to evaluate the present use and environmental conditions at the Hall of Justice site. The methodology involved walking the perimeter of the site and accessible exterior of the building while noting evidence of present and potential concerns.

During the site reconnaissance no evidence was observed of hazardous substances and petroleum products; storage tanks and related equipment; odors; standing surface water or other pools of liquid; drums and other containers of hazardous substances, petroleum products, or other unidentified contents; transformers or equipment containing PCBs; pits, ponds, or lagoons; stained soil or pavement; stressed vegetation; evidence of mounds. Depressed or filled graded areas; wastewater or any discharge into a drain, ditch or stream; wells either active, inactive or abandon; septic systems or cesspools; prior structures; or roads, tracks, railroad tracks or spurs.

Converse Consultants did, however, observe abandoned machinery along the north portion of the Hall of Justice building. No staining was observed in the area of the machinery. In addition, two 55-gallon plastic drums containing infectious waste were observed inside a steel storage unit on the north side of the property near the guard shack on the parking lots.

Hazardous Materials Survey

Citadel Environmental Services, Inc. conducted the Hazardous Materials Survey for the interior of the Hall of Justice building. The survey consisted of (1) a review of existing building documentation (e.g., as built drawings); (2) the collection and analysis of bulk samples of suspect Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) and Lead Containing Paint (LCP); (3) visual inspection for universal wastes; (4) visual inspection for biologically and bacterially affected building materials, discarded medical waste, wastes, paints, solvents, and chemical containers; and (5) radon gas sampling.

Asbestos Containing Materials

Structures constructed or remodeled between 1930 and 1981 have the potential of ACM. These materials can include, but are not limited to: resilient floor coverings, drywall joint compounds, acoustic ceiling tiles, piping insulation, electrical insulation and fireproofing materials. The site was initially developed in 1925 with interior modification conducted until at least 1962. This was prior to the ban on ACM and therefore, the likelihood is high that the site contains these materials. As a result, a sampling of interior materials was made a part of the Hazardous Materials Survey.

A total of 168 samples were collected for analysis. Samples were taken from thermal system insulation, HVAC duct insulation, wall system materials, ceiling tile adhesive, HVAC vibration damper and seam tape, roof penetration sealant/mastics and roof field membranes. The amount and type of samples collected were done so in accordance with the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants as authorized by the Federal Clean Air Act, and the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA). Samples were analyzed by polarized light microscopy.

Lead Containing Materials

Exposure to lead from older paint is possible when the paint is in poor condition or during its removal. In construction settings, workers can be exposed to airborne lead during renovation, maintenance or removal work. Lead-based paints were phased out of production in the early 1970s. Given the age of the Hall of Justice building, the likelihood is high that the site contains these materials. As a result, a sampling of interior materials was made a part of the Hazardous Materials Survey.

A total of 108 samples were collected for analysis. Samples were collected from interior plaster walls and ceilings, metal jail cell walls and bars, metal and wood doors/cases, ceramic tile, and metal window/frames.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls

In 1976, the United States Congress enacted the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) that reviewed all industrial chemicals, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Since the TSCA, the production and use of PCBs has been prohibited, limited or phased out. Each fluorescent light ballast manufactured between July 1, 1978 and July 1, 1998 that does not contain PCBs is required to be marked by the manufacturer with the statement, "No PCBs". If no labels are present, then the ballast is assumed to contain PCBs and has to be managed in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. PCB inspection consisted of visually inspecting F-40-type ballasts associated with predominantly light fixtures and electrical transformers found throughout the building.

Universal Wastes

Universal wastes consist of mercury-containing components such as fluorescent light tubes and switches and electronic waste such as computers, reprographic and telephone equipment. Universal waste inspection consisted of visually inspecting all accessible rooms, common areas, and ancillary spaces.

Biologically and Bacterially Affected Material/Industrial Hygiene

Biological and bacterial types of waste consist of animal waste and mold growth on building components. Industrial hygiene materials consist of spent chemicals, compressed gases, and equipment containing chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerant. Biologically and bacterially affected materials and industrial hygiene inspection consisted of visually inspecting all accessible rooms, common areas, and ancillary spaces.

Radon Gas

Radon is a radioactive gas that is present in the air. It is produced by the radioactive decay of radium that is found in soil and rocks everywhere. Radon gas decays into radioactive particles that can get trapped in one's lungs through normal breathing. As they break down further, these particles release small bursts of energy. This can damage lung tissue and lead to lung cancer over the course of a lifetime. Not everyone exposed to elevated levels of radon will develop lung cancer. The amount of time between exposure and the onset of the disease may be many years. The unit of measurement of radon in the United States is the Pico curie per liter of air (pCi/l). Typical outdoor levels of radon range from 0.1 to 0.5 pCi/l. Sampling for Radon gas was performed using activated charcoal absorption devices, which were placed in each of the four corners of the basement.

4.3.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The County of Los Angeles Initial Study (**Appendix 1.0**) suggests that a project would result in a significant impact to environmental safety if it would meet any of the following criteria:

- Are any hazardous materials used, handled, or stored on site?
- Are any hazardous wastes stored on site?
- Are any pressured tanks to be used on site?
- Are any residential units, schools, or hospitals located within 500 feet and potentially adversely affected?

According to the Initial Study, no pressurized tanks are to be used on site; and no residential units, schools, or hospital are located within 500 feet of the site. As a result, the following impact analysis will only evaluate the project's potential impacts to environmental safety relative to criteria (a) and (b).

4.3.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 – No Project Alternative

Under Alternative 1, the Hall of Justice would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. Implementation of this alternative could result in long-term public health hazards due to the non-removal of existing on-site hazardous materials.

Alternative 2 – Repair and Reuse Alternative (Proposed Alternative)

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

Based on a site reconnaissance, a review of aerial photographs, and available database and published information, several conclusions can be made regarding the project site. First, based on the aerial review, the project site has been developed since at least 1888 and did not appear to contain any hazardous material disposal or storage facilities. In addition, neither the project site nor adjacent properties were identified in a review of available federal, state, or county records as having existing or potential recognized environmental hazardous material conditions that would impact soil or groundwater at the site. Consequently, no potential impacts were identified as a result of a review of these sources.[1]

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1 Converse Consultants, *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report. 211 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, California,* March 24, 2003.

Hazardous Material Survey

Asbestos Containing Materials

In order to determine the presence of, or lack of, ACM, a total of 168 samples were collected at the project site from existing on-site structures. Samples were collected from thermal system insulation, HVAC duct insulation, wall system materials, ceiling tile adhesive, HVAC vibration damper and seam tape, roof penetration sealant/mastics and roof field membranes. All samples were subjected to laboratory tests for ACMs. Of the 168 samples taken at various locations throughout the building, 51 of the samples contained ACMs.[2]

During renovation and construction activities, Alternative 2 could result in the disturbance of friable (intact) ACMs or in a form that could allow fibers to become airborne. Potential health and safety impacts associated with the proposed project could result to anyone in the area (including construction workers and persons residing in the vicinity of the building) who may breathe in the fibers. As such, Alternative 2 could result in a significant impact.

Lead Containing Materials

Lead was detected in many of the samples collected within the building. The paint film on numerous components was observed to be in defective conditions (i.e., peeling, blistering, etc.).[3] Any exposure to lead from older paint is possible when it is in poor condition or during its removal. Within the construction settings, workers can be exposed to airborne lead during renovation, maintenance or demolition work. Potential health and safety impacts associated with the Alternative 2 could result to anyone in the area (including construction workers and persons residing in the vicinity of the building) who may be exposed to lead paint. As such, Alternative 2 could result in a significant impact.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls

The production and use of PCBs has been prohibited, limited or phased out. Each fluorescent light ballast manufactured between July 1, 1978, and July 1, 1998, that does not contain PCBs is required to be marked by the manufacturer with the statement, "No PCBs". If no labels are present, then the ballast is

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2 Citadel Environmental Services, *Hazardous Materials Survey Report, Los Angeles County Hall of Justice Building, 211 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, California,* May 9, 2003.

3 Ibid.

assumed to contain PCBs and has to be managed in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. Many of the existing ballasts are assumed to contain PCBs.[4]

During renovation and construction activities, Alternative 2 could result in the disturbance of PCB containing light ballasts. Potential health and safety impacts associated with the Alternative 2 could result to anyone in the area (including construction workers and persons residing in the vicinity of the building) who may be exposed to PCBs. As such, Alternative 2 could result in a significant impact.

Universal Waste

Fluorescent light tubes and electronic waste (computer, reprographic, and telephone equipment) was observed throughout the building. Such components typically contain concentrations of lead, mercury, cadmium/lithium, and beryllium. Failure to remove these items prior to renovation activities could result in significant impacts to construction workers and persons residing in the vicinity of the building

Biologically and Bacterially Affected Material/Industrial Hygiene

Biological and bacterial waste such as animal waste, vermin carcasses, human waste, and medical waste was observed throughout the building.[5] In addition, spent and partially used containers of chemicals were observed. Failure to remove these items prior to renovation activities could result in significant impacts to construction workers and persons residing in the vicinity of the building.

Radon

Sampling for Radon gas was performed using activated charcoal absorption devices, which were placed in each of the four corners of the basement.[6] No detectable amount of Radon gas was present based on sampling.

Storage and Handling of Hazardous Materials

Office uses proposed on site might store and use moderate quantities of hazardous materials such as fuels, oils, solvents and other materials. A variety of state and federal laws govern the generation,

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4 Citadel Environmental Services, *Hazardous Materials Survey Report, Los Angeles County Hall of Justice Building, 211 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, California,* May 9, 2003.

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

treating, or disposing of hazardous wastes. Los Angeles County would be required to submit an annual inventory of hazardous materials in use on site, as well as a business emergency plan, for an annual review as required by SARA III and Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code. These requirements would be mandated per state and federal law. As such, potential impacts are considered to be less than significant through the implementation of standard state and federal requirements.

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Implementation of this alternative would result in the same impacts described under Alternative 2. Impacts associated with ACM, LCP, PCBs, universal waste, biologically and bacterially affected materials/industrial hygiene waste would be significant. Radon gas impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.4 MITIGATION MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

The following mitigation measures are required for both Alternatives 2 and 3:

HS-1 Asbestos-containing materials shall be removed or encapsulated under acceptable engineering methods and work practices by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor. Removal practices include, but are not limited to: containment of the area by plastic; negative air filtration; wet removal techniques; and personal respiratory protection and decontamination. The process shall be designed and monitored by a California Certified Asbestos Consultant. The abatement and monitoring plan shall be developed and submitted for review and approval by the appropriate regulatory agencies (currently the County of Los Angeles and South Coast Air Quality Management District).

HS-2 Prior to the renovation of the building, all loose and peeling paint shall be removed and disposed of by a licensed and certified lead abatement contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

HS-3 The abatement contractor shall be informed of which paint on the buildings shall be considered as containing lead. The contractor shall take appropriate precautions to protect his/her workers, the surrounding community, and to dispose of construction waste containing lead paint in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

HS-4 All on-site fluorescent light ballasts shall be assumed to contain PCBs, unless labeled "Does Not Contain PCBs", and shall be removed prior to renovation activities and disposed of by a licensed and certified PCB removal contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

HS-5 All on-site fluorescent light tubes, and electronic waste shall be assumed to contain heavy metals and shall be removed prior to renovation activities and disposed of by a licensed and certified abatement contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

HS-6 All biological and bacterial waste shall be removed prior to renovation activities by trained and equipped personnel.

HS-7 All medical waste, including spent needles, shall be properly categorized and removed by a trained and equipped personnel prior to renovation activities.

HS-8 All spent and partially used containers of chemicals shall be categorized/classified (acids, bases, etc.), lab packed, manifested, and removed prior to renovation activities by a licensed and certified abatement contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

4.3.5 ADVERSE IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION (ALTERNATIVE 2 AND 3)

With the implementation of the mitigation measures, all potentially significant impacts under either Alternative 2 and 3 are expected to be less than significant.

4.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES/ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

On February 11, 1994, the President of the United States adopted Executive Order (EO) 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*. This EO states that to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, and consistent with the principles set forth in the report on the National Performance Review, each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States and its territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands.

Federal agency responsibilities under EO 12898 include conducting its programs, policies, and activities that substantially affect human health or the environment in a manner that ensures that such programs, policies, and activities do not have the effect of excluding persons (including populations) from participation in, denying persons (including populations) the benefits of, or subjecting persons (including populations) to discrimination under such programs, policies, and activities, because of their race, color, or national origin.

"Environmental Justice" is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all peoples regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulation, and policies.

"Fair Treatment" means that no group of people, including racial, ethnic, or socio-economic group, should bear a disproportionate share of negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies.

" Minority" is defined in Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The definition is as follows: (a) Black (Not of Hispanic origin)—all persons having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa; (b) Hispanic—all persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture of origin, regardless of race; (c) Asian or Pacific Islander—all persons having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands and Samoa; or (d) American Indian or Alaskan Native—all persons having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintain cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

"Low-income" is defined as a household earning less than 80 percent of the County median income, adjusted for family size, as specified in the current U.S. or California census data or recognized current data. In Los Angeles County, a household size of 1 would be considered "low income" with a maximum income of $30,850, and family of 4 with a maximum income of $44,100.

Each Federal Agency is required to analyze the effects, including human health, economic and social effects, of Federal actions, including effects on minority communities and low-income communities, when such analysis is required under NEPA. As a general rule, CEQA only requires an analysis of the environmental impacts of a project. Economic and social effects of a project are not treated as significant effects on the environment. CEQA *Guidelines*, §15131(a).

4.4.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

City of Los Angeles

The City of Los Angeles is the second most populous City within the United States with an estimated population of approximately 3.8 million individuals. The ethnic composition of Los Angeles is as follows:

- Hispanic – 45.6%;
- White – 32.1%;
- Asian – 12.6%;
- African-American – 9.4%; and
- American Indian – 0.3%.

Income distribution by population per year, is estimated as follows:

- Less than $20,000 – 23.5%;
- $20,000 to $34,999 – 24.9%;
- $35,000 to $49,999 – 18.1%; and
- $50.000 and over – 33.5%.

Civic Center Area – Census Tract 2074

The Hall of Justice site is located within U.S. Census Tract 2074 Los Angeles, California. The boundaries of the census tract include U.S. Highway 101 on the north, North Alameda Street on the east, 2nd Street on the south, and State Highway 110 on the west. Census Tract 2074 has an estimated population of

approximately 1,237 individuals.[1] The ethnic composition of census tract by race composition is as follows:

- White – 32.4%;
- Black or African-American – 26.7%;
- Asian – 5.9%;
- American Indian and Alaska Native – 0.6%;
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander – 0.1%;
- Other – 0.1%; and
- Two or more races – 1.1%.

The population by sex is 89.6 percent male and 10.4 percent female. The median age for both males and females is 35 years old. The per capita income is $37,547 per year within the census tract.[2]

Of the 1,237 individuals residing in the area, approximately 1,070 live-in group quarters and are institutionalized at the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Metropolitan Detention Center. Another 148 individuals live in group quarters and are non-institutionalized.

The remaining 19 individuals live within 13 households scattered throughout the Civic Center area.[3]

4.4.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The project would result in a significant impact if minority or low-income populations would be subjected to disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects due to noise, air quality emissions, and traffic. In addition, the project would result in significant impacts if it would displace or divide a community containing primarily low-income or minority persons.

4.4.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 – No Project Alternative

Under Alternative 1, the Hall of Justice would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. Given the current condition of the building, a program would be

1 U.S Census Bureau, *Profile of General Demographic Characteristics, Census Tract 2074, Los Angeles, California*, 2000.
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.

required in order to observe and routinely inspect the building to ensure it posed no imminent threat or safety hazard to the surrounding environs. Implementation of this alternative would not result in short-term or long-term noise, air quality, or traffic impacts nor displace or divide a community. Consequently, this alternative would result in less than significant impacts to minority or low-income individuals and would be consistent with EO 12898.

Alternative 2 – Repair and Reuse Alternative (Proposed Alternative)

Construction of this alternative would result in short-term air, noise and traffic impacts as described in the respective sections of this document. According to NEPA Law and Litigation 8:49, temporary environmental effects including temporary disruption during construction activities "are not significant effects that require an environmental impact statement." Consequently, construction would not cause significant environmental impacts to minority or low-income individuals and is consistent with the provisions of EO 12898.

Operation of this alternative would result in long-term air, noise, and traffic impacts as described in the respective sections of this document. These impacts are considered to be less than significant. Consequently, the operation of the project would not cause significant environmental impacts to minority or low-income individuals and is consistent with the provisions of EO 12898.

The project would not displace any on-site or off-site permanent residents and/or commercial businesses. In fact, this project may provide some short-term and long-term employment opportunities for minority and low-income individuals in the area by providing business/personal services to the building occupants. This in turn would provide for increased business opportunities adjacent to the project site, as well as outlying areas. In addition, the implementation of this alternative would have beneficial impacts on the surrounding neighborhoods through the provision of more efficient governmental services such as better security from the Sheriff locating an office within the Civic Center area. Another benefit of the project would include halting the physical deterioration of the Hall of Justice and surrounding neighborhood by repairing this facility. For the above reasons, the repair of Hall of Justice would not cause environmental injustice to minority or low-income individuals and is consistent with provisions of EO 12898.

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Socioeconomic and environmental justice issues under this alternative would be same as described for Alternative 2. Construction and operational noise, air quality, and traffic impacts would be less than significant. This alternative would benefit the community by providing short-term and long-term employment opportunities, increased business opportunities, and more efficient governmental services. Consequently, this alternative would not cause significant environmental impacts to minority or low-income individuals and is consistent with the provisions of EO 12898.

4.4.4 MITIGATION MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

No mitigation measures are required for either Alternative 2 or 3.

4.4.5 ADVERSE IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION (ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

Impacts under Alternative 2 or 3 would be less than significant.

4.5 VISUAL QUALITY

The perception of visual quality or aesthetic appeal of an urban environmental is influenced by a number of factors. Most prominent among these factors are those attributes of "urban form" and "neighborhood design" that act to confine or limit the extent of what can be seen from a typical viewpoint. "Urban form" consists of the general pattern of building height and development intensity, while "neighborhood design" includes such factors as: the width and layout of streets; prevailing or dominant forms of land use; and age, condition, and architectural style of buildings making up the neighborhood.

Public views commonly available along a typical developed city block are frequently confined to the immediate foregrounds by a solid frontage of what may line the sides of street. Middle-distance or distant views may not be possible unless seen in narrow channels coinciding with the linear directions of the street or, where possible, as viewshed-defining backdrops, visible over the tops of relatively lower foreground buildings. Variations in the design or transportation corridors and in elevations of terrain may either facilitate more expansive views locally or limit them in an urban setting.

Just as important in the perception of visual quality of a city are the prevailing structural elements that define a city and its neighborhood design. Urban structural elements consist of: natural features, transportation corridors, open space, public facilities, as well as activity centers and focal points.

4.5.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Visual Setting

The 3.2-acre site currently contains the Hall of Justice building, which has 14 above-grade floors, one basement level, and a surface parking lot. The Hall of Justice building is approximately 195 feet high from street grade to the mansard roof parapet. The building is currently vacant and surrounded by chain link fencing to prevent access.

The project site is located in a heavily urbanized area. Uses within the downtown Los Angeles Civic Center area predominately include City, County, State, and Federal buildings. In the immediate vicinity of the Hall of Justice, the Federal Courthouse is located to the east across Spring Street, the Criminal Courts building to the south across Temple Street, the County of Los Angeles Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant to the west across Broadway, and the 101 Freeway is to the north, across Aliso Street. With exception of the two-story County of Los Angeles Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant, the

project site is surrounded by high-rise structures including the Federal Courthouse and County Criminal Courts building.

Based on a visual reconnaissance of the project area, two types of public views were identified: (1) those observed by motorists and pedestrians traveling along the roadway in the vicinity of the Hall of Justice site; and (2) views as seen from adjacent land uses such as the Federal Courthouse, and County Criminal Courts building. In order to document the existing visual character of the project site and its surroundings, photographs were taken from varying select locations where the public may view the site. **Figure 4.5-1, Photograph Location Sites,** shows the locations where photographs were taken.

Figure 4.5-2, Photograph No.1, presents a view of the project area looking east, down Temple Street, and across from the Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels. The Cathedral parking area is located on left side on Temple Street in the foreground and Hall of Justice building is visible in the background.

Figure 4.5-3, Photograph No. 2, presents a view of the project area looking east down Temple Street from the southwest corner of the Temple Street and Hill Street intersection. In the foreground and on the right side of the Temple Street are County offices. The County of Los Angeles Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant is located on the left side of Temple Street in the foreground, and Hall of Justice building in the middle ground.

Figure 4.5-4, Photograph No. 3, presents a view of the project area looking west down Temple Street near Main Street. In the foreground, on the right side of Temple Street, is the Federal Courthouse, which is of the Art Moderne style of the late 1930s. Behind the Federal Courthouse in the middle ground is the Hall of Justice building. On the left side of Temple Street, in the foreground, are the lower levels of the Los Angeles City Hall. The Los Angeles City Hall has a terra cotta façade and was constructed in the late 1920s. Further down Temple Street on the left, and in the middle ground, is the County Criminal Courts building.

Figure 4.5-5, Photograph No. 4, presents a view of the project site looking west from Aliso Street and the Spring Street intersection. The Hall of Justice building and surface parking area, which is the proposed location for the parking garage, are the most visible features in the foreground. Behind the Hall of Justice and surface parking area is the County of Los Angeles Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant.

Figure 4.5-6, Photograph No. 5, presents a view of the project site looking southwest from the Spring Street and Arcadia Street intersection. Again, the Hall of Justice and surface parking area, located in the middle ground, are the most prominent visible features that can be viewed from this location. Located to the left of the Hall of Justice building and surface parking area is the County of Los Angeles Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant.

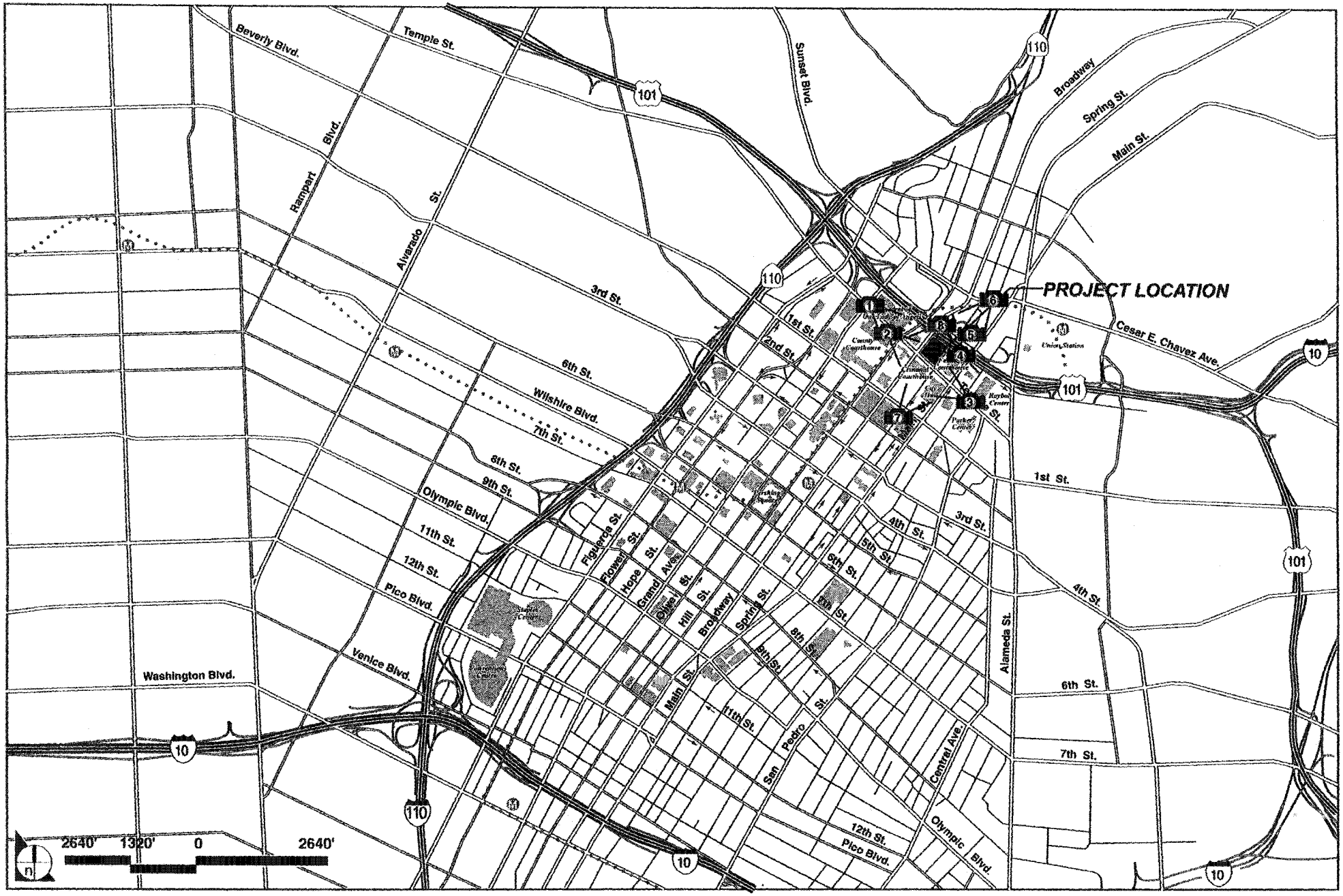

EXHIBIT 4.5-1

Photograph Location Sites

600-01•03/03

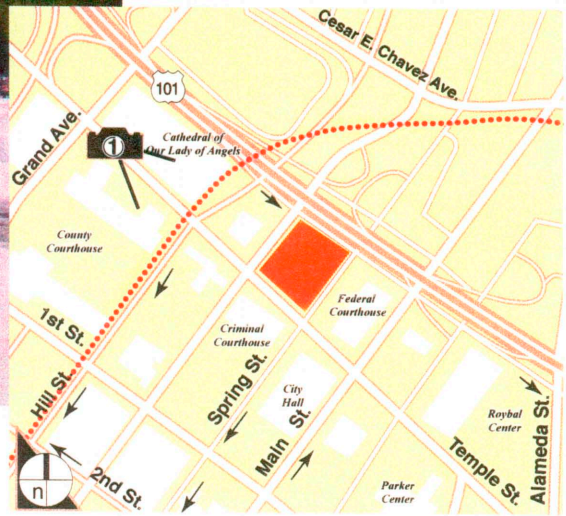

EXHIBIT **4.5-2**

Photograph No. 1–View Looking East down Temple Street

600-01•03/03

EXHIBIT 4.5-3

Photograph No. 2–View Looking East from Southeast Corner of Temple Street and Hill Street Intersection

600-01•03/03

EXHIBIT 4.5-4

Photograph No. 3–View Looking West down Temple Street

600-01•03/03

EXHIBIT **4.5-5**

Photograph No. 4–View Looking West from Aliso Street and Spring Street Intersection

600-01•03/03

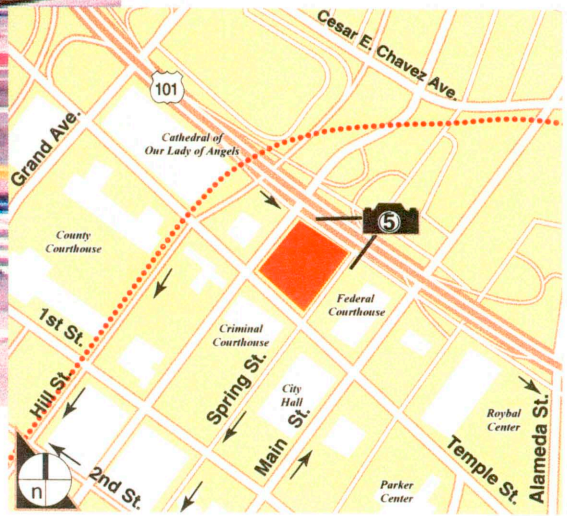

EXHIBIT **4.5-6**

Photograph No. 5–View Looking Southwest from Spring Street and Arcadia Street Intersection

600-01•03/03

Figure 4.5-7, Photograph No. 6, presents a view looking south, down Spring Street, and near Chinatown at the Hall of Justice building, which is located in the middle ground. Directly behind and visible over the top of the Hall of Justice building is the County Criminal Courts building. Towards the left of the Hall of Justice building is the Los Angeles City Hall.

Figure 4.5-8, Photograph No. 7, presents a view looking north, down Spring Street from 1st Street. In the foreground on the right side of Spring Street is the Los Angeles City Hall, and the Federal Courthouse is located directly behind in the foreground. On the left side of Spring Street are a grassy area in foreground, and the County Criminal Courts building in the background.

Figure 4.5-9, Photograph No. 8, presents a view looking south, down North Broadway from Aliso Street. The County of Los Angeles Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant is located on the right side of North Broadway in the foreground, and County Offices directly behind in the background. On the left side of North Broadway is the existing surface parking area on the project site, and Hall of Justice building is in the middle ground. The County Criminal Courts building can be seen in the background.

Urban Design Plans

The *Los Angeles Civic Center Shared Facilities and Enhancement Plan* (approved by the Civic Center Authority on June 10, 1997) encompasses the Hall of Justice site. The Hall of Justice site is located within the "10-minute diamond" (walk) relative to the Los Angeles City Hall, the organizing element of the Plan.

4.5.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The County of Los Angeles Initial Study (**Appendix 1.0**) suggests that a project would result in a significant impact to the visual quality of the environment if it would meet any of the following criteria:

(a) The project site would be substantially visible from or would obstruct views along a scenic highway (as shown on the Scenic Highway Element), *or* the project site located within a scenic corridor, *or* the project would otherwise impact the viewshed.

(b) The project site would be substantially visible from or would obstruct views from a regional riding or hiking trail.

(c) The project would result in substantial grading or landform alteration of an undeveloped or undisturbed area which contains unique aesthetic features.

(d) The proposed uses would be out-of-character in comparison to adjacent uses because of height, bulk, or other features.

(e) The project is likely to substantially obstruct unique views from surrounding residential uses.

(f) The project is likely to create substantial sun shadow, light or glare problems.

According to the Initial Study, the Hall of Justice is not visible from a scenic highway or corridor; is not in proximity to a regional riding or hiking trail; is within an urbanized area and contains no unique aesthetic feature that would be disturbed due to earth moving activities; would not obstruct unique views from surrounding residential uses; and would not alter the height or scale of the existing Hall of Justice building, though it would include the development of the new parking garage with 3.5 levels above the existing grade. It would not result in the casting of significant shadows. As a result, the following impact analysis will only evaluate the project's potential impacts to visual resources relative to criteria (d) and (f) above as it relates to light and glare.

4.5.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 – No Project Alternative

Under Alternative 1, the Hall of Justice would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. Implementation of this alternative, thus, could result in a long-term reduction in the visual quality of the Civic Center area.

Alternative 2 – Repair and Reuse Alternative (Proposed Alternative)

Construction

Overall, the construction period is anticipated to last approximately 30 months. Development of the project would require the demolition/dismantling and removal of the existing asphalt surface parking areas, the digging of subterranean parking garage levels, and the cleaning and rehabilitation of the Hall of Justice building. During this time, equipment such as heavy trucks, and stockpiled cut material may be visible and/or obstruct views of surrounding land uses. This would result in a short-term impact on views from adjacent office uses. The short-term visual effects of grading and construction operations would be unavoidable, since little can be done to improve the aesthetics of a construction area. Short-term visual impacts are considered to be adverse, but less than significant, since the impacts would be temporary. Lighting for construction purposes, if necessary, would be limited to low level lighting for safety and security purposes. Overall, this lighting would be directed towards the ground and shielded, so it is not anticipated to result in significant impacts.

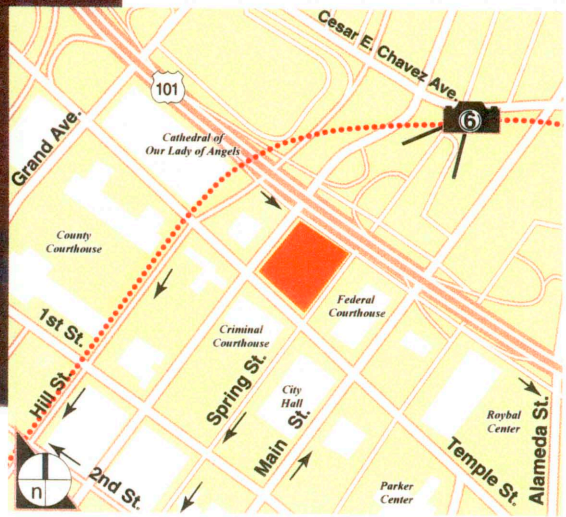

EXHIBIT 4.5-7

Photograph No. 6–View Looking South down Spring Street near Chinatown

600-01•03/03

EXHIBIT **4.5-8**

Photograph No. 7–View Looking North down Spring Street from 1st Street

600-01•03/03

EXHIBIT **4.5-9**

Photograph No. 8–View Looking North down North Broadway from Aliso Street

600-01•03/03

Operational

Parking Structure Massing and Design

Construction of a new 1000-space parking structure is proposed as part of Alternative 2. **Figure 4.5-10, Photo Simulation of New Parking Garage,** illustrates a rendering of the new parking garage from the intersection of Spring Street and Arcadia Street. The structure would be located on the northern side of the Hall of Justice site, along Aliso Street, significantly screened from the Temple Street view by the Hall of Justice building, and it would replace the existing surface parking lot. The new parking structure would be visible from the Federal Courthouse and upper floors of the City Hall, as well as to motorists on Spring Street, Aliso Street, and North Broadway. The parking structure is planned to include up to 4.5 levels below grade and up to 4.5 levels above grade. This structure would be designed with an exterior skin that is compatible with the surface texture, color and architectural features of the Hall of Justice building. The aboveground height of this proposed structure is to match the 4th floor-line of the Hall of Justice building, where a significant architectural bullnose feature occurs on the Hall of Justice exterior. Overall, the development of the parking structure would provide for in-fill development and would be designed to be compatible with the existing Hall of Justice structure, thus, resulting in less than significant impacts.

Landscaping

In general, the landscape concept is intended to create a distinct landscape character for the entire site while providing a visual cohesiveness, with the surrounding Civic Center area, throughout the streetscapes and internal areas. Plant species and groupings may vary from area to area, but would remain compatible throughout the entire length of the individual streets.

Street trees in the right-of-way of the project site include 7 ficus trees and 1 Japanese zelkova tree along Temple Street; 7 magnolia trees and 4 olive trees along North Broadway; 3 Japanese maple trees along Aliso Street; and 11 Japanese maple trees along Spring Street. The ficus trees and Japanese zelkova tree along Temple Street would be removed due to the root systems causing damage to the sidewalk, curbs, and gutters, and in some instances the location of the trees are planted too close to the building. Both these issues pose a safety problem to persons utilizing the building. New street trees that are compatible with the City urban environment would be provided along Temple Street.

The 7 magnolia trees along North Broadway would be retained. The 4 olive trees along North Broadway would be removed and replaced with new magnolias. In order to compliment the existing magnolias, the new trees to be planted would be of the same species and would be box specimens of equal size.

The 3 Japanese maple trees along Aliso Street would be relocated to Spring Street to compliment the existing row of Japanese maples. Aliso Street would receive new landscaping that is compatible with the parking structure and City urban environment.

Of the 11 Japanese maple trees along Spring Street, 8 would be retained. The 3 trees to be removed are in conflict with the ramp and stairs leading into the new main entrance to the building. Landscaping in the area of the new main building entrance and pedestrian plaza on Spring Street would include various plant species including trees, hedges, lawns, and ground cover plant material. The addition of this landscaping would enhance the project site and surrounding Civic Center area.

Light and Glare

Artificial light may be generated from point sources, focused points of origin representing unshielded light sources, as well as from indirectly illuminated sources of reflected light. The effects of modifications of nighttime light conditions are contextual and depend upon the existing lighting environment, light intensity, and proximity to light sources. Lighting impacts may include: visual prominence, decrease of available views, alterations to the nature of a community or neighborhood character, or illumination of a sensitive land use.

Under this alternative, strategically placed lighting would be provided to highlight architectural elements and building signage. In addition, security and safety lighting would be provided as necessary, and would be limited to building walkway and parking areas. These light sources would be oriented towards the ground and shielded or screened. This would prevent illumination from both spreading into the surrounding areas (which are not considered light sensitive), and interfering with vehicle traffic on surrounding roadways. Consequently, this alternative would not create unusual lighting impacts resulting in less than significant impacts.

The repair of the Hall of Justice building and new parking garage would not include reflective exterior materials, window glass, or architectural materials, which could create glare. Consequently, glare impacts are considered to be less than significant.

SOURCE: Clark Construction, March 2003.

EXHIBIT **4.5-10**

Photograph No. 9–Photo Simulation of New Parking Garage from Spring Street and Arcadia Street Intersection Looking South

600-01•03/03

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Construction

Implementation of this alternative would result in the same construction-related impacts as described under Alternative 2. Impacts are considered to be less than significant.

Operational

Implementation of this alternative would result in same operations-related impacts as described under Alternative 2. Impacts are considered to be less than significant.

4.5.4 MITIGATION MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

No mitigation measures are required for either Alternative 2 or 3.

4.5.5 ADVERSE IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION (ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

Impacts under either Alternative 2 or 3 would be less than significant.

4.6 AIR QUALITY

This section of the EA/EIR presents the results of an analysis of existing conditions, as well as forecasted air quality conditions following completion of the project. It is based on information from the project traffic study prepared by Crain & Associates. A complete copy of the air quality modeling data and traffic analysis prepared for this project by Crain & Associates (April 2003) is contained within **Appendix 4.6** and **4.2** of this EA/EIR, respectively.

4.6.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Climate and Meteorology

Regional Air Quality

The Southern California area has been divided into a number of geographical air basins for the purposes of air quality planning. The project site is located within the South Coast Air Basin (Basin), which includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties. Named because its geographical formation is that of a basin, with the surrounding mountains containing the air and its pollutants in the valleys and basins below, the Basin is affected by the pollutants generated by dense population centers, heavy vehicular traffic, and industry.

The air pollutants within the Basin are primarily generated by two categories of sources: stationary and mobile. Stationary sources are known as "point sources" which have one or more emission sources at a single facility, or "area sources" which are widely distributed and produce many small emissions. Point sources are usually associated with manufacturing and industrial uses and include sources such as refinery boilers or combustion equipment that produce electricity or process heat. Examples of area sources include residential water heaters, painting operations, lawn mowers, agricultural fields, landfills, and consumer products, such as barbecue lighter fluid or hair spray. "Mobile sources" refer to operational and evaporative emissions from motor vehicles. Mobile sources account for over 95 percent of the carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, approximately two-thirds of the oxides of sulfur (SO_X) emissions, three-quarters of the oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) emissions, and one-half of the volatile organic compounds (VOC) found within the Basin.[1] Smog is formed when VOC, NO_X, and SO_X undergo photochemical reactions in sunlight to form ozone (O_3).

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1 South Coast Air Quality Management District, CEQA *Air Quality Handbook* (Diamond Bar, California: South Coast Air Quality Management District, November 1993), p. 3-5.

The criteria pollutants for which federal and state standards have been promulgated and that are most relevant to air quality planning and regulation in the Basin are ozone, carbon monoxide, fine suspended particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and lead. Each of these is briefly described below.

- Carbon Monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless gas produced by the incomplete combustion of fuels. CO concentrations tend to be the highest during the winter morning, with little to no wind, when surface-based inversions trap the pollutant at ground levels. Because CO is emitted directly from internal combustion engines, unlike ozone, and motor vehicles operating at slow speeds are the primary source of CO in the Basin, the highest ambient CO concentrations are generally found near congested transportation corridors and intersections.

- Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2). NO_2 is a byproduct of fuel combustion. The principle form of NO_2 produced by combustion is nitric oxide (NO), but NO reacts quickly to form NO_2, creating the mixture of NO and NO_2 commonly called NO_x. NO_x acts as an acute irritant and, in equal concentrations, is more injurious than NO. At atmospheric concentrations, however, NO_x is only potentially irritating. NO_x absorbs blue light; the result of which is a brownish-red cast to the atmosphere and reduced visibility. NO_x also contributes to the formation of PM_{10}.

- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). VOCs are compounds comprised primarily of atoms of hydrogen and carbon. Internal combustion associated with motor vehicle usage is the major source of hydrocarbons. Adverse effects on human health are not caused directly by VOCs, but rather by reactions of VOCs to form secondary air pollutants, including ozone.

- Ozone is a gas that is formed when volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (also known as Reactive Organic Gases (ROGs)) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), both byproducts of internal combustion engine exhaust, undergo slow photochemical reactions in the presence of sunlight. Ozone concentrations are generally highest during the summer months when direct sunlight, light wind, and warm temperature conditions are favorable to the formation of this pollutant.

- Fine Suspended Particulate Matter (PM_{10}) consists of extremely small, suspended particles or droplets 10 microns or smaller in diameter. Some sources of PM_{10}, like pollen and windstorms, are naturally occurring. However, in populated areas, most PM_{10} is caused by road dust, diesel soot, combustion products, abrasion of tires and brakes, and construction activities.

- Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) is a colorless, extremely irritating gas or liquid. It enters the atmosphere as a pollutant mainly as a result of burning high sulfur-content fuel oils and coal and from chemical processes occurring at chemical plants and refineries. When sulfur dioxide oxidizes in the atmosphere, it forms sulfates (SO_4). Together, these pollutants are referred to as sulfur oxides (SO_x).

Existing Air Quality

Local Air Quality

The proposed project site is located in the Los Angeles downtown Civic Center area. The predominant sources of air pollutant emissions in the area surrounding the project are mobile sources (e.g., automobile and air traffic). Traffic traveling on the 101 Freeway (Hollywood Freeway) and adjacent roadways contribute the major portion of mobile source air emissions. Area sources, including heating and cooling units, also contribute to local air emissions.

Ambient air quality in the area surrounding the proposed project site is measured at the nearest SCAQMD pollutant monitoring station, which is Station 087, or otherwise identified as the Central Los Angeles Station, located in downtown Los Angeles. **Table 4.6-1, Ambient Pollutant Concentrations Registered at Central Los Angeles Station,** lists the air quality data from 2000 to 2003. .

Table 4.6-1
Ambient Pollutant Concentrations Registered at the Central Los Angeles Station

Pollutant	Standards [1,2]	Year 2000	2001	2002	2003
OZONE (O_3)					
Maximum 1-hour concentration monitored (ppm)		0.14	0.11	0.12	0.15
Number of days exceeding Federal standard	>0.12 ppm	1	0	0	1
Number of days exceeding State standard	>0.09 ppm	8	8	8	11
CARBON MONOXIDE (CO)					
Maximum 1-hour concentration monitored (ppm)		7	6	5	6
Number of days exceeding Federal 1-hour standard	>35.0 ppm	0	0	0	0
Number of days exceeding State 1-hour standard	>20.0 ppm	0	0	0	0
Maximum 8-hour concentration monitored (ppm)		6.0	4.6	4.0	4.6
Number of days exceeding Federal 8-hour standard	≥9.5 ppm	0	0	0	0
Number of days exceeding State 8-hour standard	≥9.1 ppm	0	0	0	0
NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO_2)					
Maximum 1-hour concentration monitored (ppm)		0.16	0.14	0.14	0.16
Number of days exceeding 1-hour State standard	>0.25 ppm	0	0	0	0
SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO_2)					
Maximum 1-hour concentration monitored (ppm)		0.08	0.03	0.02	0.06
Maximum 24-hour concentration monitored (ppm)		0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Annual Average compared to Federal standard	>0.03 ppm	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Number of days exceeding State standard	>0.25 ppm	0	0	0	0
SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER (PM_{10})					
Maximum 24-hour PM_{10} concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)		80	97	65	81
Percent of samples exceeding Federal standard	>150 $\mu g/m^3$	0	0	0	0
Percent of samples exceeding State standard	>50 $\mu g/m^3$	15	20	8	5

[1] *Parts by volume per million of air (ppm), micrograms per cubic meter of air ($\mu g/m^3$), or annual arithmetic mean (aam).*
[2] *Pollutants shown are those for which the South Coast Air Basin has been designated as a federal non-attainment area.*
Sources: South Coast Air Quality Management District, February 2004.

Local Vicinity Emissions

The project vicinity is characterized as an urban environment with extensive government, office and commercial uses. Primary emission sources in the vicinity include vehicular emissions and stationary sources such as heating and cooling units.

As previously stated, traffic-congested roadways and intersections have the potential to generate localized high levels of CO. Localized areas where ambient concentrations of CO exceed state and/or federal standards are termed CO "hotspots". To quantify these localized CO concentrations, the SCAQMD recommends the use of CALINE4, a dispersion air quality computer model developed by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) for predicting CO concentrations near roadways. CALINE4 adds roadway-specific CO emissions calculated from peak traffic volumes to ambient CO air concentrations. A simplified CALINE4 model is also available for use. The simplified CALINE4 model was developed by the Bay Area AQMD and assumes worst-case conditions such as wind speeds less than one meter per second and extreme atmospheric stability. In comparison, the simplified model provides a screening of maximum, worst-case, CO concentrations.

Section 9.4 of the SCAQMD CEQA *Air Quality Handbook* identifies CO as a localized problem requiring additional analysis when a project is likely to subject sensitive receptors to CO hotspots. Sensitive receptors are populations that are more susceptible to the effects of air pollution than is the population at large. The SCAQMD identifies the following as sensitive receptors: long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, convalescent centers, retirement homes, residences, schools, playgrounds, child care centers, and athletic facilities.

Based on local field visits as well as a review of a local vicinity aerial photograph, none of the roadway intersections studied in the project traffic report were intersections with sensitive receptors. All of the intersections in the project study area are adjacent to governmental, office, commercial, and utility uses which are not considered sensitive. Additionally, hotspots typically occur at traffic-congested intersections. Based on the traffic study prepared for the proposed project, none of the studied intersections currently, or under future conditions, were calculated to operate at an unacceptable level of service. Based on these results, none of the studied intersections would be considered to be a traffic-congested intersection. Therefore, as none of the studied roadway intersections are hotspots, nor are sensitive receptors located at these intersections, localized CO concentrations were not quantified.

Existing Air Pollution Sources

Existing On-Site Air Pollution Sources

The 3.2-acre site currently contains the Hall of Justice building, which has 14 above-grade floors and one basement level. The building contains nine floors of offices and courtrooms with four floors of jail facilities above the office and courtroom floors. Overall, the Hall of Justice has a gross floor area of approximately 537,585 square feet.

The Hall of Justice remained in use by the County, until the January 1994 Northridge earthquake caused extensive structural damage to the building. The building was deemed to be unsafe for occupancy following the earthquake and was vacated.

As the Hall of Justice is presently vacant, there are no stationary on-site air emission sources. Given that the vacancy of the building was required due to safety concerns, as opposed to labor layoffs, the vehicular emissions associated with the employees' trips to and from the Hall of Justice were not removed from the regional air basin, as the employees still must drive to the new employment location. However, as no workers are employed at the Hall of Justice, the building no longer generates site-specific vehicular emissions.

It should be noted that the existing parking lot on the project site is used for parking by some of the adjacent uses, namely the Federal Courthouse across Spring Street. As these trips are a result of adjacent uses and not the Hall of Justice, vehicular emissions associated with these trips are not a result of on-site uses.

Existing Off-Site Air Pollution Sources

The project site is located in a heavily urbanized area. Uses within the downtown Los Angeles Civic Center area predominately include city, county, state, and federal buildings. In the immediate vicinity of the Hall of Justice, the Federal Courthouse is located to the east across Spring Street, the Criminal Courts building to the south across Temple Street, the County of Los Angeles Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant to the west across Broadway, and the 101 Freeway is to the north, across Aliso Street. All uses in the local vicinity are representative of urban land uses, none of which include a toxic emitter.

Air Quality Management Planning

The SCAQMD and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) are the agencies responsible for preparing the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Basin. Since 1979, a number of AQMPs have been prepared. The most recent comprehensive plan fully approved by the EPA is the 2003 Air Quality Management Plan (2003 AQMP), which includes a variety of strategies and control measures. The 2003 AQMP replaces the 1997 attainment demonstration for the federal CO standard and provides for a maintenance plan for CO for future years. The 2003 AQMP also provides for a maintenance plan for the federal NO_2 standard that the Basin has met since 1992. In terms of working towards ozone attainment, the 2003 AQMP builds upon the 1997 AQMP and 1999 Amendments to the

Ozone State Implementation Plan (SIP). The PM_{10} control strategy in the 1997 AQMP has been augmented by a number of additional PM_{10} control measures.

Major changes included within the 2003 AQMP as compared to the 1997 AQMP that are relevant to this analysis include the following:

- For emissions inventory projects using 1997 as the base year, use of the CARB's EMFAC2002 vehicle emission rate model, and use of forecast assumptions from SCAG's 2001 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP);
- Changes in the control strategy for emissions which include updates of control measures from the 1997/1999 SIP as well as new control measures based on current technology; and
- Use of 1997 ozone episodes and updated modeling tools for attainment demonstration for ozone and PM_{10}.

The 2003 AQMP has adopted control measures, which incorporate: (1) the District's Stationary and Mobile Source Control Measures; (2) State Control Measures proposed by the California Air Resources Board (CARB); and (3) Transportation Control Measures provided by SCAG. Overall, there are 28 stationary and 21 mobile source measures that are defined under the 2003 AQMP. These measures seek to create emissions reductions to meet the state and federal ambient air quality standards with a multilevel partnership of governmental agencies at the federal, state, regional, and local level. These agencies (i.e., the EPA, CARB, local governments, SCAG, and SCAQMD) implement the AQMP programs. The 2003 AQMP provides an attainment-planning framework that sets specific dates by which the SCAB will achieve the federal and state air quality standards. These dates are shown in **Table 4.6-2, Projected Attainment Dates For Federal and State Air Quality Standards For the South Coast Air Basin.**

Table 4.6-2
Projected Attainment Dates for Federal and State Air Quality Standards for the South Coast Air Basin

Air Pollutant	State	Federal
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)	Attained	Attained
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Attained	Attained
Ozone (O_3)	Beyond 2010	December 31, 2009
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Beyond 2010	December 31, 2005

Source: 2003 Air Quality Management Plan.

4.6.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Construction Thresholds

The SCAQMD recommends that projects with construction-related emissions that exceed any of the following emissions thresholds should be considered significant:

- 75 pounds per day of ROG (VOC);
- 100 pounds per day of NO_x;
- 550 pounds per day of CO;
- 150 pounds per day of PM_{10}; and
- 150 pounds per day of SO_x.

Operational Thresholds

The SCAQMD has recommended two sets of air pollution thresholds to assist lead agencies in determining whether or not the operational phase of a project's development would be significant. These are identified in the following discussion under Primary Effects and Additional Indicators of Potential Air Quality Impacts. The SCAQMD recommends that a project's impacts be considered significant if any threshold within the two operational sub-categories is exceeded.

Primary Effects

The SCAQMD has established these thresholds, in part, based on Section 182(e) of the Federal CAA, which identifies 10 tons a year of volatile organic gases as the significance level for stationary sources of emissions in extreme non-attainment areas for ozone. As discussed earlier, ROG, NO_x, and SO_x undergo photochemical reactions in sunlight to form ozone and the Air Basin is the only extreme non-attainment area for ozone in the United States. This emission threshold has been converted to a pound per day threshold for the operational phase of a project. Thresholds for other emissions have been identified based on their levels in the Air Basin in comparison with ozone levels. Because they are converted from a CAA threshold, the SCAQMD believes that these thresholds are based on scientific and factual data. Therefore the District recommends that the following thresholds be used by lead agencies in making a determination of operation-related project significance:

- 55 pounds per day of ROG (VOC);
- 55 pounds per day of NO_x;

- 550 pounds per day of CO;
- 150 pounds per day of PM_{10}; and
- 150 pounds per day of SO_x.

Additional Indicators of Potential Air Quality Impacts

The SCAQMD recommends that projects meeting any of the following criteria also be considered to have significant air quality impacts.

- Project could interfere with the attainment of the federal or state ambient air quality standards by either violating or contributing to an existing or projected air quality violation;
- Project could result in population increases within an area which would be in excess of that projected by SCAG in the AQMP, or increase the population in an area where SCAG has not projected that growth for the project's build-out year;
- Project could generate vehicle trips that cause a CO hotspot or project could be occupied by sensitive receptors that are exposed to a CO hotspot;
- Project will have the potential to create, or be subjected to, an objectionable odor that could impact sensitive receptors;
- Project will have hazardous materials on site and could result in an accidental release of toxic air emissions or acutely hazardous materials posing a threat to public health and safety;
- Project could emit a toxic air contaminant regulated by SCAQMD rules or that is on a federal or state air toxic list;
- Project could be occupied by sensitive receptors within one-quarter mile of an existing facility that emits air toxins identified in SCAQMD Rule 1401; and/or
- Project could emit carcinogenic or toxic air contaminants that individually or cumulatively exceed the maximum individual cancer risk of one in one million.

4.6.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 – No Project Alternative

Under this alternative, the Hall of Justice building would remain vacant and would not generate construction or operational air quality emissions. Impacts under this alternative would be less than significant.

Alternative 2 – Repair and Reuse Alternative (Proposed Alternative)

Construction

Alternative 2 would include repair/restoration of the Hall of Justice by seismically retrofitting the earthquake-damaged building, while preserving and restoring the primary historic features. Alternative 2 would include the repair/restoration of the interior of the Hall of Justice building to provide 325,000 square feet of useable office space, the development of a new multi-level garage with 1,000 parking spaces on the site, landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting, and necessary upgrades to utility systems. In addition, Alternative 2 would include the cleaning, refurbishing, and repair of the historic exterior wall materials and certain historically significant interior areas. The construction discussion associated with this alternative provides a detailed discussion of the planned construction activities then quantifies the construction air quality emissions.

Building Modifications and Improvements

There are three primary phases associated with the construction schedule for the Hall of Justice under this alternative consisting of exterior work, interior work and construction of an on-site parking structure. Each of these three construction activities is discussed in greater detail below.

Exterior

The exterior surfaces of the Hall of Justice will be cleaned with methods complying with recommendations of the Department of the Interior. Pre-washing will be utilized at areas of distinct staining. General cleaning will follow, using a restoration-type cleaner. Rinsing will be performed so as to ensure no cleaner remains on surfaces and to bring the pH back to the ambient level.

All alterations added to the exterior skin of the Hall of Justice, such as air conditioning units, security grilles, pipes and conduit, will be removed and attachment holes patched. Windows will have lead-based paint abated or encapsulated and repairs made. All window frame exteriors and other exterior metal will be painted. Masonry will be repointed, as required.

Interior

Some existing building materials would be removed, primarily from the interior of the structure. This would include the removal of both non-hazardous and hazardous materials. Prior to removal activities,

asbestos-containing materials (ACM), lead-based paint materials (LBP), polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) materials and other potentially hazardous materials would be abated or removed in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

Parking Structure

Grading for the parking structure area would include the removal of earth materials down to 48 feet below the existing ground surface, which is approximately the same depth as the existing basement floor level. The amount of earth materials anticipated to be exported from the Hall of Justice site would be approximately 60,000 cubic yards. The haul route to export materials would be developed in cooperation with City and County personnel, and is anticipated to run directly to the 101 Freeway. Approximately 65 truck trips per day are anticipated over a three-month period to export these materials. Grading would involve the use of standard earth moving equipment such as loaders, dozers and other related equipment. The work would be contained on site over the duration of the construction activities to prevent disruption to the surrounding land uses.

The typical hours of construction are anticipated to be from 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM Monday through Friday, except holidays.

Construction Emissions

Impact Sciences utilized the most current version of the URBEMIS air quality model (URBEMIS 2002) in order to forecast construction related air quality emissions under this alternative. Project specific construction information was utilized, where appropriate, into the URBEMIS air quality model in order to more accurately calculate the emissions associated with this alternative. The results of the air quality modeling are provided below in **Table 4.6-3, Estimated Construction Emissions**. As shown, emissions associated with three criteria pollutants, CO, PM_{10} and SO_2, would all be below the adopted threshold levels throughout the duration of construction activities. However, ROG and NO_x emissions would exceed the adopted threshold established by the SCAQMD. As a result, construction air quality impacts would be significant.

It should be noted that this is a short-term impact that would no longer remain significant once all construction activities have been completed. While this short-term impact is considered significant under CEQA, it is not considered a significant regional impact under NEPA. According to NEPA Law and Litigation Section 8:49, temporary environmental effects, are not significant effects.

Table 4.6-3
Estimated Construction Emissions

Emissions Source		Emissions in Pounds per Day				
		VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}
2004						
Demolition		16.97	289.47	92.55	3.22	66.22
Site Grading		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building Construction		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Net Emission Totals:	16.22	289.47	92.55	3.22	66.22
	SCAQMD Threshold:	75.0	100.0	550.0	150.0	150.0
	Exceeds Threshold?	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
2005						
Demolition		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Site Grading		14.99	128.35	109.65	0.38	37.05
Building Construction		20.70	139.73	157.89	0.05	38.32
	Net Emission Totals:	35.69	268.08		0.43	75.37
	SCAQMD Threshold:	75.0	100.0	550.0	150.0	150.0
	Exceeds Threshold?	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
2006						
Demolition		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Site Grading		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building Construction		145.23	77.68	97.28	0.00	3.72
	Net Emission Totals:	145.23	77.68	97.28	0.00	3.72
	SCAQMD Threshold:	75.0	100.0	550.0	150.0	150.0
	Exceeds Threshold?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Source: Impact Sciences, Inc., Emission calculations are provided in ***Appendix 4.6*** *Where project specific information was not available, default values incorporated into the model, and approved by the SCAQMD, were utilized.*

Operational

Operational air quality impacts are divided into two sub-categories, Primary Effects and Additional Indicators of Potential Air Quality Impacts. Each is discussed in greater detail below.

Primary Effects

As discussed earlier, the Hall of Justice currently occupies the project site. In 1994 there was approximately 537,585 gross square feet with 1,343 employees and 527 inmates on 14 above-grade floors and one basement level After renovation under Alternative 2, the Hall of Justice will be 467,743 gross square feet with 325,000 usable square feet on 12 above-grade floors and one basement level, with two of the original interior floors removed. Since the time the building was deemed unsafe, the employee

vehicle trips that otherwise would arrive at and depart from the Hall of Justice, were rerouted to other usable office space in the region. Consequently, trips associated with the original Hall of Justice tenant mix were never removed from the circulation network. As a result, the project traffic study accounted for traffic generation discounts that were applied for the previous occupancy of the building for Alternative 2. Once renovated and fully occupied, Alternative 2 would generate approximately 1,052 net new daily trips.

As was done to forecast construction emissions, Impact Sciences utilized the URBEMIS 2002 air quality computer model to forecast operational air quality emissions. Project specific information such as the project trip generation rate, the renovated square footage and the environment in which the project is located, was utilized, where appropriate, into the URBEMIS air quality model to accurately calculate emissions associated with this alternative. The results of the air quality modeling are provided below in **Table 4.6-4, Operational Emissions**. As shown, none of the five criteria pollutants would exceed the adopted SCAQMD operational thresholds under this alternative. Therefore, under this alternative, primary effects would be less than significant.

Table 4.6-4
Operational Emissions

Emissions Source	ROG	NO_x	CO	PM_{10}	SO_x
Calculated Emissions					
Vehicular Sources	15.24	12.19	133.65	9.55	0.10
Stationary Area Sources	0.24	2.12	1.43	0.01	0.00
Total Operational Emissions:	15/48	14.31	135.65	9.56	0.10
SCAQMD Threshold:	75.00	100.00	550.00	150.00	150.00
Exceeds Threshold?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

The URBEMIS 2002 air quality model developed by the California Air Resources Board was used to calculate mobile emissions. Where project specific information was not available, default values incorporated into the model, and approved by the SCAQMD, were utilized.

Additional Indicators of Potential Air Quality Impacts

As previously discussed, if this alternative meets any one of the following SCAQMD indicators of potential air quality impacts, project air quality impacts would be significant relative to that indicator.

- Project could interfere with the attainment of the federal or state ambient air quality standards by either violating or contributing to an existing or projected air quality violation.

Upon completion, this alternative would not generate air emissions that exceed the SCAQMD thresholds of significance. As a result, this alternative would not interfere with federal or state ambient air quality

goals, nor would it contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. The project would not result in a significant impact relative to this criterion.

- Project could result in population increases within an area which would be in excess of that projected by SCAG in the AQMP, or increase the population in an area where SCAG has not projected that growth for the project's buildout year.

This alternative would not result in any population increases, either directly or indirectly. This alternative would not result in a significant impact relative to this criterion.

- Project could generate vehicle trips that cause a CO hotspot or project could be occupied by sensitive receptors that are exposed to a CO hotspot.

As discussed earlier in this section, intersection level of service at each of the studied intersections is at acceptable levels. Therefore, traffic volumes at the intersections are such that none would result in a carbon monoxide hotspot. Additionally, this alternative would not introduce any sensitive receptors to a hotspot. As a result, this alternative would not result in a significant air quality impact relative to this criterion.

- Project will have the potential to create, or be subjected to, an objectionable odor that could impact sensitive receptors.

Development and operation under this alternative would not produce objectionable odors that could impact on-site or nearby sensitive receptors. Operations and maintenance of the building would require various chemicals for cleaning and maintaining the building and surrounding areas within the site. However, the chemicals would be stored and used in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications as well as federal, state, and local requirements and do not represent a significant source of odors. Therefore, this alternative would not result in a significant impact relative to this criterion.

- Project will have hazardous materials on site and could result in an accidental release of toxic air emissions or acutely hazardous materials posing a threat to public health and safety;
- Project could emit a toxic air contaminant regulated by SCAQMD rules or that is on a federal or state air toxic list;
- Project could be occupied by sensitive receptors within one-quarter mile of an existing facility that emits air toxins identified in SCAQMD Rule 1401.

Operations and maintenance of the building would require various chemicals for cleaning and maintaining the building and surrounding areas within the site. Chemicals would be used in accordance with Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize use and waste. Additionally, all chemicals used for operational and maintenance purposes would be similar to those used for other buildings that exhibit

similar characteristics. Given that the Hall of Justice is planned for use as leaseable office space, the future use would not warrant the use or storage of hazardous chemicals. Therefore, this alternative would not result in a significant impact relative to these criteria.

- Project could emit carcinogenic or toxic air contaminants that individually or cumulatively exceed the maximum individual cancer risk of one in one million.

Diesel particulate has been identified by the California Air Resources Board as a toxic air contaminant. Diesel particulate emissions related to project construction would be primarily related to heavy-duty vehicle operations and other construction equipment during the grading, earthmoving and excavation phases. The health effects of diesel particulate on residential receptors are typically assessed over a 70-year period (SCAQMD Rules 1401 and 211, and Proposition 65). Given that the construction period would occur over an approximately 2-year period and the lack of sensitive receptor in the project vicinity, diesel particulate emissions associated with heavy-duty vehicle operations would not pose a significant health risk. Impacts are considered to be less than significant.

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Construction

This alternative would include rehabilitation of the Hall of Justice per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. In other words, all historic features and elements of the building would remain entirely intact under this alternative. Alternative 3 would include the rehabilitation of the interior of the Hall of Justice building to provide approximately 325,000 square feet of useable "Class A" office space, Alternative 3 would also include development of a new multi-level garage with 1,000 parking spaces; landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting; and necessary upgrades to utility system.

Building Modifications and Improvements

There are three primary phases associated with the construction schedule for the Hall of Justice under this alternative including exterior work, interior work, as well as construction of an on-site parking structure.

Exterior

Exterior construction and cleaning activities under this alternative would be the same as described under Alternative 2.

Interior

Some existing building materials would be removed, primarily from the interior of the structure. This would include the removal of both non-hazardous and hazardous materials Prior to the removal activities, all asbestos-containing materials (ACM), lead-based paint (LBP), polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) materials and other potentially hazardous materials would be abated or removed in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

Parking Structure

Parking structure construction under this alternative would be the same as described for Alternative 2.

Construction Emissions

Construction emissions associated with this alternative would be the same as described under Alternative 2 on a daily basis but would be less on an overall basis. This is due to the shorter construction schedule associated with this alternative. Nonetheless, the amount of construction emissions associated with this alternative would remain significant with respect to ROG and NO_x emissions.

It should be noted that this is a short-term impact that would no longer remain significant once all construction activities have been completed. While this short-term impact is considered significant under CEQA, it is not considered a significant regional impact under NEPA. According to NEPA Law and Litigation Section 8:49, temporary environmental effects, including disruption due to construction activities, are not significant effects.

Operational

Primary Effects

As discussed earlier, the Hall of Justice currently occupies the project site. In 1994 there was approximately 537,585 gross square feet with 1,343 employees and 527 inmates on 14 above-grade floors

and one basement level. After renovation under Alternative 3, the Hall of Justice will be 537,585 gross square feet with approximately 199,132 usable square feet on 14 above-grade floors and one basement level. Under Alternative 3, the Hall of Justice would be occupied with approximately the same amount of full-time employees (1,350), as under the 1994 conditions. Because Alternative 3 would be occupied with the same amount of employees this alternative would not result in a net increase in daily traffic. As this alternative would not result in a net increase in vehicle trips, air quality emissions associated with this alternative would be negligible. It should be noted that, as stated earlier, the vehicular air quality emissions associated with the 1,350 employees already exists in the region and to quantify those emissions as a result of this alternative would be double counting. Therefore, under this alternative, primary effects would be less than significant.

Additional Indicators of Potential Air Quality Impacts

As previously discussed, if this alternative meets any one of the following SCAQMD indicators of potential air quality impacts, project air quality impacts would be significant relative to that indicator.

- Project could interfere with the attainment of the federal or state ambient air quality standards by either violating or contributing to an existing or projected air quality violation.

Upon completion, this alternative would not generate air emissions that exceed the SCAQMD thresholds of significance. As a result, this alternative would not interfere with federal or state ambient air quality goals, nor would it contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. The project would not result in a significant impact relative to this criterion.

- Project could result in population increases within an area which would be in excess of that projected by SCAG in the AQMP, or increase the population in an area where SCAG has not projected that growth for the project's buildout year.

This alternative would not result in any population increases, either directly or indirectly. This alternative would not result in a significant impact relative to this criterion.

- Project could generate vehicle trips that cause a CO hotspot or project could be occupied by sensitive receptors that are exposed to a CO hotspot.

As discussed earlier in this section, intersection level of service at each of the studied intersections is at acceptable levels. Therefore, traffic volumes at the intersections are such that none would result in a carbon monoxide hotspot. Additionally, this alternative would not introduce any sensitive receptors to a

hotspot. As a result, this alternative would not result in a significant air quality impact relative to this criterion.

- Project will have the potential to create, or be subjected to, an objectionable odor that could impact sensitive receptors.

Development and operation under this alternative would not produce objectionable odors that could impact on-site or nearby sensitive receptors. Operations and maintenance of the building would require various chemicals for cleaning and maintaining the building and surrounding areas within the site. However, the chemicals would be stored and used in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications as well as federal, state, and local requirements and do not represent a significant source of odors. Therefore, this alternative would not result in a significant impact relative to this criterion.

- Project will have hazardous materials on site and could result in an accidental release of toxic air emissions or acutely hazardous materials posing a threat to public health and safety;
- Project could emit a toxic air contaminant regulated by SCAQMD rules or that is on a federal or state air toxic list;
- Project could be occupied by sensitive receptors within one-quarter mile of an existing facility that emits air toxins identified in SCAQMD Rule 1401.

Operations and maintenance of the building would require various chemicals for cleaning and maintaining the building and surrounding areas within the site. Chemicals would be used in accordance with Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize use and waste. Additionally, all chemicals used for operational and maintenance purposes would be similar to those used for other buildings that exhibit similar characteristics. Given that the Hall of Justice is planned for use as leaseable office space, the future use would not warrant the use or storage of hazardous chemicals. Therefore, this alternative would not result in a significant impact relative to these criteria.

- Project could emit carcinogenic or toxic air contaminants that individually or cumulatively exceed the maximum individual cancer risk of one in one million.

Diesel particulate has been identified by the California Air Resources Board as a toxic air contaminant. Diesel particulate emissions related to project construction would be primarily related to heavy-duty vehicle operations and other construction equipment during the grading, earthmoving and excavation phases. The health effects of diesel particulate on residential receptors are typically assessed over a 70-year period (SCAQMD Rules 1401 and 211, and Proposition 65). Given that the construction period would occur over an approximately 2-year period and the lack of sensitive receptor in the project vicinity,

diesel particulate emissions associated with heavy-duty vehicle operations would not pose a significant health risk. Impacts are considered to be less than significant.

4.6.4 MITIGATION MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

In order to ensure that construction emissions are reduce to the greatest extent feasible, the following measures are required for both Alternative 2 and 3:

AQ-1 The project will implement dust control measures consistent with SCAQMD Rule 403 - Fugitive Dust during the construction phases of new project development. The following actions are currently recommended to implement Rule 403 and have been quantified by the SCAQMD as being able to reduce dust generation between 30 and 85 percent depending on the source of the dust generation:

- Apply water and/or approved nontoxic chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturer's specification to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas that have been inactive for 10 or more days).

- Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as quickly as possible.

- Enclose, cover, water twice daily, or apply approved chemical soil binders to exposed piles with 5 percent or greater silt content.

- Water active grading sites at least twice daily during construction activities.

- Suspend all excavating and grading operations when wind speeds (as instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 miles per hour over a 30-minute period.

- All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard (i.e., minimum vertical distance between top of the load and the top of the trailer), in accordance with Section 23114 of the California Vehicle Code.

- Sweep streets at the end of the day if visible soil material is carried over to adjacent roads.

- Install wheel washers or gravel construction entrances where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved roads, or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip.

- Post and enforce traffic speed limits of 15 miles per hour or less on all unpaved roads.

AQ-2 The project contractor shall require, by contract specifications, that construction equipment engines will be maintained in good condition and in proper tune per manufacturer's specification for the duration of construction.

AQ-3 The project contractor shall require, by contract specifications, that construction operations where feasible rely on the project site's existing electricity infrastructure rather than electrical generators powered by internal combustion engines.

AQ-4 The project contractor shall require, by contract specifications, that construction-related equipment, including heavy-duty equipment, motor vehicles, and portable equipment, be turned off when not in use for more than five minutes.

AQ-5 The project contractor shall encourage contractors to utilize alternative-fuel construction equipment (i.e., compressed natural gas, liquid petroleum gas, and unleaded gasoline) and low-emission diesel construction equipment, to the extent that such equipment is reasonably available and cost effective.

4.6.5 ADVERSE IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION (ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

Emissions associated with ROG and NO_x emissions under both Alternatives 2 and 3, even after the implementation of mitigation measures, would exceed the adopted threshold established by the SCAQMD. Short-term construction air quality impacts would be unavoidably significant under CEQA. However, while this short-term impact is considered significant under CEQA regulations, it is not considered a significant regional impact under NEPA. According to NEPA Law and Litigation Section 8:49, temporary environmental effects. Long-term operational emission impacts would be less than significant.

This section of the EA/EIR presents the results of an analysis of existing conditions, as well as future noise conditions following completion of the project. These findings also reflect the project traffic study prepared by Crain & Associates. Complete copies of the acoustic analysis data and traffic analysis prepared by Crain & Associates (April 2003) is contained within **Appendix 4.7** and **4.2** of this EA/EIR, respectively.

4.7.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Characteristics of Noise

Noise is usually defined as unwanted sound. It is an undesirable by product of human society's normal day-to-day activities. Sound becomes unwanted when it interferes with normal activities, when it causes actual physical harm, or when it has adverse effects on health. The definition of noise as unwanted sound implies that it has an adverse effect on people and their environment.

Noise is measured on a logarithmic scale of sound pressure level known as a decibel (dB). The human ear does not respond uniformly to sounds at all frequencies. People are less sensitive to very low and high frequencies than to medium frequencies that correspond with human speech. In response, the A-weighted noise level (or scale) has been developed. It corresponds better with peoples' subjective judgment of sound levels. This A-weighted sound level is called the "noise level" referenced in units of dB(A). Because noise is measured on a logarithmic scale, a doubling of sound energy results in a 3.0 dB(A) increase in noise levels. However, changes in a community noise level of less than 3.0 dB(A) are not typically noticed by the human ear. Changes from 3.0 to 5.0 dB(A) may be noticed by some individuals who are extremely sensitive to changes in noise. A 5.0 dB(A) increase is readily noticeable, while the human ear perceives a 10.0 dB(A) increase in sound level to be a doubling of sound. Common noise levels associated with certain activities are shown on **Figure 4.7-1**.

Noise sources are classified in two forms: (1) point sources, such as stationary equipment; and (2) line sources, such as a roadway with a large number of point sources (motor vehicles). Sound generated by a point source typically diminishes (attenuates) at a rate of 6.0 dB(A) for each doubling of distance from the source to the receptor at acoustically "hard" sites and 7.5 dB(A) at acoustically "soft" sites. For example, a 60.0 dB(A) noise level measured at 50 feet from a point source at an acoustically hard site would be 54.0 dB(A) at 100 feet from the source and 48.0 dB(A) at 200 feet from the source. Sound generated by a line

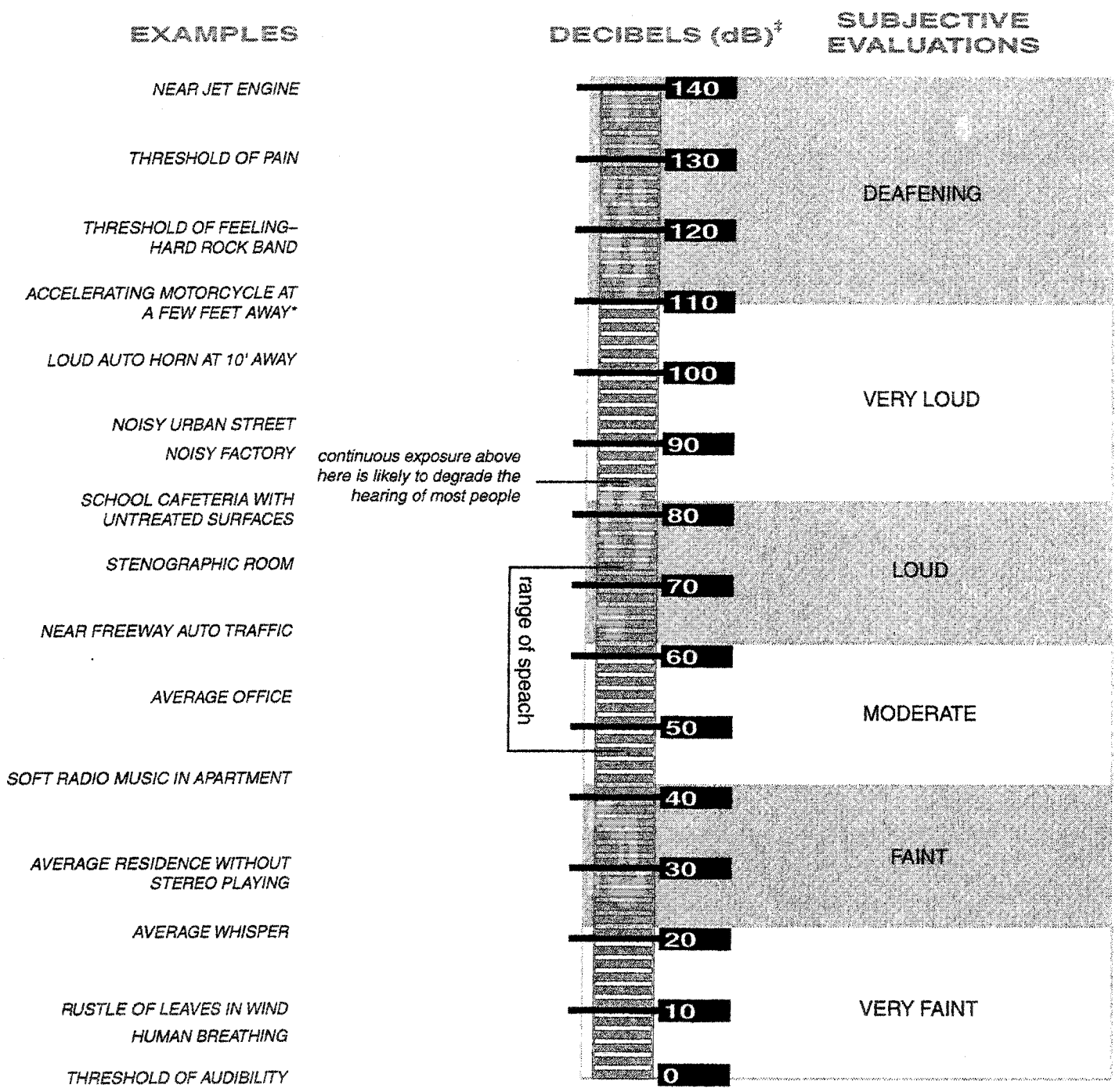
source typically attenuates at a rate of 3.0 dB(A) and 4.5 dB(A) per doubling of distance from the source to the receptor for hard and soft sites, respectively. Sound levels can also be attenuated by man-made or natural barriers, as illustrated in **Figure 4.7-2**. Solid walls, berms, or elevation differences typically reduce noise levels by 5.0 to 10.0 dB(A). The noise attenuation provided by typical structures in California is provided below in **Table 4.7-1**.

Table 4.7-1
Outside to Inside Noise Attenuation

	Noise Reduction - dB(A)	
Building Type	**Open Windows**	**Closed Windows**
Residences	12	25
Schools	12	25
Churches	20	30
Hospitals/Convalescent	17	25
Homes	17	25
Offices	20	30
Theaters	17	25
Hotels/Motels	17	25

Source: Highway Noise Fundamentals, *p. 117.*

When assessing community reaction to noise, there is an obvious need for a scale that averages varying noise exposures over time and quantifies the results in terms of a single number descriptor. Several scales have been developed which address community noise levels. Those that are applicable to this analysis are the Equivalent Noise Level (L_{eq}) and the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL). L_{eq} is the average A-weighted sound level measured over a given time interval. L_{eq} can be measured over any time period, but is typically measured for 1-minute, 15-minute, 1-hour, or 24-hour periods. CNEL is another average A-weighted sound level measured over a 24-hour period and is adjusted to account for some individual's increased sensitivity to noise levels during the evening and nighttime hours. A CNEL noise measurement is obtained after adding 5.0 decibels to sound levels occurring during the evening from 7:00 PM to 10:00 PM, and 10.0 decibels to sound levels occurring during the nighttime from 10:00 PM to 7:00 AM. The 5.0 and 10.0 decibel "penalties" are applied to account for peoples' increased sensitivity during the evening and nighttime hours. For example, the logarithmic effect of these additions is that a 60.0 dB(A) 24-hour L_{eq} would result in a measurement of 66.7 dB(A) CNEL.

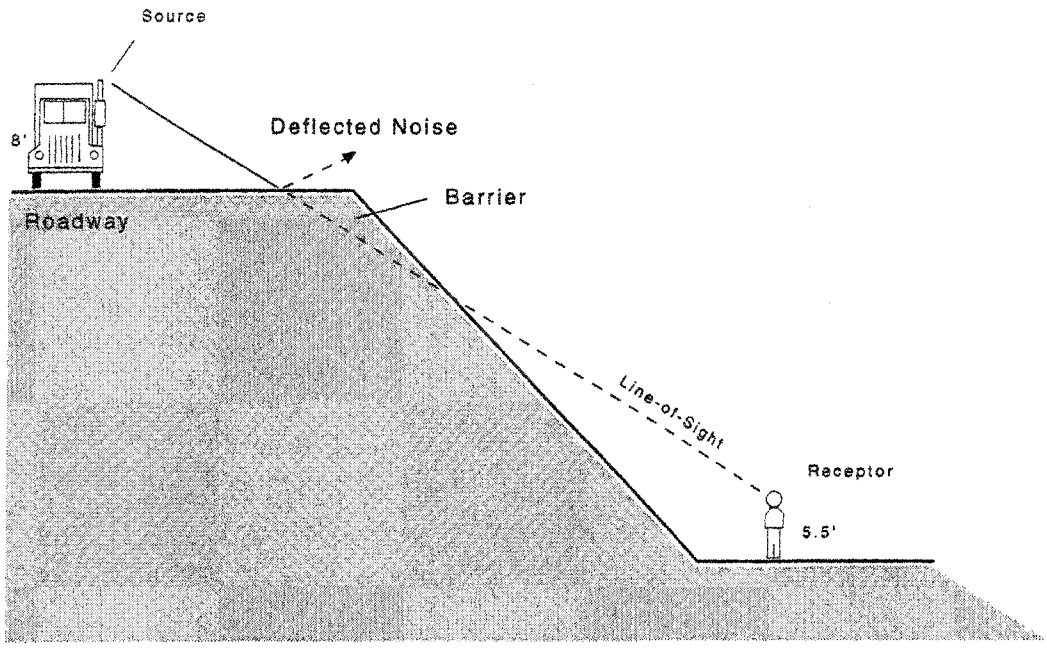


* NOTE: 50' from motorcycle equals noise at about 2000' from a four-engine jet aircraft.

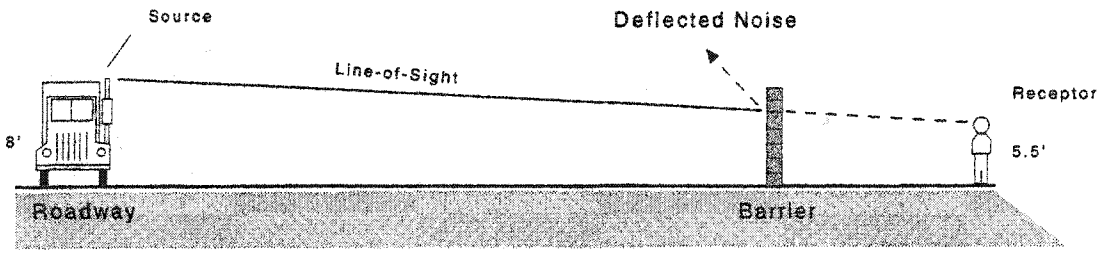
‡ NOTE: dB are "average" values as measured on the A–scale of a sound–level meter.

FIGURE **4.7-1**

Common Noise Levels



"Barrier Effect" Resulting from Differences in Elevation.



"Barrier Effect" Resulting from Typical Soundwall.

SOURCE: © Impact Sciences, September 1997.

FIGURE **4.7-2**

Noise Attenuation by Barriers

600-01-04/03

Characteristics of Vibration

Vibration is a unique form of noise in that its energy is carried through structures and the earth, whereas noise is carried through the air. Thus, vibration is generally felt, rather than heard. Some vibration effects can be caused by noise; for example, the rattling of windows from truck pass-bys. This phenomenon is related to the coupling of the acoustic energy at frequencies that are close to the resonant frequency of the material being vibrated. Typically, ground-borne vibration generated by man-made activities attenuates rapidly with distance from the source of the vibration.

The peak particle velocity (PPV) or the root mean square (RMS) velocity is usually used to describe vibration amplitudes. PPV is defined as the maximum instantaneous peak of the vibration signal, while RMS is defined as the square root of the average of the squared amplitude of the signal. PPV is more appropriate for evaluating potential building damage, whereas RMS is typically more suitable for evaluating human response.

Analysis Methodology

Analysis of the existing and future noise environments presented in this EA/EIR section is based on technical reports, noise monitoring, and noise prediction modeling. Noise level monitoring was conducted by Impact Sciences, Inc. using a Brüel and Kjær Type 2237 controller Integrating Sound Level Meter, which satisfies the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for general environmental noise measurement instrumentation. Noise modeling procedures involved the calculation of existing and future vehicular noise levels along individual roadway segments in the vicinity of the project site. This was accomplished using the Federal Highway Administration Highway Noise Prediction Model (FHWA-RD-77-108). This model calculates the average noise level at specific locations based on traffic volumes, average speeds, roadway geometry, and site conditions. Average vehicle noise rates (energy rates) utilized in the FHWA Model have been modified to reflect average vehicle noise rates identified for California by the California Department of Transportation ("Caltrans"). Caltrans data shows that California automobile noise is 0.8 to 1.0 dB(A) louder than national levels and that medium and heavy truck noise is 0.3 to 3.0 dB(A) quieter than national levels. Traffic volumes utilized as data inputs to the noise prediction model were calculated based on information provided by Crain & Associates, the project traffic engineer, and are consistent with the analysis provided in **Section 4.2, Traffic/Circulation and Parking**, of this EA/EIR.

The primary concern regarding on-site noise is to determine whether on-site noise levels are compatible with proposed on-site land uses and land uses surrounding the site. In addition to evaluating on-site

noise, this section also evaluates off-site post-project noise conditions at locations along roadways that would accommodate project traffic. At these locations, noise levels were modeled both with and without the project's traffic volumes to determine whether or not project-related traffic would significantly increase noise levels at these locations.

Plans and Policies

In advance of presenting the existing and future noise environments and the thresholds of significance utilized in this document, plans and policies which pertain to the noise conditions affecting and affected by the proposed project are discussed below. These plans and policies include; (1) the State CEQA *Guidelines*, Appendix G, Significant Effects, (2) the County of Los Angeles Noise Ordinance, and (3) the State of California, Department of Health Services, Environmental Health Division *Guidelines for Noise and Land Use Compatibility*.

County of Los Angeles Noise Ordinance *(For Point and Stationary Source Noise)*

The County of Los Angeles has adopted a Noise Ordinance (No. 11743), which identifies exterior noise standards for stationary and point noise sources, specific noise restrictions, exemptions, and variances for exterior point, or stationary, noise sources. Several of these standards are applicable to the project and are discussed below.

The County Noise Ordinance states that exterior noise levels caused by stationary or point noise sources shall not exceed the levels identified below in **Table 4.7-2**, or the ambient noise level,[1] whichever is greater, when the ambient noise level is determined without the noise source operating. The Noise Ordinance also states that interior noise levels resulting from outside point or stationary sources within multi-family residential units shall not exceed 45.0 dB(A) L_{eq} between 7:00 AM and 10:00 PM, and 40.0 dB(A) L_{eq} between 10:00 PM and 7:00 AM.

1 Ambient noise level is defined as the existing background noise level at the time of measurement or prediction.

Table 4.7-2
County of Los Angeles Exterior Noise Standards for Stationary and Point Noise Sources

Noise Zone	Designated Noise Zone Land Use (Receptor Property)	Time Interval	Exterior Noise Level dB(A) L_{50} [1]
I	Noise Sensitive Area [2]	Anytime	45
II	Residential Properties	10:00 PM to 7:00 AM 7:00 AM to 10:00 PM	45 50
III	Commercial Properties	10:00 PM to 7:00 AM 7:00 AM to 10:00 PM	55 60
IV	Industrial Properties	Anytime	70

Source: County of Los Angeles Ordinance No. 11743, §12.08.390.

[1] ***Standard No. 1*** *shall be the exterior noise level, which may not be exceeded for a cumulative period of more than 30 minutes in any hour. Standard No. 1 shall be the applicable noise level; or, if the ambient L_{50} exceeds the forgoing level, then the ambient L_{50} becomes the exterior noise level for Standard No. 1.*
Standard No. 2 *shall be the exterior noise level, which may not be exceeded for a cumulative period of more than 15 minutes in any hour. Standard No. 2 shall be the applicable noise level from Standard 1 plus 5.0 dB(A); or, if the ambient L_{25} exceeds the forgoing level, then the ambient L_{25} becomes the exterior noise level for Standard No. 2.*
Standard No. 3 *shall be the exterior noise level, which may not be exceeded for a cumulative period of more than five minutes in any hour. Standard No. 3 shall be the applicable noise level from Standard 1 plus 10.0 dB(A); or, if the ambient $L_{8.3}$ exceeds the forgoing level, then the ambient $L_{8.3}$ becomes the exterior noise level for Standard No. 3.*
Standard No. 4 *shall be the exterior noise level, which may not be exceeded for a cumulative period of more than one minute in any hour. Standard No. 4 shall be the applicable noise level from Standard 1 plus 15.0 dB(A); or, if the ambient $L_{1.7}$ exceeds the forgoing level, then the ambient $L_{1.7}$ becomes the exterior noise level for Standard No. 4.*
Standard No. 4 *shall be the exterior noise level, which may not be exceeded for any period of time. Standard No. 4 shall be the applicable noise level from Standard 1 plus 20.0 dB(A); or, if the ambient L_0 exceeds the forgoing level, then the ambient L_0 becomes the exterior noise level for Standard No. 4.*

[2] *Not defined in the County* Noise Ordinance. *To be designated by the County Health Officer.*

The County Noise Ordinance identifies specific restrictions regarding construction noise. The operation of equipment used in construction, drilling, repair, alteration or demolition work is prohibited between weekday hours of 7:00 PM to 7:00 AM and anytime on Sundays or legal holidays if such noise would create a noise disturbance across a residential or commercial real-property line.[2] The Noise Ordinance further states that the contractor shall conduct construction activities in such a manner that the maximum noise levels at the affected buildings will not exceed those listed in **Table 4.7-3, County of Los Angeles Construction Equipment Noise Restrictions**. All mobile and stationary internal-combustion-powered equipment and machinery is also required to be equipped with suitable exhaust and air-intake silencers in proper working order.

2 County of Los Angeles Ordinance No. 11743, §12.08.440. Noise disturbance is not defined in the noise ordinance. The County Health Officer has the authority to define and determine the extent of a noise disturbance on a case-by-case basis.

Table 4.7-3
County of Los Angeles Construction Equipment Noise Restrictions

Residential Structures	Single Family Residential	Multi-Family Residential	Commercial[1]
Mobile Equipment: Maximum noise levels for nonscheduled, intermittent, short-term operation (less than 10 days) of mobile equipment:			
Daily, except Sundays and legal holidays, 7:00 AM to 8:00 PM	75 dB(A) L_{eq}	80 dB(A) L_{eq}	85 dB(A) L_{eq}
Daily, 8:00 PM to 7:00 AM and all day Sunday and legal holidays	60 dB(A) L_{eq}	64 dB(A) L_{eq}	70 dB(A) L_{eq}
Stationary Equipment: Maximum noise level for repetitively scheduled and relatively long-term operation (periods of 10 days or more) of stationary equipment:			
Daily, except Sundays and legal holidays, 7:00 AM to 8:00 PM	60 dB(A) L_{eq}	65 dB(A) L_{eq}	70 dB(A) L_{eq}
Daily, 8:00 PM to 7:00 AM and all day Sunday and legal holidays	50 dB(A) L_{eq}	55 dB(A) L_{eq}	60 dB(A) L_{eq}
Business Structures			
		All Structures	
Mobile Equipment: Maximum noise levels for nonscheduled, intermittent, short-term operation of mobile equipment:			
Daily, including Sunday and legal holidays, all hours		85 dB(A) L_{eq}	

Source: County of Los Angeles Ordinance No. 11743, §12.08.440.
[1] *Refers to residential structures within a commercial area. This standard does not apply to commercial structures.*

The County exempts all transportation vehicles (with a few exceptions) that operate in a legal manner within the public right-of-way, railway, or air space, or on private property, from the standards of the Noise Ordinance. The County has no adopted ordinance regulating individual motor vehicle noise levels. These are regulated by the state.

California Department of Health Services (For Mobile Source Noise)

The State of California, Department of Health Services, Environmental Health Division has published recommended guidelines for mobile source noise and land use compatibility. Each jurisdiction is required to consider these guidelines when developing its general plan noise element and determining the acceptable noise levels within its community. The County of Los Angeles defers to these guidelines when assessing a land use's compatibility with motor vehicle noise sources. These guidelines are illustrated in **Figure 4.7-3**. In addition, interior noise levels of 45.0 dB(A) CNEL are recommended for residential uses.

Based on these guidelines, Los Angeles County typically considers an exterior noise level of 60.0 dB(A) CNEL to be an acceptable level for single family, duplex, and mobile homes involving normal, conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements (normally acceptable noise levels). Exterior noise levels up to 65.0 dB(A) CNEL are typically considered acceptable for multi-family units and transient lodging without any special noise insulation requirements. Between these values and 70.0 dB(A) CNEL, exterior noise levels for both single family and multi-family units are typically considered acceptable only if the buildings are conditioned to include noise insulation features (conditionally acceptable noise levels). Conventional construction of the buildings with the inclusion of fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally ensure that interior noise levels are acceptable (reference **Table 4.7-1** for noise reduction provided by conventional construction techniques). An exterior noise level of 70.0 dB(A) CNEL is typically the dividing line between an acceptable and unacceptable exterior noise environment for all noise sensitive uses, including schools, libraries, churches, hospitals, day care centers, and nursing homes of conventional construction. Noise levels below 75.0 dB(A) CNEL are typically acceptable for office and commercial buildings, while levels up to 75.0 dB(A) CNEL are typically acceptable for industrial uses.

Existing Noise Environment

The project site is located in an urban environment and is exposed to a variety of noises typical of such a setting. Such noise includes heavy vehicle traffic, truck delivery traffic, parking lot and structure noise, car alarms, mechanical equipment and people. In order to characterize the ambient noise environment in the study area, both noise monitoring and noise prediction modeling was conducted. Monitoring was conducted at locations surrounding the Hall of Justice site to get a representation of on- and off-site ambient hourly noise levels. The existing ambient noise environment for roadways was determined by calculating noise levels from vehicular traffic along segments of the studied circulation network. Although no sensitive receptors are located along any of the studied roadways, the evaluated roadway segments were those that have been identified as being potentially affected by project related traffic.

Noise monitoring was conducted at selected locations surrounding the Hall of Justice during the late morning and afternoon hours (10:00 AM to 3:00 PM) of April 9, 2003. Noise readings were taken in L_{eq} 1-hour periods with "A" frequency fast-time weighting. No unique or special events, such as high-winds or construction activities, were noted during the monitoring periods. **Figure 4.7-4** illustrates the location of noise monitoring sites, while **Table 4.7-4**, provides the statistical data associated each monitoring period. As shown, noise levels ranged from a low of 72.7 to a high of 73.6 dB(A) L_{eq}. These monitored levels are typical and consistent with the urban nature of the project area.

Table 4.7-4
Existing On-Site Noise Levels –Hour L_{eq}[1]

Location	Time	L_{eq}
1	10:10 AM – 11:10 AM	73.6
2	11:30 AM – 12:30 PM	72.9
3	12:45 PM – 1:45 PM	72.7
4	2:00 PM – 3:00 PM	73.0

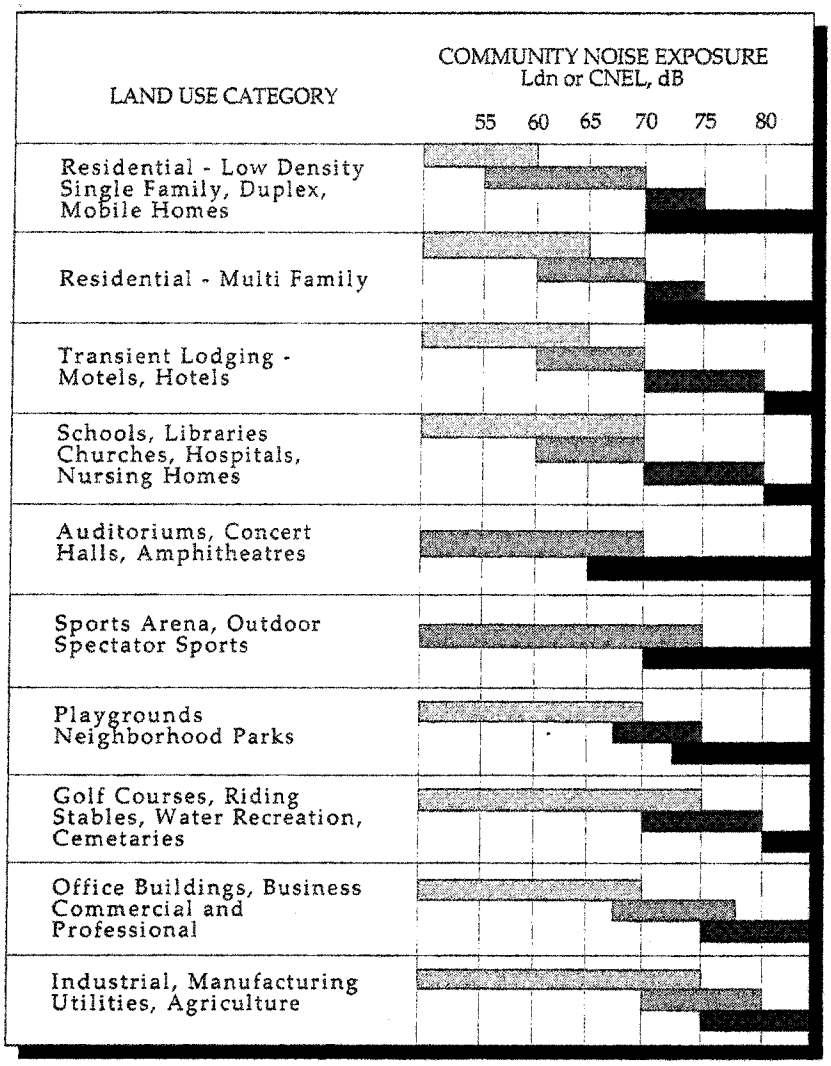
[1] *Impact Sciences, April 2003.*

The noise modeling effort was accomplished using the modified version of the Federal Highway Administration Highway Noise Prediction Model (Stamina 2.0). This model calculates the average noise level at specific locations based on traffic volumes, average speeds, roadway geometry, and site environmental conditions. Average vehicle noise rates (energy rates) utilized in the FHWA Model have been modified to reflect average vehicle noise rates identified for California by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The results of the noise modeling are provided in **Table 4.7-5**. As shown, roadway noise levels range from a low of 68.7 to a high of 73.7 dB(A). These modeled results are consistent with the results of the noise monitoring.

Table 4.7-5
Existing Modeled Roadway Noise Levels

ROADWAY SEGMENT	Noise Levels in dB(A)	
	Peak Hour L_{eq}	CNEL
North Broadway		
Northeast of 101	71.2	71.7
Between Aliso Street and Temple Street	73.1	73.7
101 Freeway		
Between Broadway Street and Los Angeles Street	72.1	72.6
Spring Street		
Northeast of 101	68.6	69.2
Between Aliso Street and Temple Street	70.5	71.0
Aliso Street		
Between Broadway Street and Spring Street	68.2	68.7
Temple Street		
Between Broadway Street and Spring Street	69.9	70.5

Source: Impact Sciences, Inc, Model results are contained in ***Appendix 4.7****.*



NORMALLY ACCEPTABLE

Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.

CONDITIONALLY ACCEPTABLE

New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice.

NORMALLY UNACCEPTABLE

New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new constuction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise reduction features included in the design.

CLEARLY UNACCEPTABLE

New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

SOURCE: California Department of Health, Office of Noise Control, Guidelines for the Preparation and Content of Noise Elements of The General Plan, February 1976.

FIGURE **4.7-3**

Land Use Compatibility Guidelines for Noise

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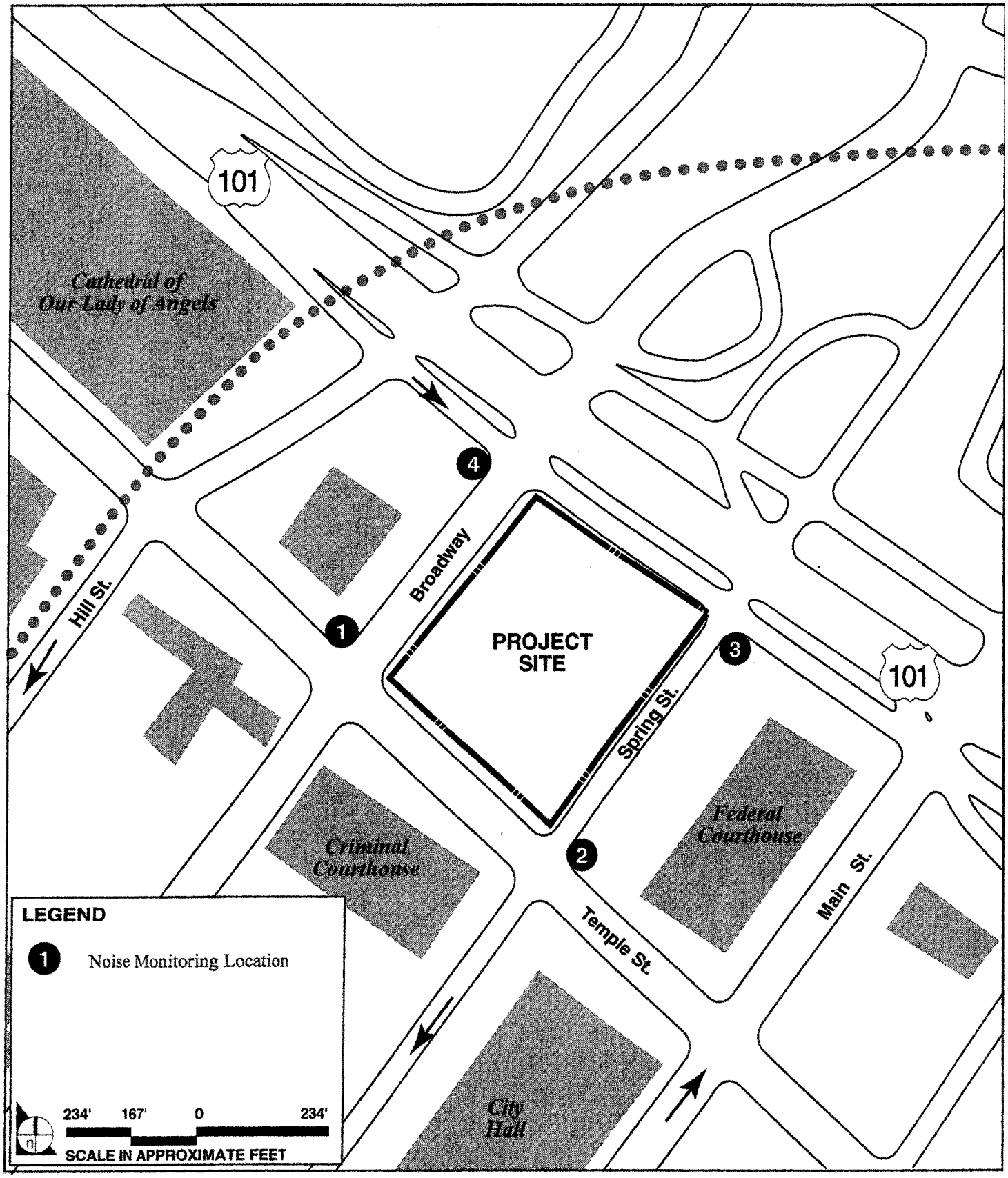

FIGURE 4.7-4

Noise Monitoring Locations

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4.7.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Construction Thresholds

As discussed earlier, the County Noise Ordinance identifies specific restrictions regarding construction noise. The operation of equipment used in construction, drilling, repair, alteration or demolition work is prohibited between weekday hours of 7:00 PM to 7:00 AM and anytime on Saturdays and Sundays or legal holidays if such noise would create a noise disturbance across a residential or commercial real-property line.[3] The Noise Ordinance further states that the contractor shall conduct construction activities in such a manner that the maximum noise levels at the affected buildings will not exceed those listed in **Table 4.7-6**. It should be noted that since the Hall of Justice project is commercial in nature, the residential restrictions have been omitted, as they are not applicable. All mobile and stationary internal-combustion-powered equipment and machinery is also required to be equipped with suitable exhaust and air-intake silencers in proper working order.

Table 4.7-6
County of Los Angeles Construction Equipment Noise Restrictions

Business Structures	
	All Structures
Mobile Equipment: Maximum noise levels for nonscheduled, intermittent, short-term operation of mobile equipment:	
Daily, including Sunday and legal holidays, all hours	85 dB(A) L_{eq}

Source: County of Los Angeles Ordinance No. 11743, §12.08.440.

Based on this information, the proposed project would result in significant noise impacts from construction if:

- Construction activities would exceed 85.0 dB(A) L_{eq} during the day, including Sundays and legal holidays.

Operational Thresholds

The proposed project would result in significant on-site mobile source noise impacts if on-site exterior locations are exposed to noise levels greater than the normally acceptable *Land Use Compatibility*

3 County of Los Angeles Ordinance No. 11743, §12.08.440. Noise disturbance is not defined in the noise ordinance. The County Health Officer has the authority to define and determine the extent of a noise disturbance on a case-by-case basis.

Guidelines utilized by the County (i.e., 60.0 dB(A) CNEL for single family, 65.0 dB(A) CNEL for multi-family, and 70.0 dB(A) CNEL for schools, parks, and commercial uses as identified in **Figure 4.7-3**). Also, if components of the proposed project were subject to point source noise levels originating on or off the project site, which are above County Noise Ordinance standards identified in **Tables 4.7-7**, a significant on-site noise impact would occur.

Table 4.7-7
County of Los Angeles Exterior Noise Standards for Stationary and Point Noise Sources

Noise Zone	Designated Noise Zone Land Use (Receptor Property)	Time Interval	Exterior Noise Level dB(A) L_{eq} [1]
III	Commercial Properties	10:00 PM to 7:00 AM	55
		7:00 AM to 10:00 PM	60

Source: County of Los Angeles Ordinance No. 11743, §12.08.390.
[1] ***Standard No. 3** shall be the exterior noise level, which may not be exceeded for a cumulative period of more than five minutes in any hour. Standard No. 3 shall be the applicable noise level from Standard 1 plus 10.0 dB(A); or, if the ambient $L_{8.3}$ exceeds the forgoing level, then the ambient $L_{8.3}$ becomes the exterior noise level for Standard No. 3.*

The significance of off-site noise impacts is based on both the *Land Use Compatibility Guidelines* identified in **Figure 4.7-3**, and typical community responses to changes in noise levels. Changes in a noise level of less than 3.0 dB(A) are not typically noticed by the human ear. Changes from 3.0 to 5.0 dB(A) may be noticed by some individuals who are extremely sensitive to changes in noise. A 5.0 dB(A) increase is readily noticeable. Based on this information, significant off-site noise impacts would occur when:

1. an increase of 5.0 dB(A) or greater in noise level occurs from project-related activities if levels remain within the same land use compatibility classification (e.g., noise levels remain within the normally acceptable range); or
2. an increase of 3.0 dB(A) or greater in noise level occurs from project-related activities which results in a change in land use compatibility classification (e.g., noise levels change from normally acceptable to conditionally acceptable).

Vibration

The County of Los Angeles and City of Los Angeles do not have standards or significance threshold for determining vibration impacts. Reaction to vibration would vary from person to person. Peak velocities of 0.01 inches per second RMS are barely noticeable to persons, while velocities of 0.1 inches per second RMS are troublesome to persons. Architectural damage to structures can begin occurring when peak

velocities reach 0.4 inches per second RMS. The point at which damage can occur is utilized as the significance threshold within this EA/EIR.

4.7.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 – No Project Alternative

Under this alternative, the Hall of Justice building would remain vacant and would not result in any construction noise. Additionally, there would be no net change in ambient noise levels with regards to operational noise levels. Impacts under this alternative would be less than significant.

Alternative 2 – Repair and Reuse Alternative (Proposed Alternative)

Construction

Construction activities associated with Alternative 2 would include repairing the Hall of Justice through seismically retrofitting the building into a usable office building while preserving and restoring the primary historic features. Construction activities would be divided into three main phases: (1) exterior work, (2) interior work, as well as (3) construction of an on-site parking structure. The exterior surfaces of the Hall of Justice will be cleaned. Pre-washing would be utilized at areas of distinct staining, while general cleaning would follow, using a restoration-type cleaner. Rinsing would also occur to ensure no cleaner remains on exterior surfaces. Additionally, any alterations added to the exterior skin of the Hall of Justice, such as air conditioning units, security grilles, pipes and conduit, would be removed with any attachment holes patched. Windows would have lead-based paint abated or encapsulated with any necessary repairs made. All window frame exteriors and other exterior metal would be painted. Masonry would be repainted as required.

With regards to interior construction work, some existing building materials would be removed. This also includes two existing jail floors, as well as materials deemed unsuitable, unusable or unsafe to remain in the building.

In addition, and perhaps the most noise intensive aspect of the planned construction activities is the construction of the on-site parking structure. Grading for the parking structure area would include the removal of earth materials down to 48 feet below the existing ground surface. The amount of earth materials anticipated to be exported from the Hall of Justice site would be approximately 60,000 cubic yards. The haul route to export materials would be developed in cooperation with City and County

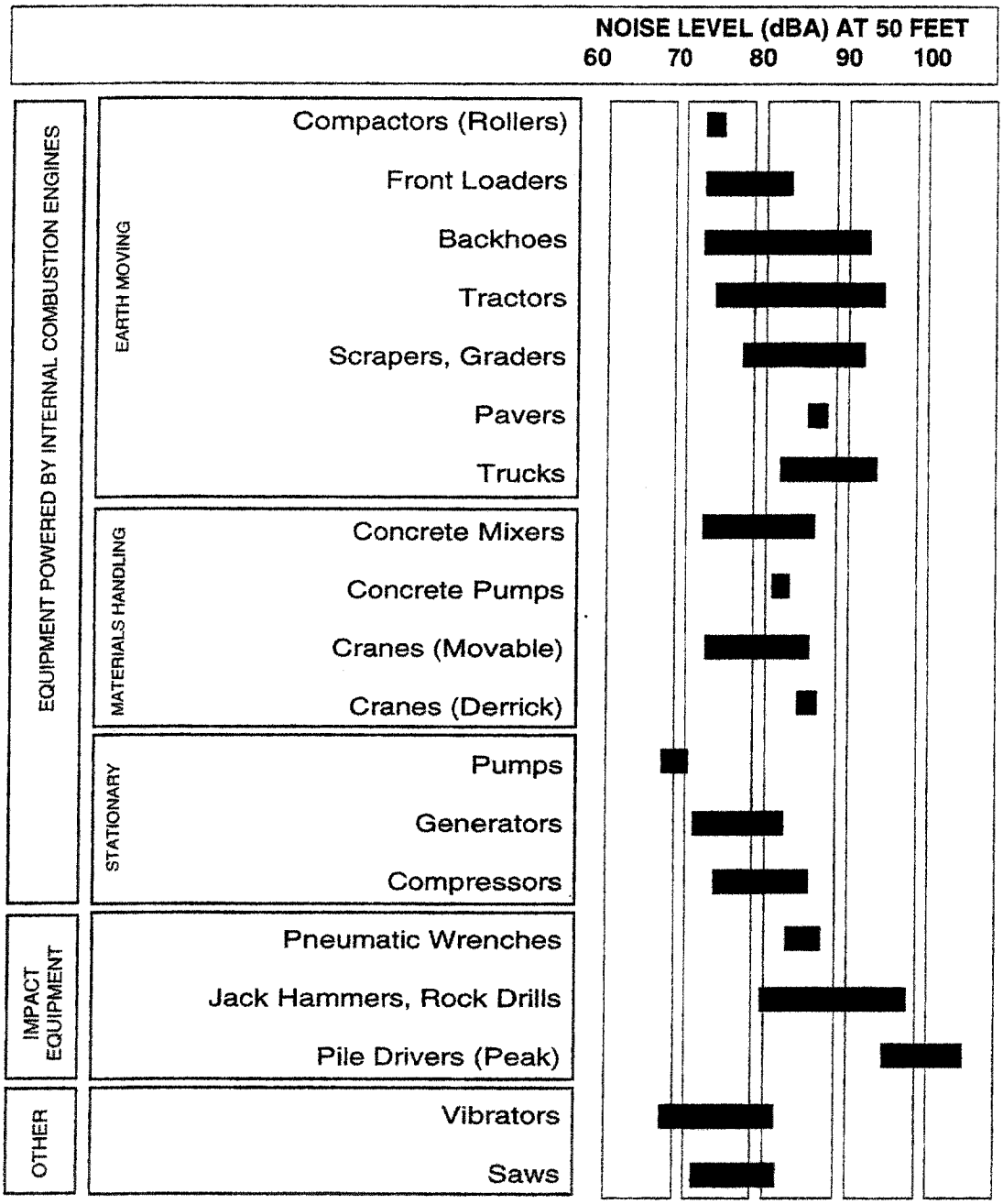
personnel, and is anticipated to run directly to the 101 Freeway. Approximately 65 truck trips per day are anticipated over a three-month period to export these materials. Grading would involve the use of standard earth moving equipment such as loaders, dozers and other related equipment. The work would be contained on site over the duration of the construction activities to prevent disruption to the surrounding land uses.

Excavation, grading, and construction activities associated with development of the proposed project would involve the use of heavy equipment such as tractors, loaders, concrete mixers, cranes, etc. Smaller equipment such as jackhammers, pneumatic tools, saws, and hammers would also be used throughout the site during the construction phase. This equipment would generate both steady state and episodic noise that would be heard both on and off the project site. Trucks would be used to deliver equipment and building materials, and to haul away waste materials.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has compiled data regarding the noise generating characteristics of specific types of construction equipment. These data are presented in **Figure 4.7-5**. As shown, noise levels generated by heavy equipment can range from approximately 68.0 dB(A) to noise levels in excess of 100.0 dB(A) when measured at 50 feet. Because loud construction equipment, such as tractors, backhoes, trucks, jackhammers, etc., would be utilized during project construction, noise levels over 95.0 dB(A) and possibly over 100.0 dB(A) are anticipated within 50 feet of operation.

As previously stated, the County of Los Angeles has designated a maximum allowable noise level of 85.0 dB(A) L_{eq} from construction activities for non-residential structures not located in a residential zone. Operations in such areas that exceed 85.0 dB(A) are not allowed by the County unless use of all feasible noise reduction devices and/or techniques cannot satisfactorily attenuate noise levels.

Construction activities associated with this alternative would occur approximately 100 feet from existing commercial uses. Employment of all feasible noise attenuation devices and techniques may be capable of reducing noise levels for stationary equipment to some degree, but trucks and other mobile equipment cannot be surrounded by noise barriers at all locations. Given these factors, periodic noise levels of 95.0 dB(A) should be anticipated at 50 feet from various types of mobile and stationary construction equipment. Noise levels would diminish with distance from the construction site at a rate of approximately 6.0 dB(A) per doubling of distance. Thus, as the nearest uses are within 100 feet of the loudest construction equipment, periodic noise levels of up to 90.0 dB(A) could occur on adjacent off-site properties. Periodic construction noise levels would be noticeable and would constitute a temporary significant noise impact at adjacent off-site commercial uses.



NOTE: Based on limited available data samples.

SOURCE: United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1971, "Noise from Construction Equipment and Operations, Building Equipment, and Home Appliances," NTID 300-1

FIGURE 4.7-5

Noise Levels of Typical Construction Equipment

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It should be noted that this is a short-term impact that would no longer remain significant once all construction activities have been completed. While this short-term impact is considered significant under CEQA, it is not considered a significant regional impact under NEPA. According to NEPA Law and Litigation §8:49, temporary environmental effects, including disruption due to construction activities, are not significant effects.

Besides equipment noise associated with construction activities, construction traffic would generate noise along access routes to the proposed development areas from the movement of equipment and workers onto the sites. The major pieces of heavy equipment would be moved onto the development once during each phase and would have an insignificant short-term effect on noise levels. In addition, daily transportation is expected to cause increases in noise levels along project roadways. However, given that this traffic would not be a substantial percentage of daily volumes in the area and would not increase levels by more than 3.0 dB(A), potential impacts are considered to be less than significant.

Vibration

Construction operations can generate varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the construction procedures and the construction equipment. Operation of construction equipment generates vibrations, which spread through the ground and diminish in amplitude with distance from the source. The effect on buildings located in the vicinity of the construction site often varies; depending on soil type, ground strata, and receptor building construction. The results from vibration can range from no perceptible effects at the lowest vibration levels, to low rumbling sounds and perceptible vibrations at moderate levels, and slight damage at the highest levels. Ground vibrations from construction activities rarely reach the levels that can damage structures, but can achieve the audible and perceptible ranges in buildings close to the construction site. **Table 4.7-8, Vibration Levels for Construction Equipment,** which follows, lists vibration source levels for construction equipment.

Table 4.7-8
Vibration Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment		Approximate Velocity Level at 25 ft, VdB	Approximate RMS[a] Velocity at 25 ft, Inch/Second
Pile Driver (impact)	upper range	112	0.37950
	typical	104	0.16100
Pile Driver (sonic)	upper range	105	0.18350
	typical	93	0.04250
Clam shovel drop (slurry wall)		94	0.05050
Hydromill (slurry wall)	in soil	66	0.00200
	in rock	75	0.00430
Large bulldozer		87	0.02225
Caisson drilling		87	0.02225
Loaded trucks		86	0.01900
Jackhammer		79	0.00875
Small bulldozer		58	0.00075

[a] *RMS velocity calculated from vibration level (VdB) using the reference of 1 micro-inch/second.*
Source: Federal Railroad Administration, 1998.

The primary vibration sources associated with the development of the project would include the use of bulldozers and loaded trucks. No pile drivers would be used for the project. As indicated in **Table 4.7-8**, the equipment proposed to be used on site is capable of producing RMS velocity levels at 25 feet between 0.008 to 0.05 inches per second.[4] These vibration levels are below those considered to be troublesome to people (0.1) and below the level where structural damage occurs (0.4). Vibration impacts are therefore considered to be less than significant.

Operational

Vehicular Noise

Vehicular noise can potentially to affect the project site, as well as uses located along the studied roadway system. In order to quantify the difference in roadway noise levels under the future conditions noise modeling was utilized. Specifically, forecasts were made for a future without the project and future with the project conditions. The results of these two modeling scenarios were then compared to determine the net difference roadway noise levels. This used the modified Federal Highway Administration Highway

4 Federal Railroad Administration, *High Speed Transportation Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*, 1998.

Noise Prediction Model (Stamina 2.0), which calculates the average noise level at specific locations based on traffic volumes, average speeds, and roadway geometry. Average vehicle noise rates (energy rates) utilized in the FHWA Model have been modified to reflect average vehicle noise rates identified for California by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The results of the future roadway noise modeling are provided below in **Table 4.7-9**. As shown, the largest increase in roadway noise levels when comparing the future without the project and future with project was 0.1 dB(A). As stated earlier, noise increases less than 3.0 dB(A) are not noticeable by the human ear. As a result, the vehicular noise level increase attributable to this alternative would not be noticeable. Consequently, vehicular noise impacts would be less than significant.

Table 4.7-9
Future Roadway Noise Levels

Roadway Segment	Noise Levels in dB(A)[1]		
	Future without Project	Future with Project	Increase in Noise Levels
North Broadway			
Northeast of 101	71.80	71.82	0.02
Between Aliso Street and Temple Street	73.70	73.80	0.10
101 Freeway			
Between Broadway Street and Los Angeles Street	72.70	72.70	0.00
Spring Street			
Northeast of 101	69.20	69.30	0.10
Between Aliso Street and Temple Street	71.10	71.14	0.04
Aliso Street			
Between Broadway Street and Spring Street	68.80	68.84	0.04
Temple Street			
Between Broadway Street and Spring Street	70.60	70.63	0.03

Source: Impact Sciences, Inc., Model results are contained in ***Appendix 4.7.***
[1] numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Parking Structure Noise

Under this alternative, a new nine-level parking structure with up to 4.5 levels of parking above grade would be constructed adjacent to the northeast wall of the Hall of Justice building. Typical noises occurring in a parking structure would include doors shutting, engines starting, car acceleration, parking lot cleaning, and other maintenance activities. Other noises can include tire squeal noise (depending on the material used for ramps and parking surfaces), and car alarms. These noises would occur intermittently (and, in the cases of doors shutting and engines starting, for only one to several seconds).

These sounds are no different than those noises already occurring on the streets, driveways, and parking lots that exist in the downtown civic center area.

Surveys of individual noise events at parking structures indicate that doors slamming and engine start-ups generate between 60.0 and 70.0 dB(A) when referenced at 50 feet from the source. Cars passing by generate between 55.0 and 70.0 dB(A) of instantaneous noise at 50 feet. Automobile alarms, which tend to sound from a few seconds to several minutes, depending on the make, are capable of generating noise levels of 88.0 to 90.0 dB(A) referenced at 50 feet. These noise levels would also attenuate at a rate of approximately 6.0 dB(A)per doubling of distance. Additionally, this noise level attenuation rate does not account for additional attenuation from the parking structure itself. It should be noted that this noise level would only occur for a few minutes at a time when the parking garage is in use. The impact of parking structure noises on surrounding uses would be perceived differently depending on the time of day. Parking structure usage would be at its greatest between the hours of 7:00 AM and 5:00 PM. Based on the thresholds presented earlier in this section, noise levels associated with on site activities would not result in a significant impact.

Mechanical and Stationary Noise

Occasional operational noise would result from landscape, mechanical and disposal services. Noise generated by landscape maintenance equipment (lawn mowers and leaf blowers) typically range between 80.0 dB(A) and 110.0 dB(A) at 50 feet from the noise source. Noise associated with the operation of mechanical equipment, such as air conditioning units, would be another source of noise resulting during operation of the proposed project. Stationary noise from elevators, air conditioning, and other building equipment would range from 45.0 dB(A) to 65.0 dB(A) 50 feet from the noise source. Finally, solid waste disposal associated with the handling of the trash dumpsters and the removal of refuse by trash trucks would also occur during operational hours. Such activities currently occur in the surrounding vicinity and the proposed project would not result in any noticeable change with regard to mechanical and stationary noise sources given the heavily urbanized environment of the downtown civic center.

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Construction

Alternative 3 would include the repair of the interior of the Hall of Justice building to provide for 199,132 square feet of useable "Class A" office space, the development of a new multi-level garage with 1,000

parking spaces, landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting, and necessary upgrades to utility systems.

Under this alternative, construction noise and vibration impacts would be the same as described under Alternative 2. Therefore, short-term construction noise impacts would be significant, while vibration would not be significant. It should be noted that this is a short-term impact that would no longer remain significant once all construction activities have been completed. While this short-term impact is considered significant under CEQA, it is not considered a significant regional impact under NEPA. According to NEPA Law and Litigation §8:49, temporary environmental effects, including disruption due to construction activities, are not significant effects.

Operational

Vehicular Noise

The Hall of Justice currently occupies the project site. In 1994 there was approximately 537,585 gross square feet with 1,343 employees and 527 inmates on 15 floors. After renovation under Alternative 3, the Hall of Justice would be 537,585 gross square feet with 199,132 usable square feet. Under Alternative 3, the Hall of Justice would be occupied with approximately the same amount of full-time employees (1,350), as under the 1994 conditions. Because Alternative 3 would be occupied with the same amount of employees this alternative would not result in a net increase in daily traffic. More specifically, as no net daily traffic would be generated under this alternative, there would be no net change under the future project scenario when compared to the future without project scenario. Therefore, under this alternative, primary effects would be less than significant.

Parking Structure Noise

Under this alternative, a new nine-level parking structure with up to 4.5 levels of parking above grade would be constructed adjacent to the northeast wall of the Hall of Justice building. Since the parking structure planned under this alternative would be identical in design as described under Alternative 2, noise levels associated with the use of the structure would be identical. Based on the thresholds presented earlier in this section, noise levels associated with the parking structure would not result in a significant impact.

Mechanical and Stationary Noise

Under this alternative, operational noise would result from landscape, mechanical and disposal services. As these noise sources would be same as those described under Alternative 2, noise levels would be identical. Based on the thresholds presented earlier in this section, noise levels associated with mechanical and stationary noise sources would not result in a significant impact.

4.7.4 MITIGATION MEASURES (ALTERNATIVE 2 AND 3)

In order to ensure that construction noise is reduced to the greatest extent feasible, the following measures are required for both Alternative 2 and 3:

N-1 All construction equipment, fixed or mobile, that is utilized on the site for more than two working days shall be in proper operating condition and fitted with standard factory silencing features. To ensure that mobile and stationary equipment is properly maintained and meets all federal, state, and local standards, the applicant shall maintain an equipment log. The log shall document the condition of equipment relative to factory specifications and identify the measures taken to ensure that all construction equipment is in proper tune and fitted with an adequate muffling device. The log shall be submitted to the Department of Public Works for review and approval on a quarterly basis. A County Building Official or a designee should spot check to ensure compliance.

N-2 The applicant shall provide adjacent owners with a construction schedule 10-days in advance of activities. The applicant shall submit a copy of the scheduled and mailing list to the appropriate County regulatory agency prior to the initiation of construction activities. A County Building Official or a designee should spot check and respond to complaints.

N-3 All construction activity, including grading, transport of material or equipment and warming-up of equipment, shall be limited to between the hours of 7 AM to 7 PM, Monday through Friday, and should not occur during Saturday and Sunday unless approved by the County. Non-noise generating exterior construction activities such as interior work shall not be subject to these restrictions. The work schedule shall be posted at the construction site and modified as necessary to reflect any approved deviations.

N-4 The project applicant shall post a notice at the construction site and along the proposed truck haul route. The notice shall contain information on the type of project, anticipated duration of construction activity, and provide a phone number where people can register questions and complaints. The applicant shall keep record of all complaints and take appropriate action to minimize noise generated by the offending activity where feasible. A monthly log of noise complaints shall be maintained by the applicant and submitted to the County.

4.7.5 ADVERSE IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION (ALTERNATIVE 2 AND 3)

Even with the implementation of all feasible construction mitigation measures, short-term construction noise impacts would be significant and unavoidable under CEQA regulations. However, while this short-term impact is considered significant under CEQA, it is not considered a significant impact under NEPA. According to NEPA Law and Litigation §8:49, temporary environmental effects, including disruption due to construction activities, are not significant effects.

4.8 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

4.8.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Water Service and Supply

Regulatory Framework

Over the last several years legislation has been passed into state law that is designed to improve the link between information on water supply availability and land use decisions made by local agencies. The intent is to encourage collaborate planning between local water suppliers and cities and counties by requiring the local decision-makers to consider detailed information regarding water availability prior to approval of certain development projects meeting specific criteria. This detailed information must be included in the administrative record that serves as the evidentiary basis for an approval action on such projects.

For example, Senate Bill 610 modified the California Water Code as of January 2001 to improve consideration of water supplies when making land use decisions. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 10910(a), certain projects defined in Section 10912(a) of the Water Code that are subject to CEQA must address the availability of water sources in conjunction with land planning. In addition to residential projects containing more than 500 dwelling units, this regulation applies to commercial uses employing over 1,000 people or containing 500,000 square feet of space, office uses employing 1,000 people or containing 250,000 square feet of space, or industrial uses that employ over 1,000 persons or containing 650,000 square feet of floor space.

Another water related bill passed during the 2001 state legislative session is Senate Bill 221. This law applies to residential subdivisions of more than 500 units, and hence, is not applicable to the proposed Hall of Justice project. Under SB 221, approval by a city or county of certain residential subdivisions requires an affirmative written verification of sufficient water supply. While the County Hall of Justice project is not a residential subdivision and is not subject to the requirements of SB 221, certain alternatives under consideration would exceed the threshold for commercial office space set at 250,000 square feet as described above. Consequently, Los Angeles County has requested a water supply assessment for this project consistent with Section 10910(a) of the California Water Code. The information provided in the following section is a summary of the WSA (contained in **Appendix 4.8** of this EA/EIR) and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Urban Water Management Plan (2001–2002).

Water Purveyor

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) supplies water to the site. LADWP has been in existence in various forms for over 100 years with the sole purpose being to provide water and electrical services to the City of Los Angeles. The service area for the LADWP covers a 464 square mile area and delivers water and electricity to approximately 3.8 million residential and businesses accounts.

LADWP is a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). MWD is one of 29 agencies with long-term water supply contracts with Department of Water Resources for State Water Project water. The LADWP acquires its water supply from three primary suppliers: the Los Angeles Aqueduct (LAA), the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), and local ground water.

Existing Water Demand

Water demand within the service area has varied over time based on climatic and demographic trends. Current water demand within the service area of the LADWP is approximately 679,000[1] acre feet per year (AFY)[2]. While steadily increasing over time, growth in water consumption has been reduced over the past 10 years in large part due to aggressive demand reduction measures. According to the Urban Water Management Plan, the proportion of water used by various customer classes has remained relatively stable over the past 20 years. The most recent information available indicates that 35 percent of water used in the City has been consumed by single-family residential homes, 28 percent by multi-family residential uses, 17 percent by commercial use, 7 percent by governmental use, 3 percent by industrial use, and 10 percent by unbilled usage.

Water Supplies

On average, the City receives about 50 percent (321,000 AFY) of its supply from the Los Angeles Aqueduct, 35 percent (232,750 AFY) from MWD, and 15 percent (92,400 AFY) from local groundwater. Each is discussed below in depth.

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1 Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Resolution 004-027, August 25, 2003.

2 One acre-foot is equal to 326,000 gallons of water.

Groundwater

LADWP maintains firm adjudication to the San Fernando, Central, Sylmar and West Coast groundwater basins with entitlement of up to 110,000 AFY. Historically, the San Fernando Water Basin has been the primary source of groundwater, providing approximately 80 percent of the groundwater extracted for use by the LADWP. The Central and Sylmar Basins provide 15 percent and 5 percent, respectively. Due to poor water quality, the LADWP does not utilize the West Coast Basin. Since 1970, local wells have produced an average of 92,400 AFY accounting for 15 percent of the City's total water supply.

San Fernando Basin

The LADWP owns "pueblo rights" to the native waters of the upper Los Angeles River and to the native groundwater of the San Fernando Basin.[3] The King of Spain originally granted these rights in 1781 to the original settlers of Los Angeles. As a prior and paramount right, no entity other than the City has an interest in native San Fernando Valley Basin water. However, the basin also contains "import return water" which is water imported into the region that percolated into the groundwater basin as a result of subsequent use. The Los Angeles pueblo right does not extend to import water and the City must share this portion of the groundwater with the Cities of Glendale, Burbank, and San Fernando. For the City of Los Angeles, the amount of import return for a year is equal to 20.8 percent of the amount of import water delivered to lands of the San Fernando Valley Basin.

Additionally, each of the aforementioned cities has a right to store water in the San Fernando basin by either direct spreading or in-lieu practices (i.e., city receives credit for withdrawing less groundwater than entitlement allows). The most recent data available indicates the LADWP has a water storage credit of 255,000 AFY in the basin that is allocated for uses during periods of prolong shortage. The Upper Los Angeles River Area Watermaster manages groundwater withdrawal in the San Fernando Basin.

Sylmar Basin

Both the City of Los Angeles and the City of San Fernando possess appropriative rights, of equal priority, to the native waters of the Sylmar Basin not used for the reasonable beneficial needs of the overlying users.[4] The City also maintains import return water rights in the Sylmar Basin equal to 35.7 percent of water imported into the Sylmar Basin annually. In total, the City is entitled to extract 3,100 AFY from this

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3 *City of Los Angeles vs. City of San Fernando et al.*

4 Ibid.

basin. The Upper Los Angeles River Area Watermaster manages groundwater withdrawal in the Sylmar Basin.

Central Basin

The City is allowed to pump up to 15,000-acre feet of water annually under a judgment that established the California Department of Water Resources as the Watermaster for this basin. The judgment allows for a one-year carryover of groundwater allotment that is not used in the previous year. This carryover cannot exceed 3,000-acre feet per year. If a water emergency is declared by the Watermaster, additional amounts of water may be carried over above that allowed by the one-year carry over provision. Thus, in times of a water emergency the City may pump up to 23,250 AFY the following year.

Imported Surface Waters

The LADWP maintains a diverse mix of imported water supplied by the Los Angeles and Colorado River Aqueduct systems. Each is discussed in depth below.

Los Angeles Aqueduct

The Los Angeles Aqueducts delivers snowmelt runoff from the Eastern Sierra Nevada extending from the Mono Basin to Los Angeles where it is stored in several reservoirs. Since 1989, when City water exports were curtailed to restore the Mono Basin's ecosystem, water deliveries from the Los Angeles Aqueduct have ranged from a low of 106,700 acre feet in 1990 to a high of 466,800 acre feet in 1998. Average water deliveries since that time period have been 295,500 acre feet.

Computer modeling conducted by the LADWP to determine the probability of future supplies during periods of normal and dry rainfall predict that the median annual delivery from the aqueduct over the next 20 years is expected to be approximately 321,000 AFY. Dry year deliveries are predicted to be approximately 160,000 AFY, with a single year delivery minimum of about 113,000 AFY.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

LADWP is a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District (MWD), which acts as a wholesale water agency for the purpose of contracting with the State Department of Water Resources ("DWR") for a supplemental supply of imported water from the State Water Project ("SWP"). LADWP has historically purchased MWD water to make up the deficit between demand and other City supplies.

At the inception of the SWP, DWR entered into individual water supply contracts with agricultural and urban water suppliers (SWP contractors) throughout California. The contracts were the method used to fund construction and operation of the SWP facilities for the delivery of water to the SWP contractors. Each such contract sets forth a maximum annual entitlement of SWP water, which is stated in Table A to the contract ("Table A entitlement").

The demands of SWP contractors vary from year-to-year depending on many factors, including the amount of winter rains, agricultural markets, the availability (and cost) of other water resources, municipal and industrial demands and environmental requirements associated with the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ("Delta"), through which the water supplied by the SWP must pass. Historically, the SWP has delivered water in excess of SWP contractors' requests. From 1962 to 1999, the SWP delivered water in excess of the SWP contractors' requests in all but four years. Over the next 20 years, the MWD expects to receive a minimum of 650,000-acre feet of water during dry years from the SWP, which represents 31 percent of the district's entitlement.

The MWD also maintains entitlement to 1.25 million-acre feet of water from the Colorado River. In order to ensure the future stable supply of this resource, MWD is working with the Secretary of the Interior and other stakeholders to implement the California Colorado River Water Use Plan. The plan represents a strategy that allows California to meet demand within the 4.4 million-acre feet of entitlement allotted to the state. The plan envisions various water transfer, storage, and exchange agreements with private companies and agencies with Colorado River water rights, such as the Imperial Irrigation District and the Coachella Valley Water District. An agreement between MWD, the San Diego Water Authority, and the Imperial Irrigation District to exchange up to 200,000-acre feet of water has already been reached.

MWD also provides incentives to the member agencies that promote conservation, water recycling, groundwater storage and replenishment, or conjunctive reuse operations. MWD has committed funds to over 70 projects expected to produce 270,000 AFY of water by the year 2020. Based on the above, total water supplies available to the MWD are outlined below in **Table 4.8-1**.

Table 4.8-1
MWD Firm (Dry Year) Water Supplies

Source	Quantity (AFY)
Colorado River Supply	1,050,000 AFY
State Water Project Supply	650,000 AFY
Storage/Exchange Programs	400,000 AFY
TOTAL	**2,100,000 AFY**

Source: Urban Water Management Plan (2001-2002), LADWP

Water Recycling

On-going and future conservation programs are an integral component of the water supply plan. LADWP predicts that conservation and recycling programs would be developed to save 74,000 AFY of water that would otherwise have been used for potable purposes. It is estimated that 42,000 AFY would be used to enhance City groundwater supply reliability while almost 30,000 AFY would be used for irrigation and industrial purposes. Another 2,500 AFY is to be used as a barrier against seawater intrusion.

Water Distribution Infrastructure

An existing water distribution system provides water for potable use and fire suppression in the existing Hall of Justice building and surrounding area. The existing water line serving the site is a 6-inch line located within the Temple Street right of way.

Sewer Service

Wastewater Collection

Wastewater in the area is collected and transported through a network of local, trunk, and mainline sewers to the Hyperion Treatment Plant in Playa del Rey. The existing Hall of Justice building is connected to several sewer laterals including two 10-inch lines, two 6-inch lines, and one 8-inch line. A review of the physical condition and capacity of this sewer network was conducted as part of the environmental review of the Amended Little Tokyo Redevelopment Plan (June 2002). That study indicated adequate capacity is available in the overall sewer system of the area, with existing sewage flows in the lines measured at lows of 33 percent of design capacity to a maximum of 58 percent of design capacity, dependent upon the specific line under consideration.[5]

Wastewater Treatment

The HTP currently provides wastewater treatment for nearly all of the City of Los Angeles as well as several contract cities and portions of Los Angeles County. The drainage area served by the HTP is approximately 328,000 acres of developed land. Completed in 1950, the HTP was originally designed with a treatment capacity of 320 million gallons per day (MGD). Since that time, the plant's capacity has

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5 City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency, Amended Little Tokyo Redevelopment Plan FEIR, June 2002 (SCH# 1990010107).

increased to 450 MGD with full secondary treatment. The HTP treated approximately 358 MGD of solid waste in the year 2000[6], which equates to an excess dry weather capacity of approximately 92 MGD.

Energy

Service Providers

The local electric service provider is the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. The existing Hall of Justice power service feeds from a 5-inch conduit routed through the underground utility tunnel below Temple Street. This line connects to a breaker section installed in the switchboard unit located in the Criminal Courts building. A second, "spare" 5-inch conduit runs parallel to the live one connecting to a second breaker section at the switchboard located below the court building. LADWP indicates that utilization is well within the switchboard capacity.

The local provider of natural gas is the Southern California Gas Company (SCG). The existing source of natural gas for the Hall of Justice building is via a 1-inch line that enters the building off of Broadway. The new development plan does not require natural gas service, so this line would be capped and no further discussion of natural gas is provided in this analysis.

Power Generation and Demand

Table 4.8-2, provides a breakdown of in-state electrical energy generation by type, for the 10-year period from 1989 to 1999. As shown, electricity is generated by a variety of sources with the top five including hydroelectric, nuclear, coal, natural gas, and geothermal. These sources have remained stable producers over the 10-year period representing roughly 70 percent of the power generated in the state over this time.

These are not the only sources of power available to residents of the state since power generation and distribution systems located throughout the western United States are linked together by a network of transmission lines and relay substations. Under normal circumstances, California exports electricity in the winter months when demand is lower and imports electricity during the summer when peak loads are high. This is evident on **Table 4.8-2**, which also identifies the energy imported into the state during this same 10-year period.

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6 Ibid.

Table 4.8-2
California Electrical Energy Generation, 1983 to 1999
Total Production by Resource Type
(millions of kilowatt hours)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Generation:	238,567	252,355	242,343	245,535	242,026	256,719	256,367	253,621	255,080	276,412	275,792
Hydroelectric	32,742	26,092	23,244	22,373	41,595	25,626	51,665	47,883	41,400	48,757	41,617
Nuclear	33,803	36,586	37,167	38,622	36,579	38,828	36,186	39,753	37,267	41,715	40,419
Coal	19,702	21,402	23,442	32,435	22,907	25,095	17,925	25,460	27,114	34,537	36,327
Oil	9,275	4,449	523	107	2,085	1,954	489	693	143	123	55
Gas	78,916	76,082	75,828	87,032	70,715	95,025	78,378	66,711	74,341	82,052	84,703
Geothermal	15,247	16,038	15,566	16,491	15,770	15,573	14,267	13,539	11,950	12,554	13,251
Organic Waste	5,204	6,644	7,312	7,362	5,760	7,173	5,969	5,557	5,701	5,266	5,663
Wind	2,139	2,418	2,669	2,707	2,867	3,293	3,182	3,154	2,739	2,776	3,433
Solar	471	681	719	700	857	798	793	832	810	839	838
Other	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	343	896	230	0
Energy Imports	41,064	61,959	55,873	37,704	42,892	43,354	47,514	49,696	52,720	47,563	49,487

Source: California Energy Commission. Electricity Analysis Office, 2000.

For purposes of comparison, **Table 4.8-3** provides a breakdown of electrical demand for the State of California from 1980 through the year 2010. This represents a measurement of the amount of electricity used at homes and business within California and does not include the actual amount of energy provided by generators and supplied over the grid to account for losses during distribution. As shown, the state has experienced an annual average growth rate of 3.2 percent for the 10-year period from 1980 to 1990. Due to the recession of the early 1990s, the demand slowed during the period from 1990 to 1998 with an annual average rate of growth calculated at 0.9 percent. Total electrical consumption in the state was 244,409 gigawatt hours for the year 1998. Future demand is projected to increase at a 2 percent annual average rate for the period 1998 to 2010.

Table 4.8-3
Electricity Consumption Year 1980 to 2010
(GWH)

Year	PG&E	SMUD	SCE	LADWP	SDG&E	Other	State
1980	66,197	5,352	59,624	17,669	9,730	8,406	166,979
1990	86,806	8,358	81,673	21,971	14,798	14,432	228,038
1998	95,601	9,123	88,434	23,004	17,630	10,617	244,409
2004	109,219	10,460	100,822	24,985	20,539	13,541	279,565
2010	121,041	11,692	113,137	26,684	23,022	14,293	309,868

Source: California Energy Commission
Technical Report to California Energy Outlook, June 2000

Energy Conservation

The California Energy Commission passed AB 970 in the summer of 2000 and it was signed into law on September 6, 2000. This legislation modified Title 24 of the California Government Code in order to promote energy efficiency in new construction. The new standards go into effect for building permits issued on or after June 1, 2001. The standards are intended to reduce peak demand and so are more stringent in areas with high cooling loads such as Sacramento, the Central Valley, and all of inland Southern California. All new development projects are required to comply with the Title 24 requirements for the climate zone in which the project is proposed.

The primary changes involve tighter air duct systems to reduce energy loss and high efficiency window glass. The new duct provisions would require leakage to be less than 6 percent of nominal airflow and that installers certify all installations. The improved windows have spectrally selective glass that reduces heat radiation. These standards are estimated to improve energy efficiency up to 23 percent for residential uses in climate zone 15 (High Desert). Certain features in the new standards require third-party field verification.

Solid Waste

Collection and Disposal

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) has the responsibility to develop plans and strategies to manage and coordinate the solid waste generated (including hazardous waste) in the County unincorporated areas and address the disposal needs of Los Angeles County as a whole. Private

waste haulers collect waste generated from commercial and industrial uses and large, multi-family residential buildings (over four units in size) in the unincorporated area. When collected, the waste may be taken to any landfill that is willing to accept it and which provides the greatest economic advantages to the hauler, based on location and disposal fees.

There are currently about 14 permitted Class III landfills operating in Los Angeles County and two waste-to-energy facilities (also referred to as transformation facilities). Combined, these landfills have a throughput rate of 87,890 tons per day. A total of 1.1 million tons of solid waste was collected within unincorporated Los Angeles County for the year 2000 (latest data available). Of this total, approximately 9,447 tons was burned to create energy in the transformation facilities while approximately 1 million tons of waste required disposal in a sanitary landfill.[7]

According to the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2000 Annual Report (prepared by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, September 2001), the remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity in Los Angeles County as of December 31, 2000 was approximately 96.5 million tons. The 2000 Annual Report estimates that Class III landfill capacity needs may exceed the remaining capacity within Los Angeles County by around the year 2009. The actual date at which capacity is exhausted would depend on variables such as the amount of waste import and export, the time necessary to develop additional capacity, and future permitted landfill capacity. The capacity for unclassified landfills (those that accept inert waste only) is expected to last for about 44 years.

It should be reiterated that a number of disposal sites outside of Los Angeles County accepts wastes generated in the County. Private haulers have and will continue to transport waste to landfills located outside of Los Angeles County as limited capacity of in-County facilities creates economic incentive for private haulers to look elsewhere for disposal. For the year 2000, landfills accepting waste generated in Los Angeles County include the Bena & Arvin Sanitary Landfills in Kern County, the B-J Dropbox Refuse Disposal Site in Solano County, Colton, Fontana & Victorville Refuse Disposal Sites in San Bernardino County, Frank R. Bowerman & Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfills located in Orange County, the El Sobrante Sanitary Landfill in Riverside County, and the Simi Valley Landfill in Ventura County.[8]

Certain uses and activities generate hazardous waste that must be disposed at locations other than Class III or unclassified landfills. A generator is a person or business whose acts or processes produce

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7 California Integrated Waste Management Board, Jurisdiction Diversion and Disposal Profile: Los Angeles County at http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Profiles.

8 California Integrated Waste Management Board, Jurisdiction Diversion and Disposal Profile: Los Angeles County at http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Profiles.

hazardous waste or who in some other manner causes a hazardous substance or waste to become subject to the California Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL, Health and Safety Code Sections 25100 through 25249). These hazardous materials then need to be disposed of or transported to a licensed disposal or treatment facility. However, the disposal and transport of hazardous materials is a little more complicated than that of the typical Class III solid waste because there are many forms of hazardous materials. Generators that use hazardous materials and or generate hazardous waste are responsible for the disposal of the waste. There are many licensed private contractors that transport and dispose hazardous waste.

In their response to the Notice of Preparation, the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works indicates that existing hazardous waste management facilities within the County are inadequate to meet the waste currently generated within Los Angeles. However, there are several Class I and II landfills that exist in Southern California that can accept hazardous waste generated within the County. Each is identified briefly below:

- **Laidlaw Landfill, Buttonwillow, California:** This facility accepts hazardous and non-hazardous waste and is permitted as a Class I landfill. The facility has no restrictions for the amount of waste that can be accepted on a daily basis.
- **Kettleman Hills Landfill, Kettleman City, California:** This is a Class I permitted landfill that accepts hazardous and non-hazardous waste with no capacity restrictions.
- **McKittrick Waste Treatment Site, McKittrick, California:** This facility is a Class II permitted landfill that accepts hazardous and non-hazardous waste. The facility has a capacity restriction of 412 cubic meters daily.

Solid Waste Reduction and Reuse Plans

The California Integrated Waste Management[9] Act of 1989 (AB 939) requires every city and county in the state to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) that identifies how each jurisdiction will meet the mandatory state waste diversion goal of 50 percent by the year 2000. The purpose of AB 939 is to "reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible." Noncompliance with this goal can be severe with fines up to $10,000 per day on jurisdictions (city and counties) not diverting 50 percent or more of its wastes from landfill disposal.

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9 The expression "integrated waste management" refers to the use of a variety of waste management practices to safely and effectively handle the municipal solid waste stream with the least adverse impact on human health and the environment. The Act has established waste prioritization as follows: source reduction, recycling, composting, energy recovery, landfilling, and household hazardous waste management.

Subsequent to the Integrated Waste Management Act, additional legislation was passed to assist local jurisdictions in accomplishing the goals of AB 939. The California Solid Waste Re-use and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (Section 42900–42911 of the Public Resources Code) directs the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) to draft a "model ordinance" relating to adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials in development projects. If by September 1, 1994, a local agency did not adopt its own ordinance based on the CIWMB model, the CIWMB model took effect for that local agency. The County of Los Angeles chose to use the CIWMB model ordinance.

All development projects in Los Angeles County are required to participate in the waste management and recycling programs currently in operation in the County as defined by its adopted SRRE. The County has a diversion rate of 40 percent for the year 1999, which is the latest Board of Supervisor's reviewed diversion rate for unincorporated Los Angeles County.[10] This diversion will increase the life expectancy of landfills, but not eliminate the need for new landfill space. As growth occurs throughout Southern California, new landfill space would need to be developed and maximized and/or other waste disposal alternatives would need to be implemented.

4.8.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The County of Los Angeles Initial Study (**Appendix 1.0**) suggests that a project would result in a significant impact to utilities and other services if:

(a) The project site is located in an area known to have inadequate public water supply to meet domestic needs;

(b) The project site is located in an area known to have inadequate water supply and/or pressure to meet fire-fighting needs;

(c) The project site is in an area known to have inadequate groundwater supply and proposes new water wells.

(d) The project would create problems providing electricity or natural gas to meet consumer demand.

(e) The project site is located in an area with known service problems (solid waste).

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10 California Integrated Waste Management Board, Jurisdiction Diversion and Disposal Profile: Los Angeles County at http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Profiles.

4.8.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 – No Project Alternative

Under Alternative 1, the Hall of Justice would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. No demand for potable water, energy or landfill capacity would be associated with this alternative.

Alternative 2 – Repair and Reuse Alternative (Proposed Alternative)

Water Service and Supply

The Repair and Reuse Alternative would result in the reconstruction and subsequent occupation of the existing Hall of Justice building. A total of 325,000 square feet of useable square feet of space would be developed and occupied at buildout of this alternative. This analysis identifies the potable water demand associated with occupation of this alternative and the water supplies available to the DWP to meet projected water demands within their service during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

Supply and Demand Analysis

Estimated water demand at full occupancy under this alternative would be approximately 123,149 gallons per day or 138 acre feet per year. This is a decrease in daily water demand by 126,485 gallons per day or 142 acre feet from baseline conditions in 1994. Water conservation measures, as required by the State of California, would be incorporated into the renovated structure. Specific measures would include the use of low-flush toilets and urinals consistent with Health and Safety Code Section 17921.3, use of self-closing faucets in public lavatories consistent with Government Code Section 7800, and use of insulation and water-heating systems to reduce water used before hot water reaches equipment or fixtures.

Renovation and reuse of the property as office space is consistent with existing zoning and General Plan designations for the site. As such, the project is within the growth projections contained in the Los Angeles General Plan Framework, so this water demand was taken into account in the projections contained in the 2000 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) prepared by LADWP. Consequently, data from the UWMP demonstrates the sufficiency of future water supplies to meet project demands as detailed below.

Table 4.8-4 outlines the water supply available to the DWP to meet demand during normal years of rainfall. As shown, the UWMP indicates that sufficient water supplies are available to service all projected growth through the year 2020, inclusive of the proposed project, during normal years.

Table 4.8-4
UWMP Projected Supply vs. Demand (acre feet/year)
Normal Year

	Year			
Supply Source	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**
Los Angeles Aqueduct	296,000	296,000	296,000	296,000
Local Wells	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000
Metropolitan Water District	267.350	284,400	318,150	354,450
Recycled Water	7,650	18,400	23,650	29,350
Seawater Desalination	-----	11,200	11,200	11,200
Total Supply	679,000	718,000	757,000	799,000
Total Demand	679,000	718,000	756,000	800,000
Surplus/(Deficit)	0	0	1,000	1,000

Source: Los Angeles Department of Water & Power, August 25, 2003

Dry year supply and demand calculations are provided below in **Table 4.8-5**. LADWP projected dry year demands by assuming that water needs would increase by 6 percent over normal year demands. This assumption was supported by historical data for usage under varying weather patterns, where water usage fluctuated by plus or minus 6 percent.

The water supply assigned to the groundwater wells in the normal year analysis represent the maximum yield that may be obtained annually under current rights (exclusive of the right to DWP San Fernando Basin storage credits), plus 100 percent of the amount of water recharged into the San Fernando Basin. In addition, the Annual Total Groundwater Allotment for LADWP represents a level of extraction that will preserve the integrity of these basins as determined by the Water Management Plan. Consequently, the levels of groundwater production proposed in the UWMP are self-sustaining and would be sufficient to meet the demands through the year 2020.

As shown, the LADWP maintains sufficient supplies to meet increased demand experienced during periods of low rainfall. On the whole, water supplies of the City of Los Angeles would be sufficient to meet projected water demands over the next twenty years. This would include the projected water demand for Alternative 2. Given the above, rehabilitation and reuse as considered under Alternative 2 would not cause a significant impact on water supplies within the LADWP service area.

Table 4.8-5
UWMP Projected Supply vs. Demand (acre feet/year)
Dry Year

Supply Source	Year			
	2005	2010	2015	2020
Los Angeles Aqueduct	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000
Local Wells[1]	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000
Metropolitan Water District[2]	442.350	461,400	497,150	536,450
Recycled Water	7,650	18,400	23,650	29,350
Seawater Desalination	-----	11,200	11.200	11,200
Total Supply	720,000	761,000	802,000	847,000
Total Demand	720,000	761,000	802,000	847,000
Surplus/(Deficit)	0	0	0	0

Source: Los Angeles Department of Water & Power, August 25, 2003.

Fire flows

Fire flow rates for commercial office uses vary depending upon lot and building size. Sufficient capacity is available in the existing system to accommodate the needs under Alternative 2. Fire flow requirements for the project would be set by the Fire Department prior to final site plan approval. Given the above, no significant impacts are anticipated.

Sewer Service

Wastewater Collection

Estimated wastewater generation upon full occupancy under this alternative would be approximately 36,565 gallons per day. The repaired Hall of Justice structure requires only a single 8-inch line for service, but preliminary plans propose to split the service to two of the existing facilities, which allows greater flexibility in system design. The project would connect to the existing system, which involves coordination with the City Department of Public Works regarding design, operation, and maintenance. The project applicant would also pay sewage connection fees based on the number of plumbing fixtures associated with the project. These funds are used to provide relief for existing lines nearing capacity in the downtown area. Based on the above, and that adequate capacity exists within the receiving trunk sewer, no significant impact to wastewater collection and distribution facilities would occur as a result of project development.

Wastewater Treatment

Effluent generated under Alternative 2 represents less than 1 percent of the treatment plant's remaining capacity of 92 MGD. Since effluent generated under this alternative would be within the existing remaining capacity of the plant, no significant impact to treatment facilities would occur.

Energy

During construction and renovation activities, the proposed Hall of Justice building would require the expenditure of electrical energy to operate power equipment, provide light and cooling. At buildout, electricity would be required to operate cooling equipment, provide lighting and power appliances and equipment. **Table 4.8-6** summarizes the use rates for electricity provided by the South Coast Air Quality Management District's *Air Quality Handbook*.

Table 4.8-6
Electricity Consumption Rates By Land Use Type

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr.)*
Single Family Residential	6,081/unit
Multi-Family Residential	6,081/unit
Office	8.8/sf
Restaurant	47.3/sf
Retail	11.8/sf
Food Store	51.4/sf
Warehouse	3.4/sf
Elementary School	6.3/sf
College/University	11.6/sf
Hospital	17.9/sf
Hotel/Motel	6.8/sf
Miscellaneous (all other uses)	8.8/sf

Source: SCAQMD Air Quality Handbook.
* *Numbers are for SCE service area.*

Based on these rates, the demand for energy at buildout of Alternative 2 is approximately 2.8 million kilowatts of electricity annually.[11] These energy resources are available commercially and would likely be utilized at other sites if not used for this project. Given that supplies of these materials are adequate,

11 Alternative 2 contains 325,000 useable sf, which would consume an estimated 8.8 kWh per square foot (325,000 x 8.8 kWh/sf = 2,860,000 kWh).

and that the project is subject to energy conservation measures outlined in Title 24, no significant impacts are anticipated with selection of Alternative 2.

Solid Waste

Future development under this alternative would generate solid waste during construction and operational phases. Construction debris would be generated as a result of demolition and building renovations. Materials removed could be used as fill for other projects in the area, or disposed of at a landfill. A licensed hazardous waste disposal expert would be required to dispose of all hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos and lead-based paint, hazardous materials storage tanks, or contaminated soils, if any, inaccordance with applicable regulations (i.e., SCAQMD Rules and Regulations for asbestos, see also **Section 4.3** regarding Hazardous Materials).

Because of the many laws and regulations associated with the disposal of hazardous waste, it would have to be determined at the time of disposal where any certain hazardous waste would be taken. However, hazardous debris generated during renovation of the proposed structure can be accommodated by the permitted Class I and II landfills currently in operation within Southern California, and no significant impact to hazardous waste disposal facilities are expected as a result of this alternative.

Similarly, the impact of general demolition debris on area landfills would be temporary and would cease upon completion of construction activities. Based on the short-term nature of construction activity and the remaining permitted capacity of landfills accepting waste in the County, no significant construction impacts on solid waste disposal facilities are anticipated.

Operation of office uses associated with Alternative 2 are anticipated to generate a variety of waste types including food (17%), paper (32.5%), plastic (10.5%) and corrugated cardboard (7%) based on data provided by the California Integrated Waste Management Board. Using solid waste generation rates provided by the Board, full occupancy under Alternative 2 is anticipated to generate approximately 593 tpy of waste assuming no recycling as outlined in **Table 4.8-7**.

Table 4.8-7
Estimated Annual Solid Waste Generation – Assuming No Recycling
Alternative 2

Land Use	Space	Generation Rate (lbs/day)	Total Generation (tpy)
Office	325,000 sq. ft.	0.01	593
Total			**593**

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board, www.ciwmb.ca.gov/wastechar/WasteGenRates.htm.

It is not possible to determine a specific landfill that would receive solid waste generated by users of the renovated structure. This is because private carriers have the option of disposing solid waste at any number of available landfills in-County and out-of-County (e.g., Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Ventura) dependent upon tipping fees, transportation costs, and other economic considerations. Consequently, no single landfill would accept all the solid waste generated over the lifespan of this project.

Moreover, all development projects in unincorporated areas are required to cooperate with Countywide programs and to implement site-specific source reduction, recycling and reuse programs. The renovated Hall of Justice property would cooperate with these existing programs through actions such as use of designated recycling separation areas that are conveniently located and prominently marked. With participation in these programs, the estimated 539 tpy of increased solid waste generated by the proposed project would be reduced by up to 50 percent. Further, the County is obligated to meet the recycling and source reduction requirements of AB 939 and, therefore, must continue the recycling programs in place and expand these programs as needed. Compliance with these requirements would reduce the volume of waste entering landfills. Based on the incorporation of source reduction and recycling into the project design, and the disposal options available throughout the Southern California region, solid waste generation and disposal associated with this alternative would not be considered a significant impact.

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Water Service and Supply

Estimated wastewater generation upon full occupancy under this alternative would be approximately 30.000 gallons per day. As described under Alternative 2, this alternative would also incorporate water

conservation features consistent with state law and renovation and reuse of the property as proposed would be consistent with existing zoning and General Plan designations for the site. As such, the project is within the growth projections contained in the Los Angeles General Plan Framework, so this water demand was taken into account in the projections contained in the 2000 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) prepared by LADWP. Consequently, data from the UWMP demonstrates the sufficiency of future water supplies to meet project demands as detailed above under Alternative 2 and no significant impacts are anticipated.

Sewer Service

Wastewater Collection

Estimated wastewater generation upon full occupancy under this alternative would be approximately 22,500 gallons per day. The repaired Hall of Justice structure requires only a single 8-inch line for service, but preliminary plans propose to split the service to two of the existing facilities, which allows greater flexibility in system design. The project would connect to the existing system, which involves coordination with the City Department of Public Works regarding design, operation, and maintenance. The project applicant would also pay sewage connection fees based on the number of plumbing fixtures associated with the project. These funds are used to provide relief for existing lines nearing capacity in the downtown area. Based on the above, and that adequate capacity exists within the receiving trunk sewer, no significant impact to wastewater collection and distribution facilities would occur as a result of project development.

Wastewater Treatment

Effluent generated under Alternative 3 represents less than 1 percent of the treatment plant's remaining capacity of 92 MGD. Since effluent generated under this alternative would be within the existing remaining capacity of the plant, no significant impact to treatment facilities would occur.

Energy

During construction and renovation activities, the proposed Hall of Justice building would require the expenditure of electrical energy to operate power equipment, provide light and cooling. At buildout, electricity would be required to operate cooling equipment, provide lighting and power appliances and equipment. Based on consumption rates described above in **Table 4.8-6**, the demand for energy at

buildout of Alternative 3 is approximately 1.75 million kilowatts of electricity annually.[12] These energy resources are available commercially and would likely be utilized at other sites if not used for this project. Given that supplies of these materials are adequate, and that the project is subject to energy conservation measures outlined in Title 24, no significant impacts are anticipated with selection of Alternative 3.

Solid Waste

Future development under Alternative 3 would generate construction debris and possibly hazardous materials associated with renovation of the existing structure. A licensed hazardous waste disposal expert would be required to dispose of all hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos and lead-based paint, hazardous materials storage tanks, or contaminated soils, if any) in accordance with applicable regulations as outlined above under Alternative 2. Given the remaining capacity of Class I and II landfills capable of accepting such waste and the short-term nature of the renovation activity, no significant impact to hazardous waste disposal facilities are anticipated under Alternative 3.

Construction debris and waste generated during occupancy of the renovated facility would be separated and recycled to the extent feasible consistent with current County plans and policies outlined above. Construction debris would only be generated during renovation activity and would cease upon completion of redevelopment activity. Based on the short-term nature of renovation activity and the remaining availability of landfill space throughout Southern California, no significant impact to landfill disposal facilities would take place during renovation and construction of the project.

Similar to Alternative 2, operation of office uses associated would generate a variety of waste types including food, paper, plastic and corrugated cardboard. Using solid waste generation rates provided by the Board, full occupancy under Alternative 3 is anticipated to generate approximately 363 tpy of waste assuming no recycling (**Table 4.8-8**). Future occupants of the building would be required to participate in the County's source reduction and recycling programs. With participation in these programs, the estimated 363 tpy of increased solid waste generated by the proposed project would be reduced by up to 50 percent. Further, the County is obligated to meet the recycling and source reduction requirements of AB 939 and, therefore, must continue the recycling programs in place and expand these programs as needed. Compliance with these requirements would reduce the volume of waste entering landfills. Based on the incorporation of source reduction and recycling into the project design and the disposal

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12 Alternative 3 contains 199,132 useable sf, which would consume an estimated 8.8 kWh per square foot (199,132 x 8.8 kWh/sf = 1,752,361 kWh).

options available throughout the Southern California region, solid waste generation and disposal associated with this alternative would not be considered a significant impact.

Table 4.8-8
Estimated Annual Solid Waste Generation – Assuming No Recycling
Alternative 3

Land Use	Space	Generation Rate (lbs/day)	Total Generation (tpy)
Office	199,132 sq. ft.	0.01	363
Total			**363**

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board, www.ciwmb.ca.gov/wastechar/WasteGenRates.htm.

4.8.4 MITIGATION MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

No mitigation measures are required for either Alternative 2 or 3.

4.8.5 ADVERSE IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION (ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

Impacts under Alternative 2 or 3 would be less than significant.

4.9 WATER RESOURCES/FLOODPLAIN ENCROACHMENT

This section of the EA/EIR describes existing drainage and water resources for the project site and the region, and evaluates potential impacts of the project with respect to flooding, surface water and groundwater resources.

4.9.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Regulatory Framework

Federal Pollution Control Act

The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) established the national strategy for controlling water quality. The primary purposes of the Act are "to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters" and to attain a level of water quality "which provides for the protection of and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water." 33 USC §1251(a).

The Federal Clean Water Act contains two strategies for managing water quality. One is a technology-based approach that sets requirements to maintain a minimum level of pollutant management using the Best Available Control Technology (BACT). The second relies on evaluating the condition of surface waters and setting limits on the amount of pollution that the water can be exposed to without adversely affecting the beneficial uses of those waters. Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act specifies that, once a water body is listed as "impaired," the states must establish total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for the pollutants causing the impairment (33 USC §1313(d)(c)). The states must then develop a "pollution budget" or pollutant load allocation for point and non-point sources that are contributing to the water quality impairment.[1] Once these allocations have been set, waste load allocations for point sources are implemented through National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits for individual dischargers, while non-point source discharges are subject to load allocations that can be specified in an individual NPDES Permit or may be regulated or addressed in other ways.

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1 Point sources are those that generate discharge from a discrete conveyance facility. Non-point sources represent all other sources.

California Porter-Cologne Act

The California Porter-Cologne Act of 1970 is largely responsible for creating the state's extensive regulatory program for water pollution control. Pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Act, the responsibility for protection of water quality in California rests with the State Water Resources Control Board (WRCB), which has been divided into nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) to regulate the nine hydrologic basins in the state. The Porter-Cologne Act gives the WRCB and RWQCBs broad powers to protect water quality by regulating waste discharges to water and land, and requiring cleanup of hazardous conditions.

As required by the Federal CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Act, water quality control plans have been prepared for each of the state's hydrologic basins. These water quality control plans have been prepared in order to regulate discharges that could affect the quality of state waters. Policies for water quality control adopted by the WRCB serve as guidelines for the regional boards in the preparation of regional water quality control plans. Together, the policies of the WRCB and the nine regional water quality control plans form the California Water Plan. The Los Angeles Civic Center is within the Los Angeles River Basin and the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB), which oversees the area between Rincon Point, in Ventura County, to the eastern Los Angeles County Line.

In addition to the responsibilities assigned to the WRCB and the RWQCBs with respect to discharges into state waters, the Porter-Cologne Act gives the regional boards specific authority to regulate discharges of waste to land, including the management of waste disposal sites. Each regional board is required to adopt classification and waste discharge requirements for each waste management facility under its jurisdiction. Persons operating hazardous waste disposal facilities are also subject to detailed regulations governing water quality monitoring and closure. Further, the WRCB and the regional boards have authority to take a variety of steps to investigate, halt, or order the clean up of waste discharges. These agencies may also obtain court relief or take actions themselves to clean up discharges.

RWQCB Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region

The Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region (4), prepared by the LARWQCB was approved in June of 1994. The objective of the Water Quality Control Plan, or Basin Plan, is to preserve and enhance water quality, protect the beneficial uses of all regional waters, and implement the CWA. Specifically, the plan designates beneficial uses for surface and groundwaters, sets narrative and numerical objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated beneficial uses and to conform to the state's

anti-degradation policy, and describes implementation programs to protect all waters in the Region. In order to be considered consistent with the Basin Plan, the proposed project must be in compliance with water quality objectives and may not cause a deterioration of beneficial uses.

Discharges to both surface and groundwaters are regulated by the NPDES, which is administered by the LARWQCB as part of its discharge permit program. Any proposed action that would result in a discharge into the waters of the Los Angeles region must describe the quantity and nature of the proposed discharge in a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) or an NPDES application. As part of the NPDES ROWD Permit, the RWQCB will incorporate appropriate measures and limitations to protect public health and water quality.

NPDES Permits are required for all construction projects impacting five acres or more, or smaller areas that are part of a larger common plan, including excavation, demolition, grading and clearing. Also, the NPDES Permit requirement applies to all discharges of pollutants to "navigable waters" from a "point source".[2] A point source is defined broadly in the Clean Water Act as "any discernible, confined and discreet conveyance" such as a well, pipe, ditch, discreet fissure, container, or vessel.[3] Navigable waters are defined broadly as "waters of the United States," and the U.S. EPA has effectively asserted that these comprise most surface waters, including waters that are tributary to navigable waters, interstate waters, and interstate waters having some impact or involvement in interstate commerce.[4]

County of Los Angeles and City of Los Angeles

On July 5, 1996, the LARWQCB adopted Order No. 96-054. This Order is the Municipal Storm Water NPDES Permit (No. CAS614001) issued to County of Los Angeles and 85 permittee cities, to reduce pollutants from municipal storm sewer system to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) statutory standard.

The NPDES Permit is issued every five years. On December 13, 2001, the LARWCB adopted a new NPDES Permit (Order No. 01-182, NPDES Permit CAS004001). Under the NPDES Permit, the County of Los Angeles is designated as the Principal Permittee and 84 cities, including the City of Los Angeles, as Permittees. The NPDES Permit consists of various storm water management programs to reduce pollutants in storm water and urban runoff.

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2 McCutchen, Black, Verleger, and Shea, the Attorneys of:, *California Environmental Law Handbook*, Second Edition, Government Institutes, Inc. January 1988, p. 61.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid., pp. 61-62.

Executive Order 11988 – Floodplain Encroachment

Executive Order (EO) 11988 requires federal agencies to take action to minimize occupancy and modification of the floodplain. Specifically, EO 11988 prohibits federal agencies from funding construction in the 100-year floodplain unless there are no practicable alternatives. FEMA's regulation for complying with EO 11988 is promulgated in 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 9.

Regional and Local Storm Drainage

The Los Angeles River Watershed, of which includes the Civic Center area, covers a land area of over 2,135 square kilometers (834 square miles) from the eastern portions of Santa Monica Mountains, and Simi Hills, and Santa Susana Mountains to the San Gabriel Mountains in the west. The primary purpose of the Los Angeles River is to provide flood conveyance for the Los Angeles Basin. The Los Angeles River Watershed has impaired water quality in the middle and lower portions of the basin due to runoff from dense clusters of commercial, industrial, residential, and other urban activities. Water quality impairments include: pH, ammonia, a number of metals, coliform, trash, scum, algae, oil, chorpyrifos as well as other pesticides, and volatile organics.[5]

In the City of Los Angeles, stormwater and urban runoff from streets are funneled down gutters to approximately 1,000 catch basins. These are inlets to a 1,500-mile long maze of pipes, open channels, and outlets that make up the storm drain system. During storms, wet weather flows can amount to billions of gallons in a single day. Even during dry weather, urban runoff adds up to tens of millions of gallons daily.[6] Storm drains within the City of Los Angeles are constructed and maintained by both the City Department of Public Works and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD). In general, the City constructs interconnection drains that are tributary to the LACFCD's major storm drains and open flood control channels (e.g., the Los Angeles River).

The majority of the Hall of Justice site is currently paved or developed with existing structures. Of the site's 3.2 acres, approximately 95 percent is developed and covered with impermeable surfaces. Small landscaped areas exist within locations throughout the Hall of Justice site.

The Hall of Justice site is located within an urbanized area that is fully served by the City's existing storm drain system. Storm water flows in the project area occurs via street and gutter to inlet locations, and into

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5 Los Angeles County, Los Angeles River Master Plan, adopted 1996.

6 City of Los Angeles, *Stormwater Program*, undated.

drainage pipelines. Storm water drain inlets are located at the intersection of Aliso Street and Spring Street (two inlets), at the intersection of Spring Street and Temple Street (two inlets), and at the intersection of Aliso Street and North Broadway (one inlet).

Surface water flow volumes are generally discussed in terms of recurrence. A 100-year flood plain is an area that has a 1 percent chance of flooding in any given year, while a 500-year flood plain is an area that has a 0.2 percent chance of flooding any given year. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) utilizes the 100-year and 500-year flood plain for development and planning purposes in accordance with EO 11988. As defined by FEMA, the project area is located within a Flood Hazard Zone C. This designation indicates an area that is subject to moderate or minimal flooding from the principal source in the area and is located outside the 100-year floodplain.[7][8]

4.9.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The County of Los Angeles Initial Study (**Appendix 1.0**) suggests that a project would result in a significant flood hazard impact if it would meet any of the following criteria:

(a) there is a major drainage course, as identified on U.S.G.S. quad sheets by a dashed line, located on the project site;

(b) the project site is located within or contains a floodway or floodplain;

(c) the project site is located in or subject to high mudflow conditions; and/or

(d) the project could contribute or be subject to high erosion and debris deposition from runoff.

According to the Initial Study, no major drainage course, as identified on the Los Angeles USGS quad sheet, exists onsite; the project site is not located within a floodway or floodplain (This issue, however, has been assessed below for the purposes of NEPA requirements); and the project would not contribute to a high erosion or deposition from runoff. As a result, the following impact analysis will only evaluate the project's potential impacts to flood hazard relative to criteria (b) above as it relates to floodways and floodplains.

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7 City of Los Angeles, General Plan Safety Element, Exhibit F, November 26, 1996.

8 Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Flood Insurance Rate Map, Community Panel No. 060137-0074C*, December 12, 1980.

In addition to thresholds of significance for flood-related impacts, the proposed project is evaluated in this section relative to its water quality impacts. The Initial Study suggests that a project could result in a significant water quality impact if:

(a) it is located in an area having known water quality problems and proposes the use of individual water wells;

(b) it requires the use of a private sewage disposal system; and/or

(c) it could significantly impact water quality through runoff into the storm drain system.

According to the Initial Study, the Hall of Justice building would utilize a public water system and would not utilize individual water wells. The project is connected to the existing sewer system and would not utilize a private sewage disposal system. As a result, the following impact analysis will only evaluate the project's potential impacts to flood hazard relative to criteria (c) above as it relates runoff.

4.9.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 – No Project Alternative

Under this alternative, the Hall of Justice building would remain vacant and would not impact water quality during construction or operational phases. Impacts under this alternative would be less than significant.

Alternative 2 – Repair and Reuse Alternative (Proposed Alternative)

Construction

Site Preparation

Construction and grading activities both onsite and offsite would involve the operation of heavy equipment and cutting of excavations. Although the project site and off-site infrastructure and improvement locations are relatively flat and the potential for soil erosion is considered to be low, peak storm water runoff could result in short-term sheet erosion within areas of exposed or stockpiled soils. If uncontrolled, these soil materials could result in engineering problems including the blockage of storm drainage channels and downstream sedimentation.

Projects that disturb between 2 to 5 acres of area during construction, are required to prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with the County of Los Angeles NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit No. CAS004001. This permit requires that a SWPPP be prepared specifying Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce erosion of disturbed soils. In addition, the SWPPP would require that if any spills of materials known to be water pollutants or hazardous materials do occur, the proper agencies would be contacted immediately (if necessary) and appropriate clean up of the spill would take place as soon as possible. Prior to issuance of any grading or building permits, the County must approve the SWPPP. Potential water quality impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant through the preparation and implementation of the SWPPP as specified in the NPDES Permit.

Depth to groundwater in the project area is estimated to fluctuate between 20 to 75 feet below the ground surface. Grading activities may require rough grading up to depths of 48 feet for placement of the subterranean portion of the new parking garage. As such, groundwater resources may be affected during construction activities. Temporary dewatering systems for the subterranean parking structures would require an NPDES Permit for ground water discharge from the LARWQCB. This permit would ensure that water discharged to the storm drains would meet all NPDES requirements for suspended solids, organic material, and other water quality parameters thereby reducing water quality impacts associated with this activity to less than significant.

Exterior Building Cleaning

The exterior surfaces of the Hall of Justice building would be cleaned with methods complying with recommendations of the Department of the Interior. Pre-washing would be utilized at areas of distinct staining. General cleaning would follow, using a restoration-type cleaner. The cleaning procedures for the exterior building cleaning would involve the placement of barricades around the building to prevent the public from entering areas being cleaned. Plastic sheeting would be fixed to the building and cover the ground with berms established to retain runoff from the cleaning process. All pre-cleaning, cleaning, and rinsing would be captured and effluent pumped into drums onsite. Collected effluent in the drums would be neutralized to a pH of between 6 to 8 and run through a 4 to 6 stage filter system, with the final filter being a 5-micron filter. The effluent would then be tested and upon acceptable test results would be released into the City storm drain system. Temporary discharge into the drainage system would require an NPDES Permit from the LARWQCB. This permit would ensure that water discharged to the storm drains would meet all NPDES requirements for suspended solids, organic material, and other water quality parameters thereby reducing water quality impacts associated with this activity to less than significant.

Operational

Flooding and Drainage

EO 11988 prohibits federal agencies from funding construction within a 100-year flood plain unless there are no practical alternatives. This project is not located within the 100-year flood plain as indicated on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Community Panel No. 060137-0074C for the City of Los Angeles. As such, potential flood plain encroachment issues are considered to be less than significant.

Once the project is completed, approximately 85 percent of the Hall of Justice site would be covered with impervious surface, which is approximately a 10 percent reduction over existing conditions. All runoff would continue to be conveyed via street and gutters to storm inlet locations around the Hall of Justice site. Due to the reduction in impervious surface under this alternative over existing conditions, the amount of storm runoff conveyed from the site would be less than existing conditions. Consequently, potential drainage impacts are considered to be less than significant.

Water Quality

Surface Water

Common concerns related to surface water quality include the potential deposition of pollutants generated by motor vehicles and the maintenance and operation of landscape areas. Urban runoff contains almost every type of water pollutant, including suspended solids, bacteria, heavy metals, oxygen-demanding substances, nutrients, and oil and grease. Primary sources of urban runoff pollutants include animal droppings, atmospheric fallout, land erosion, lawn runoff (pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers), and pavement runoff.[9] The pollutants of concern and their anticipated form in runoff, both stormwater and dry weather are presented below in **Table 4.9-1, Typical Constituents of Urban Runoff**.

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9 Robert A. Corbitt, *Standard Handbook of Environmental Engineering,* (New York City: McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 1989), p. 753.

Table 4.9-1
Typical Constituents of Urban Runoff

Pollutants of Concern	Stormwater Runoff	Dry Weather Runoff
Oil and Grease	Manifested as an oil slick during the first storm event.	Less noticeable unless there has been a spill or release which comes in contact with dry weather runoff.
Brake Lining Dust	Manifested as TSS particularly during the first storm event. The copper is in its metallic form and most likely imbedded in the fibrous backing material.	Less evident because dry weather runoff is usually confined to the street curbs and gutters and does not wash the traveled way.
Fuel Components (BTEX)	Dissolved and in highest concentrations during the first storm event of each year.	Less evident because dry weather runoff is usually confined to the street curbs and gutters and does not wash the traveled way.
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Carried with carbon particulates (diesel soot) or suspended solids concentration during the first storm event of each year.	Carried with carbon particulates (diesel soot) or suspended solids. Concentration dependent upon areas subject to dry weather runoff.
Coliform	Bacteria carried with the runoff. First storm event could potentially carry with it solid fecal matter.	Bacteria carried with runoff. Dry weather runoff could potentially have the highest bacteria concentrations owing to overwatering of grassed areas.
Lawn and Landscaping Pesticides and Herbicides	Dissolved with concentrations dependent upon the timing of the last application and the first storm event of each year.	Dissolved constituents, and expected at highest concentrations in dry weather discharge due to excess application and potential over watering.
Lawn and Landscaping Fertilizers (Nitrogen and Phosphorus Nutrients)	Dissolved and/or suspended solids with concentrations dependent upon the timing of the last application and the first storm even of each year.	Dissolved constituents at highest concentrations due to excess application and overwatering.
Suspended Solids	Carried with the runoff and in high concentration during the first storm event of each year.	Carried with the runoff in varying concentrations depending on the path of the runoff and its volume.
Debris and Trash	Litter, yard waste, etc., carried with the runoff.	Amount varies depending upon the path of the runoff and its volume.

The quality of runoff from the project site would be subject to Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act under the NPDES program. Development projects have responsibilities under the NPDES Municipal Permits No. CAS004001 to ensure pollutant loads from the projects do not exceed total maximum daily loads for downstream receiving waters. Development projects are required to submit and then

implement a Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP)[10] containing design features and BMPs appropriate and applicable to the project. The purpose of the SUSMP is to reduce post-construction pollutants in storm water discharges. Prior to issuance of any grading or building permits, the County must approve the SUSMP. Potential water quality impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant through the preparation and implementation of the SUSMP as specified in the NPDES Permit.

Ground Water

Construction of the underground parking facility would require de-watering during excavation only. De-watering is required when groundwater is found at an elevation above the depth of grading. De-watering wells would be drilled and pumps would be placed in the wells as needed to draw down the water table as necessary. Excess groundwater would be treated as directed by the conditions associated with the NPDES Permit and discharged into the storm drain system. The subterranean parking structure would consist of structural slabs that would be designed as "water tight". Potential water quality impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant with conformance to existing water quality requirements through the preparation and implementation of the SUSMP as specified in the NPDES Permit,

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Construction

Implementation of this alternative would result in the same construction-related impacts as described under Alternative 2. During site preparation and exterior building cleaning activities, potential pollutants would be generated that would require the obtaining of NPDES Permits and implementations of BMPs to ensure that water quality standards are meet. In addition, during excavation for the parking garage dewatering may occur requiring the obtaining of an NPDES Permit to discharge into the storm drain. Adherence to the requirement of these permits would reduce impacts associated with this alternative to a less than significant level.

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10 The LARWQCB approved the SUSMP that requires new construction and development projects to implement BMPs on March 8, 2000. In May 2000, the County of Los Angeles finalized its "Manual for the Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan," which details the requirements of the SUSMP. Projects that are subject to the SUSMP requirements are required to incorporate measures into their development plans prior to issuance of grading and building permits.

Operational

Implementation of this alternative would result in the same operations-related impacts as described under Alternative 2. This alternative would provide impervious surfaces for the deposition of pollutants generated by motor vehicles and the maintenance and operation of landscape areas. In addition, this alternative would require the dewatering of the parking garage. This alternative would require the obtaining of NPDES Permits and implementation of BMPs to ensure that water quality standards are met. Adherence to the requirement of these permits would reduce impacts associated with this alternative to a less than significant level.

4.9.4 MITIGATION MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

No mitigation measures are required for either Alternative 2 or 3.

4.9.5 ADVERSE IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION (ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

Impacts associated with Alternatives 2 and 3 would be less than significant by obtaining the required NPDES Permit and implementing required BMPs.

4.10 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.10.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Regulatory Framework

Executive Order (EO) 11990, Protection of Wetlands, requires federal agencies to take action to minimize the loss of wetlands. The NEPA compliance process requires federal agencies to consider direct and indirect impacts to wetlands, which may result from federally funded actions. (This EO uses the same analysis as EO 11988.)

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, requires that any federal agency which funds, authorizes or carries out an action, ensure that their action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species (including plant species) or result in the destruction of or adverse modification of designated critical habitats.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) makes it illegal for people to "take" migratory birds, their eggs, feathers or nests. Take is defined in the MBTA to include by any means or in any manner, any attempt at hunting, pursuing, wounding, killing, possessing or transporting any migratory bird, nest, egg, or part thereof.

Existing Biological Environment

The project site is located within the urbanized downtown core of Los Angeles. The local vicinity is characterized as urban and paved with no open space areas. The Hall of Justice building and surface parking areas currently occupy the project site.

Vegetation observed during visits to the site and surrounding parcels consists of hedges and non-indigenous ornamental street trees. The ornamental street trees include: 7 ficus trees and 1 Japanese zelkova tree along Temple Street; 7 magnolia trees and 4 olive trees along North Broadway; 3 Japanese maple trees along Aliso Street; and 11 Japanese maple trees along Spring Street. Wildlife observed during site visits was limited to common bird species adapted to urban settings such as house sparrows, brewer's blackbird, starlings, and pigeons.

No threatened/endangered or rare species or their habitats, locally designated species, locally designated natural communities, wetland habitats, or wildlife corridors are located on the project site.[1] The site is not identified as a Significant Ecological Area (SEA), SEA Buffer or Ecological Significant Habitat Area (ESHA).[2] No drainage course was identified on the Los Angeles USGS quad sheet or observed during site visits on or in proximity to the project site.

4.10.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

For purposes of this analysis, an impact would be considered significant if an alternative resulted in the loss of wetlands, or would result in the loss of federally threatened and endangered wildlife or vegetation species or its habitats.

4.10.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES

This project was evaluated to ensure there would be no direct or indirect impact on any wetlands and for potential occurrences of federally threatened and endangered species or their habitats.

Alternative 1 – No Project Alternative

Under the No Project Alternative, the project site would remain in its present state. No impacts to biological resources would occur with the implementation of this alternative. Thus, the impacts are less than significant.

Alternative 2 – Repair and Reuse Alternative (Proposed Alternative)

Construction of this alternative would include the removal of on-site ornamental vegetation and the potential replacement with, or addition of, new on-site vegetation for ornamental or passive energy conservation purposes. Along Temple Street, the ficus trees and Japanese zelkova tree would be removed and new street trees would be provided. Along North Broadway, the 7 magnolia trees would be retained, and the 4 olive trees would be removed and replaced with new magnolias. The 3 Japanese maple trees along Aliso Street would be relocated to Spring Street, and Aliso Street would receive new landscaping. The 11 Japanese maple trees along Spring Street would include retaining 8 of the trees and the removal of 3 trees near the new main entrance to the building. Landscaping in the area of the new

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1 California Department of Fish and Game, California Natural Diversity Data Base, December 8, 2003; and Site Visit conducted by Impact Sciences, Inc., April 9, 2002.

2 County of Los Angeles, *Significant Ecological Area Study*, 2000.

main building entrance and pedestrian plaza on Spring Street would include various plant species including trees, hedges, lawns, and ground cover plant material. The loss of this non-native habitat is considered to be a less than significant biological resources impact.

In addition to the loss of ornamental vegetation and trees, construction activities in the project area, including noise, barriers, and dust, would cause temporary disturbance to locally and regionally abundant wildlife species. Grading and soil compaction could result in the direct mortality of slow-moving and/or ground-dwelling animals. Because these animals are abundant and would likely reestablish in temporarily disturbed areas following construction, the level of construction-related mortality is considered less than significant.

However, a number of bird species could be adversely affected as a result of construction or other site-preparation activities. Such activities could result in the direct loss of active nests or the abandonment and subsequent loss of active nests by adult birds. Bird nests with eggs or young are protected under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code. Depending on the number and extent of bird nests on the site that may be disturbed or removed, the loss of active bird nests would be a potentially significant impact.

No endangered or threatened or otherwise sensitive biological resources (i.e., wetlands, vegetation, or wildlife) were found on the site, nor are any anticipated given present on-site conditions. Consequently, impacts to these resources are considered to be less than significant.[3][4]

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

The removal and replacement of vegetation and ornamental trees would be the same under this alternative as Alternative 2, and would thus result in less than significant impacts. Wildlife disruption under this alternative, like Alternative 2, would be less than significant given that on-site animals are abundant and would likely reestablish in temporarily disturbed areas following construction. Since this alternative includes the removal of trees, potential impacts to active nest could occur resulting in potentially significant impacts.

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3 California Department of Fish and Game, California Natural Diversity Data Base, December 8, 2003; and Site Visit conducted by Impact Sciences, Inc., April 9, 2002.

4 County of Los Angeles, *Significant Ecological Area Study*, 2000.

4.10.4 MITIGATION MEASURES (ALTERNATIVE 2 AND 3)

The following mitigation measure is required for both Alternative 2 and 3.

BIO-1 Within 15 days prior to exterior construction or site preparation activities that would occur during the nesting/breeding season of bird species potentially nesting on the site (typically March 1 through August 15), the applicant shall retain the services of a qualified biologist. The biologist shall conduct on-site surveys to determine if active bird nests, protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or the California Fish and Game Code, are present within the construction zone. If active nests are found on or immediately adjacent to the site, a minimum buffer, as determined by the retained biologist, shall be temporarily fenced around the nest site. No construction activities shall be permitted within this nest zone until the young birds have fledged, as determined by the biologist.

4.10.5 ADVERSE IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION (ALTERNATIVE 2 AND 3)

Impacts under Alternatives 2 and 3 would be less than significant.

4.11 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The following section contains paleontological resources, archaeological resources, and historic architecture.

4.11.1 PALEONTOLGICAL RESOURCES

This section of the EA/EIR presents the potential impacts to paleontological resources, archaeological resources, and historic architecture resulting from the project.

4.11.1.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Paleontology involves the study of past geologic ages, focusing primarily on the study of fossils. Fossils are the remains or traces of plants and animals preserved in sedimentary rocks since some past geologic or prehistoric time. Fossils include casts of the hard parts of an organism (such as bone or shell); the original bone or shell material; petrified portions of an organism (where the original substance such as wood or bone has been replaced by mineral matter; preserved traces of animals such as burrows, tracks, or scat; and a number of other forms.

The project area is located in an area associated with the Central Block of the Los Angeles Basin. Significant earth movements dating to the middle Miocene complicate the geologic history in this area. Prior to the Miocene, the Pacific Ocean inundated the majority of the Los Angeles Basin—a phenomenon reflected in many wells throughout the Central Basin. Throughout the geologic history, thousands of feet of deposits accumulated in the Basin and today, the Basin is considered highly sensitive for fossil marine deposits.

The Los Angeles Basin is underlain by a thick (several thousand feet) sequence of Tertiary age sedimentary rocks. From oldest to youngest, these rocks are represented by the Topanga Formation, Puente Formation (also known as the Monterey Formation), and Fernando Formation. Each formation is comprised of rock layers alternating between sandstone, conglomerate, and siltstone. Younger Quaternary (Holocene) alluvial fan deposits cover the bedrock formations in many areas, including the proposed project area. These deposits consist predominantly of sand and silt, along with smaller amounts of gravel and clay.

The Los Angeles River, located to the east of the project area, is approximately 65 miles in length. It originates in the San Gabriel Mountains and drains into the Pacific Ocean at Long Beach. Prior to 1815, the Los Angeles River drained into an area further west. Today's channel is the result of the flooding of 1925, which etched its current course through the City's core. Significant depth of deposits, considered recent alluvium, caps the majority of the City of Los Angeles. In the proposed project area, recent alluvial deposits (Holocene soils) can be as deep as 50 to 100 feet, but there are locations where bedrock or other

rock formations may be shallower, particularly in the areas furthest from the river. However, the substrate undulates, and fossil remains have been uncovered in numerous areas in the project area vicinity at varying depths. Paleontological resources have been uncovered in younger alluvial soils beneath the intersection of Alameda and Macy Streets (at depths of 35 to 55 feet) and at a site north of 12th Street between Hill and Olive Streets (at a depth of 43 feet). These sites are south and west of the proposed project area, respectively.

Based on the above, the project area is considered to be sensitive for paleontological resources.

4.11.1.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The County of Los Angeles Initial Study (**Appendix 1.0**) suggests that a project would result in a significant impact to paleontological resources if it would meet the following criteria:

- Does the project site contain rock formations indicating potential paleontological resources?

4.11.1.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 – No Project Alternative

Under the No Project Alternative, the project site would remain in its present state. No impacts to paleontological resources would occur with the implementation of this alternative. Thus, the impacts are less than significant.

Alternative 2 – Repair and Reuse Alternative (Proposed Alternative)

Borings completed as part of the geotechnical study for this project indicate that there are no original soils on or present below the project site. Instead, subsurface conditions consist of different depths of construction fill on top of weathered bedrock. Along North Broadway, near Aliso Street, bedrock is present essentially at the ground surface. At Temple Street and North Broadway, however, 15 feet of construction fill overlies the bedrock. Three feet of construction fill is found over bedrock at Spring Street and Temple Street whereas, at Spring Street and Aliso Street, four feet of construction fill is present over bedrock

Grading for the construction of the new parking structure would include the removal of earth materials down to the level of the basement excavation, up to depths of 48 feet below the existing ground surface.

Because there is a possibility that paleontological resources may be present within the boundaries of the project site, these activities may impact undocumented paleontological resources. Destruction of presently unknown paleontological resources would be considered a significant impact. As a result, mitigation measures are recommended in this EA/EIR to reduce any potential impacts to unknown paleontological resources.

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Implementation of this alternative would result in the same impacts described under Alternative 2. Impacts associated with the destruction of undocumented paleontological resources would be significant.

4.11.1.4 MITIGATION MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

The following mitigation measures are recommended for both Alternative 2 and 3:

PR-1 A qualified paleontologist shall be retained to monitor construction excavations in those portions of the project site that are underlain by geologic units with paleontological sensitivity. Monitoring shall include inspection of exposed rock units and microscopic examination of matrix to determine if fossils are present. If a representative initial sample of the site reveals no significant fossil remains to the satisfaction of the paleontological monitor, then such monitoring may be terminated.

PR-2 If fossils are present, the monitor shall collect matrix for processing. In order to expedite removal of fossil matrix, the monitor may request heavy machinery assistance to move large quantities of matrix out of the path of construction to designated stockpile areas. Testing of stockpiles shall consist of screen washing small samples (200 pounds) to determine if significant fossils are present. Productive tests will result in screen washing of additional matrix from the stockpiles to a maximum of 6,000 pounds per locality to ensure recovery of a scientifically significant sample. Fossils recovered shall be prepared, identified by qualified experts, and listed in a database to allow analysis. At each fossil locality, field data forms shall be used to record the locality. Stratigraphic columns shall be measured and appropriate scientific samples submitted for analysis.

Adverse Impacts After Mitigation (Alternatives 2 and 3)

With implementation of mitigation measures, impacts to paleontological resources from either Alternative 2 or 3 would be less than significant.

The following analysis incorporates information from the Phase I Archaeological Survey/Class III Inventory for the Hall of Justice Study Area, Los Angeles County, California, prepared by W&S Consultants in April 2003. This report can be are found in **Appendix 4.11(A)** of this EA/EIR.

4.11.2.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Prehistoric and Historic Setting

The initial Native American occupation of the coast of Southern California appears to have occurred between about 11,000 and 8,500 years ago. Although significant numbers of sites predating about 8,000 before present (B.P.) are known for the central and Southern California coast, few have been found in Los Angeles County. Possible exceptions are skeletal remains from La Brea ("La Brea Woman") dated to about 9,000 years B.P., and Malaga Cove, a large site near Santa Monica Bay that probably predates 6,500 B.P.

Components dating to the period following about 8,000 B.P. (Millingstone Period) are much more common and appear in a variety of settings. Although abundant groundstone assemblages thought to imply a reliance on hard seeds mark these sites, archaeological research in Southern California increasingly demonstrates that this period was marked by regional differentiation and adaptation to local conditions.

The period beginning around 3,000 years ago apparently saw important settlement, subsistence, and technological changes. Some have suggested that these changes may be related to the arrival of Takic speaking groups from the east, but firm evidence for this occupation is scanty.

Sometime between 1,500 and 1,300 years ago, the patterns began to emerge which characterize the ethnohistoric Gabrielino. This period, the Late Prehistoric is characterized by generally high population densities and elaborate social, political, and technological systems not unlike those of the Chumash just to the north.

At the time of historic contact, the project area was occupied by the Gabrielino, speakers of Takic languages that occupied the Los Angeles Basin, the coast from Topanga Creek on the north to Aliso Creek on the south and the islands of San Clemente, Catalina, and San Nicolas. The closest known Gabrielino

settlement to the present project area was Yaanga, located near the present Civic Center. This settlement, widely regarded as the precursor of modern Los Angeles, was abandoned by 1836. Its exact location is unknown.

The first European contact in the area occurred in 1769, when the Portola expedition rode through the Los Angeles basin. The first mission established in the region was Mission San Gabriel, established in 1771. Before long, a pueblo was established to support the Mission. The pueblo prospered and by 1800, El Pueblo de los Angeles had become the largest Spanish settlement in California, and the most culturally diverse.

By the time Mexico had won its independence from Spain in 1821, Los Angeles was a leading town of New Spain. By 1835, the population of Los Angeles had grown to 1,650 and included a Native American population of 600. Los Angeles was declared a City, and was the newly appointed Capitol of Alta California, replacing Monterrey.

The United States declared war on Mexico in 1846, and ultimately, Mexico ceded the territory of Alta California to the United States. California gained statehood in 1850 and the County of Los Angeles was established. The population of Los Angeles continued to increase. Before long, Los Angeles had an established water department, Post Office, Police force, Public School system, and its first hotel, The Bella Union.

The gold rush boom and the expansion of the railroads in California demanded a cheap labor force, and potential opportunities for the arriving immigrants and settlers. As many took up residence in Los Angeles, the ethnic makeup of the community began to shift, with Hispanic, Japanese, and Chinese populations increasing.

Since the turn of the 20th Century, the City of Los Angeles has continually modernized and upgraded its City systems to support the flourishing communities. In 1904, Los Angeles began to acquire the water of Owens Valley, ultimately wrestling it from the residents of the area. The City quickly modernized the infrastructure, transportation, and communication networks, with power lines, aqueducts, cable cars, subways, and freeways. Much later would come the airports and interchanges. The influxes of specific ethnic populations into Los Angeles continued to fluctuate through the 20th Century as the City itself continued to grow.

Archival Record Search

An archival records search of archaeological site maps, records and files was conducted at the California State University, Fullerton (CSUF), Archaeological Information Center (AIC). This records search was conducted to determine whether the study area had been previously surveyed by archaeologists, and/or whether archaeological sites had been recorded on it. The complete results of this archival record search are included In **Appendix 4.11 (A)** of this EA/EIR.

Site files at the CSUF AIC indicate that the Hall of Justice study area had never been systematically surveyed by archaeologists, and that no sites had been recorded on it. One prehistoric archaeological site had been recorded within a half-mile radius of the study area, however, suggesting moderate archaeological sensitivity. A number of historical properties have also been identified within a half-mile radius of the proposed project. These include both standing architectural structures and historical archaeological sites.

In addition to the record search, two sets of auger boring logs were examined to determine the status of the subsurface soils on the property. The first of these logs were from 1963. More extensive borings were recently completed (March 2003) by Converse Consultants for a geotechnical study. These demonstrate that no original soil is present on or below the study area. Instead subsurface conditions consist of different depths of construction fill on top of weathered bedrock. Along North Broadway, near Aliso Street, bedrock is present essentially at the ground surface. At Temple Street and North Broadway, however, 15 feet of construction fill overlies the bedrock. Three feet of construction fill is found over bedrock at Spring Street and Temple Street whereas, at Spring Street and Aliso Street, four feet of construction fill is present over bedrock. This fill has the potential to contain historical archaeological resources, specifically evidence of the use of the property prior to the construction of the Hall of Justice.

In summary, the record search indicates that no known archaeological sites exist in the study area. Examination of the auger borings suggest that there is essentially no likelihood for intact prehistoric archaeological remains. These same borings indicate that historical archaeological remains may be present, in that borings through such remains can be interpreted as fill. The archaeological sensitivity of the study area is considered very low for prehistoric remains and moderate to high for historical archaeological resources.

Field Survey

An intensive Phase I surface survey/Class III inventory of the Hall of Justice study area was conducted by W & S Consultants on 19 April 2003. This survey was intended to assess the current status of the study area, to locate and record archaeological sites if possible, and to identify areas that appeared to have high potential for archaeological remains.

Because the study area has been fully developed and urbanized, the approach taken to the field investigation was the identification of areas of open ground surface that might provide some clue as to the nature of the soils present in a given locale. The survey then involved intensive examinations of the ground surface in areas where such could be observed, although these were extremely limited, consisting only of a few spots around the edges of the property. Ground surface visibility, in other words, was close to non-existent for the study area.

No evidence for archaeological resources of any kind could be observed within the study area. However, field conditions were such that any extant remains of a prehistoric or historical nature within the study area would have been difficult if not impossible to identify in the field.

4.11.2.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

County of Los Angeles

The County of Los Angeles Initial Study (**Appendix 1.0**) suggests that a project would result in a significant impact to archaeological resources if it would meet the following criteria:

- Is the project site in or near an area containing known archaeological resources or containing features (drainage course, spring, knoll, rock outcroppings, or oak trees) which indicate potential archaeological sensitivity?

California Environmental Quality Act

According to Appendix G of the CEQA *Guidelines*, a project would cause a significant environmental impact if it will:

"(b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5."

National Environmental Policy Act/National Register of Historic Places Criteria

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

(a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or

(c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or

(d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4.11.2.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 – No Project Alternative

Under the No Project Alternative, the project site would remain in its present state. No impacts to archaeological resources would occur with the implementation of this alternative. Thus, the impacts are less than significant.

Alternative 2 – Repair and Reuse Alternative (Proposed Alternative)

An intensive Phase I archaeological survey/Class III inventory was conducted for the Hall of Justice study area. This involved background studies reviewing the prehistory and ethnography of the study area; an archival records search to determine whether any prehistoric or historical archaeological sites had been recorded or were known to exist on this property; a review of auger boring logs; and an intensive on-foot survey of the study area.

The Phase I archaeological survey/Class III inventory of the study area failed to find evidence in the field for the existence of extant archaeological resources of any kind. The background review of the prehistory and ethnography of this region, moreover, revealed the fact that no known archaeological sites have been recorded within or in the immediate vicinity of the study area. The auger borings demonstrated the presence of a layer of construction fill overlying bedrock. While the presence of this construction fill effectively precludes the existence of intact prehistoric archaeological resources within the study area, it

also raises the possibility that historical archaeological resources may be present. Based on these findings, construction of the new parking structure and repair of the building does not appear to have the potential to result in adverse impacts to known prehistoric archaeological resources. However, the existing construction fill below the project site has the potential to contain historical archaeological resources, which might be adversely effected due to construction and earthmoving activities. Consequently, potential impacts are considered to be significant.

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Implementation of this alternative would result in the same impacts described under Alternative 2. Impacts associated with the destruction of undocumented archaeological resources would be significant.

4.11.2.4 MITIGATION MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

AR-1 All subsurface grading on the site shall be monitored by an archaeologist to ensure that no intact archaeological resources are impacted. In the event that archaeological resources are unearthed during project subsurface activities, all earth disturbing work within a radius to be determined by the monitoring archaeologist must be temporarily suspended or redirected until the monitoring archaeologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find. After the find has been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume.

AR-2 If human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then contact the most likely descendant of the deceased Native American, who may then serve as a consultant on how to proceed with the remains (i.e., avoid, rebury).

Adverse Impacts After Mitigation (Alternatives 2 and 3)

With implementation of mitigation measures, impacts to archaeological resources from either Alternative 2 or 3 would be less than significant.

The following analysis incorporates information from the Cultural Resources Technical Report, Proposed Renovation of Hall of Justices, Los Angeles, California, prepared by Historic Resources Group Consultants in May 2003. This report can be are found in **Appendix 4.11(B)** of this EA/EIR.

4.11.3.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Historical Designations

A property may be designated as historic by national, state, and local authorities. In order for a building to qualify for listing in the National Register or the California Register, it must meet one or more identified criteria of significance. The property must also retain sufficient architectural integrity to continue to evoke the sense of place and time with which it is historically associated. The Hall of Justice has been determined eligible to be listed in the National Register and the California Register of Historical Resources. The building is not designated at the local level. An explanation of these designations follows.

National Register of Historic Places

The Hall of Justice has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The State Office of Historic Preservation made this determination.

The National Register of Historic Places is "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups, and citizens to identify the nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment." The National Park Service administers the National Register. However, the federal regulations explicitly provide that National Register listing of private property "does not prohibit under federal law or regulation any actions which may otherwise be taken by the property owner with respect to the property." Listing in the National Register assists in preservation of historic properties through:

- Recognition that a property is of significance to the nation, the state, or the community; consideration in the planning for federal or federally assisted projects;
- Eligibility for federal tax benefits; consideration in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit; and
- Qualification for federal assistance for historic preservation, when funds are available.

To be eligible for listing and/or listed in the National Register, a resource must possess significance in American history and culture, architecture, or archaeology. Listing in the National Register is primarily honorary and does not in and of itself provide protection of an historic resource. The primary effect of listing in the National Register on private owners of historic buildings is the availability of financial and tax incentives. In addition, for projects that receive federal funding, a clearance process must be completed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. State and local laws and regulations may apply to properties listed in the National Register.

California Register of Historical Resources

The Hall of Justice is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register is an authoritative guide in California used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change.

The criteria for eligibility for listing in the California Register are based upon National Register criteria. The California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Category 1 in the State Inventory of Historical Resources) and those formally Determined Eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Category 2 in the State Inventory).
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No.0770 onward.
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and have been recommended to the State Historical Resources Commission for inclusion in the California Register.

Other resources which may be nominated for listing in the California Register include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5 in the State Inventory. (Categories 3 and 4 refer to potential eligibility for the National Register, while Category 5 indicates a property with local significance.)
- Individual historical resources.
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts.
- Historical resources designated or listed as a local landmark.

The Hall of Justice was automatically listed in the California Register because it was determined eligible for listing in the National Register, or Category 2 in the State Historical Resources Inventory. The building was officially determined eligible by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

History of Hall of Justice

The Hall of Justice was designed in 1925 by the Allied Architects Association as part of the Los Angeles City-County Civic Center, a complex of buildings intended to house City, County, and federal offices in downtown Los Angeles. In addition to the Hall of Justice, the Civic Center was originally planned to include the Los Angeles City Hall, the Los Angeles Public Library, a Hall of Records, and various other structures for County and federal departments. As a single building, which accommodated a wide range of public services, the Hall of Justice represented an effort to create a streamlined criminal justice system. All levels of the County criminal justice system were housed in the Hall of Justice, giving the building a strong presence in the community and reinforcing the City and County's commitment to law enforcement.

Developed by the County of Los Angeles, the Hall of Justice cost just over six million dollars to construct. At the time of its completion in 1926, it was the largest building in Los Angeles County.[1] The structure was designed with elements of the Beaux-Arts Classicism and Italian Renaissance styles; the building integrated the criminal justice system by providing space for various departments and organizations in one building. The exterior presented an imposing edifice of strength and control, while the interior design accommodated the diverse needs of the County's criminal justice system. The building included the latest technical innovations, emergency telephones for guards in the jail and a 1st-floor morgue with spaces for sixty-eight bodies which, according to the *Los Angeles Times*, "may be kept indefinitely in air-tight, glass-enclosed cells."[2] Although built by the County, the Hall of Justice was intended to be used by other civic entities as well. A 1925 issue of *Southwest Builder and Contractor* reported that the "Los Angeles City Council has decided to enter into contract with the County for space for the police department, police courts, receiving hospital and City prosecutor in the new Hall of Justice at an annual rental of $67,760."[3]

The commitment to all levels of criminal justice was reinforced by the building's interior design. When it opened in 1926, the Hall of Justice included spaces for the sheriff's department, County jail, district

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1 Hector Tobar, "Grime and Punishment". *Los Angeles Times*, 23 February 1993, page B3.

2 Ibid., page B3.

3 *Southwest Builder and Contractor*, 23 January 1925, page 47.

attorney's office, City attorney, prosecuting attorney, municipal and superior courts, and the coroner. It has been described as "a masterpiece of practical design" that combined "a jail in the upper four stories...with a complex of courtrooms on the floors just below and offices for the district attorney and other law enforcement agencies at the bottom."[4] The public spaces, including a grand entrance lobby, occupied the first two floors of the building. Offices for the sheriff's department were housed on the 2nd through 6th floors. The district attorney's office was on the sixth floor, and the courts were located on the 7th and 8th floors, with the high ceilings of the courtrooms extending up through the 9th floor. The judges' chambers and jury rooms were also located on the 8th floor. The uppermost five floors housed the jail cellblocks, visitation areas, medical facilities, and a kitchen. Finally, the roof served as an inmate recreation area, library, and laundry.

This division of interior space mirrored the tripartite division of the exterior façades of the building. The divided facades were designed to reflect the three parts of a classical column, but this exterior division also paralleled the interior configuration of the building. The interior spaces were divided into three major groups, and this division was reflected in the allocation of floor levels. The groups of spaces included public circulation areas (floors 1-2), law enforcement and judiciary (floors 2-9), and prisoner detention (floors 10-14). This distinct division of interior use was echoed in the exterior tripartite design.

Architectural Description

Construction and Massing

The regular massing and symmetrical design of the Hall of Justice are two of the building's most prominent visual characteristics. The building is rectangular in plan with a substantial footprint. It is fourteen stories high, not including a basement level, an equipment storage penthouse at the roof level, and a distinctive mansard parapet, which rises above the roofline. Each of the four exterior facades is symmetrical in massing and features identical wall finishes, fenestration patterns, and repeating ornamental elements. The total height of the building is approximately 195 feet, measured from grade to the mansard roof parapet. The basement occupies approximately 41,500 square feet, while the 1st through 14th floors occupy approximately 35,000 square feet each. The gross floor area of the building is, thus, approximately 537,585 square feet.

The building is of steel-frame and concrete construction. The 14-story structure was constructed with riveted steel frames composed of beams and columns encased in unreinforced concrete. Around the

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4 Allan Parachini, "Policies Handcuff Old Jail, Hall of Justice Facilities Unused Since 1979." *Los Angeles Times*, 15 July 1981, part V, page 6.

perimeter of the building, the concrete encasement is enlarged and reinforced to form the exterior structural wall panels. In the basement, the perimeter exterior walls are 42 inches thick and also function as retaining walls. The penthouses at the roof, which shelter the elevator hoisting equipment, were constructed of concentrically braced steel frames encased in concrete. The roof parapet is composed of steel trusses, which hold the roofing tiles and enclose the jail's exercise area.

Exterior

The exterior design of the Hall of Justice incorporates elements from the Beaux-Arts Classicism and Italian Renaissance styles of architecture. As the style adopted for many public and government buildings in the United States between 1880 and 1930, Beaux-Arts Classicism was borne out of the pictorialism professed at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris in the 19th Century. Identified by such characteristics as symmetrical facades, light colored walls, elaborate detailing, and decorative ornamentation, this style is often described as grandiose and monumental. The Italian Renaissance style was popular in the United States primarily between 1890 and 1935 and was used extensively for major building projects in metropolitan areas. Its defining characteristics include symmetrical facades, stone-veneered exterior walls, arched door surrounds, recessed porches, flat roofs, belt courses, and colonnades.

Perhaps the most notable element, which reflects the use of the beaux-arts Classicism style, is the tripartite division of the building (refer to **Figures 4.5-5** and **4.5-6**). This division suggests the three parts of a classical column—base, shaft, and capital. The first three floors, distinguished by the use of granite veneer stacked as flush rectangular blocks, form a visual base, which supports the rest of the building. A belt course runs the entire length of each façade between the 3rd and 4th floors. The 4th through 9th floors, with an exterior of cut granite veneer, act as the building's shaft, while the uppermost floors and roofline serve as an ornamental capital. This tripartite division is used on all four exterior facades, giving the building a strong sense of symmetry and unity.

The fenestration pattern, ornamentation, and colonnades further reinforce the symmetrical design. The 1st through 11th floors feature steel-framed, double-hung windows. The remaining upper floors have steel-framed, multi-paned windows with wire glass and decorative metal screens. The windows have operable awning sashes. The first two floors of each facade contain varying numbers of windows due to the slope of the site, but the 3rd floor of each façade has 14 window openings. The 4th through 8th floors, the shaft of the building, contain a grid pattern of identical windows. Each floor has 14 windows openings, spaced as a central group of twelve flanked by two single windows on each corner. The 10th and 11th floors feature smaller double-hung windows virtually obscured by surrounding decorative

elements. On the 9th floor, these windows sit between panels of terra cotta ornamentation, and on the 10th floor they are set in the recessed walls behind a projecting balustrade.

The terra cotta ornamentation runs the entire length of each facade beginning at the 10th floor level and continuing on each upper floor to the cornice line. The ornamentation on the 9th floor is composed of panels echoing the size of the lower wall expanses between window openings. These panels are of two types. The smaller panels have a festoon draped with ribbon set between two urns with a rosette in the center. The larger panels depict a southwestern cow skull flanked by sets of the festoons, rosettes, and urns identical to those in the smaller panels. Each façade features two larger panels at each corner and eleven smaller panels in the main body of the façade. Above these panels is a projecting balustrade supported by brackets. A terra cotta course with a Greek key design runs along the length of the walls just above the balustrade.

Behind the balustrade, and rising from the 11th to the 13th floors, is a symmetrical colonnade composed of eleven granite Doric columns in the main body of the facade. Within this colonnade, the exterior walls are recessed approximately four feet and contain multi-paned, steel-framed windows. Flanking the colonnade at the corner edges of the facades are two windows and two sets of paired square pilasters.

The 14th floor is marked by a frieze of terra cotta panels set in the same pattern as those at the 9th floor but with different motifs. The smaller panels feature various rosettes and acanthus leaves surrounding a central foliated design. The larger panels have geometric shapes flanking a central element. Set between the panels are small, steel-framed double-hung windows with a distinct square shape. A terra cotta egg-and-dart molding runs the entire length of the façade above the panels and windows. The cornice line is punctuated by terra cotta ornamentation in the forms of foliation and slightly projecting facial figures.

A hipped mansard parapet of steel and concrete construction characterizes the roof. The sloped sides of the parapet were originally finished with Cordova clay tile, but the roofing material was later changed to standing seam metal. Behind the parapet is a flat roof with a paved walking surface. Sitting atop the flat roof are penthouse storage areas used to store the elevator hoisting equipment. These penthouses are constructed of concrete, concrete block, and brick finished with exterior plaster.

Interior

When the Hall of Justice was constructed in 1925, it was designed to accommodate a wide variety of functions for the County of Los Angeles. Original interior spaces included the County morgue, offices for the tax collector, spaces for law enforcement and justice agencies, courtrooms, and the County jail.

Access to these various spaces was an important consideration, so the building was designed with various points of entry. Entrances to the building are located on the east (Spring Street) façade on the first level, and on the south (Temple Street), west (Broadway).

The use of the Hall of Justice has changed over time, but the interior configuration and spaces have remained substantially intact. Due to the specific needs of the building's tenants, each floor was designated for certain activities. The spatial configuration of each floor reflected these diverse needs, as did the varying floor-to-floor heights on each floor. A unique feature of the building is the different floor-to-floor heights, ranging from 9 feet 6 inches on the 10th floor to 17 feet on the 2nd floor.

In addition to the varying floor-to-floor heights, character-defining features of the building's interior include the use of interior light wells, original materials, and the configuration of spaces based on specific use. Interior light wells occur at and above the 1st floor at the north and south ends of the building. The south light court is further divided into two light wells at the 1st through 3rd floor levels due to corridors and offices located at the centerline of the building. These light wells provided natural light for the building and represent a significant architectural design feature.

Significant original material is present throughout the building. In the non-detention areas, the majority of the interior partition walls are hollow clay tile finished with plaster, although much of this material is cracked and otherwise damaged. In corridors and public areas, the walls have marble wainscots and bases. Ceilings are typically composed of a metal grid system with metal lath and finished with plaster with approximately 20 percent of the ceiling significantly damaged due to water. In the main lobby and courtrooms, the ceilings are decorated with ornate plaster. Floors throughout the non-detention areas consist of a combination of asbestos floor tiles, terrazzo, and marble in public areas and corridors. Most of the office spaces have hollow metal doors with glass panels. The public areas on levels seven and eight feature wood paneled doors, and the detention floors utilize steel bar grate doors. Many of the doors include sidelights and transoms; some have original locksets. The restrooms are also significant spaces with original material. Most of the restrooms have ceramic tile wainscots, marble toilet partitions with paneled hollow metal doors, and terrazzo floors.

Many of the spaces in the Hall of Justice were designed to serve a specific purpose. The layouts of these spaces are significant and character-defining features of the building. For example, portions of the 1st and 2nd floors were designed as the primary public spaces. As such, they include large lobby spaces and circulation corridors that provide access to the entire floor. The 3rd through 6th floors accommodated various offices, so the configuration is a simple layout of corridors connecting to office suites with a central elevator lobby. The 7th and 8th floors housed the courtrooms, requiring a configuration of large

spaces interspersed with smaller offices. Finally, the 10th through 14th floors were designed to serve as detention floors and consist of a series of regularly patterned cellblocks. The unique spatial configuration of the floors is an important aspect of the building and reflects its original function as a multi-use public structure.

The means of circulation, namely the stairways and elevators, are also character-defining features of the building's interior. The main stairways are located at the northwestern side of the south light court and at the northeastern side of the north light court. Significant characteristics of the original staircases include marble wainscots, iron treads and risers, decorative iron and hardwood railings, and decorative iron newel posts. The staircases in the detention areas have plain iron railings and posts. In addition to the stairways, circulation is provided by a central bank of elevators. The elevators run from the 1st floor up to the 8th floor and are accessed through a central elevator lobby. The configuration of the elevator lobby space is the same on floors one through eight, and these spaces retain such original material as marble walls and a plaster cornice. The elevator cabs retain the original Llewellen cast iron housing, hardwood interior paneling, and control hardware.

Grand Lobby

The grand lobby is located in the center of the building on the 2nd floor and serves as the main public entrance area. It is characterized by a wide, open space and intricate decorative details. The lobby is accessed by a stairway at a higher entrance on the west elevation and extends to a similar entrance on the east elevation. The lobby then branches to the south and reaches to an altered south corridor which extends to an entrance at the south elevation. An interior bridge spans the east lobby entrance, connecting the north and south portions of the 2nd floor.

Significant features of the grand lobby include vaulted and coffered plaster ceilings with decoratively painted finishes, hollow clay tile walls finished with marble veneer, and marble columns with Ionic marble capitals. Decorative pendant lighting fixtures are suspended from the ceiling. A monumental staircase sits in the main lobby and provides a grandiose entry into the building. The staircase has marble treads and risers, and plain tubular bronze railings and newel posts.

Courtrooms

The courtrooms are located on the 7th and 8th floors of the Hall of Justice. These two floors contain a mixture of large, open spaces, which served as courtrooms and smaller, confined spaces, which served as offices and chambers. Most of the larger spaces have been modified or reconfigured over the years. The spaces used for courtrooms are located along the perimeters of all four walls. The majority of these spaces feature hollow clay tile walls finished with plaster and original wood paneled doors, most of which show moderate to severe damage. Several of the courtrooms have hardwood wall paneling, ornamental plaster ceilings and friezes, and decorative iron radiator grilles. The configuration of these courtroom spaces and the remaining original fabric are character-defining features and echo the original design and intent of the building.

Jail Cells

The cellblocks are original spaces of the building and are located on the 10th through 14th floors. They consist of a range of single-story cells varying in number from eight to eighteen depending on the floor level. Access to each cellblock is provided through a secure vestibule with bar grate swinging gates. These vestibules commonly serve two or more cell groupings. The inmate area is secured by a continuous perimeter of steel, primarily in the form of bar grates, which separate the inmate and staff circulation areas. Indirect natural light enters the cellblocks through windows along the interior light wells and along the street side exterior elevations.

The typical inmate cell is made of steel plates with bar grate fronts attached by steel angles to the concrete structure at the floor and ceiling. The cell is furnished with wall-mounted accessories, including two steel bunks, a vitreous china lavatory, and a toilet. The cells have manual sliding doors with individual and gang release capabilities controlled from a panel at the end of the cellblock.

Each of the detention floors, ten through thirteen, contain a core area with varying functions related to inmate management. The 10th floor core has a visiting area allowing for contact and the inmate dining area. The 11th floor contains shower, dressing, and property storage areas. The 12th floor core was used for non-contact visitation, and the 13th floor contained a variety of program spaces. The 14th floor contained the kitchen and infirmary. Each of these core areas provided space for essential activities associated with the Hall of Justice detention system.

Character-Defining Features

The Hall of Justice retains many of its exterior and interior character-defining features. These features define the building and contribute to its significance as a monumental work of architecture and as an important piece of local history. Character-defining features are identified in **Table 4.11-1, Character-Defining Features of the Hall of Justice**. This table was prepared as part of an independent review of the existing conditions of the Hall of Justice by Historic Resources Group in August 2001.

Table 4.11-1
Character-Defining Features of the Hall of Justice

Item No.	Level	Space or Feature
EXTERIOR		
1	All above-grade	*Building and setting* Configuration of building footprint, height and volume; yards, and their relationships to public entrances and sidewalks; setbacks; yards; paved areas; landscaped areas.
2	All above-grade	*Exterior walls* With few exceptions, such as window-mounted air conditioning units, all extant exterior features are character defining. Included are masonry, doors and doorframes and hardware, windows and window frames and hardware, and standing seam metal.
2.1	All	Windows
2.2	All	Light wells
INTERIOR		
3	B-Roof	*Floor structures and elevations*
4	B	*Vehicular door and ramps*
5	B	*Skylight* Concrete frame and glass block skylight at the base of the light well (abandoned and roofed over).
6	B	*Service elevator* Cab, Llewellyn cast iron control housing
7	B-Roof	*Stairwells and stairs* Those in their original locations, open wells and relationships to original corridor configurations. Characteristics of stairs include marble wainscots, decorative iron and hardwood railings, undecorated iron railings in detention areas, and original risers and treads.
8	1-Roof	*Fire escapes*
9	1-9	*Terrazzo floor finishes*
10	1-8	*Corridors:* Configuration, walls and ceilings of those corridors, which have plaster and lath ceilings, plaster and lath walls, and in many cases marble wainscots.

Item No.	Level	Space or Feature
11	1-8	*Elevator lobbies* Configuration of space; elevator cab openings; marble walls; plaster cornice.
12	1-8	*Doors* Paneled doors, painted hollow metal, glazed or unglazed; Paneled doors, simulated-wood grain painted on metal, glazed or unglazed; Door locksets; Sidelights and transoms associated with doors 10-panel wood doors found on floors 7 and 8
13	1-8	*Toilets* Marble W.C. stall partitions, hardware, and hollow metal doors; White glazed tile wainscots; Terrazzo floors; Original fixtures, fittings and accessories.
14	1	Room with glazed white tile walls on west wall of light well.
15	B-8	*Lighting fixtures* Ceiling-mounted fixtures with circular metal bases and white or obscure glass shades; Enameled metal ceiling pendant up-lights (level 6)
16	Lobby (betw. 1 & 2)	*Main lobby* Wide space and stairs which extend from a higher entrance with metal doors and frames on the west elevation down to a similar entrance on the east elevation, and a south corridor (altered) which extends to a similar lobby entrance at the south elevation. Significant features include coffered plaster ceilings, decorative pendant lighting fixtures, metal railings, stone columns, stone walls, vaulted plaster ceilings with decoratively painted finishes, elevator dial, and an interior bridge which spans the east lobby entrance, connecting the north and south portions of the 2nd floor.
17	1-9	*Marble floor bases*
18	1-Roof	*Light well* Rectangular configuration; bisected with corridor at floors 1 to 3; glazed brick walls; steel windows and glazing.
19	7	*Decorative iron radiator grilles* East wall, under window openings.
20	7-8	*Hardwood wall paneling* Stained, or stained and subsequently painted.
21	7-8	*Courtroom suites* The configuration of courtrooms, associated judges chambers, law library space, corridors and stairways leading up to the 9th floor and detention spaces are character-defining.
22	7-8	*Decorative plaster ceilings and friezes*
23	7-8	*Decoratively painted walls* Plaster walls scored and painted to simulate stone walls.
24	8	*Hardwood door with security grille* Secure space in southwest quadrant.
25	8	*Elevator cabs* (parked at level 8) Hardwood paneling; original control hardware, including Llewellen cast iron housing
26	9	*Wood and textured glass stairway enclosures*

Item No.	Level	Space or Feature
27	9	*Holding "tank" space and security bar grilles*
28	10	*Jail entrance, visitors room, day room for prisoners*
29	10-13	*Painted plaster scored to resemble brick as in a running bond pattern*
30	10-13	*Corridors, vestibules, stairs, cells, cell block configuration, bar grilles, cell door controls, original hinged bed frames*
31	13	*Day room and stairs at southwest corner*
32	14	*Configuration of corridors, dining rooms, and kitchen*
33	14	*Solitary cell block (2 cells) in southeast quadrant*
34	15	*Roof configuration*
35	All	Structural system
36	All	Hollow clay tile partitions

4.11.3.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

California Environmental Quality Act

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), adopted in 1970 and most recently revised in 1998, the potential impacts of a project on historical resources must be considered. The purpose of CEQA is to evaluate whether a proposed project may have an adverse effect on the environment and, if so, if that effect can be reduced or eliminated by pursuing an alternative course of action or through mitigation measures.

The impacts of a project on an historical resource may be considered an environmental impact. Section 21084.1 of the California Public Resources Code states:

- 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.

For purposes of this section, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources.

Thus, under CEQA, an evaluation of project impacts requires a two-part inquiry: a determination of whether or not the resource is historically significant and a determination of whether the project will result in a "substantial adverse change" in the significance of the resource.

Historic Significance

A building is considered historically significant, and therefore an "historical resource" under CEQA if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Buildings formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are automatically listed in the California Register.[5] The Hall of Justice is, therefore, considered an "historical resource" under CEQA because it has been determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Determination of Impacts

In determining potential impacts, a "substantial adverse change" means "demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired."[6] The setting of a resource should also be taken into account in that it too may contribute to the significance of the resource, as impairment of the setting could affect the significance of a resource. Material impairment occurs when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.[7]

CEQA regulations identify the Secretary of the Interior's Standards as the measure to be used in determination of whether or not a project adversely impacts an "historical resource". Section 15064.5(b)(3) of the CEQA *Guidelines* states:

> *"Generally, a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimer, shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historical resource."*

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5 See Cal. Public Resources Code 5024.1(c)

6 See Cal. Public Resources Code 5020.1(q).

7 State CEQA *Guidelines*, 15064.5(b)(2).

Moreover, projects which strictly adhere to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards may be determined categorically exempt in that they have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment, thus, exempting it from the provisions of CEQA.[8] However, the categorical exemption is not permitted when a project "may cause a substantial change in the significance of a historical resource."[9]

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards are as follows:[10]

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner, that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

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8 State CEQA *Guidelines* 15300 and 15331.

9 State CEQA *Guidelines* 15300.2(f).

10 Weeks, Kay D. and Anne E. Grimmer. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, or Reconstructing Historic Buildings.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1995, p.62.

Therefore, in determining the impact of a project on an "historical resource," CEQA and the CEQA *Guidelines* require the application of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to the question of whether the project demolishes or alters the resource, in particular those physical characteristics of the historical resource that convey its historical significance. The physical characteristics that convey significance are also referred to as the character-defining features of the building.

National Historic Preservation Act/National Environmental Policy Act

The significance of impacts to historic resources under NEPA is based on the standards of review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertaking on historic properties and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. In accordance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*), impacts to resources and the cultural landscape are identified and evaluated by the Section 106, Step by Step process as follows: (1) undertaking determination; (2) determining the area of potential effects; (3) identifying historic properties: (4) assessing effects; and (5) actions to follow after assessing effects. These steps are further discussed below:

Undertaking Determination

The agency initiating a project determines if the proposed project or action is an undertaking by deciding whether the proposed action could result in changes in the character or use of any historic properties. It is important to remember that the agency does not need to know whether historic properties are present of if they will be subject to change.

Determining Area of Potential Effects

If the action is an undertaking, the agency must next determine the undertaking's "area of potential effects," which is defined as "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist," [36 CFR 800.2(c)]. It is not necessary to know that the area in question contains historic properties, or even to suspect that such properties exist, in order to determine the area of potential effects. The area of potential effects is not always a contiguous area; there may be multiple alternative project sites or multiple areas in which changes are anticipated.

Identifying Historic Properties

The first requirement in identification is that the agency review all available information that can help it determine whether historic properties might be in the area of potential effects. The agency must make a reasonable and good faith effort to locate historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking, and gather enough information to evaluate the properties' eligibility for listing in the National Register.

When properties are found that may be historic but have not been evaluated, it is the agency's responsibility to decide whether the properties are eligible for the National Register. The agency and SHPO consult about eligibility for each property within the area of potential effects. If the property is found to be ineligible the Section 106 review is completed. It the property is found to be eligible the effects of the undertaking on the property must be assessed.

Assessing Effects

Once the agency has identified eligible historic properties, it then determines whether its proposed undertaking could affect the properties. The criteria of effect and adverse effect are used to determine potential effects on historic properties. The criterion of effect states that "an undertaking has an effect on a historic property when the undertaking may alter characteristics of the property that may qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register." [36 CFR 800.9(b)] The criteria of adverse effect states that "an undertaking is considered to have an adverse effect when the effect on a historic property may diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association." [36 CFR 800.9(b)]

When applying the criteria of effect and adverse effect, there are three possible findings:

- **No Effect:** There is no effect of any kind, neither harmful nor beneficial, on the historic properties.
- **No Adverse Effect:** There could be an effect, but the effect would not be harmful to those characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register.
- **Adverse Effect:** There could be an effect, and that effect could harm characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register.

Actions to Follow After Assessing Effects

If the project will have no effect on historic properties, the proposed undertaking may proceed. If the project will have no adverse effect on historic properties, the agency must submit project documentation

to Council for concurrence. If the project will have an adverse effect on historic properties, the agency must begin consultation with the SHPO and Council to minimize the adverse effect.

4.11.3.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 – No Project Alternative

Under the No Project Alternative, the project site would remain in its present state. No impacts to historic architecture would occur with the implementation of this alternative. The building would continue to deteriorate. This alternative would result in adverse effect under the Historic Preservation Act due to the undertaking resulting in the neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration.

Alternative 2 – Repair and Reuse Alternative (Proposed Alternative)

California Environmental Quality Act

The proposed project rehabilitates and repairs some of the character defining features of the Hall of Justice, but demolishes or alters others. Character defining features are identified in **Table 4.11-1.** Proposed work items, the presence of character defining features in the area of work, and potential impacts are identified in **Table 4.11-2, Proposed Renovation Work.**

Table 4.11-2
Proposed Renovation Work

No.	Proposed Work Item	Character-Defining Feature (as defined in Table 4.11-1)	Potential Impact
EXTERIOR WORK			
A-1	Clean, repair, and re-point joints at exterior of building as required: stone, terra cotta, and unreinforced masonry (URM).	*Exterior walls* Item #2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-2	Clean and refurbish bronze entry doors and frames at Spring Street, Temple Street, and Broadway.	*Exterior walls* Item #2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-3	Replace broken glass at windows and remove AC units throughout.	*Windows* Item #2.1	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-4	Refurbish window frames and remove loose flaking lead paint throughout (1 to 14).	*Windows* Item #2.1	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-5	Provide new vision glass at windows on floors 10 through 14. Steel frames and light dividers to remain in present configuration.	*Windows* Item #2.1	**Yes** Removal of historic material (obscure glass) identified as character-defining feature of the building. Less impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-6	Provide concealed pin anchors at each piece of stone.	*Exterior walls* Item #2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-7	Strengthen terra-cotta cornice and repair as required.	*Exterior walls* Item #2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

No.	Proposed Work Item	Character-Defining Feature (as defined in Table 4.11-1)	Potential Impact
A-8	Clean and repair metal, and re-point stone spandrels at 12th and 13th floors as required.	*Exterior walls* Item #2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-9	Repair URM at light courts.	*Light wells* Item #2.2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-10	Clean and re-point URM at light courts, as required.	*Light wells* Item #2.2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-11	Strengthen URM at light courts.	*Light wells* Item #2.2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-12	Provide limited exterior building lighting.	*Exterior walls* Item #2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-13	Clean and repair existing sloping copper roof. Green patina to remain.	*Exterior walls* Item #2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
INTERIOR			
B-1	Provide new poured-in-place concrete shear wall seismic resisting elements at corners of building. Provide drag struts at interior face of exterior wall between shear walls at each floor slab.	*Windows* Item #2.1 *Floor structures and elevations* Item #3 *Terrazzo floor finishes* Item #9	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

No.	Proposed Work Item	Character-Defining Feature (as defined in Table 4.11-1)	Potential Impact
B-2	Remove all interior partitions including hollow clay tile (HCT) partitions, finished with plaster or other materials, including exterior wall furring throughout the building (except at 2nd floor lobby and 1st floor corridor adjacent to loggia). Remove all suspended ceilings, flooring, and equipment, except as noted herein.	*Corridors* Item #10 *Elevator Lobbies* Item #11 *Decorative plaster ceilings and friezes* Item #22 *Decoratively painted walls* Item #23 *Hollow clay tile partitions* Item #36	**Yes** Removal of historic material identified as character-defining features of the building.
B-3	Restore, clean, and refurbish 2nd floor lobby/loggia.	*Main Lobby* Item #16	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
B-4	Restore, clean, and refurbish 2nd floor corridor. Remove marble panels, doors, sidelights, HCT, and reinstall marble panels over metal stud support partitions (except at 2nd floor lobby and 1st floor corridor adjacent to loggia). Restore/refurbish and reinstall doors, sidelights, base and lighting fixtures as possible. All ceilings to be new except at grand lobby/loggia and 1st floor corridor adjacent to loggia, which is to be restored.	*Corridors* Item #10 *Doors* Item #12 *Lighting Fixtures* Item #15 *Marble Floor Bases* Item #17	**Yes** Removal of historic material identified as character-defining features of the building and alteration of a historic space.
B-5	Restore, clean, and refurbish 8th floor corridor. Remove marble panels, doors, sidelights, HCT, and reinstall marble panels over metal stud support partitions. Restore/refurbish and reinstall doors, sidelights, base and lighting fixtures as possible. Ceilings to be new compatible.	*Corridors* Item #10 *Doors* Item #12 *Lighting Fixtures* Item #15 *Marble Floor Bases* Item #17 *Hardwood wall paneling* Item #20 *Decorative plaster ceilings and friezes* Item #22 *Decoratively painted walls* Item #23 *Hardwood door with security grille* Item #24	**Yes** Removal of historic material identified as character-defining features of the building and alteration of a historic space.

No.	Proposed Work Item	Character-Defining Feature (as defined in Table 4.11-1)	Potential Impact
B-6	Restore and refurbish Room (819) on the 8th floor. Retain 2-story ceiling and wood wall paneling.	*Hardwood wall paneling* Item #20 *Decorative plaster ceilings and friezes* Item #22 *Decoratively painted walls* Item #23	**Yes** Removal of historic material identified as character-defining features of the building. The loss of HCT walls and historic finishes is a significant impact.
B-7	Remove existing suspended plaster and metal lath ceiling on all floors throughout the building, except at 2nd floor grand lobby/loggia and 1st floor adjacent to loggia.	*Decorative plaster ceilings and friezes* Item #22	**Yes** Removal of historic material identified as character-defining features of the building and alteration of a historic space.
B-8	Restore, clean, and refurbish historic stairs. Total of 4 stairs, floors 1 through 9. Remove HCT, URM, and marble, and reinstall marble panels, over metal studs.	*Stairwells and stairs* Item #7	**Yes** Removal of historic material identified as character-defining features of the building. The removal of HCT walls is a significant impact.
B-9	Provide new men's and women's toilets using new compatible materials, terrazzo floor, ceramic tile wainscot, marble toilet partitions to match existing, wood toilet partition doors, stone sink counter, and new compatible lighting fixtures. Re-use existing marble toilet partitions where possible.	*Toilets* Item #13	**Yes** Removal of historic material identified as character-defining features of the building. Toilet rooms on floors 1 through 8 have been identified as character-defining. Stall partitions, hardware, hollow metal doors, white glazed tile wainscots, terrazzo floors, and original fixtures, fittings, and accessories have been identified as character-defining features.

No.	Proposed Work Item	Character-Defining Feature (as defined in Table 4.11-1)	Potential Impact
B-10	Restore, refurbish, and provide new elevator lobbies on each floor. Use existing wainscot at elevator door wall on floors 3 through 8. A combination of new and existing restored and refurbished terrazzo will be provided.	*Elevator lobbies* Item #11	**Yes** The removal of the HCT walls will be a significant impact because the HCT is identified as a character-defining feature of the building. The configuration changes of the elevator lobbies will be a significant impact because the original arrangement of the interior space is being changed. Use of some refurbished materials, such as terrazzo, in the manner described may not meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
B-11	Remove, restore, and refurbish wood wall panel interior of 6 passenger elevator cars. Reinstall into new elevator equipment.	*Elevator cabs* Item #25	**Yes** Removes historic fabric identified as character-defining features of the building.
B-12	Extend passenger elevator shafts for elevators 2nd and 3rd from 8th floor to existing 14th floor. Provide new elevator system, including machines, guide rails, and control system. Elevators will have stops as follows: High Rise Bank Elevator 1: Basement, 1, 2, 8-14; Elevators 2 & 3: 1, 2, 8-14; Low Rise Bank Elevator 4: Basement, 1-8; Elevators 5, 6, & 7: 1-8; Freight Elevator: Basement, 1-14.	*Floor structures and elevations* Item #3 *Corridors and cell block configuration* Item #30	**Yes** Removes historic fabric identified as character-defining features of the building.
B-13	Demolish 11th and 13th existing jail floors, and structures at penthouse level.	*Floor structures and elevations* Item #3 *Corridors and cell block configuration:* Item #30	**Yes** Removes character-defining features.

No.	Proposed Work Item	Character-Defining Feature (as defined in Table 4.11-1)	Potential Impact
B-14	Provide compatible ceilings, and floor materials throughout.	*Corridors* Item #10 *Marble floor bases* Item #17 *Decorative ceilings* Item #22 *Corridors and cell block configuration* Item #30	**Yes** Removes historic fabric. Ceilings of corridors that are constructed of plaster and lath have been identified as character-defining features. Less impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
B-15	Retrofit and refurbish exiting stairs "A" and "B" to comply with Code, and register at each floor.	**None**	**No**
B-16	Tenant improvement work shall be developed in accordance with the project architectural program completed by the County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office (CAO).	*Windows* Item #2.1	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Tenant improvement work should be designed to avoid blocking windows.
B-17	Refurbish/repair existing terrazzo and marble flooring in areas to be retained in their historic configuration, such as corridors on levels 2 and 8, and elevator lobbies.	*Terrazzo floor finishes* Item #9	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
B-18	Remove jail cells, partitions and stairs on 10th, 12th, and 14th floors.	*Stairwells and stairs* Item #7 *Jail Entrance, etc.* Item #28 *Painted plaster, etc.* Item #29 *Corridors, vestibules, stairs, cells, cell block configurations, etc.* Item #30	**Yes** Removes character-defining spaces, features, and materials.
B-19	Demolish existing non-code compliant fire escapes at north and south sides of building.	*Fire escapes* Item #8	**Yes** Removes character-defining feature.
SITE WORK			
C-1	Create Spring Street Plaza in a compatible manner.	*Building and setting* Item #1	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

No.	Proposed Work Item	Character-Defining Feature (as defined in Table 4.11-1)	Potential Impact
C-2	Maintain existing planter walls at the southeast portion of the site.	*Building and setting* Item #1	**No**
C-3	Provide new landscaping and maintain approximately 22 existing trees.	*Building and setting* Item #1	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
C-4	Provide new sidewalks and curb cuts.	*Building and setting* Item #1	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
PARKING STRUCTURE			
D-1	Provide 1,000 car parking structure in accordance with County standards, 4 1/2 levels above grade and 4 1/2 levels below grade.	*Building and setting* Item #1	**No** No impact if design is compatible according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards (massing, scale, finishes, etc.).
D-2	The exterior building massing of the parking structure is designed to not impact the Hall of Justice. The top of the parking structure parapet shall not exceed the top of the 4th floor stone cornice of the Hall of Justice. The Parking structure is located 60 feet from the Hall of Justice and is designed with an architectural pre-cast concrete skin to be compatible with the exterior of the Hall of Justice.	*Building and setting* Item #1	**No** No impact if design is compatible according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards (massing, scale, finishes, etc.).
D-3	Provide loading/delivery area.	*Building and setting* Item #1	**No** No impact if design is compatible according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
D-4	Provide elevators (two), stairs, and ADA parking spaces as required by code.	*Building and setting* Item #1	No impact if located within new compatible parking structure.

Discussion of Impacts

The proposed scope of work would alter or remove a number of historic features of the building. The following work items have been determined to have a potential impact.

A-5 Provide new vision glass at windows on 10th through 14th floors.

B-2 Remove all interior partitions including hollow clay tile (HCT) partitions, finished with plaster or other materials, including exterior wall furring throughout the building (except at 2nd floor lobby and 1st floor corridor adjacent to loggia). Remove all suspended ceilings, flooring, and equipment, except as noted herein.

B-4 Restore, clean, and refurbish 2nd floor corridor. Remove marble panels, doors, sidelights, HCT, and reinstall marble panels over metal and support partitions (except at 2nd floor lobby and 1st floor corridor adjacent to loggia). Restore/refurbish and reinstall doors, sidelights, base and lighting fixtures as possible. All ceilings to be new except at grand lobby/loggia, and 1st floor corridor adjacent to loggia, which is to be restored.

B-5 Restore, clean, and refurbish, 8th floor corridor. Remove marble panels, doors, sidelights, HCT, and reinstall marble panels over metal stud support partitions. Restore/refurbish and reinstall doors, sidelights, base and lighting fixtures as possible. Ceiling to be new and compatible.

B-6 Restore and refurbish Room 819 on the 8th floor. Retain 2-story ceiling and wood wall paneling.

B-7 Remove existing suspended plaster and metal lath ceiling on all floors throughout building except at 2nd floor grand lobby and 1st floor adjacent to loggia.

B-8 Remove, clean, and refurbish historic stairs. Total of four stairs on 1st through 9th floors. Remove HCT, URM, and marble panels, and reinstall marble panels over metal studs.

B-9 Provide new men's and women's toilets using new compatible materials, including terrazzo floor, ceramic tile, wainscot, marble toilet partitions to match existing, wood toilet partitions doors, stone sink counter, and new compatible lighting fixtures. Re-use existing marble toilet partitions where possible.

B-10 Restore, refurbish, and provide new elevator, lobbies on each floor. Use existing wainscot at elevator door wall on 3rd through 8th floors. A combination of new and existing restored and refurbished terrazzo would be provided.

B-11 Remove, restore, and refurbish wood wall panel interior of the 6 passenger elevator cars. Reinstall into new elevator equipment.

B-12 Extend passenger elevator shafts for elevators 2 and 3 from the 8th to the 14th floor. Provide new elevators system, including machines, guide rails, and control system.

B-13 Demolish 11th and 13th existing jail floors and structures at penthouse level.

B-14 Provide compatible ceiling and floor material throughout building.

B-18 Remove all jail ceils, partitions and stairs on the 10th, 12th, and 14th floors.

B-19 Demolish existing non-code compliant fire escapes at the north and south sides of the building.

Of these items, the removal of the HCT partition walls, the demolition of the 11th and 13th floors, and the removal of jail cells and other features on the 10th, 12th, and 14th floors, removal of courtroom suites on the 7th and 8th floors, and the reconfiguration of the 3rd through 7th floors result in the greatest loss to historic character of the building. These items are discussed in greater detail below.

Removal of Hollow Clay Tile Partition Walls

The removal of hollow clay tile partition walls from the building causes an adverse effect to the significance of the Hall of Justice because it demolishes original historic material that has been determined to be a character-defining feature. Standard #s 1, 2, 5, and 6 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation should be considered when evaluating the proposed work: :

Standard #1: A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

- Removing all or almost all-hollow clay tile partitions, a "distinctive" material used throughout the building, does not constitute a "minimal change". Rather, removal of this material is a major change.

- Reconfiguring historic spaces by removing historic partition walls alters historic "spaces" and "spatial relationships" to the interior of the building.

Standard #2: The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

- Although removal of some hollow clay tile is necessary for seismic strengthening, the proposed work removes hollow clay tile in all or almost all locations independent of structural issues. Therefore the proposed work does not "avoid" the removal of a distinctive building material.

- Reconfiguring historic spaces by removing historic partition walls alters the historic character of the property and does not attempt to "avoid" the alteration of "spaces and spatial relationships.

Standard #5: Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

- Hollow clay tile is a distinctive material and its use in partition walls is a distinctive construction technique that would not be preserved, except in the 2nd floor lobby area.

Standard #6: Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

- Although removal of some hollow clay tile is necessary for seismic strengthening, the proposed work removes hollow clay tile in almost all locations independent of structural issues. Therefore the proposed work replaces rather than repairs "deteriorated historic features."

Based on this analysis, it is determined that the removal of hollow clay tile partition walls "...demolishes...physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources." Consequently, impacts are considered to be significant.

Demolition of Floor Structures

The demolition of floor structures 11 and 13 reconfigures the basic floor structure of the building, demolishes historic spaces, and alters other historic spaces. It should also be noted that the removal of corridors, vestibules, stairs, cells, and other features has an additional negative impact (see discussion of the removal of these features on floors 10, 12, and 14 below). Standards 1 and 2 of the Secretary of the

Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation should be considered when evaluating changes to the building structure and floor plans.

Standard #1: A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

- Removing two entire floor structures and reconfiguring historic spaces alters historic "spaces" and "spatial relationships" to the interior.

Standard #2: The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

- Reconfiguring historic spaces by removing floor structures alters the historic character of the property and does not attempt to "avoid" the alteration of "spaces and spatial relationships".

Based on this analysis, it is determined that the removal of floor structures 11 and 13 "...demolishes... physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources." Consequently, impacts are considered to be significant.

Removal of Jail Cells and Other Features

The removal of jails cells, walls, stairs, and other features from the 10th, 12th, and 14th floors of the building demolishes or alters character-defining features and spaces. Standard #s 1, 2, and 5 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation should be considered when evaluating this proposed work:

Standard #1: A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

- Several "distinctive" materials have been identified as character-defining features on the 10th 12th, and 14th floors and their removal does not constitute a "minimal change".
- The cellblock configuration and other aspects of these floors are considered historic "spaces" and the removal of the cells is a major change to a significant area.

Standard #2: The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

- The proposed work does not "avoid" the removal of distinctive building materials.
- Reconfiguring historic spaces alters the historic character of an area of major significance in the history of the building and does not attempt to "avoid" the alteration of "spaces and spatial relationships".

Standard #5: Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

- Distinctive material in the stairwells, and stairs, corridors, and elsewhere on these floors would not be preserved.

Based on this analysis, it is determined that the removal of jail cells and other character-defining features "...demolishes...physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources." Consequently, impacts are considered to be significant.

Removal of Courtroom Suites

The removal of the courtroom suites on the 7th and 8th floors demolishes or significantly alters character-defining spaces and features of the building. Standard #s 1, 2, and 5 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation should be considered when evaluating this proposed work:

Standard #1: A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

- Several "distinctive" materials have been identified as character-defining features in the courtroom suites on the 7th and 8th floors and their removal does not constitute a "minimal change".
- Due to their unique spatial configuration and decorative elements, these suites are considered historic "spaces" and their removal is a major change to a significant area.

Standard #2: The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

- The proposed work does not "avoid" the removal of distinctive building materials.
- Reconfiguring historic spaces alters the historic character of an area of major significance in the history of the building and does not attempt to "avoid" the alteration of "spaces and spatial relationships".

Standard #5: Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

- Distinctive materials in the courtroom suites include wood paneled walls, paneled doors, and decorative ceilings. The majority of these materials would not be preserved.

Based on this analysis, it is determined that the removal of the courtroom suites on the 7th and 8th floors "...demolishes...physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources." Consequently, impacts are considered to be significant.

Reconfiguration of the 3rd – 7th Floors

The reconfiguration of floors 3 through 7 significantly alters the original floor plan of the building and demolishes historic and character-defining spaces and features. Standard #s 1 and 2 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation should be considered when evaluating changes to the configuration of the building floor plan:

Standard #1: A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

- Reconfiguring five floors of original spaces alters the historic "spaces" and their "spatial relationships" to the interior.

Standard #2: The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

- Altering historic spaces by reconfiguring the floor plan significantly impacts the historic character of the property and does not attempt to "avoid" the alteration of "spaces and spatial relationships."

Based on this analysis, it is determined that the reconfiguration of floors 3 through 7 "...demolishes...physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources." Consequently, impacts are considered to be significant.

National Historic Preservation Act/National Environmental Policy Act

Under the Advisory Council's regulations a determination of either *adverse effect* or *no adverse effect* must be made for National Register eligible cultural resources. An *adverse effect* occurs whenever an impact alters, directly or indirectly, any characteristic of a cultural resource that qualify it for inclusion in the National Register, e.g., diminishing the integrity of the resource's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Adverse effects also include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the preferred alternative that would occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative (36 CFR Part 800.5, *Assessment of Adverse Effects*).

The word adverse is used differently in federal and state terminology. The federal "adverse effect" defines a class of actions despite mitigation. CEQA guidance on the other hand, specifics that a project that adversely affects a historic resources has a significant effect on the environment. The proposed work would alter or remove a number of the historic features of the building. Character-defining features are identified in **Table 4.11-1**. Under the NHPA, implementation of this alternative would have an adverse effect on historic resources:

Consultation with SHPO will be conducted by FEMA. FEMA will apply the criteria of adverse effect and execute a Memorandum of Agreement stipulating the measures required to mitigate, avoid, reduce and minimize the adverse effect

Overall, the implementation of this alternative would alter character-defining feature(s) of the building but would not diminish the integrity or so impair the resource to the extent that its National Register eligibility is jeopardized. The exterior of the building would retain sufficient visual integrity to allow the resource to convey its original architectural design. The proposed exterior alterations would be limited to the removal of exterior fire escapes and the replacement of opaque glass on several of the upper floors. While these alterations materially effect the exterior of the building, its integrity would not appear be so diminished that the Hall of Justice would not be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, mitigation measures have been proposed to minimize adverse effects.

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Implementation of this alternative would result in the adaptive reuse of the existing building to the Secretary of Interior Standards. All rehabilitation would occur per the Secretary of Interior Standards and no character defining features would be altered. Consequently, impacts under this alternative would be less than significant per CEQA guidance and result in no adverse effect per NEPA/NHPA guidance.

4.11.3.4 MITIGATION MEASURES (ALTERNATIVE 2)

The following mitigation measures are required for Alternative 2:

HA-1 Rehabilitate the exterior of the building using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation.

HA-2 Identify historic elements to be re-used.

HA-3 Salvage and store a representative sample of historical elements of value that will not be incorporated into the renovated structure such as the stone wainscot, light fixtures, glazing, and hardware. Salvage and store a representative sample of hollow clay tile material used in partition walls.

HA-4 Develop an interpretive plan for the building that includes the use of historic photographs and artifacts, and that highlights the building within the context of the history of Los Angeles County, including the history of the Sheriff's Department.

HA-5 Photograph and document the building according to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level 2. Incorporate this documentation into the Historic Structures Report at completion of project (see HA-6 below).

HA-6 Complete a Historic Structures Report (HSR) for the building.

Adverse Impacts After Mitigation (Alternatives 2 and 3)

Per CEQA guidance, impacts associated with Alternative 2 would be significant and unavoidable, and with Alternative 3 would be less than significant.

Per NEPA guidance, impacts associated with Alternative 2 would be reduced to a less than significant, and Alternative 3 would be less than significant. Any resultant reduction in impact due to mitigation is an estimate of the effectiveness of mitigation under NEPA only. It does not suggest that the level of effect as defined by Section 106 is similarly reduced. Although adverse effects under Section 106 may be mitigated, the effect remains adverse.

4.12 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

This section of the EA/EIR addresses the cumulative impacts of both Alternative 2 and 3. Alternative 1 is not addressed within this section, as this alternative would not result in any cumulative impacts. This section is provided per the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

4.12.1 LEGAL AUTHORITY

National Environmental Policy Act

An Environmental Assessment must discuss cumulative impacts when they are significant and, when not significant, the document should explain the basis for that conclusion. Cumulative impacts are defined as two or more individual effects that, when considered together, are considerable or that compound or increase other environmental impacts.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) defines cumulative effects as:

> "The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of an the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions." (40 Code of Federal Regulation 1508.7)

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA like NEPA, refers to cumulative impacts as two or more individual effects which, when considered together are considerable, or which compound or increase other environmental impacts (Section 15355 of the CEQA *Guidelines*).

Section 15130(b) of the CEQA *Guidelines* allows the following two methods of prediction: "(A) a list of past, present, and reasonably anticipated future projects producing related or cumulative impacts, including those projects outside the control of the agency, or (B) a summary of projections contained in an adopted general plan or related planning document which is designed to evaluate regional or areawide conditions." For the purposes of this EA/EIR a list of past, present, and reasonably anticipated future projects is utilized.

4.12.2 LIST OF CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

The past, present, and reasonably anticipated future projects including residential, commercial, industrial and institutional projects used in the cumulative analysis are summarized in **Appendix 4.12** on **Table 1, Cumulative Project List.** The general location of the cumulative projects is presented in **Appendix 4.12** and illustrated in **Exhibit 1, Cumulative Projects Locations.**

4.12.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACT ANALYISIS

Geology and Soils

Hazards such as fault rupture, ground shaking, and liquefaction are site specific in nature and do not contribute to cumulative impacts. Alternatives 2 and 3 would be designed in a way that includes mitigation measures to reduce potential earth resource impacts to a level that is less than significant. In addition, each future cumulative project would be required to be designed in accordance with the County, City, and Uniform Building Code (UBC) requirements, as well as any identified mitigation measure proposed within a site-specific geotechnical study. The incorporation of such requirements and measures would reduce impacts to a less than significant level and, therefore, no cumulative impacts would result with the implementation of either Alternative 2 or 3, and cumulative projects.

Traffic and Circulation

Cumulative effects of ambient growth and traffic from cumulative projects have been incorporated into this analysis. **Table 4.12-1, Future Traffic Conditions – With Cumulative Development**, presents the cumulative traffic impacts at key study intersections. As indicated in **Table 4.12-1**, during the PM peak hour period, the intersection of Temple Street and North Broadway, Aliso Street/southbound 101 Freeway off-ramp and North Broadway, and the northbound 101 on-ramp and North Broadway would be significantly impacted due to cumulative projects.

The projected cumulative conditions represent deterioration in operating conditions from year 2005 conditions. Growth in traffic throughout the study area due to regional and cumulative project growth would create significant traffic impacts regardless of the development of the project. In fact, the project's contribution to impacts at these intersections is less than 7 percent. Overall, Alternative 2 and 3 project-specific traffic and circulation impact were considered to less than significant impacts and consequently do not make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts

Table 4.12-1
Future Traffic Conditions – With Cumulative Development

Intersection	Peak Period	Without Project		With Project			With Project + Cumulative Impacts			Project % of Impact
		CMA	LOS	CMA	LOS	Impact	CMA	LOS	Impact	
Temple Street &	AM	0.442	A	0.445	A	0.003	0.558	A	0.062	3%
North Broadway	PM	0.730	C	0.743	C	0.013	0.941	E	0.211	6%
Aliso St./SB 101 Fwy	AM	0.403	A	0.411	A	0.008	0.451	A	0.048	17%
Off-Ramp & North Broadway	PM	0.497	A	0.512	A	0.015	0.701	C	0.204	7%
NB 101 Fwy On-Ramp &	AM	0.438	A	0.443	A	0.005	0.542	A	0.104	5%
North Broadway	PM	0.611	B	0.625	B	0.015	0.829	D	0.218	7%
Temple Street &	AM	0.490	A	0.491	A	0.001	0.524	A	0.034	3%
North Spring Street	PM	0.316	A	0.321	A	0.005	0.351	A	0.035	14%
Aliso Street &	AM	0.339	A	0.366	A	0.027	0.390	A	0.051	53%
North Spring Street	PM	0.251	A	0.257	A	0.006	0.272	A	0.021	29%
NB 101 Fwy Off-Ramp &	AM	0.385	A	0.394	A	0.009	0.407	A	0.022	41%
North Spring Street	PM	0.157	A	0.159	A	0.002	0.173	A	0.016	13%
SB 101 Fwy On-Ramp &	AM	0.188	A	0.188	A	0.000	0.312	A	0.124	0%
Los Angeles Street	PM	0.290	A	0.294	A	0.004	0.465	A	0.175	2%

Source; Crain & Associates, April 2003.

There are a number of viable strategies that the project can utilize to encourage options to single occupancy vehicles to and from the site. The following details plans in which the reoccupied Hall of Justice can achieve vehicle trip reduction goals. The project's Transportation System Management (TSM) plan efforts incorporate ridesharing in all the traditional methods such as vanpooling, carpooling, walking, bicycling and bus ridership. Downtown Los Angeles has the benefit of housing Union Station which provides opportunities to utilize trains, light rail and the current subway system and hence the entire regional network of public transit services. The full TSM program is discussed below in detail.

- The project would encourage employee ridership of the rail, bus and subway services through employee awareness programs and convenient access to schedules and routes.
- The project would implement TSM measures to increase the convenience and attractiveness of the other transportation alternatives among employees and visitors. Services such as carpool and vanpool matching, vanpool formation and leasing assistance, and preferred parking for employees who carpool or vanpool together, would be provided by the project to facilitate ridesharing. These services work well in conjunction with, and benefit those who wish to take advantage of, the high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes on the freeways.
- Bicycle travel would be supported by the project through such on-site amenities as bicycle racks or lockers that are located on site. Bicycle ridership is supported by some other modes of transportation with bicycle racks. The availability of these services would be highlighted.
- The trip-reduction strategies discussed above would be carried out and marketed by a centralized transportation management office (TMO) established within the project. The TMO would provide rideshare matching, public transit schedules and the opportunity to purchase bus and metro rail passes on-site. The services would be coordinated through a centralized rideshare coordinator.

The project volumes can be reduced by 10 to 20% with the implementation of the TSM program. While the TSM program is not required to mitigate a specific project related impact it is offered to participate in the reduction of overall trips into Downtown Los Angeles. The successful implementation of the program would help reduce potential cumulative impacts.

Public Health & Safety/Hazardous Materials

The public health and safety/hazardous materials impacts associated with a proposed project related to asbestos, lead based paint, and polychlorinated biphenyls, occur on a project-by-project basis, rather than in a cumulative nature. Considering the fact that Alternatives 2 and 3 contain mitigation measures to abate the site specific hazards, cumulative impacts associated with either of these alternatives would be expected to be lessened due to the fact that the harmful substances have been removed from the vicinity and replaced with currently approved building materials. Therefore, cumulative impacts associated with either of the alternatives would be less than significant.

Socio-Economic Issues/Environmental Justice

Alternatives 2 or 3, and cumulative development may provide some short-term and long-term employment opportunities for minority and low-income individuals in the area by providing business/personal services to the development project occupants. This in turn would provide for increased business opportunities adjacent to the Hall of Justice site and cumulative project sites, as well as outlying areas. In general, the development of either Alternative 2 or 3, and other cumulative projects are not anticipated to displace any existing on-site or off-site permanent residents in which federal funding is involved. In any instances where this may occur the lead agency on that project would be required to prepare the appropriate NEPA documentation and provide relocation assistance thus reducing impacts to a less than significant level. For the above reasons, the construction of either Alternative 2 or 3, and cumulative projects would not cause environmental injustice to minority or low-income individuals and is consistent with provisions of Executive Order (EO) 12898.

Visual Quality

Increased development associated with buildout of the cumulative projects would alter the visual image of each area surrounding those project sites. As a requirement in the City of Los Angeles and County of Los Angeles, the project design for each project would be reviewed for consistency with applicable City and County codes and regulations prior to final approval. The closest other development project within the area of the Hall of Justice is the Alameda District Plan located near the intersection of Alameda Street and Los Angeles Street. This cumulative project would not be located immediately adjacent to the Hall of Justice site. As a result, there would not be a cumulative alteration to the visual character of the area, as viewed from the surrounding streets and land uses, due to the combined effect of Alternative 2 or 3 and this cumulative project. In addition, the development of the new parking structure would provide for in-fill development and would be designed to be compatible with the existing Hall of Justice building and thus would not considerably contribute to cumulative visual quality impacts.

Impacts associated with light and glare issues are typically limited to the Hall of Justice site and immediate off-site areas and are not considered to be cumulatively significant.

Air Quality

Consistency with 2003 Air Quality Management Plan

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has not identified thresholds to which the total emissions of all cumulative development can be compared. Instead, the SCAQMD's methods are based on long-term performance standards and emission reduction targets necessary to attain the federal and state air quality standards identified in the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). If a project is not within the emission thresholds, the SCAQMD identifies possible methods to determine the cumulative significance of land use projects.[1] Because the proposed project's operational emissions are within the threshold levels, potential cumulative impacts are considered to be less than significant.

Conformity with Federal Clean Air Act

Section 176 of the 1990 Amendments to the Clean Air Act prohibits the Federal Government from engaging in any activity that does not conform to the applicable implementation plan. A final rule titled "Determining Conformity of General Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans" was published in the Federal Register on November 30, 1993 and provides guidance in complying with Section 176. This analysis is based upon the requirements contained in the final rule and guidance provided by *General Conformity Guidance: Questions and Answers* published by EPA on July 13, 1994.

40 CFR Section 51.853 of the final rule provides de minimis thresholds that are annual emission rates used to determine if project emissions are of sufficient magnitude that a conformity determination is required. EPA classifies the South Coast Air Basin ("Basin") as an extreme non-attainment area for ozone. The de minimis conformity threshold for extreme non-attainment is 10 tons per year (VOC or NO_x). For CO, the Basin is considered to be in serious non-attainment and for PM_{10}, is considered to be in non-attainment. The de minimis conformity threshold for CO and for PM_{10} is 100 tons per year.

The project emissions consist of direct and indirect emissions. As defined in the final rule, direct emissions are caused or initiated by the federal action and occur at the same time and place as the action. Direct project emissions include operational emissions, such as natural gas combustion (space and water heating) and electrical demand (power plant emissions). Indirect emissions are caused by the federal action but may occur later in time and/or farther removed in distance from the action and the federal

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1 South Coast Air Quality Management District, CEQA *Air Quality Handbook* (Diamond Bar, California: South Coast Air Quality Management District, April 1993), p. 9-12.

agency can practically control and will maintain control over such emissions due to a continuing program responsibility. Project indirect emissions are limited to exhaust emissions associated with vehicle trips.

Project direct and indirect emissions under worst-case conditions (i.e., Alternative 2) have been estimated using the most recent emission factors available. Section 51.859 of the final rule requires the use of the most recent motor vehicle emissions model. Indirect emissions estimates in the project EA/EIR have been calculated using the most recent versions of URBEMIS 2001. The direct and indirect emissions estimates (assuming operations of 365 day per year, which is not likely) are presented in **Table 4.12-2, Project Direct and Indirect Emissions.**

Table 4.12-2
Project Direct and Indirect Emissions (Tons/Year)

Pollutant	Direct	Indirect	Sum
NO_X	0.39	2.33	2.72
VOC	0.04	2.89	2.93
PM_{10}	0.00	1.38	1.38
CO	0.25	25.65	25.90

The sum of project direct and indirect emissions is less than the de minimis conformity thresholds. Therefore, Alternative 2 and 3 are exempt from the final conformity rule and a conformity determination need not be prepared.

Noise

Alternative 2 and 3, as well as other cumulative projects would introduce mechanical equipment and parking facilities to the downtown area. Given the urban nature of the Hall of Justice site and surrounding area, operation of these cumulative projects together with either Alternative 2 or 3 would not result in cumulative noise impacts from facility operations.

Noise modeling was conducted along study roadways to predict noise levels with existing traffic volumes plus cumulative project generated traffic. **Table 4.12-3, Cumulative Roadway Noise Levels,** presents the anticipated traffic-related noise levels under cumulative conditions.

Table 4.12-3
Cumulative Roadway Noise Levels

ROADWAY SEGMENT	Noise Levels in dB(A)[1]		
	Existing	Cumulative	Increase
North Broadway			
Northeast of 101	71.7	72.8	1.0
Between Aliso Street and Temple Street	73.7	74.4	0.7
101 Freeway			
Between Broadway Street and Los Angeles Street	72.6	72.9	0.3
Spring Street			
Northeast of 101	69.2	69.4	0.2
Between Aliso Street and Temple Street	71.0	71.3	0.3
Aliso Street			
Between Broadway Street and Spring Street	68.7	69.7	1.0
Temple Street			
Between Broadway and Spring Street	70.5	71.5	1.0

Source: Impact Sciences, Inc., Model results are contained in ***Appendix 4.12****.*
[1] *Numbers may not add up due to rounding.*

Overall, the cumulative projects would increase ambient noise conditions along existing roadways by 0.3 to 1.0 dB(A) CNEL over existing levels. The greatest increase in noise of 1.0 dB(A) would occur on North Broadway northeast of Highway 101 and Temple Street between Broadway and Spring Street. Noise level increases along existing roadways that would result from the cumulative projects would not be noticeable (i.e., greater than 3.0 dB(A)), and would not result in the threshold criteria being exceeded. Therefore, Alternative 2 or 3 plus cumulative project noise impacts would be less than significant.

Public Services and Utilities

Water

Development of Alternative 2 or 3, along with other cumulative projects within the project area, would increase development intensity and water demand. According to growth projections in the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the existing supply of water would be adequate to accommodate growth based on projected water demand to the year 2020. The LADWP is equipped to provide water service to meet the cumulative demand for water. Since water demand by either Alternative 2 or 3 would be within the existing remaining capacity of the LADWP, Alternatives 2 and 3, would not result in significant impacts to water supply or make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts. Consequently, cumulative impacts to water supply would be less than significant.

Wastewater

Development of Alternative 2 or 3, along with other cumulative projects within the project area, would increase development intensity and wastewater generation. Several improvements to the Hyperion Treatment Plant (HTP) system have recently been completed, that have allowed the system to treat increased wastewater flows. The existing excess dry weather capacity of the HTP is approximately 92 million gallons per day (MGD). Since effluent generated by either Alternative 2 or 3 would be within the existing remaining capacity of the plant, Alternatives 2 and 3 would not result in significant impacts to wastewater or make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts. Each new development within the City of Los Angeles and County of Los Angeles is required to comply with water conservation ordinances and other regulations pertaining to sewer collection and disposal. Consequently, cumulative impacts are considered to be less than significant.

Energy

Cumulative projects would cause an additional demand for electrical services, which may create the need for additional improvements. The LADWP is capable of providing the needed services from cumulative projects, and each project would be required to incorporate energy conservation features into its design. Consequently, impacts to the LADWP for power services for Alternative 2 or 3, and the cumulative projects would be less than significant.

Solid Waste

Implementation of Alternative 2 or 3 in conjunction with the cumulative projects would further increase demand for solid waste disposal services. It should be noted that the City's and County's source reduction and recycling programs have thus far been successful in reducing the total volume of solid wastes requiring landfill disposal. Further, any cumulative projects would be required to comply with the City's program. This would ensure the continued effort toward source reduction and recycling. Continued implementation of the program and cooperation by cumulative projects in implementing site-specific solid waste management programs are expected to achieve the mandates of AB 939 on a citywide basis. Solid waste generated by either Alternative 2 or 3 would not result in significant impacts, and consequently would not considerably contribute to cumulative impacts. Therefore, cumulative impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

Water Resources/Floodplain Encroachment

Alternatives 2 and 3, with the preparation and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) would not result in significant impacts to surface and groundwater quality, or make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts. Further, all uses within the City of Los Angeles and County of Los Angeles are subject to the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program for municipal storm water discharge both during construction and operational phases. Implementation of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) pursuant to the NPDES permit requirements for all cumulative projects would minimize the potential for cumulative degradation of water quality. Consequently, no significant cumulative impacts to water quality are expected.

Alternative 2 and 3 would not result in an increase to surface runoff and velocities within the City of Los Angeles or County of Los Angeles storm drain facilities and would not place structures within a 100-year floodplain as identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Neither Alternative 2 nor 3 would result in significant impacts to surface runoff and floodplain encroachment, and would not make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts. Buildout of other cumulative projects may, however, increase impervious surface runoff and velocities. Each future cumulative project is required to provide adequate capacity to convey drainage to a safe point of discharge and pay fees to connect to the drainage system. In this manner, the existing drainage system would be upgraded as necessary to accommodate runoff created by the development of future uses. Given the above, no significant cumulative impacts with respect to storm drain facilities and flooding are expected.

Biological Resources

Given the existing level of development and historical degree of disturbance, the absence of state or federal candidates for rare, threatened, or endangered species, and the absence of wetlands and wildlife corridors within the proposed development area or immediate vicinity, Alternative 2 or 3 would not contribute significantly to impacts to biological resources on a regional or subregional level. Therefore, cumulative impacts to regional biological resources would be considered less than significant. In addition, with the implementation of the recommended mitigation measure, potential impact on local biological resources would not be cumulatively considerable.

Cultural Resources

Paleontological Resources

Impacts upon paleontological resources tend to be site specific and are assessed on a site-by-site basis. Cumulative impacts to paleontological resources result when geologic units become unavailable for study and observation by scientists. The destruction of unique paleontological resources has a significant cumulative impact as it makes biological records of ancient life unavailable for study by scientists. Where such resources exist, buildout of the project site, together with other development in the City and region would result in an incremental adverse impact to paleontological resources. In this case, the cumulative impact would be to unknown paleontological resources. However, provided that proper mitigation as proposed for Alternative 2 and 3 is implemented in conjunction with cumulative development in the area, no significant cumulative impacts are anticipated.

Archaeological Resources

Impacts upon archaeological resources tend to be site specific and are assessed on a site-by-site basis. Where resources exist, implementation of cumulative development in the region would represent an incremental adverse impact to cultural resources. However, provided that proper mitigation is implemented in conjunction with cumulative project development in the area, no significant cumulative impacts are anticipated. In fact, if mitigation is properly carried out, a positive impact on cumulative cultural resource information would occur; that is, mitigation measures would result in the acquisition of additional scientific information about the prehistory of the region, thereby serving to clarify our reconstruction of prehistoric lifeways. The artifacts obtained from the sites during mitigation procedures would be preserved for future analysis and study.

Historic Architecture

While the implementation of Alternative 2 is considered to result in a significant and unavoidable impact under CEQA, and adverse effect under NEPA, the implementation of this alternative would not result in cumulative impacts. This due to the fact that there are no cumulative projects directly surrounding the site within the area of potential effect that together with Alternative 2 would result in a cumulative impact.

The implementation of Alternative 3 would include rehabilitation of the Hall of Justice building in accordance with Secretary of Interior standards resulting in less than significant impacts under CEQA

and no adverse effect under NEPA. This alternative would not result in cumulative impacts, since there are no cumulative projects directly surrounding the site within the area of potential effect that together with Alternative 3 would result in a cumulative impact.

4.13 COORDINATION AND PERMITS

The Hall of Justice project involves the coordination of the County of the Los Angeles, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), California Department of Transportation, and City of Los Angeles.

Implementation of the project would require, at a minimum, the following actions:

4.13.1 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

- Certification of the EIR;
- Appropriate County Department of Public Works Building and Safety Division Permits;
- Approval of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP);
- Approval of a Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP); and
- Party to a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with FEMA and SHPO associated with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106-review process.

4.13.2 FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

- Approval of Environmental Assessment and preparation of Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI); and
- Party to a MOA with SHPO and the County.

4.13.3 CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

- Party to a MOA with FEMA and the County.

4.13.4 CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

- Approval of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Permit (NPDES).

4.13.5 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- Obtaining of an Encroachment Permit to conduct off-site improvement and transportation of heavy-duty equipment.

4.13.6 SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

- Obtaining of an Asbestos Removal Permit.

4.13.7 CITY OF LOS ANGELES

- Obtaining of an Encroachment Permit to conduct off-site improvements.

5.0 CEQA IMPACT OVERVIEW

5.1 GROWTH INDUCEMENT

With respect to potential growth inducing impacts, the CEQA *Guidelines* requires a discussion of the ways in which a project could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing in the surrounding environment. Such discussion should include the characteristics of a project, which may encourage and/or facilitate future growth that, either individually or cumulatively, could significantly affect the environment. CEQA emphasizes that growth in an area should not be considered beneficial, detrimental or of little significance.

Growth-Inducing Criteria

In general terms, a project may foster population growth in a geographic area if it meets any one of the criteria that are identified below.

- The project results in the urbanization of land in a remote location ("leap frog" development), creating an intervening area of open space which then induces growth pressure on that open space.
- The project results in the removal of an impediment to growth (e.g., the establishment of an essential public service, the provision of new access to an area, or a change in zoning or general plan designation).
- Economic expansion, population growth, or the construction of additional housing occurs in the surrounding environment in response to the project, either directly or indirectly (e.g., changes in revenue base, employment expansion, etc.).

Should a project meet any one of these criteria, it can be considered growth inducing. An evaluation of this project compared against these growth-inducing criteria is provided below.

It must be emphasized that the CEQA *Guidelines* require an EIR to "discuss the ways" [emphasis added] a project could be growth inducing and to "discuss the characteristics of some projects that may encourage...activities that could significantly affect the environment" [emphasis added]. However, the CEQA *Guidelines* do not require that an EIR predict (or speculate), specifically where such growth would occur, in what form it would occur, or when it would occur. Clearly, the answers to such questions require great speculation, which CEQA discourages (see CEQA *Guidelines* §15145).

Growth Inducement Potential

Urbanization of Land in Isolated Localities ("leap-frog" development)

This growth inducement criterion generally applies to development projects that encroach into areas of open space distant from current urban development of services. Implementation of Alternative 1, 2 or 3 would occur within a heavily urbanized area. Uses within the downtown Los Angeles Civic Center area predominately include city, county, state, and federal buildings. In the immediate vicinity of the Hall of Justice, the Federal Courthouse is located to the east across Spring Street, the Criminal Courts building to the south across Temple Street, the County of Los Angeles Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant to the west across North Broadway, and the 101 Freeway is to the north, across Aliso Street. Consequently, none of the alternatives are considered to be a "leap-frog" development and is not considered to be growth inducing.

Removal of an Impediment to Growth

Growth in an area may result from the removal of physical impediments or restrictions to growth, as well as the removal of planning impediments resulting from land use plans and policies. In this context, physical growth impediments may include nonexistent or inadequate access to an area or the lack of essential public services (e.g., water service), while planning impediments may include restrictive zoning and/or general plan designations.

The project area contains established land uses and supporting infrastructure. Construction of the uses proposed on the project site might require the modification and/or replacement of existing infrastructure in order to support the reuse of the Hall of Justice building. However, the needed water, sewer, and energy (electricity and natural gas) infrastructure required to support the proposed project would be available to the project site along Temple Street, Spring Street, Aliso Street, and North Broadway. In addition, an established transportation network exists in the surrounding area that offers local and regional access to the project site. Consequently, the implementation of Alternative 1, 2 or 3 would not induce growth within the area.

Economic Growth

The final criterion by which growth inducement can be measured involves economic considerations. In the short-term, the development of Alternative 2 or 3 would provide construction employment opportunities associated with the development on the project site. It is assumed that some of these

temporary employment opportunities (i.e., estimated to be 500 construction workers) could result in a few people temporarily moving into the City and/or County of Los Angeles. The introduction of these construction workers would not result in a significant increase in the local population and is not considered to be growth inducing. No temporary employment opportunities would occur under Alternative 1, and thus no increase in local population is anticipated. The repair and reuse of the Hall of Justice would allow for the relocation of employees from other locations within downtown Los Angeles and adjacent areas. No significant increase in the number of County employment is anticipated as a result of Alternative 2 or 3. The relocation of these existing County employees would not result in a significant increase in the local population and is not considered to be growth inducing. No relocation of County employees would occur under Alternative 1, and thus no increase in local population is anticipated.

5.2 SIGNIFICANT IRREVERSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

Section 15126 of the CEQA *Guidelines* states that use of nonrenewable resources during the initial and continued phases of a proposed project may be irreversible if a large commitment of these resources makes their removal or nonuse thereafter unlikely. This section of the EIR evaluates whether the project would result in the irretrievable commitment of resources, or would cause irreversible change in the environment. Also, this section identifies any irreversible damage that could result from environmental accidents associated with the proposed project.

Irreversible Commitment of Resources

Construction and operation of Alternative 2 or 3 would contribute to the incremental depletion of resources, including renewable and non-renewable resources. The incremental depletion of resources would not occur under Alternative 1.

Resources, such as lumber and other forest/agricultural products, as well as water (i.e., dust suppression), are generally considered renewable resources. Such resources would be replenished over the lifetime of the project. For example, lumber supplies are increased as seedlings mature into trees, while water supplies are replenished as water is redistributed through the action of the hydrologic cycle. As such, the development of Alternative 2 or 3 would not result in the irreversible commitment of renewable resources. Nevertheless, there would be an incremental increase in the demand for these resources over the life of either Alternative 2 or 3.

Non-renewable resources, such as natural gas, petroleum products, asphalt, petrochemical construction materials, metal, sand, and gravel are considered to be commodities, which are available in a finite supply. The processes that created these resources occur over a long period of time. Therefore, the replacement of these resources would not occur over the life of Alternative 2 or 3. To varying degrees, the aforementioned materials are all readily available and some materials, such as asphalt or sand and gravel, are abundant. Other commodities, such as metals, natural gas, and petroleum products, are also readily available but are finite in supply, given the length of time required by the natural process to create them.

The demand for all such resources is expected to increase regardless of whether or not Alternative 2 or 3 is developed. The State Department of Finance indicates that the population of southern California will increase 62 percent over the 30-year period between 1990 and 2020. These increases in population will directly result in the need for more office facilities to provide the needed services associated with this growth. If not consumed by this project, these resources would likely be committed to other residential, commercial, public service, or industrial projects in the region. Furthermore, the investment of resources for the implementation of either Alternative 2 or 3 would be typical of the level of investment normally required to repair and reuse a facility of this scale. No wasteful use of energy or construction resources is anticipated, provided that all standard building codes, including energy conservation standards, are followed.

Irreversible Environmental Changes

Long-term changes associated with Alternative 2 or 3 would include a change in the use of the facility from a vacant jail facility to an office facility. Irreversible environmental changes would include a small increase in local and regional vehicular traffic and the resultant increase in air pollutants and noise emissions generated by this traffic, among other impacts. These impacts would not occur under Alternative 1, since the building would remain vacant. Mitigation measures are proposed in this EA/EIR that would minimize or avoid the significant effects of the environmental changes associated with Alternatives 2 and 3.

5.3 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE FROM ACCIDENTS

Neither Alternative 1, 2 nor 3 proposes any uniquely hazardous uses and its operation would not be expected to cause environmental accidents that would affect other areas. The project site is located within a seismically active region and would be exposed to ground shaking during a seismic event. Implementation of Alternative 1 would leave the existing building in its current state and pose potential

health and safety problems in the event of another earthquake. Alternative 2 would, to the extent feasible, conform with the regulatory provisions of the County Building Code, pertaining to construction standards, which would minimize the damage to the building in the event of such an occurrence. Alternative 3 would include the rehabilitation of the building to Secretary of Interior Standards, which would substantially, limit the amount of seismic retrofitting that could occur under this alternative.

During the preparation of the Hazardous Materials Survey, asbestos-containing material (ACM), lead paint, and light ballasts/polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) were a concern on the project site. Because the development of the either Alternative 2 or 3 would require the dismantling and repair of building structural elements, these materials could cause health and safety problems to onsite construction workers and the community. Prior to the dismantling/demolition activities, the developer will remove and/or encase all ACM, lead paint, and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) containing light ballast in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Removal and encasing of these materials would reduce impacts to a less than significant level. These materials would remain with the implementation of Alternative 1 and may pose a public health risk. In conclusion, it is very unlikely that either Alternative 2 or 3 would create a situation where irreversible environmental damage could be caused by accidents on the project site.

6.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County of Los Angeles prepared an Initial Study and Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project. The Initial Study and NOP were circulated between February 4, 2003, and March 5, 2003, for the required 30-day review period. The purpose of the Initial Study and NOP was to solicit early comments from public agencies with expertise in subjects that are discussed in the Draft EA/EIR. A copy of the Initial Study and NOP are included in **Appendix 1.0** of this document.

Two scoping meetings were held on January 14, 2003, to receive comments from public agencies, other groups, and concerned individuals, and to determine the issues to be discussed in the Draft EA/EIR. These meetings were held in downtown Los Angeles at the County Hall of Administration and Bradbury Building. A notice of the scoping meetings was placed in the Los Angeles Times, Downtown Los Angeles News, and posted on the Hall of Justice site.

Topics evaluated in this Draft EA/EIR are based on the responses to the Initial Study and NOP, comments received at the scoping meeting on January 14, 2002, and review of the project by the County of Los Angeles and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Both the NEPA and CEQA require that the Draft EA/EIR be made available for public review. Accordingly, the Draft EA/EIR is being made available for public review for a period of 45 days. During this period, comments on the accuracy and completeness of the Draft EA/EIR may be submitted by public agencies, other groups, and concerned individuals. Written comments should be submitted to:

Cheryl Fuerth
County of Los Angeles
Chief Administrative Office
500 West Temple Street, Room 754
Los Angeles, California 90012

The Final EA/EIR will be prepared to include comments received on the Draft EA/EIR and the response to those comments. A Notice of Availability (NOA) of the Final EA/EIR will be placed in the local newspapers, the Federal Register, and filed with the County Clerk Registrar-Recorder. All persons making comments on the Draft EA/EIR will receive responses to those comments prior to any action being taken by the County or FEMA.

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DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

VOLUME 2 APPENDICES

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE REPAIR AND REUSE PROJECT

APRIL 2004

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

VOLUME 2 APPENDICES

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE REPAIR AND REUSE PROJECT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
ACM	asbestos containing materials
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AFY	acre-feet per year
AHERA	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act
AIC	Archaeological Information Center
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ARB	California Air Resource Board
ASTM	American Society of Testing Materials
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
CA FID	Facility Inventory
CAA	Federal Clean Air Act
CALEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAO	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office
CBC	California Building Code
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQ	Council of Environmental Quality
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHMIRS	Hazardous Waste Information System and the Hazardous Material Incident Report System
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board
CMA	Critical Movement Analysis
CMP	Congestion Management Program
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CORTESE	Hazardous Waste and Substance Site
CSUF	California State University, Fullerton
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
DHS	Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
DOGGR	State of California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources
DWR	State Department of Water Resources
EO	Executive Order
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
ESHA	SEA Buffer or Ecological Significant Habitat Area
FA FID	Facility Inventory
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration Highway Noise Prediction Model
FINDS	Facility Index System
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
HABS	Historic American Buildings Survey
HCT	hollow clay tile
HIST UST	Historical UST

LIST OF ACRONYMS (continued)

Acronym	Definition
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
HSR	Historic Structures Report
HTP	Hyperion Treatment Plant
HWCL	California Hazardous Waste Control Law
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
kWh/yr.	kilowatt hours per year
LAA	Los Angeles Aqueduct
LACDPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LACFCD	Los Angeles County Flood Control District
LADOT	Los Angeles Department of Transportation
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
LARWQCB	Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
LBP	Lead-Based Paint Materials
LCP	Lead Containing Paint
L_{eq}	Equivalent Noise Level
LOS	Level of Service
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
mgd	million gallons per day
MGD	million gallons per day
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MPE	Maximum Probable Earthquake
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MTA	Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority
MWD	Metropolitan Water District
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOA	Notice of Availability
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NO_x	oxides of nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O_3	ozone
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
pCi/l	picocurie per liter of air
pga	peak horizontal ground acceleration
PM_{10}	10 microns in diameter
PPV	peak particle velocity
RCPG	SCAG Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide
RCRIS	Resource Conservation and Recovery System
RMS	root mean square
ROWD	Report of Waste Discharge
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCG	Southern California Gas Company
SEA	Significant Ecological Area

LIST OF ACRONYMS (continued)

Acronym	Definition
SHPO	State Historic Office of Historic Preservation
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SRRE	Source Reduction and Recycling Element
Stafford Act	Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988
STIP	State Transportation Improvement Program
SUSMP	Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan
SWP	State Water Project
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TIA	traffic impact analysis
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TMO	transportation management office
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
TSM	Transportation System Management
TSP	Total Suspended Particulates
U.S. EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
UBC	Uniform Building Code
UBE	Upper Bound Earthquake
URBEMIS 2001	URBEMIS air quality model
URM	unreinforced masonry
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VOC	volatile organic compounds
VPD	vehicles per day
VPH	vehicles per hour
WRCB	State Water Resources Control Board

APPENDIX 1.0(A)

Notice of Preparation, Initial Study, & Responses to Notice of Preparation

NOTICE OF PREPARATION

To: _____

_____

_____

Subject: **Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report**

Lead Agency:		**Consulting Firm** (if applicable):	
Agency Name:	County of Los Angeles	Firm Name:	Impact Sciences, Inc
Street Address:	500 West Temple St., Rm. 754	Street Address:	30343 Canwood Street, Suite 210
City/State/Zip:	Los Angeles, California	City/State/Zip:	Agoura Hills, California 91301
Contact:	Sharon Yonashiro, CAO	Contact:	Mark Austin/David Alpern

The County of Los Angeles, Chief Administrative Office (CAO) will be the Lead Agency and will prepare an environmental impact report (EIR) for the project identified below. We need to know the views of your agency as to the scope and content of the environmental information which is germane to your agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project. Your agency will need to use the EIR prepared by our agency when considering your permit or other approval for the project.

The project description, location, and the potential environmental effects are contained in the attached materials. A copy of the Initial Study is attached.

Due to the time limits mandated by State law, your response must be sent at the earliest possible date but ***not later than 30 days*** after receipt of this notice.

Please send your response to **Impact Sciences, Inc.** at the address shown above. We will need the name for a contact person in your **agency**.

Project Title: County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project

Project Location: Los Angeles (City (nearest)) Los Angeles (County)

Project Description (brief):

The County of Los Angeles is proposing to renovate the Hall of Justice (HOJ) for use by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Recreation and Parks, and other County agencies. The primary objective of the project is to rehabilitate and adaptively reuse the HOJ by seismically retrofitting the earthquake damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for modern office use while preserving its historic features to the extent preservation is economically feasible. The renovation and restoration of exterior elements of the building are also proposed. The building was used for jail, court and office purposes until closed in 1994.

Date: 1/31/03

Signature: Sharon M. Yonashiro

Title: Assistant Administrative Officer

INITIAL STUDY
* * * *

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
GENERAL INFORMATION

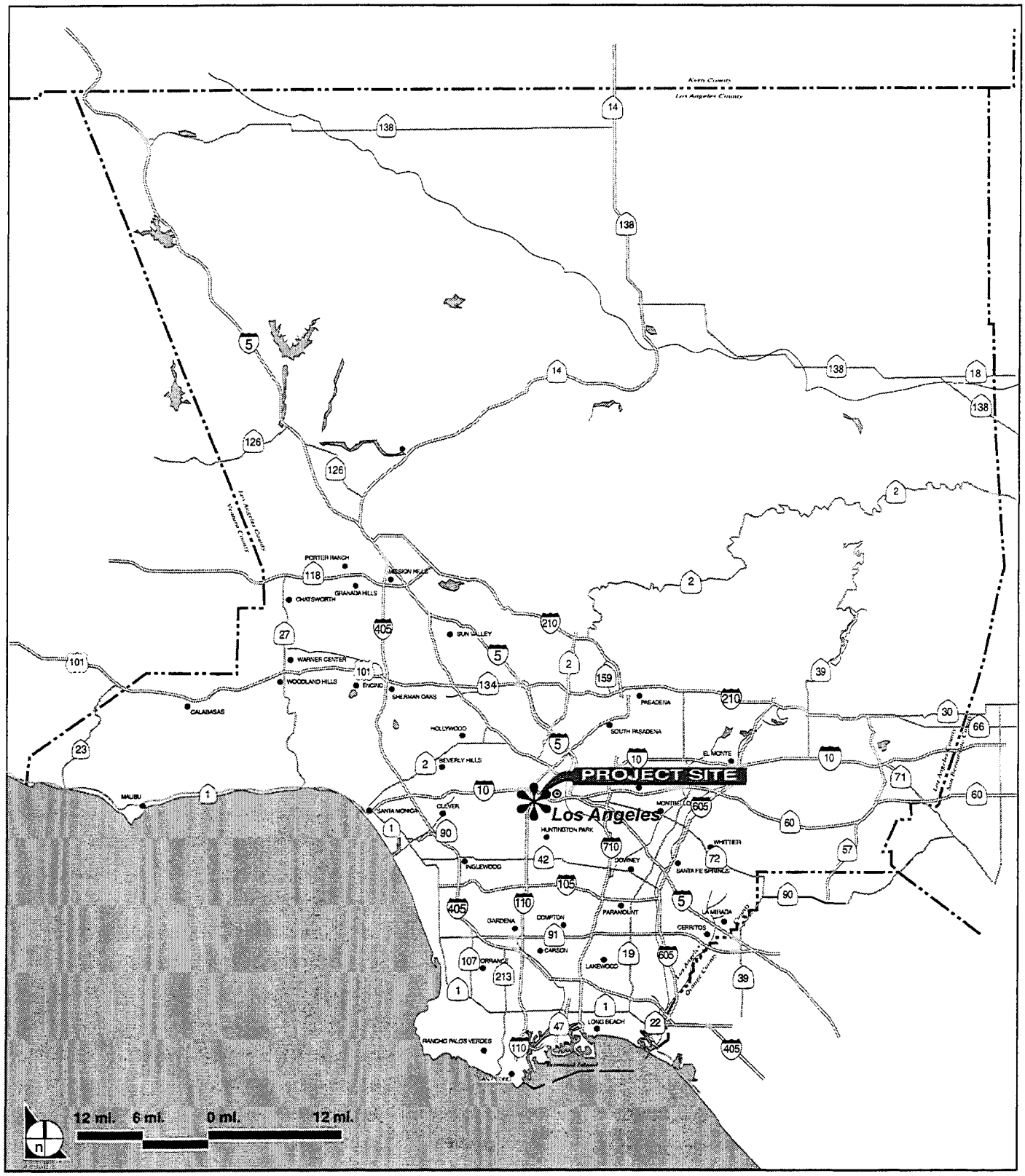
Thomas Guide: Los Angeles County, Page 634 USGS Quad: Los Angeles

Location: As shown on **Figure 1**, the project site is in the City of Los Angeles. Specifically, as shown on **Figure 2**, the Hall of Justice (HOJ) is located in downtown Los Angeles at 211 West Temple Street, between Temple Street, Broadway, Aliso Street and Spring Street.

Description of Project:

The Los Angeles County HOJ was built in 1925 and is the oldest public structure within the Los Angeles Civic Center area. The HOJ is situated just south of the Hollywood Freeway (US 101) and east of the Harbor Freeway (US110), at the northern edge of the downtown Los Angeles area and is surrounded by other civic and government office uses, such as the County Courthouse, Hall of Administration, Criminal Courts building and Federal Courthouse. Built in 1925, the 15-story building was constructed primarily with a steel frame structure and ornately detailed granite and terra cotta typical of architecture of that period. The original total gross square footage of the building is 549,284 square feet with individual floor square footage ranging between 11,424 and 42,365 square feet. In 1973 the Criminal Courts Building was opened across the street and criminal proceedings were moved from the HOJ to the Criminal Courts Building. The HOJ has been evaluated by the State Office of Historic Preservation and determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, although it is not listed or designated as a local landmark by the City of Los Angeles. The building remained in use through 1994 when the Northridge earthquake caused extensive structural damage to the building. The building was determined to be unsafe and has been vacant since 1994.

The County of Los Angeles is proposing to renovate the HOJ for use by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Recreation and Parks and other County Agencies. **Figure 3** illustrates the proposed site plan. The primary objective of the project is to rehabilitate and adaptively reuse the HOJ by seismically retrofitting the earthquake damaged building that was historically used as a jail and court facility into an office building while maintaining the primary historic features of the building, to the extent that preservation efforts are economically feasible. The renovation and restoration of both exterior and interior elements of the building are proposed. Specifically, cleaning, refurbishing and repair of the historic exterior wall materials is proposed along with the securing and anchoring these materials for seismic safety. Interior renovation as proposed will involve retrofitting the structural and support areas of the building for seismic safety and modern services. Planned interior improvements also include providing ADA-accessibility throughout the building, restrooms on all floors and new heating and air conditioning and electrical systems. Floors 11 and 13 are proposed for demolition. These floors contain detention cells and have restricted ceiling heights and headroom. Demolition of these floors is proposed to allow for the development of modern office space in the upper portion of the building. At completion, the 15-floor 549,284 square foot building would be renovated to consist of 13-floors providing approximately 475,000 gross square feet of space and 325,000 square feet of useable space.



SOURCE: Impact Sciences, 10/99.

FIGURE 1

Regional Location

600-01-04/02

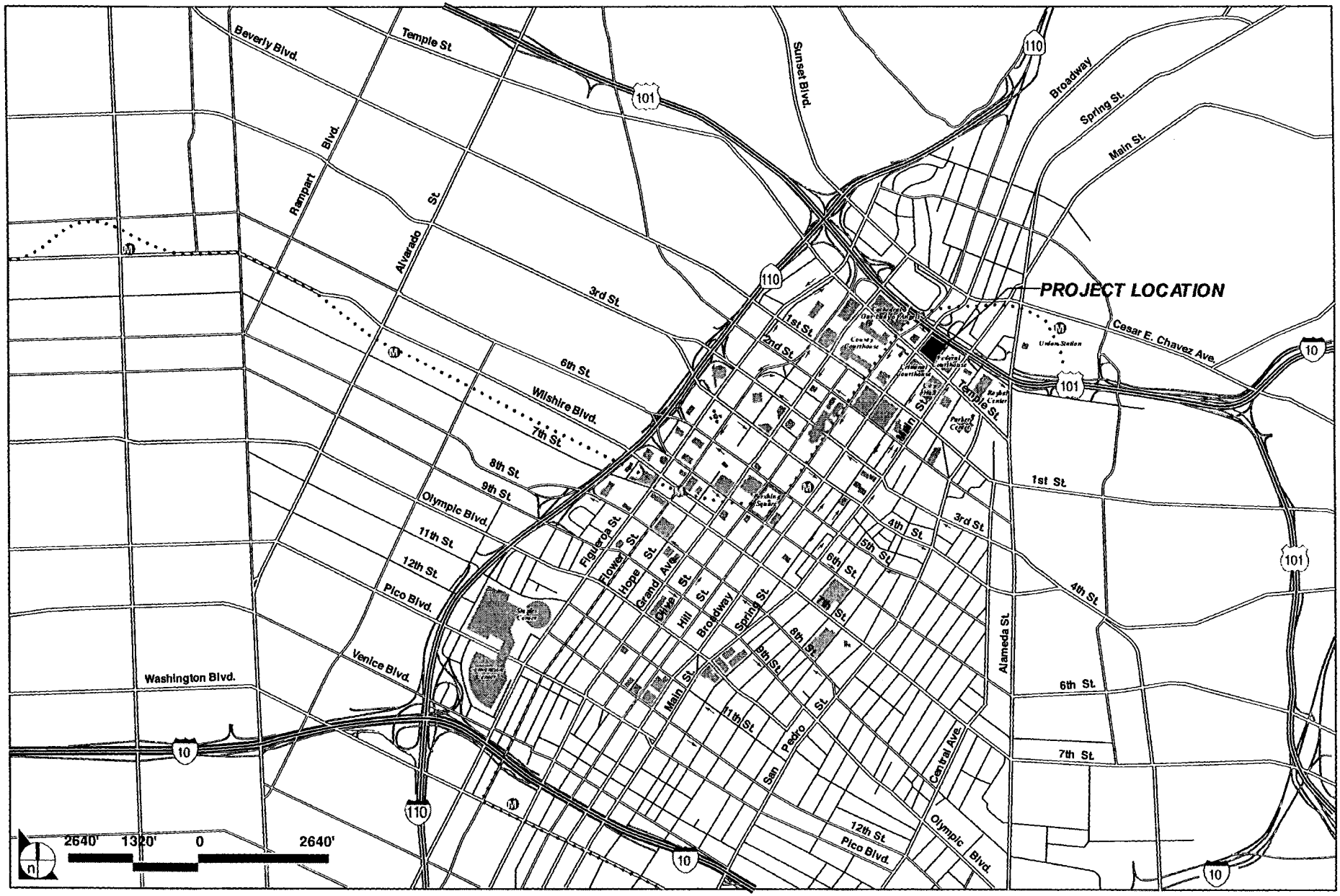


FIGURE 2

Site Vicinity

600-01-04/02

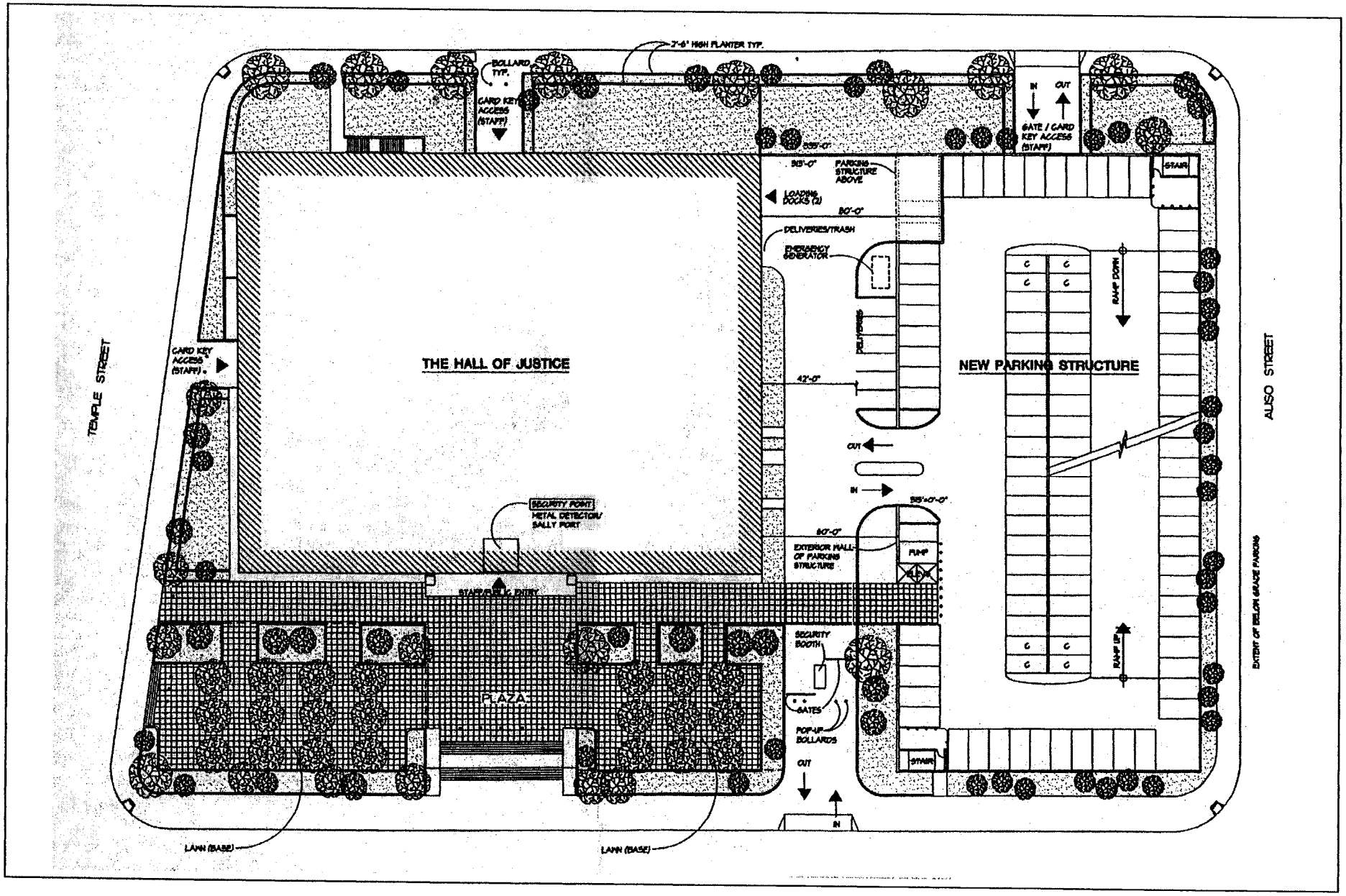


FIGURE 3

Site Plan

600-01·04/02

Site improvements proposed include a new pedestrian plaza along Spring Street, new landscaping and irrigation, and improvements to sidewalks and curbs around the site.

Construction of a new 1000-space parking structure is also proposed as part of the project. The structure would be located on the northern side of the HOJ site along Aliso Street, significantly screened from view from Temple Street by the HOJ building. This parking structure is planned to include up to 5.5 levels below grade and up to 3.5 above. This structure is designed for compatibility with the exterior surface texture, color and architectural features of the HOJ building. The height of this proposed structure aboveground has been limited to match the level four-floor line of the HOJ building, where a significant architectural bullnose feature occurs on the HOJ exterior.

Gross Area: 3.4 acres

<u>Environmental Setting</u>

a. Existing uses/structures: The site is presently occupied by the existing HOJ Building.

b. Topography/slopes: The site exhibits a gentle rise from the Southeast to the Northwest, from approximately 310 feet above sea level to approximately 332 feet ASL.

c. Vegetation: The site is located in the core of the downtown Los Angeles Civic Center area. It is developed and does not contain any vegetation except for ornamental landscaping.

d. Animals: The site is located in the core of the downtown Los Angeles Civic Center area. It is developed and does not contain habitat for any animals aside from species that typically thrive in urban settings, such as pigeons, rats and other adaptable animals.

e. Watercourses: No naturally occurring watercourses exist on the project site.

f. Cultural/historical resources: The HOJ has been evaluated by the State Office of Historic Preservation and determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

<u>Environmental Setting of the Surrounding Area</u>

a. Existing uses/structures: The site is bordered by US Highway 101 on the north, the Federal Courthouse to the east, the Criminal Courts building to the south and the County Civic Center Cogeneration Facility to the west.

b. Topography/slopes: The topography of the surrounding area exhibits a gentle rise from the Southeast to the Northwest, from approximately 310 feet above sea level to approximately 332 feet ASL.

c. Vegetation: The site is located in the core of the downtown Los Angeles Civic Center area. This area is developed and does not contain any vegetation except for ornamental landscaping.

d. Animals: There is no indication that any animals (except for domesticated urban adapted species and common birds that thrive in urban settings) would exist in close proximity to the project site.

e. Watercourses: No naturally occurring watercourses exist on the project site. The nearest watercourse is the Los Angeles River, located approximately 1-mile to the east.

f. Cultural/historical resources: The project site is situated in the core of the downtown Los Angeles Civic Center. The surrounding area is completely urbanized. However, five historic/archeological sites are located within a mile radius of the area. These sites have been associated with Native American ceremonial and burial locations.[1] Additionally, several buildings, including the HOJ, in the local vicinity exhibit historic elements both from a state and local perspective.

Zoning: The surrounding area is zoned C4-R2.

General Plan-Community Plan: Central City

1 Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels Certified Final EIR, September 1997

Major projects in area:

Project Name	Description & Status
Commercial & Residential	Construct 40,000 square feet commercial and 330 residential units on 123,166 square feet of vacant land
Walt Disney Hall	2,268 seat concert hall, and a 266 seat arts theater
Metropolis	2.4M square feet (600 room hotel, 1.6M square feet office, and 223,000 square feet retail)
LA Center Studios Expansion	249,300 square feet sound stages and production support
First Street South Plaza Project	415,782 square feet retail/office, 1,154 du condo/apt., and a 500 room hotel
Belmont Learning Complex	5,000 student High School and 80,000 square feet of retail
UPS Main Street Hub	26 acres of warehouse storage and light industrial uses
The Freight Yard Mixed Use Development	596,000 square feet multi-use development
Alameda District Plan	3.5M square feet (1,800 room hotel, 3,800 seat cinema, and a 1,000 seat theater)
Staples Entertainment District	2.4M square feet (600 room hotel, 1.6M square feet office, and 223,000 square feet of retail)
Blossom Garden Hotel	350 room hotel, 20,000 square feet restaurant, 5000 square feet Museum, with 342 parking spaces
Commercial and Residential	10,000 square feet of commercial on ground level with 330 residential apts. above
Medical Clinic	6 story 31,655 square foot community clinic center
LAUSD High School	New high school on the existing LAUSD headquarters site
CalTrans Headquarters	700,000 square foot office building
Federal Courthouse	Early planning stages
Orsini Multi-Family Development	297 unit apartment project under construction
Visconti Multi-Family Development	300 multi family units in city center west
Children's Museum	A 60,000 square feet museum facility

REVIEWING AGENCIES

Responsible Agencies

- ☐ None Known
- ☒ Regional Water Quality Control Board
  - ☒ Los Angeles Region
  - ☐ Lahontan Region
- ☐ Coastal Commission
- ☐ Army Corps of Engineers
- ☒ CalTrans
- ☒ SCAQMD
- ☒ Los Angeles DOT
- ☒ SHPO

Trustee Agencies

- ☒ None Known
- ☐ State Fish and Game
- ☐ State Parks

Special Reviewing Agencies

- ☐ None Known
- ☐ Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
- ☐ National Parks
- ☐ National Forest
- ☐ Edwards Air Force Base
- ☐ Topanga-Las Virgenes Res. Conservation District
- ☒ FEMA

Regional Significance

- ☒ None Known
- ☐ SCAG Criteria
- ☐ Air Quality
- ☐ Water Resources
- ☐ Santa Monica Mtns. Area

County Reviewing Agencies

- ☐ Subdivision Committee
- ☒ Public Works
- ☒ San Districts
- ☐ Parks/Recreation
- ☒ Forester/Fire
- ☒ Sheriff
- ☐ Library
- ☒ Health Services
- ☒ County Landmarks Commission

IMPACT ANALYSIS MATRIX			ANALYSIS SUMMARY (See individual pages for details)		
			No Impact/Insignificant Impact		
				Significant Impact	
CATEGORY	FACTOR	Pg			Potential Concern
HAZARDS	1. Geotechnical	12			Geotechnical suitability of the site
	2. Flood	14			
	3. Fire	15			
	4. Noise	17			Increase in ambient noise resulting from project trips
RESOURCES	1. Water Quality	18			Cleaning of exterior
	2. Air Quality	19			Increase in local emissions resulting from project trips
	3. Biota	20			
	4. Cultural Resources	21			Renovate historic structure/potential archeological
	5. Visual Qualities	22			Alteration of historic structure
SERVICES	1. Traffic/Access	24			Increase in roadway traffic volumes
	2. Sewage Disposal	25			Further study to determine existing capacity
	3. Education	26			
	4. Fire/Sheriff	27			
	5. Utilities/Other Services	28			Further study to determine existing capacity
OTHER	1. General	30			
	2. Environmental Safety	31			Further analysis of renovation techniques
	3. Land Use	32			
	4. Pop./Housing/Emp./Rec.	33			
	Mandatory Findings	34			Further analysis required in the form of an EIR

DEVELOPMENT MONITORING SYSTEM (DMS)

As required by the Los Angeles County General Plan, DMS* shall be employed in the Initial Study phase of the environmental review procedure as prescribed by state law.

1. Development Policy Map Designation: _____

2. ☐ Yes ☒ No Is the project located in the Antelope Valley, East San Gabriel Valley, Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains or Santa Clarita Valley Planning Area?

3. ☐ Yes ☒ No Is the project at urban density and located within, or proposes a plan amendment to, an urban expansion designation?

If both of the above questions are answered "yes", the project is subject to a County DMS analysis.

☐ Check if DMS printout generated Date of printout: _____

☐ Check if DMS overview worksheet completed

The above documents are to be used in completing Initial Study and shall be retained in the project's environmental file.

* EIRs and/or staff reports shall utilize the most current DMS information available.

Environmental Finding:

FINAL DETERMINATION: On the basis of this Initial Study, the Chief Administrative Office finds that this project qualifies for the following environmental document:

☐ NEGATIVE DECLARATION, inasmuch as the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment.

An Initial Study was prepared on this project in compliance with State CEQA *Guidelines* and the environmental reporting procedures of the County of Los Angeles. It was determined that this project will not exceed the established threshold criteria for any environmental/service factor and, as a result, will not have a significant effect on the physical environment.

☐ MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, inasmuch as the changes required for the project will reduce impacts to insignificant levels (see attached discussion and/or conditions).

An Initial Study was prepared on this project in compliance with the State CEQA *Guidelines* and the environmental reporting procedures of the County of Los Angeles. It was originally determined that the proposed project may exceed established threshold criteria. The applicant has agreed to modification of the project so that it can now be determined that the project will not have a significant effect on the physical environment. The modification to mitigate this impact(s) is identified on the Acceptance Letter included as part of this Initial Study.

☒ ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT*, inasmuch as there is substantial evidence that the project may have a significant impact due to factors listed above as "significant."

☐ At least one factor has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to legal standards, and has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on the attached sheets (see attached Form DRP/IA 101). The EIR is required to analyze only the factors not previously addressed.

☐ EARLIER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, pursuant to applicable standards, has analyzed all significant factors and determined that there is substantial evidence that the project will not have significant impact because all significant factors have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project (see attached Form DRP/IA 101).

Signature Sharon Yonashiro Date: 1/31/03

Name Sharon Yonashiro Title: Assistant Administrative Officer

☐ Determination appealed — see attached sheet.

* Findings for Environmental Impact Reports will be prepared as a separate document following the public hearing on the project.

HAZARDS - 1. Geotechnical

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☒	☐	☐	**Is the project site located in an active or potentially active fault zone or Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone?** The project site is located in the heavily urbanized downtown Los Angeles area. As with any area in the southern California region, the project site would be subject to ground shaking during a seismic event, as earthquakes are a common natural phenomenon in the region. Geologic studies have found that the Los Angeles Basin (inclusive of the project site) is a geologically complex area with over 100 active faults. Studies completed since 1994 indicate that the major fault systems in the Los Angeles area are capable of generating large earthquakes. Studies have shown that the nearby area could be affected by moderate to large earthquakes (magnitude 6.2 to 7.5) on the nearby Newport-Inglewood, Santa Monica-Hollywood, Verdugo, Sierra Madre, San Fernando and San Andreas Faults. Two faults exist within 5-miles of the project site, the Elysian Park Thrust Fault and the Santa Monica Fault.[2] The Elysian Park Thrust Fault is approximately 2 miles north of the project site and is considered active. The Santa Monica Fault is approximately 5 miles to the north and is potentially active. No evidence of an Alquist-Priolo zone, or active or potential active faulting was noticed within the site boundaries. Given that the HOJ was deemed unsuitable for occupation as a result of the 1994 Northridge earthquake, the primary focus of the project is to renovate and improve the existing structure for seismic safety reasons. As a result, a project specific geotechnical study is being prepared to further analyze the potential impact resulting from seismic events on the building as well as the proposed parking structure, and to serve as a basis of design for the work. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
b.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the project site located in an area containing a major landslide(s)?** The site is paved, and is located in the heavily urbanized downtown Los Angeles area. The topography of the site and its immediate built environment demonstrates a slight rise in elevation from the southeast to the northwest, and is devoid of any distinctive landforms. The average site elevation is approximately 300 feet above mean sea level. Given the relatively flat nature of the site, that there are no hillsides adjacent to the site and the amount of impervious surfaces in the area due to surrounding developments, no potential for significant landslides or mudflow impacts exist.
c.	☐	☐	☒	**Is the project site located in an area having high slope instability?** The topography on the site, as well as the surrounding vicinity, is semi-flat and paved, with the exception of the parking garage area where the slope increases towards Highway 101. These slopes are gentle and not greater than 25 percent. It should be noted that, as a result of the 1994 Northridge earthquake, the building was deemed unsuitable for occupancy. A project specific geotechnical study is being prepared to further analyze the soils on which the HOJ is situated and to assess the cut and fill areas for the parking garage area including slope/embankment stability. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
d.	☐	☐	☒	**Is the project site subject to high subsidence, high groundwater level, or hydrocompaction?** Soil characteristics and groundwater levels on the site would be similar to those of the surrounding area. Soils in the vicinity consist predominately of silt, sand and gravel deposits up to 20 feet in depth with the bedrock underneath these deposits classified as the Upper Miocene Puente Formation. Groundwater in the vicinity is approximately 70 feet below ground level. Given that the HOJ was deemed unsuitable for occupancy due to geologic events, a site-specific geotechnical analysis is being prepared. The issues associated with subsidence, high groundwater level, or hydrocompaction will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.

2 Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels Certified Final EIR, September 1997

	Yes	No	Maybe	
e.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the proposed project considered a sensitive use (school, hospital, public assembly site) located in close proximity to a significant geotechnical hazard?** No geotechnical hazards, such as faults, exist in the immediate vicinity of the site. As the building would be considered a government office building, it would not be considered a sensitive use. The project site does not contain any exceptional physical features. There are no distinct on-site geologic or physical features. The project site would be considered suitable for the proposed redevelopment of the site and would not be subject to geologic hazards nor would it adversely effect the adjoining properties. No significant impacts would occur with project implementation.
f.	☐	☒	☐	**Will the project entail substantial grading and/or alteration of topography including slopes of over 25%?** The proposed project is located in a flat urban area with no slopes having greater than a 25% incline. Project implementation is not anticipated to result in any significant changes to topography. The use of required Best Management Practices (BMPs) on the construction site would reduce any impact to a less than significant level.
g.	☐	☒	☐	**Other factors?**

STANDARD MITIGATION MEASURES

☒ Los Angeles County Building Code

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS/MITIGATIONS

☐ Lot Size ☐ Project Design ☒ Approval of Geotechnical Report by DPW

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) on, or be impacted by, geotechnical factors?

☒ Yes ☐ No

HAZARDS - 2. Flood

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☒	☐	**Is a major drainage course, as identified on USGS quad sheets by a dashed line, located on the project site?** No major drainage course, as identified on the Los Angeles USGS quad sheet, exists on site.
b.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the project site located within or does it contain a floodway or floodplain?** The project site is approximately 1 mile west of the Los Angeles River. As determined by a GIS map provided by ESRI in conjunction with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), no floodway or floodplain exists on or in the local vicinity of the project site.[3] Additionally, as indicated on the Los Angeles USGS quad sheet, no waterway exists on the project site. No impacts would therefore be expected.
c.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the project site located in or subject to high mudflow conditions?** As determined by a GIS map prepared by ESRI in conjunction with FEMA, no floodway or floodplain exists on or in the local vicinity of the project site, and the site would, therefore, not be subject to any significant high mudflow conditions or impacts.
d.	☐	☒	☐	**Could the project contribute or be subject to high erosion and debris deposition from run-off?** The project site has been occupied with the HOJ since 1925. As the proposed project would renovate the existing HOJ, runoff and drainage patterns would be similar to existing conditions. The project would not contribute to an increase in erosion and debris deposition resulting from on-site runoff.
e.	☐	☒	☐	**Other factors?**

STANDARD MITIGATION MEASURES

☐ Building Ordinance No. 2225 — Section 308A

☐ Ordinance No. 12,114 (Floodways)

☒ Approval of Drainage Concept by DPW

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS/MITIGATIONS

☐ Lot Size

☐ Project Design

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) on, or be impacted by, **flood (hydrological)** factors?

☐ Yes ☒ No

3 Taken from the FEMA/ESRI Project Impact Web Site: http://www.esri.com

HAZARDS - 3. Fire

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the project site located in a high fire hazard area (Fire Zone 4)?** The project site is located in the highly urbanized downtown Los Angeles area. There is no naturally occurring vegetation aside from ornamental landscaping. The project site and surrounding areas are paved and developed. Additionally, access to the site is provided regionally by the Harbor and Hollywood Freeways and locally by Temple, Broadway, Spring and Aliso Streets. Therefore, as no naturally occurring vegetation exists in proximity to the site, regional and local access is readable available and, given that the HOJ is situated in the downtown Los Angeles area, the project site is not located in a high fire hazard area.
b.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the project site in a high fire hazard area and served by inadequate access due to lengths, widths, surface materials, turnarounds or grade?** Fire protection services to the project site are provided by the Los Angeles City Fire Department (LAFD). The project site is located in the downtown Los Angeles area that is characterized as an urbanized setting. As no dense brush or vegetation exists on or in proximity to the site, and as access to the site is provided by major freeways and roadways, the project site is not located in a high fire hazard area.
c.	☐	☒	☐	**Does the project site have more than 75 dwelling units on a single access in a high fire hazard area?** No residential uses are planned as part of the project.
d.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the project site located in an area having inadequate water and pressure to meet fire flow standards?** The HOJ has occupied the project site since 1925. The proposed project would be served by the same public water supply that currently serves the existing HOJ, as opposed to a private water well system. An infrastructure study is currently being prepared for the project. Please refer to Section 5 Utilities/Other Services for a more detailed discussion regarding water supply to the project site.
e.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the project site located in close proximity to potential dangerous fire hazard conditions/uses (such as refineries, flammables, explosives manufacturing)?** Although located in a heavily urbanized downtown area, there are no known uses in proximity to the site that pose a dangerous fire hazard.
f.	☐	☒	☐	**Does the proposed use constitute a potentially dangerous fire hazard?** The proposed project plans to renovate the existing HOJ building into government office space and build a 1000-stall parking structure. No known fire hazards exist on or in proximity to the site. As the HOJ has been vacant since 1994, the vacant nature of the building due to the existing debris cluttered throughout the building could be perceived as a potential fire hazard. Renovation of the HOJ and the ultimate re-occupation would once again allow the active management of the building, thereby reducing the potential fire hazard associated with a vacant building. No significant impacts would occur.
g.	☐	☒	☐	**Other factors?**

STANDARD MITIGATION MEASURES

☐ Water Ordinance No. 7834 ☐ Fire Ordinance No. 2947 ☐ Fire Prevention Guide No. 46

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS/MITIGATIONS

☐ Project Design ☐ Compatible Use

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) on, or be impacted by, fire **hazard** factors?

☐ Yes ☒ No

HAZARDS - 4. Noise

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☐	☒	**Is the project site located near a high noise source (airports, railroads, freeways, industry)?** The project site is separated from US Highway 101 by Aliso Street. There is a potential for traffic noise to be audible at the project. Although the building is primarily made out of concrete, additional noise analysis should be prepared to determine the potential noise impact associated with the renovation of the HOJ. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
b.	☒	☐	☐	**Is the proposed use considered sensitive (school, hospital, senior citizen facility) or are there other sensitive uses in close proximity?** The proposed project is not a sensitive use. Other uses in the vicinity include similar civic and non-residential uses. The Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels, located two blocks to the west, is considered a sensitive use. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
c.	☐	☐	☒	**Could the project substantially increase ambient noise levels including those associated with special equipment (such as amplified sound systems) or parking areas associated with the project?** Construction activities associated with the proposed project would introduce short-term noise increases at the project site and surrounding vicinity, Additional study should be conducted to assess the potential construction noise impacts resulting from the proposed project. The HOJ would not introduce amplified noise sources located outdoors. External noise sources associated with project operation would involve the arrival and departure of employees, noise generated by people utilizing the planned outdoor plaza, and building mechanical equipment. Operational noise levels associated with reoccupation of the HOJ would be similar to noise levels experienced prior to the closure of the building. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
d.	☐	☒	☐	**Other factors?**

STANDARD MITIGATION MEASURES

☒ Noise Ordinance No. 11,778 ☒ Building Ordinance No. 2225 — Chapter 35

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS/MITIGATIONS

☐ Lot Size ☐ Project Design ☐ Compatible Use

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) on, or be adversely impacted by, noise?

☒ Yes ☐ No

RESOURCES - 1. Water Quality

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the project site located in an area having known water quality problems and proposing the use of individual water wells?** The HOJ is located in the heavily urbanized area of downtown Los Angeles that is served by a public water system. The project would not utilize water wells.
b.	☐	☒	☐	**Will the proposed project require the use of a private sewage disposal system?** The HOJ is located in the heavily urbanized downtown area of Los Angeles. As such, all necessary infrastructure required to service the site has been in place for some time. The project site is connected to the public sewer system and would not utilize a private sewage system.
	☐	☒	☐	**If the answer is yes, is the project site located in an area having known septic tank limitations due to high groundwater or other geotechnical limitations or is the project proposing on-site systems located in close proximity to a drainage course?**
c.	☐	☐	☒	**Could the project significantly impact water quality through run-off into the storm drain system?** The HOJ is an existing building that was constructed in 1925. It is located in the urbanized downtown area of Los Angeles. The project site and surrounding area is paved and well drained. An existing storm water collection and conveyance system serves the site and surrounding uses. As the project would primarily involve the renovation of the existing building, little change in the amount of runoff from the project site is expected. It should be noted that a 1000-stall parking structure would also be built. Site development would result in a similar level of paved surface when compared to existing conditions, so the project is not anticipated to result in noticeable changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface runoff. In addition, during construction, the project will be required to implement standard Best Management Practices (BMPs) for construction sites. Implementation of required BMPs would substantially reduce erosion, deposition and related effects. Project development would increase on-site activity and may slightly increase the amount of urban contaminants such as gasoline, oil, and rubber particles emitted by motor vehicles/buses accessing the project site. In addition, part of the project involves the exterior cleaning of the building. This process could result in the accumulation of pollutants entering the local drainage system. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
d.	☐	☒	☐	**Other factors?**

STANDARD MITIGATION MEASURES

☐ Industrial Waste Permit

☒ Health Code — Ordinance No. 7538, Chapter 5

☒ Plumbing Code — Ordinance No. 2269

☒ NPDES Compliance (DPW)

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS/MITIGATIONS

☐ Lot Size

☐ Project Design

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) on, or be impacted by, water quality problems?

☒ Yes ☐ No

RESOURCES - 2. Air Quality

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☐	☒	**Will the proposed project exceed the State's criteria for regional significance (generally (a) 500 dwelling units for residential uses or (b) 40 gross acres, 650,000 square feet of floor area or 1,000 employees for non-residential uses)?** The proposed project would renovate the existing HOJ and build a 1000-stall parking structure. Relocation of existing employees from other County facilities in the area will result in up to 1,740 employees assigned to the facility over three shifts.
b.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the proposal considered a sensitive use (schools, hospitals, parks) and located near a freeway or heavy industrial use?** The HOJ is not considered a sensitive use. However, it is separated from US Highway 101 by Aliso Street.
c.	☐	☐	☒	**Will the project increase local emissions to a significant extent due to increased traffic congestion or use of a parking structure *or* exceed AQMD thresholds of potential significance per Screening Tables of the CEQA *Air Quality Handbook*?** Air quality emissions resulting from the renovation and operation of the building would be studied further in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
d.	☐	☒	☐	**Will the project generate or is the site in close proximity to sources which create obnoxious odors, dust, and/or hazardous emissions?** The proposed project would renovate the existing HOJ and develop a parking structure. Operation of the HOJ could include small-scale food preparation services for employees and visitors. No significant odors are anticipated from the type of use proposed. Significant odors are typically generated by large-scale food-related activities such as restaurants and heavy industrial/chemical sources. The operation of the HOJ would not involve the use of materials or practices that generate odors beyond the project boundary. Any unforeseen odors would be controlled in accordance with SCAQMD permit requirements for proper air filtration and SCAQMD Rule 402 which prohibits persons from discharging quantities of air contaminants which cause nuisance to any considerable number of persons.
e.	☐	☐	☒	**Other factors?** Construction activities associated with the proposed project could result in the generation of short-term construction air quality impacts from fugitive dust generation and vehicle emissions. Additional study should be prepared to further address construction air quality impacts.

STANDARD MITIGATION MEASURES

☐ Health and Safety Code — Section 40506 ☒ SCAQMD Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust)

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS/MITIGATIONS

☒ Project Design ☐ Air Quality Report

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) on, or be impacted by, **air quality**?

☒ Yes ☐ No

RESOURCES - 3. Biota

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the project site located within a Significant Ecological Area (SEA), SEA Buffer, or coastal Sensitive Environmental Resource (ESHA, etc.), or is the site relatively undisturbed and natural?** The project site is located within the urbanized downtown core of Los Angeles. The local vicinity is characterized as urban and paved with no open space. Further, the project site has been occupied by the HOJ since construction was completed in 1925. No threatened/endangered or rare species or their habitats, locally designated species, locally designated natural communities, wetland habitats, or wildlife corridors are known to exist on the site. The site is not identified as a SEA, SEA Buffer or ESHA.
b.	☐	☒	☐	**Will grading, fire clearance, or flood related improvements remove substantial natural habitat areas?** No grading, fire clearance or flood related improvements would be required for project implementation as the site has been previously developed. Consequently, no impacts to biological resources as a result of grading, fire clearance or flood related improvements would occur.
c.	☐	☒	☐	**Is a major drainage course, as identified on USGS quad sheets by a blue, dashed line, located on the project site?** No drainage course, as identified on the Los Angeles USGS quad sheet, exists on or in proximity to the project site. Any on-site runoff generated from the project would be directed and channeled into the storm water drainage system that the HOJ is currently connected to. The Los Angeles County Flood Control District manages this drainage system.
d.	☐	☒	☐	**Does the project site contain a major riparian or other sensitive habitat (e.g., coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, sycamore riparian woodland, wetland, etc.)?** Since the completion of the HOJ, no threatened/endangered or rare species or their habitats, locally designated species, locally designated natural communities, wetland habitats, major riparian or wildlife corridors are known to exist on the site.
e.	☐	☒	☐	**Does the project site contain oak or other unique native trees (specify kinds of trees)?** No oak or other unique native trees exist on site. Currently, several ornamental vegetation species exist on site.
f.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the project site habitat for any known sensitive species (federal or state listed endangered, etc.)?** The HOJ has occupied the project site since 1925. Since that time no threatened/endangered or rare species or their habitats, locally designated species, locally-designated natural communities, wetland habitats, major riparian or wildlife corridors are known to exist on the site.
g.	☐	☒	☐	**Other factors (e.g., wildlife corridor, adjacent open space linkage)?** The project site does not serve as a wildlife corridor or as an adjacent open space linkage.

MITIGATION MEASURES/OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

☐ Lot Size ☐ Project Design ☐ Oak Tree Permit ☐ ERB/SEATAC Review

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) on **biotic resources**?

☐ Yes ☒ No

RESOURCES - 4. Archaeological/Historical/Paleontological

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☐	☒	**Is the project site in or near an area containing known archaeological resources or containing features (drainage course, spring, knoll, rock outcroppings, or oak trees) which indicate potential archaeological sensitivity?** Construction of the HOJ was completed in 1925. No unique natural or undisturbed features exist on or near the site. Project implementation would take place within the existing footprint limit of the site. No drainage courses, spring, knolls, rock outcroppings, or oak trees have been identified in or around the project site. Five historic/archeological sites are located within a mile radius of the area. These sites have been associated with Native American ceremonial and burial locations.[4] In the event that archaeological resources are uncovered during site preparation for the parking structure, or other activities involving disturbance of the soil, all work would be required to cease and a certified archaeologist would investigate the findings and make recommendations. This issue will be addressed in environmental document being prepared for this project.
b.	☐	☒	☐	**Does the project site contain rock formations indicating potential paleontological resources?** The HOJ has occupied the project site since 1925. The site and surrounding areas are disturbed and do not exhibit any natural rock formations that indicate the potential for paleontological resources.
c.	☒	☐	☐	**Does the project site contain known historic structures or sites?** The HOJ was built in 1925 and is the oldest structure within the Los Angeles Civic Center. This building may be considered historic as a result of events associated with the building, people associated with the building and the architecture of the building itself. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
d.	☐	☒	☐	**Other factors?**

MITIGATION MEASURES/OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

☐ Lot Size ☐ Project Design ☐ Archaeology Report

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project leave a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) on **archaeological, historical,** or **paleontological** resources?

☒ Yes ☐ No

[4] Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels Certified Final EIR, September 1997

RESOURCES - 5. Visual Qualities

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the project site substantially visible from or will it obstruct views along a scenic highway (as shown on the Scenic Highway Element), *or* is it located within a scenic corridor, *or* will it otherwise impact the viewshed?** The HOJ is not visible from a scenic highway or scenic corridor.[5]
b.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the project substantially visible from or will it obstruct views from a regional riding or hiking trail?** The HOJ is located in the urbanized downtown Los Angeles area. The project site is not located in close proximity to any regional riding or hiking trails.
c.	☐	☒	☐	**Will the project impact through substantial grading or landform alteration an undeveloped or undisturbed area, which contains unique aesthetic features?** The local vicinity is highly urbanized and situated in downtown Los Angeles. No portion of the site or surrounding area is undeveloped, nor are there any unique aesthetic features that would be altered due to earth disturbing activities.
d.	☐	☐	☒	**Is the proposed use out-of-character in comparison to adjacent uses because of height, bulk, or other features?** The proposed renovation of the HOJ would not be considered "out-of-character," as the HOJ is an existing structure that would be renovated to accentuate original design features. Additionally, the HOJ is situated within the Los Angeles Civic Center. Other uses within the Civic Center exhibit similar scale, design and height. However, the project also plans to construct a parking structure that would have no more than 3.5-levels above the existing site grade. Given that the existing HOJ is 15 stories tall and that the parking structure would have up to 3.5 levels above grade designed in a manner consistent with the original architecture of the HOJ, the planned improvements to the site are not anticipated to be out of character. However, due to the historic and visual sensitivity of the project, this issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project to ensure any potential visual impacts are addressed.
e.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the project likely to substantially obstruct unique views from surrounding residential uses?** The project site is situated within the downtown Los Angeles Civic Center. Uses in the immediate vicinity include other civic and non-residential uses. Given that the renovation of the HOJ would not alter existing views when complete, and as the proposed parking structure would have no more than 3.5-levels above the existing grade, the proposed actions would not substantially alter views over existing conditions.
f.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the project likely to create substantial sun shadow, light or glare problems?** The proposed renovation of the HOJ would not alter the height or scale of the existing structure. Therefore, no substantial change to shadows or light and glare would be expected from the renovation of the building. There is a potential for the new parking structure to cast shadows, however, other buildings in the vicinity would be taller than the proposed parking structure that could build up to 3.5 levels above the existing site grade. Therefore, project implementation would not generate substantial light, glare or shadows.
g.	☐	☒	☐	**Other factors?**

5 Taken from the Department of Transportation Website: http://www.dot.ca.gov

MITIGATION MEASURES/OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

☐ Lot Size ☒ Project Design ☐ Visual Report ☒ Compatible Use

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) on scenic qualities?

☒ Yes ☐ No

SERVICES - 1. Traffic/Access

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☒	☐	**Does the project contain 25 dwelling units or more and is it located in an area with known congestion problems (mid-block or intersections)?** The project site is situated in the downtown Los Angeles Civic Center adjacent to Temple Street. A traffic analysis will be conducted for the project to determine how local traffic patterns would be affected. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
b.	☐	☐	☒	**Will the project result in any hazardous traffic conditions?** The HOJ has been located on the project site since 1925 and remained operational until 1994. The project area is served by an existing network of regional and local roadways. The proposed project will be designed to utilize the existing roadways in the vicinity. No known hazardous traffic conditions have been identified for the site, however, as the project would also introduce a new 1000-stall parking structure, there is a potential for new traffic circulation patterns and access issues to arise. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
c.	☐	☐	☒	**Will the project result in parking problems with a subsequent impact on traffic conditions?** A planned improvement of the project is the construction of a 1000-stall parking structure. Site specific parking requirements of the project will be studied in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
d.	☐	☐	☒	**Will adequate access during an emergency (other than fire hazards) result in problems for emergency vehicles or residents/employees in the area?** The HOJ has occupied the project site since 1925. Project implementation is not anticipated to result in any substantial changes to the site's accessibility or accessibility to surrounding uses. The proposed project would be designed to utilize the existing roadways in the vicinity. Prior to construction activity on the site, a traffic routing plan will be prepared and submitted to the City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation for review and approval. Although the renovation of the building would not alter the existing emergency access to the site, or to the surrounding uses, the construction of the parking structure could potentially affect emergency response to the site and surrounding uses. Emergency access will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
e.	☐	☐	☒	**Will the congestion management program (CMP) Transportation Impact Analysis thresholds of 50 peak hour vehicles added by project traffic to a CMP highway system intersection or 150 peak hour trips added by project traffic to a mainline freeway link be exceeded?** As the HOJ has been unoccupied since 1994, no trips associated with this building have been added to the local freeway system. Therefore, there is a potential for the added trips associated with the reoccupation of the building to add more than 50 peak hour trips to a CMP highway. CMP Traffic impacts will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
f.	☐	☒	☐	**Other factors?**

MITIGATION MEASURES/OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

☒ Project Design ☒ Traffic Report ☐ Consultation with Traffic & Lighting Division

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) on the physical environment due to **traffic/access** factors?

☒ Yes ☐ No

SERVICES - 2. Sewage Disposal

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☐	☒	**If served by a community sewage system, could the project create capacity problems at the treatment plant?** The HOJ was completed in 1925. The building has been occupied up to 1994 and is connected to the local wastewater collection system. Wastewater from the Los Angeles area is transported to the Hyperion Treatment Plant located in Playa Del Rey, which is owned by the City of Los Angeles and operated by the Bureau of Sanitation. The Hyperion Treatment Plant has a capacity of 520 million gallons per day and serves an area approximately 650 square miles in size.[6] As a result of the most recent improvements to this facility, adequate capacity has been allocated to treat its service area until the year 2010. Furthermore, additional capacity could be afforded to the project vicinity through the East Central Inceptor Sewer (ECIS) conveyance system constructed by the City of Los Angeles. However, an infrastructure study is being prepared to address project specific sewage treatment and capacity. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
b.	☐	☐	☒	**Could the project create capacity problems in the sewer lines serving the project site?** The Hyperion Treatment System has over 6,500 miles of pipelines. As calculated by the City of Los Angeles Public Works Department, the sewer pipelines in the vicinity of the project site are operating at less than 50 percent capacity.[7] However, an infrastructure study is being prepared to address project specific sewage treatment and capacity. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
c.	☐	☒	☐	**Other factors?**

STANDARD MITIGATION MEASURES

☐ Sanitary Sewers and Industrial Waste — Ordinance No. 6130

☒ Plumbing Code — Ordinance No. 2269

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS/MITIGATIONS

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) on the physical environment due to **sewage disposal** facilities?

☒ Yes ☐ No

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7 Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels Certified Final EIR, September 1997

SERVICES - 3. Education

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☒	☐	**Could the project create capacity problems at the district level?** The proposed project involves the renovation of the HOJ to be used as replacement government office space. As no part of the project involves residential uses, no actions resulting from the implementation of the project would cause a capacity problem at the school district level.
b.	☐	☒	☐	**Could the project create capacity problems at individual schools, which serve the project site?** The proposed project involves the renovation of the HOJ to be used as replacement government office space. As no part of the project involves residential uses, no actions resulting from the implementation of the project would cause a capacity problem at individual school sites that service the local vicinity.
c.	☐	☒	☐	**Could the project create substantial student transportation problems?** The proposed project involves the renovation of the HOJ to be used as replacement government office space. As no part of the project involves residential uses, no actions resulting from the implementation of the project would cause a problem associated with student transportation.
d.	☐	☒	☐	**Could the project create substantial library impacts due to increased population and demand?** The proposed project involves the renovation of the HOJ to be used as replacement government office space. As no part of the project involves residential uses, no actions resulting from the implementation of the project would cause a substantial library impact.
e.	☐	☒	☐	**Other factors?**

MITIGATION MEASURES/OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

☐ Site Dedication ☐ AB 2926 Developer Fees

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) relative to educational facilities/services?

☐ Yes ☒ No

SERVICES - 4. Fire/Sheriff Services

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☒	☐	**Could the project create staffing or response time problems at the fire station or sheriff's substation serving the project site?** The Los Angeles City Fire Department (LAFD) provides fire and emergency medical services to the vicinity. The project vicinity is well served through five fully equipped fire stations. Fire Station #3, located at 108 N. Fremont Avenue is approximately 0.6 miles away from the project site and maintains a staff of approximately 15. Police protection for the local vicinity is provided by the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) Central Area Division located at 251 E. 6th Street. There are approximately 300 sworn officers within the Central Area Division. The project site is situated within Reporting District No. 112. Average response times for the Central Area Division was 5.8 minutes, while the citywide average was 7.3 minutes.[8] It should be noted that, through Proposition 2, the emergency 911 phone service that provides emergency access to both fire and police services has just undergone an upgrade which will provide for more timely and efficient call for service. The project does not contain uses that are considered to generate unusual or unique calls for service, and the project is located within an existing response area. Further, the project would be required to comply with all applicable codes and regulations pertaining to police protection and site security. Given that the HOJ would ultimately house local law enforcement personnel, it is highly unlikely that there would be any staffing or response time problems associated with the project. As the HOJ is currently unoccupied, the building could currently be viewed as a fire and safety hazard as no active building management and upkeep is currently afforded to the building. A planned improvement for the building includes the installation of a new electronic security system. Therefore, the renovation of the site would be beneficial to the LAFD and LAPD. Please refer to the above section HAZARDS - 3. Fire for additional discussion on fire services.
b.	☐	☒	☐	**Are there any special fire or law enforcement problems associated with the project or the general area?** As discussed above, the HOJ is currently unoccupied. This poses both a fire and safety issue as no active building management is in place. Therefore, as the project would ultimately renovate the building to allow reoccupation of the building, implementation the project could be viewed as a beneficial impact that would reduce fire and safety problems in the local vicinity.
c.	☐	☒	☐	**Other factors?**

MITIGATION MEASURES/OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

☐ Fire Mitigation Fees

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) relative to fire/sheriff services?

☐ Yes ☒ No

8 Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels Certified Final EIR, September 1997

SERVICES - 5. Utilities/Other Services

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☐	☒	**Is the project site in an area known to have inadequate public water supply to meet domestic needs?** Water supply, treatment and distribution services in the project area are provided by the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). The project site is located an urbanized area which is furnished with an adequate water supply and distribution system. Generally, the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power can supply water to the site, except during prolonged drought or other extraordinary circumstances. According to growth projections in the Los Angeles General Plan Framework, the future supply of water will be sufficient to meet the growth-induced demands of the City of Los Angeles, including the Southeast Los Angeles Community Plan area, to the year 2010. The proposed project would renovate the existing HOJ. No new habitable structures would be developed on site. Therefore, no uses that would require additional water above that which currently exists would be constructed. Renovation of the HOJ would include the installation of water efficient faucets and toilets that would reduce the overall demand of water required for the operation of the building as governmental office space. To address project specific utility needs, an infrastructure analysis is being prepared. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
b.	☐	☐	☒	**Is the project site in an area known to have inadequate water supply and/or pressure to meet fire fighting needs?** The proposed project would be served by a public water supply, as opposed to a private water well system. The HOJ has been serviced with water pressure for fire fighting needs since 1925. However, as the site has been vacant since 1994, a project specific infrastructure study is being prepared. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
c.	☐	☒	☐	**Is the project site in an area known to have inadequate groundwater supply and proposes water wells?** The proposed project would connect to the existing domestic water supply currently located in the project vicinity. Water service is provided by the LADWP. No individual water-wells would be utilized for the proposed project.
d.	☐	☐	☒	**Could the project create problems with providing utility services, such as electricity, gas, or propane?** The HOJ has been operational from 1925 to 1994. During that time all utilities required to service the site have been provided. The City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power provides electricity to the site. According to growth projections in the Los Angeles General Plan Framework, the future supply of power will be sufficient to meet the growth-induced demands of the City of Los Angeles, including the Central City Los Angeles Community Plan area, to the year 2010. The Southern California Gas Company (SCGC) provides natural gas service to the project area. The availability of natural gas is based upon present conditions of gas supply and regulatory policies. As a public utility company, SCGC is under the jurisdiction of the California Public Utilities Commission, but can also be affected by actions of Federal regulatory agencies. The demand for natural gas is dependent upon the physical growth rate and temperature changes within a geographic area. According to SCGC, the system is flexible and can be modified to meet future growth and demand in the project area.[9] The proposed project would install a completely new power and lighting system designed and constructed according to modern class "A" office standards. This new electrical system would utilize energy efficient fixtures and controls. Given that the site has been vacant since 1994, a project specific infrastructure study is being prepared. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for the project.

9 Robert Olivas, Pacific Region Engineer, January 15, 1998, correspondence.

	Yes	No	Maybe	
e.	☐	☐	☒	**Are there any known service problem areas (e.g., solid waste)?**

Solid waste services have been provided to the project site during its occupation. Currently, fourteen-landfill sites are available to accept waste from the City of Los Angeles.[10] Combined, these fourteen landfill sites have a capacity of approximately 348,175,550 cubic yards and a daily throughput rate of 87,890 tons per day.[11] As the building would be renovated, recycling opportunities would be provided above what is currently located on site. As a result of the increased recycling opportunities, the amount of solid waste generated from the site would be reduced. However, given that the site has been vacant since 1994, a project specific infrastructure study is being prepared. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for the project.

f.	☐	☒	☐	**Other factors?**

STANDARD MITIGATION MEASURES

☐ Plumbing Code — Ordinance No. 2269 ☒ Water Code — Ordinance No. 7834

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS/MITIGATIONS

☐ Lot Size ☐ Project Design

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) relative to **utilities/services**?

☒ Yes ☐ No

10 Taken from the California Integrated Waste Management Board Website at: http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/

11 Taken from the California Integrated Waste Management Board Website at: http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/

OTHER FACTORS - 1. General

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☒	☐	**Will the project result in an inefficient use of energy resources?** Project implementation would involve the use of non-renewable natural resources, such as petroleum resources for gasoline/diesel fuel, and electricity, during and after construction. At the present time, and in the foreseeable future, petroleum resources are readily available commercially and the project is not anticipated to result in a significant impact on these resources. However, efforts to preserve the historic characteristics of the building may preclude compliance with all modern energy efficient requirements.
b.	☐	☒	☐	**Will the project result in a major change in the patterns, scale, or character of the general area or community?** The project would renovate the HOJ. The renovation would preserve the exterior appearance while allowing the building to become reoccupied. No change in the scale, pattern or character of the local vicinity would occur. Although the project would also build a parking structure, it would be designed in a manner that is consistent with and implements design treatments similar to the historic nature of the HOJ. Implementation of the project would not result in a major change in the patterns, scale, or character of the general area or community.
c.	☐	☒	☐	**Will the project result in a significant reduction in the amount of agricultural land?** The site has been developed with the same building since 1925. No agricultural activity has occurred on the site since the development of the HOJ. The site is not classified as agriculturally productive land. No agriculturally productive land would be compromised as a result of project implementation.
d.	☐	☒	☐	**Other factors?**

STANDARD MITIGATION MEASURES

☒ State Administrative Code, Title 24, Part 5, T-20 (Energy Conservation) to the extent feasible within the historic preservation context.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS/MITIGATIONS

☐ Lot Size ☐ Project Design ☐ Compatible Use

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) on the physical environment due to any of the above factors?

☐ Yes ☒ No

OTHER FACTORS - 2. Environmental Safety

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☒	☐	**Are any hazardous materials used, produced, handled, or stored on site?** The project does not have the potential to create health hazards, because it does not include operational uses that would require the use and storage of hazardous material, waste or similar material. No manufacturing or industrial processes which utilize or produce dangerous substances are associated with the project. Surrounding land uses consist of similar civic and non-residential uses. None of these uses are considered to represent an immediate source of potential health hazards. In addition, all processes and activities are subject to regulatory review and permitting. Currently the building may contain materials recognized as hazardous. These materials, if they exist, will be surveyed, analyzed and properly removed prior to the onset of construction. During construction, any potentially hazardous materials encountered would be handled according to all applicable rules and regulations regarding proper disposal. As a result, no significant adverse impacts are expected.
b.	☐	☒	☐	**Are any hazardous wastes stored on site?** Please refer to **discussion a** above. No hazardous materials would be used, produced or handled on site.
c.	☐	☒	☐	**Are any pressurized tanks to be used on site?** Construction activities could include the use of pressurized tanks within the project site. All construction activities conducted on site would occur in compliance with all required construction guidelines for the State and County. No pressurized tanks would be used or located on the project site during operation.
d.	☐	☒	☐	**Are any residential units, schools, or hospitals located within 500 feet and potentially adversely affected?** A church is located two blocks to the west of the HOJ. The proposed project would not adversely affect these uses as operation of the HOJ would not introduce any hazardous activities or materials.
e.	☐	☐	☒	**Have there been previous uses, which indicate residual soil toxicity of the site?** The HOJ is the oldest building in the Los Angeles Civic Center. No uses other than government agencies and a jail have occupied the site since 1925. As the building was used as a crime laboratory as well as by the Coroner, further study should be completed to determine if these former uses have contaminated the site.
f.	☐	☐	☒	**Other factors?** As part of the project involves the cleaning of the exterior of the HOJ, there is a potential for urban contaminates that are washed from the building façade to enter into the local storm water system. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project. Please refer to the water quality analysis provider earlier.

MITIGATION MEASURES/OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

☐ Toxic Clean-up Plan

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact relative to **public safety**?

☒ Yes ☐ No

OTHER FACTORS - 3. Land Use

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☒	☐	**Can the project be found to be inconsistent with the plan designation(s) of the subject property?** As determined on the Los Angeles Central City Community Plan, the project site is designated as "Civic Center." As the proposed project would not result in non-governmental uses on the site, the project would remain consistent with the land use designations for the site.
b.	☐	☒	☐	**Can the project be found to be inconsistent with the zoning designation of the subject property?** Currently the project site is zoned as commercial (C4-R2). As the proposed project would not develop any new uses, the project would remain consistent with the existing zoning for the site.
c.				**Can the project be found to be inconsistent with the following applicable land use criteria:**
	☐	☒	☐	**Hillside Management Criteria?**
	☐	☒	☐	**SEA Conformance Criteria?**
	☐	☒	☐	**Other?** The project site is not located within a Hillside Management or SEA as determined by the 1980 Los Angeles County General Plan. Therefore, the proposed project would not be found to be inconsistent with any land use criteria.
d.	☐	☒	☐	**Other factors?**

MITIGATION MEASURES/OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) on the physical environment due to **land use** factors?

☐ Yes ☒ No

OTHER FACTORS - 4. Population/Housing/Employment/Recreation

SETTING/IMPACTS

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☒	☐	**Could the project cumulatively exceed official regional or local population projections?** The proposed project would renovate and improve the existing HOJ for use by relocating existing County uses and employees. No part of the project would introduce uses that could increase the City's population.
b.	☐	☒	☐	**Could the project induce substantial direct or indirect growth in an area (e.g., through projects in an undeveloped area or extension of major infrastructure)?** All necessary infrastructure required to service the building is already in place. Development of the proposed project would not require the extension or development of any new infrastructure in or around the project site. Therefore, project construction would not induce substantial growth due to cumulative buildout or major infrastructure development.
c.	☐	☒	☐	**Could the project displace existing housing, especially affordable housing?** No housing exists on the project site; consequently, there will be no housing impacts as the project would not displace any residences.
d.	☐	☒	☐	**Could the project result in substantial job/housing imbalance or substantial increase in Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)?** The renovation of the HOJ would allow for the relocation of employees from other locations within the downtown and nearby adjacent areas. Relocated workers would not likely be required to drive greater distances to arrive at the HOJ. Additionally, the HOJ is centrally located in downtown Los Angeles with nearby subway and train service to surrounding cities and suburbs. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT).
e.	☐	☒	☐	**Could the project require new or expanded recreational facilities for future residents?** The proposed project would renovate and improve the existing HOJ. No part of the project would introduce uses that could increase the City's population. As a result, the renovation and improvement of the HOJ would not require new or expanded recreational facilities for future residents.
f.	☐	☒	☐	**Other factors?**

MITIGATION MEASURES/OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) on the physical environment due to **population, housing, employment,** or **recreational** factors?

☐ Yes ☒ No

MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on this Initial Study, the following findings are made:

	Yes	No	Maybe	
a.	☐	☐	☒	**Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, 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 determined in the biota section of this Initial Study, no impact to any natural, threatened, rare or endangered species would occur as a result of this project. Therefore, the project would not have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal. The project does have the potential to eliminate important examples of California history and/or prehistory through the alteration of a historic structure and potential disturbance of undocumented archaeological resources. These issues will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
b.	☐	☐	☒	**Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term environmental goals to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals?** As discussed in the Initial Study Analysis, environmental impacts have been identified that could occur as a result of this project. These potential impacts may achieve short-term environmental goals to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals.
c.	☐	☐	☒	**Does the project have possible environmental effects, which are individually limited but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual 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 project in combination with cumulative projects could result in impacts. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.
d.	☐	☐	☒	**Will the environmental effects of the project cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?** As determined in the analysis within this Initial Study the project has the potential to result in impacts to geotechnical, noise, air quality, traffic and circulation, and water quality which could result in substantial adverse effects on humans. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document being prepared for this project.

CONCLUSION

Considering the above information, could the project have a significant impact (individually or cumulatively) on the environment?

☒ Yes ☐ No

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—BUSINESS, TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AGENCY GRAY DAVIS, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DISTRICT 7, REGIONAL PLANNING
IGR/CEQA BRANCH
120 SO. SPRING ST.
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
PHONE (213) 897-6536
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E-Mail:NersesYerjanian@dot.ca.gov

Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!

Ms. Sharon Yonashiro, CAO
County of Los Angeles
500 West Temple St., Room 754
Los Angeles, CA. 90012

IGR/CEQA# 030207NY
NOP/Hall of Justice Renovation & Reuse
LA/110,101/24.31,1.01

February 5, 2003

Dear Ms. Yonashiro :

Thank you for including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the environmental review process for the Hall of Justice Renovation Project.

Based on the information received, and to assist us in our efforts to completely evaluate and assess the impacts of this project on the State transportation system, a traffic study in advance of the DEIR should be prepared to analyze the following information:

Please reference the Department's **Traffic Impact Study Guideline** on the Internet at http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/developserv/operationalsystems/reports/tisguide.pdf

1. Presentations of assumptions and methods used to develop trip generation, trip distribution, choice of travel mode, and assignments of trips to state route 110 and 101.

2. Consistency of project travel modeling with other regional and local modeling forecasts and with travel data. The IGR/CEQA office may use indices to check results. Differences or inconsistencies must be thoroughly explained.

3. Analysis of ADT, AM, and PM peak-hour volumes for both existing and future conditions in the affected area. This should include freeways, interchanges, and intersections, and all HOV facilities. Interchange Level of Service should be

Ms. Yonashiro February 5, 2003

specified (HCM2000 method requested). Utilization of transit lines and vehicles, and of all facilities, should be realistically estimated. Future conditions would include build-out of all projects (see next item) and any plan-horizon years.

4. Inclusion of all appropriate traffic volumes. Analysis should include traffic from the project, cumulative traffic generated from all specific approved developments in the area, and traffic growth other than from the project and developments. That is, include: existing + project + other projects + other growth.

5. Discussion of mitigation measures appropriate to alleviate anticipated traffic impacts. These mitigation discussions should include, but not be limited to, the following:
- description of transportation infrastructure improvements
- financial costs, funding sources and financing
- sequence and scheduling considerations
- implementation responsibilities, controls and monitoring

   Any mitigation involving transit, HOV, or TDM must be rigorously justified and its effects conservatively estimated. Improvements involving dedication of land or physical construction may be favorably considered.

6. Specification of developer's percent share of the cost, as well as a plan of realistic mitigation measures under the control of the developer. The ratio should be estimated, of additional traffic due to the project, to that amount of increase in traffic for which real mitigation must be provided (see Traffic Impact Study Guidelines). We note for purposes of determining project share of costs, the number of trips from the project on each traveling segment or element is estimated in the context of forecasted traffic volumes which include build-out of all approved and not yet approved projects, and other sources of growth. Analytical methods such as select-link travel forecast modeling might be used.

We look forward to reviewing the DEIR. We expect to receive a copy from the State Clearinghouse. However, to expedite the review process, you may send two copies in advance to the undersigned at the following address:

Stephen Buswell
IGR/CEQA Branch Chief
Caltrans District 07
Regional Transportation Planning Office
120 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, CA 90012

Ms. Yonashiro February 5, 2003

If you have any questions regarding this response, please call the Project Engineer/Coordinator Mr. Yerjanian at (213) 897-6536 and refer to IGR/CEQA # 030207NY.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN J. BUSWELL
IGR/CEQA Branch Chief
Transportation Planning Office

Department of Toxic Substances Control

Edwin F. Lowry, Director
1001 "I" Street, 25th Floor
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, California 95812-0806

Winston H. Hickox
Agency Secretary
California Environmental
Protection Agency

Gray Davis
Governor

MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SITE MITIGATION BRANCH

FEB 1 3 2003

RECEIVED

TO: Sayareh Amirebrahimi, Branch Chief
Site Mitigation Program, Region 3

FROM: Guenther W. Moskat, Chief
Planning and Environmental Analysis Section

DATE: February 7, 2003

SUBJECT: TRANSMITTAL AND REVIEW OF LEAD AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS FOR
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project - 2003021019

The Department has received the project listed above. The project is being referred to you as a:

- [x] Non-Essential/Information Item Only
- [ ] Sensitive Land Use Project
- [ ] Non-Sensitive land Use Project

A Courtesy Copy of the Notice of Completion Transmittal Form has also been sent to:

- [x] Permitting Branch (document not included)

The Department is encouraged to review this project and if applicable make comments pertaining to the project as it relates to hazardous waste and/or any activities which may fall within the Department's jurisdiction. Please have your staff: 1) conduct its review of the attached document prior to the end of the comment period; 2) complete the applicable items below' stating whether the department made comments or that no comments were necessary for the document; and 3) return this original transmittal sheet and a copy of any response letter from your office to:

Planning & Environmental Analysis Section (PEAS)
CEQA Tracking Center
1001 I Street, 22nd Floor
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, California 95812-0806
Fax (916) 323-3215

Date Comment Period Began: 2/4/2003

Comments due to OPR: 3/5/2003

Reviewed by: [signature] Date: 2/28/03

COMMENTS have been prepared and a copy has been provided to PEAS via:

- [x] Attached Copy
- [ ] FAX (916) 323-3215

NO COMMENTS NECESSARY because:

- [ ] All Department concerns have been adequately addressed; **OR**
- [ ] Project does not fall within the Department's areas of responsibility

Thank you for your assistance with this project. If you have any questions, please contact Ken Tipon, CEQA Tracking Center, at (916) 322-5266.

The energy challenge facing California is real. Every Californian needs to take immediate action to reduce energy consumption. For a list of simple ways you can reduce demand and cut your energy costs, see our Web-site at www.dtsc.ca.gov.

Department of Toxic Substances Control

Edwin F. Lowry, Director
1011 N. Grandview Avenue
Glendale, California 91201

Winston H. Hickox
Agency Secretary
California Environmental
Protection Agency

Gray Davis
Governor

March 4, 2003

Ms. Sharon Yonashiro
Assistant Administrative Officer
Los Angeles County
500 West Temple Street, Room 754
Los Angeles, California 90012

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES HALL OF JUSTICE RENOVATION AND REUSE PROJECT, SCH NO. 2003021019

Dear Ms. Yonashiro:

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has received your Notice of Preparation of a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project mentioned above.

Based on the review of the document, DTSC comments are as follows:

1. The Initial Study for the Project indicates that the Project Area is within the same environmental setting as the Belmont Learning Complex. Exceedingly high amount of natural toxic gas may be encountered during the construction of the parking structure, the draft EIR therefore needs to identify and determine whether hazardous substances exist at the Project area.

2. The draft EIR needs to identify any known or potentially contaminated site within the Project area. For all identified sites, the draft EIR needs to evaluate whether conditions at the site pose a threat to human health or the environment.

3. The draft EIR should identify the mechanism to initiate any required investigation and/or remediation for any site that may require remediation, and which government agency will provide appropriate regulatory oversight.

The energy challenge facing California is real. Every Californian needs to take immediate action to reduce energy consumption. For a list of simple ways you can reduce demand and cut your energy costs, see our Web-site at www.dtsc.ca.gov.

Printed on Recycled Paper

4. If during construction of the project, soil contamination is suspected, construction in the area should stop, and appropriate health and safety procedures should be implemented. If it is determined that contaminated soils exists, the draft EIR should identify how any required investigation and/or remediation will be conducted, and which government agency will provide regulatory oversight.

DTSC provides guidance for Preliminary Endangerment Assessment preparation and cleanup oversight through the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). For additional information on the VCP please visit DTSC's web site at www.dtsc.ca.gov. If you would like to meet and discuss this matter further, please contact Mr. Alberto Valmidiano, Project Manager, at (818) 551-2870 or me, at (818) 551-2877.

Sincerely,

Harlan R. Jeche

Harlan R. Jeche
Unit Chief
Southern California Cleanup Operations Branch – Glendale Office

Enclosure

cc: Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 3044
Sacramento, California 95812-3044

Mr. Guenther W. Moskat, Chief
Planning and Environmental Analysis Section
CEQA Tracking Center
Department of Toxic Substances Control
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, California 95812-0806

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Orange County: Charles Smith, Orange County • Ron Bates, Los Alamitos • Art Brown, Buena Park • Lou Bone, Tustin • Cathryn DeYoung, Laguna Niguel • Richard Dixon, Lake Forest • Alta Duke, La Palma • Shirley McCracken, Anaheim • Bev Perry, Brea • Tod Ridgeway, Newport Beach

Riverside County: Bob Buster, Riverside County • Ron Loveridge, Riverside • Jeff Miller, Corona • Greg Pettis, Cathedral City • Ron Roberts, Temecula • Charles White, Moreno Valley

San Bernardino County: Paul Biane, San Bernardino County • Bill Alexander, Rancho Cucamonga • Lawrence Dale, Barstow • Lee Ann Garcia, Grand Terrace • Susan Longville, San Bernardino • Gary Ovitt, Ontario • Deborah Robertson, Rialto

Ventura County: Judy Mikels, Ventura County • Glen Becerra, Simi Valley • Carl Morehouse, San Buenaventura • Toni Young, Port Hueneme

Riverside County Transportation Commission: Robin Lowe, Hemet

Ventura County Transportation Commission: Bill Davis, Simi Valley

Printed on Recycled Paper 559-1/16/03

March 3, 2003

Ms. Sharon Yonashiro, CAO
County of Los Angeles
500 w. Temple Street, Room 754
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: SCAG Clearinghouse No. I 20030078 County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project

Dear Ms. Yonashiro:

Thank you for submitting the **County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project** to SCAG for review and comment. As areawide clearinghouse for regionally significant projects, SCAG reviews the consistency of local plans, projects and programs with regional plans. This activity is based on SCAG's responsibilities as a regional planning organization pursuant to state and federal laws and regulations. Guidance provided by these reviews is intended to assist local agencies and project sponsors to take actions that contribute to the attainment of regional goals and policies.

We have reviewed the **County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project**, and have determined that the proposed Project is not regionally significant per SCAG Intergovernmental Review (IGR) Criteria and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (Section 15206). Therefore, the proposed Project does not warrant comments at this time. Should there be a change in the scope of the proposed Project, we would appreciate the opportunity to review and comment at that time.

A description of the proposed Project was published in SCAG's **February 1-15, 2003** Intergovernmental Review Clearinghouse Report for public review and comment.

The project title and SCAG Clearinghouse number should be used in all correspondence with SCAG concerning this Project. Correspondence should be sent to the attention of the Clearinghouse Coordinator. If you have any questions, please contact me at (213) 236-1867. Thank you.

Sincerely,

JEFFREY M. SMITH, AICP
Senior Regional Planner
Intergovernmental Review

South Coast
Air Quality Management District
21865 E. Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
(909) 396-2000 · http://www.aqmd.gov

February 21, 2003

Mr. Mark Austin
Impact Sciences, Inc.
30343 Canwood Street, Suite 210
Agoura Hills, CA 91301

Dear Mr. Austin:

Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the above-mentioned document. The AQMD's comments are recommendations regarding the analysis of potential air quality impacts from the proposed project that should be included in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Air Quality Analysis
The AQMD 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 AQMD recommends that the Lead Agency use this Handbook as guidance when preparing its air quality analysis. Copies of the Handbook are available from the AQMD's Subscription Services Department by calling (909) 396-3720.

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 and operations should be considered. 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 evaluation. An analysis of all toxic air contaminant impacts due to the decommissioning or use of equipment potentially generating such air pollutants should also be included.

Mitigation Measures
In the event that the project generates significant adverse air quality impacts, CEQA requires that all feasible mitigation measures be utilized during project construction and operation to minimize or eliminate significant adverse air quality impacts. To assist the Lead Agency with identifying possible mitigation measures for the project, please refer to Chapter 11 of the AQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook for sample air quality mitigation measures. Additionally, AQMD's Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust, and the Implementation Handbook contain numerous measures for controlling construction-related emissions that should be considered for use as CEQA mitigation if not otherwise required. Pursuant to state CEQA Guidelines §15126.4 (a)(1)(D), any impacts resulting from mitigation measures must also be discussed.

Data Sources
AQMD rules and relevant air quality reports and data are available by calling the AQMD's Public Information Center at (909) 396-2039. Much of the information available through the Public Information Center is also available via the AQMD's World Wide Web Homepage (http://www.aqmd.gov).

The AQMD is willing to work with the Lead Agency to ensure that project-related emissions are accurately identified, categorized, and evaluated. Please call Dr. Charles Blankson, Transportation Specialist, CEQA Section, at (909) 396-3304 if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely,

Steve Smith

Steve Smith, Ph.D.
Program Supervisor, CEQA Section
Planning, Rule Development and Area Sources

SS:CB:li

LAC030205-01LI
Control Number

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (626) 458-5100
www.ladpw.org

JAMES A. NOYES, Director

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE: EP-4

February 12, 2003

Mr. Mark Austin
Mr. David Alpern
Impact Sciences, Inc.
30343 Canwood Street, Suite 210
Agoura Hills, CA 91301-5912

Dear Messrs. Austin and Alpern:

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES HALL OF JUSTICE RENOVATION AND REUSE PROJECT/NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

We have reviewed the subject document and are providing the following comments.

As projected in the Los Angeles Countywide Siting Element, which was approved by a majority of the cities in Los Angeles County in late 1997 and by the County Board of Supervisors in January 1998, a shortfall in permitted daily landfill capacity may be experienced in the County within the next few years. The construction and/or pre-development activities and post-development associated with the proposed project may increase the generation of solid waste and may negatively impact solid waste management infrastructure in the County. Therefore, the proposed environmental document must identify what measures the project proponent plans to implement to mitigate the impact. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, implementation of waste reduction and recycling programs to divert the solid waste, including construction and demolition waste, from the landfills.

The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991, as amended, requires each "development project" to provide an adequate storage area for collection and removal of recyclable materials. The environmental document should include/discuss standards to provide adequate recyclable storage areas for collection/storage of recyclable and green waste materials for this project.

The existing hazardous waste management facilities in this County are inadequate to handle the hazardous waste currently being generated. The proposed project may generate hazardous waste which could adversely impact existing hazardous waste management facilities. This issue should be addressed and mitigation measures provided.

All development and redevelopment projects which fall into one of the Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plans project types, characteristics, or activities must obtain SUSMP approval.

Our comments are limited to the areas of responsibility of Environmental Programs Division. Other divisions from this Department may be commenting on the proposed project and will be responding to you directly.

If you have any question regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Carlos Ruiz at (626) 458-3562, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Very truly yours,

JAMES A. NOYES
Director of Public Works

M. MICHAEL MOHAJER
Assistant Deputy Director
Environmental Programs Division

RM:ma
P:\sec\hlofjstc.doc

JOHN

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
Public Health

THOMAS L. GARTHWAITE, M.D.
Director and Chief Medical Officer

JONATHAN E. FIELDING, M.D., M.P.H.
Director of Public Health and Health Officer

Environmental Health
ARTURO AGUIRRE, Director

Bureau of Environmental Protection
Solid Waste Management Program/L.A. County LEA
5050 Commerce Drive
Baldwin Park California 91706-1423
TEL (626) 430-5540 • FAX (626) 813-3022
www.lapublichealth.org/eh

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Fifth District

February 18, 2003

Mark Austin/David Alpern
Impact Sciences, Inc.
30343 Canwood Street, Suite 210
Agoura Hills, CA 91301

Dear Mr. Austin/Mr. Alpern:

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

This agency is a Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) and has been certified and approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) to deal with solid waste issues within its jurisdiction, which encompasses all of the unincorporated areas and incorporated cities within Los Angeles County, with the exception of those incorporated cities which have their own LEA. The City of Los Angeles is one such city and its LEA is the Environmental Affairs Department.

Because the project is located within the City of Los Angeles, the Environmental Affairs Department would be the appropriate agency to seek comments from regarding this project and can be contacted at 200 North Spring Street, Room 1905 MS 177, Los Angeles, California 90012 or at (213) 978-0892.

If you have any further questions, please contact Pete Oda of this agency at (626) 430-5540.

Sincerely,

Stan Uyehara

Stan Uyehara
Acting Environmental Health Specialist IV

c: Environmental Affairs Department, City of Los Angeles
Sharon Yonashiro, Chief Administrative Office, County of Los Angeles

THIS NOTICE WAS POSTED
ON FEB 18 2003
UNTIL MAR 18 2003
REGISTRAR-RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK

FILED
FEB 18 2003
CONNY B. McCORMACK, COUNTY CLERK
DEPUTY

NOTICE OF PREPARATION

To: Department of Registrar/Recorder/
County Clerk
P.O. Box 1024
Norwalk, 90651-1024
Att: Environmental Review

Subject: **Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report**

Lead Agency:		**Consulting Firm** (if applicable):	
Agency Name:	County of Los Angeles	Firm Name:	Impact Sciences, Inc
Street Address:	500 West Temple St., Rm. 754	Street Address:	30343 Canwood Street, Suite 210
City/State/Zip:	Los Angeles, California	City/State/Zip:	Agoura Hills, California 91301
Contact:	Sharon Yonashiro, CAO	Contact:	Mark Austin/David Alpern

The County of Los Angeles, Chief Administrative Office (CAO) will be the Lead Agency and will prepare an environmental impact report (EIR) for the project identified below. We need to know the views of your agency as to the scope and content of the environmental information which is germane to your agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project. Your agency will need to use the EIR prepared by our agency when considering your permit or other approval for the project.

The project description, location, and the potential environmental effects are contained in the attached materials. A copy of the Initial Study is attached.

Due to the time limits mandated by State law, your response must be sent at the earliest possible date but ***not later than 30 days*** after receipt of this notice.

Please send your response to **Impact Sciences, Inc.** at the address shown above. We will need the name for a contact person in your agency.

Project Title: County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project

Project Location: Los Angeles (City (nearest)) Los Angeles (County)

Project Description (brief):

The County of Los Angeles is proposing to renovate the Hall of Justice (HOJ) for use by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Recreation and Parks, and other County agencies. The primary objective of the project is to rehabilitate and adaptively reuse the HOJ by seismically retrofitting the earthquake damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for modern office use while preserving its historic features to the extent preservation is economically feasible. The renovation and restoration of exterior elements of the building are also proposed. The building was used for jail, court and office purposes until closed in 1994.

Date: 1/31/03

Signature: Sharon D. Yonashiro
Title: Assistant Administrative Officer

02-0004387

INITIAL STUDY
* * * *

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
GENERAL INFORMATION

Thomas Guide: Los Angeles County, Page 634 USGS Quad: Los Angeles

Location: As shown on Figure 1, the project site is in the City of Los Angeles. Specifically, as shown on Figure 2, the Hall of Justice (HOJ) is located in downtown Los Angeles at 211 West Temple Street, between Temple Street, Broadway, Aliso Street and Spring Street.

Description of Project:

The Los Angeles County HOJ was built in 1925 and is the oldest public structure within the Los Angeles Civic Center area. The HOJ is situated just south of the Hollywood Freeway (US 101) and east of the Harbor Freeway (US110), at the northern edge of the downtown Los Angeles area and is surrounded by other civic and government office uses, such as the County Courthouse, Hall of Administration, Criminal Courts building and Federal Courthouse. Built in 1925, the 15-story building was constructed primarily with a steel frame structure and ornately detailed granite and terra cotta typical of architecture of that period. The original total gross square footage of the building is 549,284 square feet with individual floor square footage ranging between 11,424 and 42,365 square feet. In 1973 the Criminal Courts Building was opened across the street and criminal proceedings were moved from the HOJ to the Criminal Courts Building. The HOJ has been evaluated by the State Office of Historic Preservation and determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, although it is not listed or designated as a local landmark by the City of Los Angeles. The building remained in use through 1994 when the Northridge earthquake caused extensive structural damage to the building. The building was determined to be unsafe and has been vacant since 1994.

The County of Los Angeles is proposing to renovate the HOJ for use by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Recreation and Parks and other County Agencies. Figure 3 illustrates the proposed site plan. The primary objective of the project is to rehabilitate and adaptively reuse the HOJ by seismically retrofitting the earthquake damaged building that was historically used as a jail and court facility into an office building while maintaining the primary historic features of the building, to the extent that preservation efforts are economically feasible. The renovation and restoration of both exterior and interior elements of the building are proposed. Specifically, cleaning, refurbishing and repair of the historic exterior wall materials is proposed along with the securing and anchoring these materials for seismic safety. Interior renovation as proposed will involve retrofitting the structural and support areas of the building for seismic safety and modern services. Planned interior improvements also include providing ADA-accessibility throughout the building, restrooms on all floors and new heating and air conditioning and electrical systems. Floors 11 and 13 are proposed for demolition. These floors contain detention cells and have restricted ceiling heights and headroom. Demolition of these floors is proposed to allow for the development of modern office space in the upper portion of the building. At completion, the 15-floor 549,284 square foot building would be renovated to consist of 13-floors providing approximately 475,000 gross square feet of space and 325,000 square feet of useable space.

02 · 0004387

Department of Water and Power the City of Los Angeles

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Mayor

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FRANK SALAS, *Chief Operating Officer*

March 19, 2003

Mr. Mark Austin
Impact Sciences, Inc.
30343 Canwood Street, Suite 210
Agoura Hills, CA 91301

Dear Mr. Austin:

Subject: County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice (HOJ) Renovation and Reuse Project
Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR)

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) is hereby providing a response to your letter dated January 31, 2003 for the proposed project. As part of the analysis, the EIR must disclose the increase in energy use associated with implementation of the subject project as well as water and power conservation measures to be incorporated into the proposed project. LADWP does not have any comments on the NOP at this time, but staff would be available to answer specific questions as part of the project specific infrastructure study being prepared for the proposed project.

The Los Angeles County HOJ is a 15-story building that was built in 1925 and is the oldest public structure within the Los Angeles Civic Center area. The HOJ is situated just south of the Hollywood Freeway (US 101) and east of the Harbor Freeway (US 110), at the northern edge of the downtown Los Angeles area and is surrounded by other civic and government office uses, such as the County courthouse, Hall of Administration, Criminal Courts building and Federal Courthouse.

The County of Los Angeles is proposing to renovate the HOJ for use by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Recreation and Parks and other County Agencies. The primary objective of the project is to rehabilitate and adaptively reuse the HOJ by seismically retrofitting the earthquake damaged building that was historically used as a jail and court facility into an office building while maintaining the primary historical features of the building. At completion, the 15-floor 549,284 square feet

building would be renovated to consist of 13-floors providing about 475,000 gross square feet of space.

We are providing information for consideration and incorporation into the planning, design, and development efforts for the proposed project. Regarding water needs for the proposed project, this letter does not constitute a response to a water supply assessment due to recent state legislative activity (i.e., SB 901, SB 610 and SB 221) for development projects to determine the availability of long-term water supply. Our understanding is that a water supply assessment by the water supply agency needs to be requested and completed prior to issuing a draft Negative Declaration or draft EIR. Before investing resources in preparation of a water supply assessment, we recommend that you contact LADWP (Mr. Alvin Bautista, [213] 367-0800 or by e-mail at Alvin.Bautista@water.ladwp.com) and provide specific project details as requested to help staff make a determination on whether or not the proposed project meets the criteria for compliance with this legislation.

If proposed project parameters (e.g., development details such as type, square footage, etc., anticipated water demand by 2020, population increase, etc.) are such that they are subject to state law requiring a water availability assessment, a separate request must be made in writing to:

Mr. Gerald A. Gewe
Assistant General Manager-Water
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1455
Los Angeles, CA 90012

If available at the time the request for water availability assessment is submitted, please include a copy of the appropriate environmental document under preparation.

The following are LADWP information regarding meeting the projected infrastructure needs for the subject project:

Water Needs

Once a determination of the proposed project fire demands has been made, LADWP will assess the need for additional facilities.

As the project proceeds further in the design phase, we recommend the project applicant or designated Project Management Engineer to confer with a single point-of-contact at LADWP (Mr. Hugo Torres, [213] 367-1178 or by e-mail at Hugo.Torres@water.ladwp.com) to make arrangements for water supply service needs.

Power Needs

As the project proceeds further in the planning and design phase, we recommend the project applicant or designated Project Management Engineer to confer with a single point-of-contact at LADWP (Mr. James M. Laschober, [213] 367-3469 or by e-mail at James.Laschober@ladwp.com) for dealing with power services and infrastructure needs.

LADWP Programs to Assist Customer Water and Power Needs

LADWP has a number of programs that are intended to serve existing and prospective customer water and power needs. Since the proposed project is in the planning and design phase, it may be a good idea to review these programs to consider the feasibility of incorporating measures in the design, project development and operations of the proposed facilities. The benefit of these programs is cost savings to the customer while at the same time being environmentally friendly. Existing and prospective customers of LADWP are encouraged to join us in this effort by taking part in our "Green Power for a Green LA" program. Call 800 GREEN LA (800-473-3652), or visit www.GreenLA.com as well as www.LADWP.com to learn more about the various programs available.

Green Power for a Green LA Program. LADWP is committed to replacing electricity generated from fossil fuel-burning power plants with energy generated from renewable resources such as the sun, wind, water, biomass, and geothermal. Mr. John Giese is the Green Power Program Manager and can be reached at (213) 367-0434 or by e-mail at John.Giese@ladwp.com.

Trees for a Green LA. As part of its ongoing commitment to environmental initiatives that reduce energy use, improve air quality, and beautify local communities, LADWP is sponsoring the *Trees for a Green LA* program. One of the main goals of the program is to add an estimated 200,000 shade trees to the Los Angeles urban environment starting in March 2002. The program is intended to provide trees to residential customers of the LADWP. Additional elements of the program that are planned, include trees for 1) public spaces, 2) new construction/development, and 3) replacement under power lines.

Ms. Leilani Johnson is the Program Manager and can be reached at (213) 367-3023 or by e-mail at Leilani.Johnson@ladwp.com.

Efficiency Solutions. LADWP suggests consideration and incorporation of energy efficient design measures for building new commercial and/or remodeling existing facilities. Implementation of applicable measures would exceed Title 24 energy efficiency requirements. LADWP continues to offer a number of energy efficiency programs and cash incentives to reduce peak electrical demand and energy costs. Mr. Donald Cunningham is the Director of Energy Efficiency Solutions and can be reached at (213) 367-1375 or by email at Don.Cunningham@ladwp.com.

Electric Transportation. LADWP is promoting this program by providing our customers with information and assistance that greatly simplifies the process of buying electric vehicles and installing a charger(s). Mr. Scott Briasco is the Electric Transportation Program Manager and can be reached at (213) 367-0239 or by e-mail at Scott.Briasco@ladwp.com.

Water Conservation. LADWP is always looking for means to assist its customers to use water resources more efficiently and welcomes the opportunity to work with new developments to identify water conservation opportunities. Mr. Thomas Gackstetter is the Water Conservation Program Manager and can be reached at (213) 367-0936 or by e-mail at Thomas.Gackstetter@water.ladwp.com.

Water and Energy Conservation

Based on the proposed project, some of the enclosed energy and water conservation measures may apply and should be considered for inclusion in the proposed project. If there are any questions concerning the recommended conservation measures, please contact our Customer Outreach, or for more details on various water conservation methods available, contact the Water Conservation Office at (800) 544-4498.

Consideration of these conservation measures, including possible use of recycled materials and recycling area requirements for new developments (see Ordinance No. 171687), early on in the design of the proposed project would facilitate incorporation into project implementation based on economic, technical, environmental and marketing objectives.

Please include LADWP in your EIR mailing list and address it to the undersigned in Room 1044. We look forward to reviewing the EIR for the proposed project. If there are any additional questions, please contact Mr. Val Amezquita of my staff at (213) 367-0429.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Holloway

Charles C. Holloway
Supervisor Environmental Assessment

VPA:cgr
Enclosures
c: Mr. Alvin Bautista
Mr. James Laschober
Mr. Hugo Torres
Mr. John Giese
Ms. Leilani Johnson
Mr. Don Cunningham
Mr. Scott Briasco
Mr. Thomas Gackstetter
Mr. Val Amezquita

IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT ON THE WATER SYSTEM AND METHODS OF CONSERVING WATER LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER

IMPACT ON THE WATER SYSTEM

If the estimated water requirements for the proposed project can be served by existing water mains in the adjacent street(s), water service will be provided routinely in accordance with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) Rules and Regulations. If the estimated water requirements are greater than the available capacity of the existing distribution facilities, special arrangements must be made with the LADWP to enlarge the supply line(s). Supply main enlargement will cause short-term impacts on the environment due to construction activities.

In terms of the City's overall water supply condition, the water requirement for any project that is consistent with the City's General Plan has been taken into account in the planned growth in water demand. Together with local groundwater sources, the City operates the Los Angeles-Owens River Aqueduct and purchases water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. These three sources, along with recycled water, will supply the City's water needs for many years to come.

Statewide drought conditions in the mid-1970s and late 1980s dramatically illustrated the need for water conservation in periods of water shortage. However, water should be conserved in Southern California even in years of normal climate because efficient use of water allows increased water storage for use in dry years as well as making water available for beneficial environmental uses. In addition, electrical energy is required to treat and deliver all water supplies to the City and the rest of Southern California. Conserving water contributes to statewide energy conservation efforts. Practicing water conservation also results in decreased customer operating costs.

WATER CONSERVATION

LADWP assists residential, commercial, and industrial customers in their efforts to conserve water. Recommendations listed below are examples of measures that conserve water in both new and existing construction:

1. The landscape irrigation system should be designed, installed and tested to provide uniform irrigation coverage for each zone. Sprinkler head patterns should be adjusted to minimize over spray onto walkways and streets. Each zone (sprinkler valve) should water plants having similar watering needs (do not mix shrubs, flowers and turf in the same watering zone).

2. Automatic irrigation timers should be set to water landscaping during early morning or late evening hours to reduce water losses from evaporation. Adjust irrigation run times for all zones seasonally, reducing watering times and

frequency in the cooler months (fall, winter, spring). Adjust sprinkler timer run times to avoid water runoff, especially when irrigating sloped property.

3. Selection of drought-tolerant, low water consuming plant varieties should be used to reduce irrigation water consumption. For a list of these plant varieties, refer to Sunset Magazine, October 1988, "The Unthirsty 100," pp. 74-83, or consult a landscape architect.

4. The availability of recycled water should be investigated as a source to irrigate large landscaped areas.

5. Ultra-low-flush water closets, ultra-low-flush urinals, and water-saving showerheads must be installed in both new construction and when remodeling. Low flow faucet aerators should be installed on all sink faucets.

6. Significant opportunities for water savings exist in air conditioning systems that utilize evaporative cooling (i.e. employ cooling towers). LADWP should be contacted for specific information on appropriate measures.

7. Recirculating or point-of-use hot water systems can reduce water waste in long piping systems where water must be run for considerable periods before heated water reaches the outlet.

8. Water conserving clothes washers and dishwashers are now available from many manufacturers. Water savings also represent energy savings, in that the water saved by these appliances is typically heated.

More detailed information regarding these and other water conservation measures can be obtained from LADWP's Water Conservation Office by calling (800) 544-4498.

COMMERCIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

During the design process, the applicant should consult with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Efficiency Solutions Business Group, regarding possible energy efficiency measures. The Efficiency Solutions Business Group encourages customers to consider design alternatives and information to maximize the efficiency of the building envelope, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning, building lighting, water heating, and building mechanical systems. The applicant shall incorporate measures to meet or, if possible, exceed minimum efficiency standards for Title XXIV of the California Code of Regulations. In addition to energy efficiency technical assistance, the Department may offer financial incentives for energy designs that exceed requirements of Title XXIV for energy efficiency.

1. Built-in appliances, refrigerators, and space-conditioning equipment should exceed the minimum efficiency levels mandated in the California Code of Regulations.

2. Install high-efficiency air conditioning controlled by a computerized energy-management system in the office and retail spaces which provides the following:

   - A variable air-volume system which results in minimum energy consumption and avoids hot water energy consumption for terminal reheat;

   - A 100-percent outdoor air-economizer cycle to obtain free cooling in appropriate climate zones during dry climatic periods;

   - Sequentially staged operation of air-conditioning equipment in accordance with building demands; and

   - The isolation of air conditioning to any selected floor or floors.

   - Consider the applicability of the use of thermal energy storage to handle cooling loads.

3. Cascade ventilation air from high-priority areas before being exhausted, thereby, decreasing the volume of ventilation air required. For example, air could be cascaded from occupied space to corridors and then to mechanical spaces before being exhausted.

4. Recycle lighting system heat for space heating during cool weather. Exhaust lighting-system heat from the buildings, via ceiling plenums, to reduce cooling loads in warm weather.

5. Install low and medium static-pressure terminal units and ductwork to reduce energy consumption by air-distribution systems.

6. Ensure that buildings are well-sealed to prevent outside air from infiltrating and increasing interior space-conditioning loads. Where applicable, design building entrances with vestibules to restrict infiltration of unconditioned air and exhausting of conditioned air.

7. A performance check of the installed space-conditioning system should be completed by the developer/installer prior to issuance of the certificate of occupancy to ensure that energy-efficiency measures incorporated into the project operate as designed.

8. Finish exterior walls with light-colored materials and high-emissivity characteristics to reduce cooling loads. Finish interior walls with light-colored materials to reflect more light and, thus, increase lighting efficiency.

9. Use a white reflective material for roofing meeting California standards for reflectivity and emissivity to reject heat.

10. Install thermal insulation in walls and *ceilings* which exceeds requirements established by the California Code of Regulations.

11. Design window systems to reduce thermal gain and loss, thus, reducing cooling loads during warm weather and heating loads during cool weather.

12. Install heat-rejecting window treatments, such as films, blinds, draperies, or others on appropriate exposures.

13. Install fluorescent and high-intensity-discharge (HID) lamps, which give the highest light output per watt of electricity consumed, wherever possible including all street and parking lot lighting to reduce electricity consumption. Use reflectors to direct maximum levels of light to work surfaces.

14. Install photo sensitive controls and dimmable electronic ballasts to maximize the use of natural daylight available and reduce artificial lighting load.

15. Install occupant-controlled light switches and thermostats to permit individual adjustment of lighting, heating, and cooling to avoid unnecessary energy consumption.

16. Install time-controlled interior and exterior public area lighting limited to that necessary for safety and security.

17. Control mechanical systems (HVAC and lighting) in the building with timing systems to prevent accidental or inappropriate conditioning or lighting of unoccupied space.

18. Incorporate windowless walls or passive solar inset of windows into the project for appropriate exposures.

19. Design project to focus pedestrian activity within sheltered outdoor areas.

For additional information concerning these conservation measures, please contact Mr. Adan Reinosa, Outreach Customer Manager, Business Planning, at (213) 361-1742.

W&P ConsrvtnMeasures v.082802

John

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (626) 458-5100
www.ladpw.org

JAMES A. NOYES, Director

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

March 19, 2003

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO FILE: WM-4

TO: Sharon Yonashiro
Chief Administrative Office

TO: MARK ASTIN

FROM: Rod Kubomoto BY DJZ
Watershed Management Division

RESPONSE TO A NOTICE OF PREPARATION
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES HALL OF JUSTICE
RENOVATION AND REUSE PROJECT
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the subject project. The project proposes to renovate the Hall of Justice for use by the County's Sheriff Department, District Attorney, Parks and Recreation, and other County agencies. The primary objective of the project is to rehabilitate and adaptively reuse the Hall of Justice by seismically retrofitting the earthquake-damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for modern office use while preserving its historic features to the extent preservation is economically feasible. Renovation and restoration of exterior elements of the building are also proposed. The project also involves adoption of a Mitigated Negative Declaration environmental assessment. The project is located at 211 West Temple Street in the City of Los Angeles. We have reviewed the submittal and offer the following comments:

Geotechnical and Materials Engineering

The requested Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be submitted for review:

The EIR shall address the Geotechnical issues identified in the Notice of Preparation/Initial Study.

Description of the project and the associated grading, i.e., existing and proposed grades, etc., must be shown on a topographic map. Also, all geotechnical hazards must be identified, and any mitigation measures discussed in detail. The requested information shall be included in the appropriate documents, as requested by others.

If you have any questions, please contact Amir Alam at (626) 458-4925.

Land Development

Grading and Drainage

We have reviewed the subject document and have no comments.

If you have any questions, please contact Michael Hales at (626) 458-4921.

Transportation Planning

We have reviewed the subject document and have no comments.

If you have any questions, please contact Hubert Seto at (626) 458-4349.

Traffic and Lighting

It is our understanding that a traffic study is being prepared for this project. We would like to have the opportunity to review the traffic study upon its completion. The City of Los Angeles and the State of California Department of Transportation should also have the opportunity to review the traffic study.

If you have any questions, please contact Anna Marie Gilmore of our Traffic Studies Section at (626) 300-4741.

Watershed Management

Los Angeles River Watershed

The proposed project should include investigation of watershed management opportunities to maximize capture of local rainfall on the project site, eliminate incremental increases in flows to the storm drain system, and provide filtering of flows to capture contaminants originating from the project site.

The proposed parking lot should comply with Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan requirements as set forth by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

If you have any questions, please contact Tuong Nguyen at (626) 458-4310.

If you have any questions regarding the environmental review process of Public Works, please contact Massie Munroe at (626) 458-4359.

MM:kk
EIR245.DOC

cc: Impact Sciences, Inc. (David Alpern, Mark Austin)

John

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

FIRE DEPARTMENT

1320 NORTH EASTERN AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90063-3294

(323) 890-4330

P. MICHAEL FREEMAN
FIRE CHIEF
FORESTER & FIRE WARDEN

TO: MARK AUSTIN

March 7, 2003

Sharon Yonashiro, CAO
County of Los Angeles
500 West Temple Street, Room 754
Los Angeles, CA

Dear Ms. Yonashiro:

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES HALL OF JUSTICE RENOVATION AND REUSE PROJECT, "DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES" – (EIR #1603/2003)

The Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project has been reviewed by the Planning Section, Land Development Unit, and Forestry Division of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department. The following are their comment:

PLANNING DIVISION:
The subject property is totally within the City of Los Angeles and does not appear to have any impact on the emergency responsibilities of this Department. It is not a part of the emergency response area of the Consolidated Fire Protection District.

LAND DEVELOPMENT UNIT:
This project is located entirely in the City of Los Angeles. Therefore, the City of Los Angeles Fire Department has jurisdiction concerning this project and will be setting conditions. This project is located in close proximity to a jurisdictional area of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department. However, this project is unlikely to have a significant impact to the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department, Land Development Unit appreciates the opportunity to comment on this project. Should any questions arise, please contact Inspector J. Scott Greenelsh at (323) 890-4235.

FORESTRY DIVISION:
The statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department, 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 to the archeological and cultural resources on this project should be addressed in the Environmental Impact Report.

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

Very truly yours,

DAVID R. LEININGER, CHIEF, FORESTRY DIVISION
PREVENTION BUREAU

DRL:lc

APPENDIX 1.0(B)

Scoping Meeting

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
320 WEST TEMPLE STREET
LOS ANGELES CA 90012

PUBLIC SCOPING NOTICE

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING

This Certifies that I/We have posted the "NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING" sign for,

The renovation and reoccupation of the Hall of Justice on the existing Hall of Justice site

Located at, **210 West Temple St**

Public Hearing Scheduled **Tuesday, January 14, 2003 at 1:30 p.m. & 6:30 p.m.**

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that I posted the above-mentioned NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING. On the **7th** day of **December, 2002.**

POSTING AGENT
GC MAPPING SERVICE
711 MISSION STREET STE. B
SOUTH PASADENA, CA 91030
(626) 441-1080

Signature

Jose Avila
Print Name

December 9, 2002
Date

PUBLIC NOTICE

A letter or phone call will not protect you; your typewritten response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case.

If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court. There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may call an attorney referral service or a legal aid office (listed in the phone book).

The name and address of the court is:
Superior Court of the State of California, For the County of Los Angeles
West District - Limited Civil
1633 Purdue Ave.
West Los Angeles, CA 90025

The name, address and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney is:
Vivian Peters Esq., Bar No. 113975
Barry Bartholomew & Associates
701 North Brand Blvd., Ste 600
Glendale, CA 91203-1242
818-543-4000

Date: Feb. 15, 2002

John A. Clarke, Clerk
by C. Merrill, Deputy

Publish 1/6/03, 1/13/03, 1/20/03, 1/27/03

SUMMONS

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

No: 02T00776
STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY v. DEREK BROWN, Does 1 through 10, inclusive.

TO: DEREK BROWN, Does 1 through 10, inclusive:

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons is served on you to file a typewritten response at this court.

A letter or phone call will not protect you; your typewritten response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case.

If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court. There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may call an attorney referral service or a legal aid office (listed in the phone book).

The name and address of the court is:
Superior Court of the State of California, For the County of Los Angeles
West District - Limited Civil
1633 Purdue Ave.
West Los Angeles, CA 90025

The name, address and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney is:
Barry Bartholomew & Associates
701 North Brand Blvd., Ste 600
Glendale, CA 91203-1242
818-543-4000

Date: Feb. 15, 2002

John A. Clarke, Clerk
by C. Merrill, Deputy

Publish 1/6/03, 1/13/03, 1/20/03, 1/27/03

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

BIDDERS ARE CAUTIONED TO EXAMINE CAREFULLY

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES PUBLIC SCOPING NOTICE

HALL OF JUSTICE RENOVATION PROJECT

TWO MEETING TIMES AVAILABLE

January 14, 2003 1:30 PM
LA County Hall of Administration, Room 758
500 W. Temple Street, LA, CA 90012

January 14, 2003 6:30 PM
Bradbury Building, Suite 400
304 South Broadway, LA, CA 90013

The Hall of Justice Project Site is bordered by Aliso Avenue and US Highway 101 to the north, Spring Street and the Federal Courthouse to the east, Temple Street and the Criminal Courts building to the south and Broadway Street and the County Civic Center Cogeneration Facility to the west.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS MEETING?

The County of Los Angeles is seeking approval to allow the renovation and reoccupation of the Hall of Justice on the existing Hall of Justice site.

The County of Los Angeles will be preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, to assess the potential environmental impacts of this project. Additionally, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, the Federal Emergency Management Agency will be preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA). As part of this process, these public meetings are being held to solicit comments from people in the area concerning the potential environmental effects of the proposed project on the community.

Comments made at these meetings will be considered in determining the topics to be studied in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and Environmental Assessment (EA).

WHAT IS PROPOSED?

The County of Los Angeles is proposing to renovate the Hall of Justice (HOJ) for use by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney and other County agencies. The primary objective of the project is to rehabilitate and reuse the HOJ by seismically retrofitting the earthquake damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for modern office use while preserving its historic features to the extent preservation is economically feasible. The renovation and restoration of exterior elements of the building are also proposed. The building was used for jail, court and office purposes until closed in 1994.

WHO CAN I CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION?

Please call: **John Edmisten at the Los Angeles County Chief Administrative Office, 213/974-7365**

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Education of the City of Los Angeles will receive bids from the District's list of prequalified contractors to furnish all labor and material for the following:

THE FOLLOWING PROJECT(S) ARE FUNDED BY PROPOSITION BB WHICH WAS APPROVED BY THE VOTERS ON APRIL 8, 1997.

DATE OF BID OPENING: JANUARY 23, 2003 (THURSDAY @ 10:00 AM)

DEMOLITION AT CENTRAL L.A. AREA NEW HIGH SCHOOL #9 (55B98037). PRE-BID MEETING: 1/13/2003 (MONDAY @ 9:30 AM). PRIME CONTRACTOR SHALL HOLD LICENSE IN THE FOLLOWING CLASSIFICATION(S): "B OR C-21 ONLY" LICENSE REQUIRED.

CONTRACTORS ARE REQUIRED TO MEET THE 3% DISABLED VETERAN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE (DVBE) PARTICIPATION GOAL SET FORTH IN THE BIDDING DOCUMENTS.

The Los Angeles Unified School District has a Labor Compliance Program as approved by the Director of the Department of Industrial relations and the Board of Education in compliance with Section 1771.5 of the California Labor Code.
Copies of the prevailing rate of per diem wages are on file at the following District office and shall be made available to any interested party on request:
Facilities Support Services/Labor Compliance Program
IBSC - 11th Floor
355 S. Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90071
(213) 633-7737
Each bid shall be in accordance with drawings, specifications and other contract documents now on file at Facilities Contracts Administration, Grand Plaza Building, 701 W. Cesar E. Chavez Ave., Suite 210, Los Angeles, CA 90012, where prospective bidders may secure copies of said drawings and specifications.

Each bid shall be made out on a form to be obtained in Facilities Contracts Administration; shall be sealed and filed with the Facilities Contracts Administration, Grand Plaza Building, 701 W. Cesar E. Chavez Ave., Suite 210, Los Angeles, CA 90012 before said time and on the date or dates shown above; opened and read aloud in public at or about said time at said address.

Attention of bidders is called to the provisions concerning bid guarantee in the Bid Form and contract bonds requirements in the General Conditions of the specifications.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality in any bid.
DATED: 12/24/02
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES
by Facilities Services Division.
01/06/03
CNS- 481537#
DOWNTOWN NEWS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
BIDDERS ARE CAUTIONED TO EXAMINE CAREFULLY SPECIFICATIONS AND BID FORMS BEFORE BIDDING.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Education of the City of Los Angeles will receive bids from the District's list of prequalified contractors to furnish all labor and material for the following:

THE FOLLOWING PROJECT(S) ARE FUNDED BY PROPOSITION BB WHICH WAS APPROVED BY THE VOTERS ON APRIL 8, 1997.

DATE OF BID OPENING: JANUARY 24, 2003 (FRIDAY @ 10:00 AM)

ABATEMENT OF ABESTOS AND LEAD AT CENTRAL LOS ANGELES AREA NEW HIGH SCHOOL NO. 9 (55C98037). PRE-BID MEETING: 1/10/2003 (FRIDAY @ 9:30 AM). PRIME CONTRACTOR SHALL HOLD LICENSE IN THE FOLLOWING CLASSIFICATION(S): "ASB ONLY" LICENSE REQUIRED

PUBLIC NOTICE

REQUIRED TO MEET THE 3% DISABLED VETERAN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE (DVBE) PARTICIPATION GOAL SET FORTH IN THE BIDDING DOCUMENTS.
The Los Angeles Unified School District has a Labor Compliance Program as approved by the Director of the Department of Industrial relations and the Board of Education in compliance with Section 1771.5 of the California Labor Code.
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The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality in any bid.
DATED: 12/24/02
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES
by Facilities Services Division.

Los Angeles Times

On The Internet: WWW.LATIMES.COM | MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 2003 | COPYRIGHT 2003/CC/88 PAGES | 50¢ Designated Areas Higher

Agence France-Presse

BLAST SITE: *Rescuers flood the scene of a suicide bombing in a working-class section of Tel Aviv frequented by foreign laborers.*

Twin Blasts in Israel Kill 23, Injure Scores

Many victims of the suicide bombings are foreign workers. Some who fled the first explosion ran headlong into the second.

By ALISSA J. RUBIN AND MEGAN K. STACK
Times Staff Writers

TEL AVIV — A working-class neighborhood here was thronged with foreign laborers just knocking off for the day when two suicide bombers, a street apart, detonated their deadly loads within two minutes of each other at dusk Sunday.

Including the bombers, 25 people were killed and more than 100 injured by the twin blasts, which shook two parallel streets in the Neve Shaanan district, a seedy neighborhood of bars, brothels and cash exchanges. The rush-hour carnage marked the most devastating such attack since 20 people died in a Passover bombing in March at a coastal hotel near Tel Aviv.

The attack came just three weeks before Israeli elections in which one of the dividing lines between the Likud Party candidate, Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, and Amram Mitzna of the Labor Party approaches to dealing with the Pal-

the two explosions were foreigners, but many of the injured were from overseas, according to police spokesman Gil Kleiman.

In early evening, the neighborhood's narrow streets are usually crowded with Filipino, Vietnamese, Ghanaian and Chinese workers, many of them illegal immigrants, as well as blue-collar Israelis looking to relax with a beer, pick up a woman or catch a bus home.

It was about 6:30 p.m. when the first bomb exploded in front of a bus stop. Some panicked bystanders scrambled away, only to run headlong into shrapnel from the second blast. The later bomb blew up outside Checkpoint, a currency exchange where foreign workers had lined

[See Israel, Page A8]

COLUMN ONE

Striking a Balance in the Forest

■ Environmentalists, U.S. officials and loggers fashion a plan for a

NEWS ANALYSIS

Nuclear Arming Could Snowball

North Korea's moves to restart its program may prompt neighbors to build their own arsenals, security analysts say.

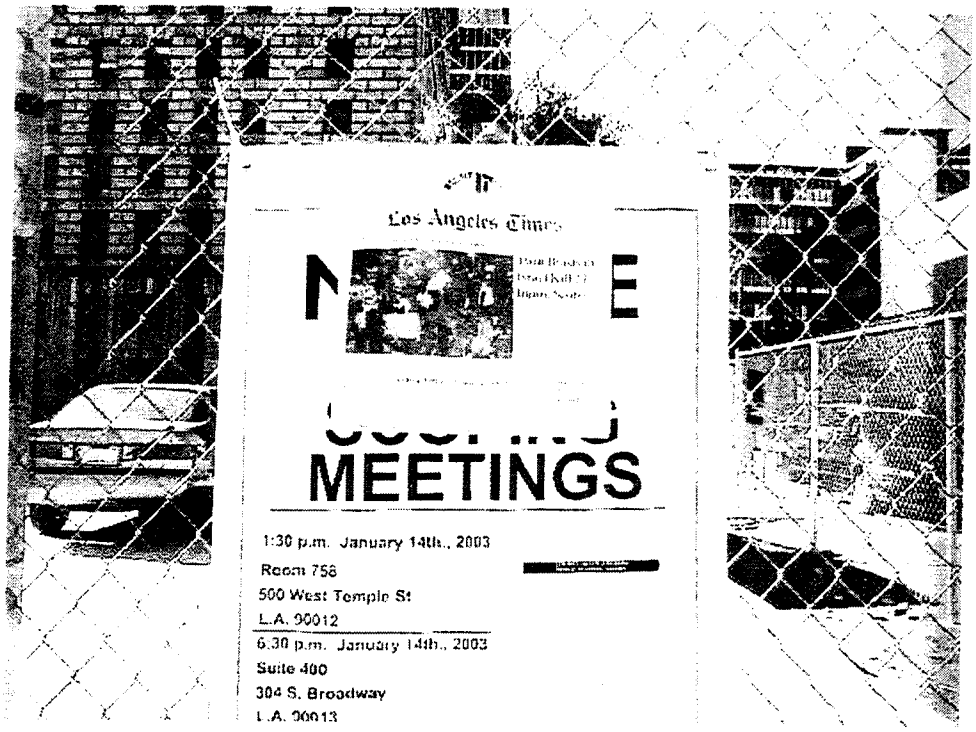
By SONNI EFRON

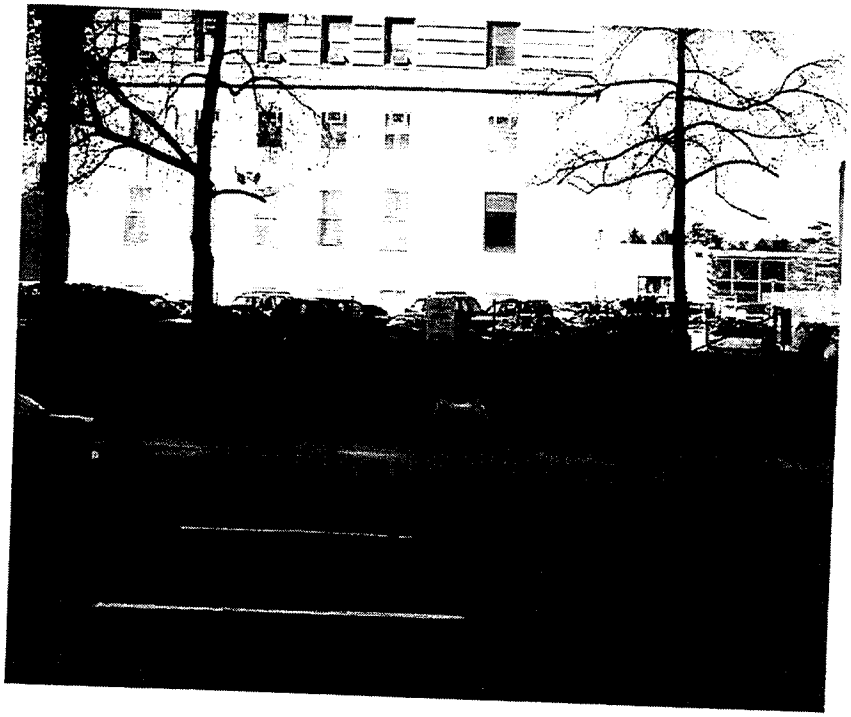
about is whether it's going to start a nuclear chain reaction" in which previously nonnuclear countries "may start to reconsider their bargain and to hedge their bets," he said. "If you see North Korea acquire even a small nuclear arsenal, may to whether nonproliferation is a

While Japan, South Korea and Taiwan are highly unlikely to decide to go nuclear any time soon, experts say, any of the three governments could probably build a nuclear arsenal within months or years should it decide that U.S. security atees long enough to defend it against a

Budget May Make or Break Davis

How he handles the crisis could define his governorship and determine his future.


Los Angeles Times
MEETINGS
1:30 p.m. January 14th., 2003
Room 758
500 West Temple St
L.A. 90012
6.30 p.m. January 14th., 2003
Suite 400
304 S. Broadway
L.A. 90013



IMPACT SCIENCES

30343 CANWOOD ST. # 210

AGOURA HILLS, CA 91301

Affidavit of Publication

—of—

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

State of California, } ss.
County of Los Angeles

HOWARD MORRISON *of said County and State being duly sworn, says:*

That he is and at all times herein mentioned was a citizen of the United States, over 21 years of age, and not a party to nor interested in the above entitled matter; that he is a principal clerk of the printers and publishers of the ***LOS ANGELES TIMES*** *a newspaper printed and published daily in the said Los Angeles County; that the*

LEGAL NOTICE

in the above entitled matter of which the annexed is a, printed copy, was published in said newspaper

LOS ANGELES TIMES
202 WEST FIRST ST.
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

on the following days, to-wit:

MONDAY JANUARY 6, 2003

Howard Morrison.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13 *day of* January 2003

Alicia Garcia

Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES PUBLIC SCOPING NOTICE
HALL OF JUSTICE RENOVATION PROJECT

TWO MEETING TIMES AVAILABLE

January 14, 2003 1:30 PM
LA County Hall of Administration, Rm 738
500 W. Temple Street, LA, CA 90012

January 14, 2003 6:30 PM
Bradbury Bldg, Ste 400
304 South Broadway, LA, CA 90013

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The County of Los Angeles will be preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, to assess the potential environmental impacts of this project. Additionally, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, the Federal Emergency Management Agency will be preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA). As part of this process, these public meetings are being held to solicit comments from people in the area concerning the potential environmental effects of the proposed project on the community.

Comments made at these meetings will be considered in determining the topics to be studied in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and Environmental Assessment (EA).

WHAT IS PROPOSED?

The County of Los Angeles is proposing to renovate the Hall of Justice (HOJ) for use by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney and other County agencies. The primary objective of the project is to rehabilitate and reuse the HOJ by seismically retrofitting the earthquake damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for modern office use while preserving its historic features to the extent preservation is economically feasible. The renovation and restoration of exterior elements of the building are also proposed. The building was used for jail, court and office purposes until closed in 1994.

WHO CAN I CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION?

Please call: **John Edmisten at the Los Angeles County Chief Administrative Office, 213/974-7365**

ALICIA GARCIA
Commission # 1267021
Notary Public - California
Los Angeles County
My Comm. Expires Jun 11, 2004

94-696

Sign-In Sheet
Scoping Meeting, January 14, 2003

Name	Address	Representing
Adriene Villa	210 W. Temple Street, LA, CA	Los Angeles County Public Defender
Elyse Friedman	12525 Lambert Rd Whittier CA 90606	Noise USA n Associates
Len Beinstein	523 W. 6th St. #826 LA 90014	L.A. Conservancy
FRED CASE	304 S. BROADWAY, LA	HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOC.
Al Shaw	500 W Temple St #10A Rm 783	LA/CAO
Bonnie Chun	500 W Temple St. 783	LAC/CAO
LAURA JANSSEN	LA	LA Conservancy
JOHN EDMISTEN	500 W. TEMPLE ST 90012	LA Co CAO
CHERYL FUERTH	500 W. TEMPLE ST 90012	LA Co CAO
Mark Austin	30343 Canwood St, Agoura Hills	Impact Sciences
LARRY GOSHORN	6500 WILSHIRE #300 LA	GAFCON

APPENDIX 4.1

Geotechnical Report

CONVERSE CONSULTANTS

GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

Los Angeles County Hall of Justice
Northerly Corner of Temple Street
and Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Over 50 Years of Dedication in Geotechnical Engineering and Environmental Sciences

Converse Consultants

Over 50 Years of Dedication in Geotechnical Engineering and Environmental Sciences

GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT
Los Angeles County Hall of Justice
Northerly Corner of Temple Street
and Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

PREPARED FOR

Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.
C/O Clark Construction
304 South Broadway, Suite 400
Los Angeles, California 90013

Converse Project No. 03-31-102-01

May 5, 2003

222 East Huntington Drive, Suite 211, Monrovia, California 91016-3500
Telephone: (626) 930-1200 ♦ Facsimile: (626) 930-1212 ♦ e-mail: converse@converseconsultants.com

Converse Consultants

Over 50 Years of Dedication in Geotechnical Engineering and Environmental Sciences

May 5, 2003

Mr. Fred Case
Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.
C/O Clark Construction
304 South Broadway, Suite 400
Los Angeles, California 90013

Subject: **GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT**
Los Angeles County Hall of Justice
Northerly Corner of Temple Street and Spring Street
Los Angeles, California
Converse Project No. 03-31-102-01

Dear Mr. Case:

We are pleased to present this geotechnical investigation report for the Los Angeles County Hall of Justice and a proposed parking structure located at Northerly Corner of Temple Street and Spring Street, Los Angeles, California. This report was prepared in accordance with our February 11, 2003 revised proposal and your authorization and notice to proceed dated February 25, 2003.

The findings of the investigation and recommendations for the design and construction of the structures are presented in the attached report and are summarized in the Executive Summary Section following this letter.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of continued service. If you have any questions, or if we can be of additional service, please do not hesitate to contact us.

CONVERSE CONSULTANTS

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
J. STANLEY SCHWEITZER
G.E. NO. 758
EXP. 3-31-06
GEOTECHNICAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

J. Stanley Schweitzer, GE 758
Senior Geotechnical Engineer

Keyvan Fotoohi, PhD. P.E.
Project Engineer

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
KEYVAN FOTOOHI
No. C 62135
Exp. 9-30-05
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

JSS/KF/dlr

Dist: 6/Addressee

222 East Huntington Drive, Suite 211, Monrovia, California 91016-3500
Telephone: (626) 930-1200 ♦ Facsimile: (626) 930-1212 ♦ e-mail: converse@converseconsultants.com

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following is a summary of our Geotechnical Investigation, findings, conclusions, and recommendations, as presented in the body of this report. This summary is presented for the cursory review of the investigation report and may not be adequate for other purposes. The summary should not be used separately for design and/or construction. Please refer to the appropriate sections of the report for complete conclusions and recommendations. In the event of a conflict between this summary and the report, or an omission in the summary, the report shall prevail.

- Field exploration consisted of drilling six 8-inch-diameter exploratory borings and two 24-inch-diameter borings. Subsurface conditions encountered in the borings were continuously logged and classified in the field by visual/manual examination in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System. The internal surface of two 24-inch-diameter borings were also observed and examined to collect the geological data. Boring BH-2 was converted to monitoring well.
- Laboratory testing included moisture and density determinations, gradation, compaction, R-value, direct-shear strength, Expansion Index, consolidation, pH, resistivity, soluble sulfate, and chloride concentration testing.
- The subject site is considered suitable from a geotechnical engineering viewpoint for the construction of the proposed parking structure and renovation of the Hall of Justice, provided that the recommendations presented in the attached report are incorporated into the design and construction.
- The site is not within a currently designated State of California Fault Rupture Hazard Zone. The nearest special studies earthquake fault rupture zone is the Hollywood Fault Zone, located approximately 4.3 miles of the subject site. Due to the close proximity of the site to the fault, there is a high probability of strong shaking at the site during a strong seismic event on the Hollywood Fault. Site parameters for seismic design by the 1997 Uniform Building Code are provided in the report. A probabilistic site-specific acceleration design response spectra analysis has also been performed and the results presented in the report.
- Groundwater was encountered in five borings in depths ranging from 16 to 65 feet below the existing ground surface. This groundwater is believed to be a localized perched condition and not an indication of regional groundwater condition. The water needs to be considered in the design and construction of the proposed parking structure.
- According to available Hazard zone maps, the site is not within a liquefaction or flood hazard zone. Site soils are not susceptible to liquefaction under earthquake ground shaking, due to the existing dense bedrock below the ground water in the site.

- Site soils should be able to be excavated with conventional heavy-duty earthmoving equipment.

- Based upon the laboratory test result, a medium expansion potential has been found in fill material. Further expansion testing of bedrock material should be conducted during the construction to evaluate the expansion potential of the bedrock material below the foundations. Special design and/or construction for expansive soil conditions are considered necessary for this project and are presented inside the report under earthwork, foundation design, retaining walls and slab-on-grade.

- All fill and backfill soils placed below footings and slab and behind retaining walls should be moisture-conditioned 2 percent above optimum moisture, and compacted to 90 percent of the ASTM D1557-91 laboratory maximum density.

- The proposed parking structure and existing Hall of Justice building may be supported on conventional shallow footings with an allowable net soil bearing capacity of 7,000 and 9,000 pounds per square foot for wall footing and isolated footing, respectively. This value may be increased in accordance with the provisions presented in the report for design of footings to resist wind and/or seismic loads.
- Basement walls should be backfilled with on-site materials or non-expansive imported soils. Backfill should be moisture-conditioned 2 percent above optimum moisture, and compacted to 90 percent of the ASTM D1557-91 laboratory maximum density.
- Geological layers of sedimentary bedrock have adverse bedding at north wall of pit excavation. Further investigation and analysis related to potential adverse affects is on the progress and its results will be presented in a subsequent supplemental report.
- Surface drainage should be sloped away from the structures. Ponding of surface water should not be allowed adjacent to the structure.
- Site soils contain negligible concentrations of water-soluble sulfate. Accordingly special considerations for sulfate resistant concrete are not considered necessary for the subject project. Concrete in contact with soil should conform to the requirements of the Uniform Building Code for negligible sulfate conditions.
- The site soils have a severe corrosive potential for ferrous metals. A corrosive engineer should be retained to provide mitigation recommendations.
- Temporary construction slopes, greater than three feet in height, should be sloped or shored in accordance with the requirements of CAL-OSHA. Due to site constrains, it is believed that sloping of the excavation walls for the four subterranean levels of the parking structure will not be possible. As a result, shoring of the excavation is expected to be required.

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Los Angeles County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California

Converse Project No. 03-31-102-01

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REFERENCES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents results of a geotechnical investigation performed by Converse Consultants (Converse) for the seismic renovation of the existing Los Angeles County Hall of Justice and the design and construction of a proposed parking structure located at Northerly Corner of Temple Street and Spring Street, Los Angeles, California. The purposes of this investigation were to determine the nature and engineering properties of the earth materials at this site, and to provide geotechnical recommendations for renovation and seismic upgrade of Los Angeles County Hall of Justice and design and construction of the proposed parking structure.

This report is for the renovation of the Los Angeles County Hall of Justice and design and construction of the proposed parking structure described herein, and is intended for use by Hall of Justice Associates Inc, Los Angeles County, and their design professionals. Since this report is intended for use by the designer(s), it should be recognized that it is impossible to include all construction details in this report at this phase in the project. Additional consultation may be prudent to interpret these findings for contractors, or possibly refine these recommendations based upon the final design and actual conditions encountered during construction.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Los Angeles County Hall of Justice was constructed in 1925 and is located at 211 West Temple (Northerly Corner of Temple Street and Spring Street) in the Downtown Area of the City of Los Angeles, California. The 14-story structure was constructed with a steel frame encased in concrete, concrete floor slabs, granite exterior veneer and hollow clay tile interior partition walls. It sustained major damage during the 1994 Northridge earthquake. As a result of the damage, the building has been closed since the earthquake.

The current renovation concept calls for converting the structure from a mixed use (office, court, and jail) to office for the Sheriff's Department and District Attorney and upgrading the structural seismic resistance to comply with current building codes. As part of the renovation, two of the upper level floors will be removed, increasing the floor-to-floor heights of the remaining upper floors, and decreasing the structural mass. The seismic upgrade is expected to include the construction of new shear walls and new footings.

Included in the project is the construction of a new parking structure to the north of the Hall of Justice. The parking structure will have four levels below grade and five levels above the existing ground surface. It is assumed that the parking structure will be constructed with a reinforced concrete frame.

In the absence of detailed structural footing load information we have for the purpose of analysis assumed that maximum column dead load plus live loads for the Hall of Justice will be on the order of 1,500 to 2,000 kips and maximum continuous wall loads (dead load plus live loads) to be on the order of 65 kips per lineal foot. For the parking structure, we have assumed that the maximum column dead load plus live loads will be on the order of 1,000 to 1,300 kips and maximum continuous wall loads (dead load plus live loads) to be on the order of 45 kips per lineal foot.

3.0 SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of geotechnical services performed for this project included exploratory borings, geotechnical laboratory testing of soil samples, geotechnical engineering analyses, and preparation of this written report. This report did *not* include an evaluation of the potential for soil and/or groundwater contamination at this site. The scope of work for this investigation included the following:

- Field exploration consisted of drilling six 8-inch-diameter exploratory borings (BH-1 through BH-6) to depths ranging from about 27 to 81.5 feet below the existing ground surface and two 24-inch-diameter borings (BH-7 and BH-8) to a depth about 45 feet below the existing ground surface at the locations shown on Drawing No. 1, *"Location of Borings"*. Subsurface conditions encountered in the borings were continuously logged and classified in the field by visual/manual examination in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System. The internal surface of two 24-inch-diameter borings were also observed to collect the geological data. Boring BH-2 was converted to monitoring well to monitor fluctuation in groundwater conditions. Field exploration procedures and boring logs are presented in Appendix A, *Field Exploration.*

- Laboratory testing included moisture and density determinations, gradation, compaction, R-value, direct-shear strength, Expansion Index, consolidation, pH, resistivity, soluble sulfate, and chloride concentration testing. Descriptions of the individual tests and test results are presented in Appendix B, *Laboratory Test Program.*

- Engineering analyses and evaluation of results of the field exploration and laboratory testing were performed to develop design and construction recommendations for the Hall of Justice and proposed parking structure. Findings and recommendations are documented in this written report.

4.0 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

4.1 Surface Conditions

The northern and eastern areas of the site is currently used as an asphalt-paved parking lot that is relatively level in east area and has about 2% slope in north area. The Hall of Justice building is located within the southwest corner and central areas of the site. The hall of Justice is surrounded with metal fence. Landscaping planters and grass areas are located within and around the proposed site. A 20 feet high retaining wall is located at northwest corner of the Hall of Justice, in south-north direction. It is our understanding that a small building previously existed just northerly of the Hall of Justice and that a portion of the retaining wall is from that second building.

4.2 Subsurface Conditions

Asphalt pavements in ranging of 2.5 to 6 inches in thickness were encountered in six exploratory borings. Undocumented fill material encountered below the pavement in the borings have depths ranging from 2.5 feet to 15 feet and consist of clayey sand, sandy silt and silty sands material.

Sedimentary bedrock consisting of interbeded siltstone, claystone and sandstone was encountered below the near surface fill material. These natural materials are generally dense and stiff. Based upon down-hole observations of the geologic structure, the bedrock generally dips at an angle varying from 40 to 55 degrees from horizontal in a southerly direction with a strike generally in an east-west direction.

Groundwater was encountered at different depths ranging from 16 to 65 feet below the existing ground surface. This groundwater is believed to be a localized perched condition and not an indication of regional groundwater condition. However, this pouched water is expected to affect the designed construction of the subterranean portions of the parking structure.

Based on the results of subsurface exploration and experience, variations in the continuity and depth of subsurface conditions should be anticipated. Care should be exercised in interpolating or extrapolating subsurface conditions between or beyond borings. Fill depths should be expected to vary between borings.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions are based on the results of the field investigation, laboratory testing and our understanding of the scope of the project.

- The site is suitable from a geotechnical viewpoint for the proposed renovation and development, provided that the recommendations presented in this report are incorporated into the design and construction of the project.

- Undocumented fill was encountered in six borings ranging from 2.5 feet to 15 feet below the existing ground surface. It is expected that the existing foundations for the Hall of Justice extend through this fill and into the underlying sedimentary bedrock. The subterranean portion of the parking structure is expected to extend through the existing fill material.

- The fill soils encountered during the field exploration are predominately clayey sand, silty sand and sandy silt and are generally dense and firm. The sedimentary bedrocks encountered below the fill consists of interbedded layers of siltstone, claystone and sandstone that are generally stiff to very stiff.

- Groundwater was encountered in five borings in depths ranging from 16 to 65 feet below the existing ground surface. This groundwater is believed to be a localized perched condition and not an indication of regional groundwater condition. The groundwater needs to be considered in the design and construction of the proposed parking structure.

- There are no active faults projecting toward or extending across the proposed site. The site is not located within a currently designated State of California Fault Rapture Hazard Zone. However, due to the close proximity of the site to the Hollywood Fault, very strong shaking could result from a major seismic event on this fault.

- Site soils are not susceptible to liquefaction under earthquake ground shaking, due to the existing dense bedrock below the ground water in the site.

- Site soils should be able to be excavated with conventional heavy-duty earthmoving equipment.

- Based upon the laboratory test result, a medium expansion potential, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the 1997 Uniform Building Code (UBC) is expected in site soil. Special design and/or construction for expansive soil conditions are considered necessary for this project and are incorporated into the recommendations for earthwork, foundations and slab-on-grade.

- The proposed parking structure and existing Hall of Justice building may be supported on conventional shallow footings with an allowable net soil bearing capacity of 7,000 and 9,000 pounds per square foot for wall footing and isolated footing, respectively. This value may be increased in accordance with the provisions presented in the report for design of footings to resist wind and/or seismic loads.

- Site soils contain negligible concentrations of water-soluble sulfate. Accordingly special considerations for sulfate resistant concrete are not considered necessary for the subject project. Concrete in contact with soil should conform to the requirements of the Uniform Building Code for negligible sulfate conditions.

- The site soils have a severe corrosive potential for ferrous metals. A corrosive engineer should be retained to provide mitigation recommendations.
- Based upon the findings of this investigation, we have concluded that the subject site is safe. For the renovation of the Hall of Justice and proposed parking structure against hazard from landslides, settlement or slippage. We have also concluded that the proposed parking structure will not have an adverse affect on the geotechnical stability of property outside of the building site.

6.0 SEISMICITY

6.1 General

The site, as is all of Southern California, is located within a seismically active area. However, it is not within a currently designed Fault-Rupture Hazard Zone. It is located approximately 6.8 km of the Hollywood Fault. Accordingly, strong ground shaking due to seismic activity is anticipated at this site. The provisions of the Uniform Building Code (UBC), County of Los Angeles Building Code, and the Structural Engineers Association of California (SEAOC) guidelines are considered appropriate for design of the facility.

6.2 UBC Near Source Parameters

Based on the available site data, it is our opinion that Soil Profile Type S_C, as defined in Section 1636 of the 1997 UBC, is appropriate for the site. Faults within 20 km of the site are given in Table 1, 1997 UBC Seismic Design Parameters. Fault information was taken from California Division of Mines and Geology - California Fault Parameters. According to Tables 16-S and 16-T of the 1997 UBC, faults more than 15 km from a site do not affect near-source factors. All faults closer than 30 km are Seismic Source Type B faults, based on parameters in Table 16-U. Based on Tables 16-S and 16-T, the recommended values of near-source factors N_a and N_v occur for the Hollywood Fault. Using a Seismic Zone Factor of 0.4, seismic coefficients C_a and C_v are 0.40 and 0.63, respectively.

TABLE NO. 1,

1997 UBC Seismic Design Parameters

Fault	Moment Magnitude M_w	Slip Rate Mm/year	Closest* Distance to Site (km)	Seismic Source Type	N_a	N_v
Hollywood	6.5	1.0	6.8	B	1.0	1.1
Raymond	6.5	0.5	7.5	B	1.0	1.1
Verdugo	6.7	0.5	11.1	B	1.0	1.0
Newport-Inglewood (L. A. Basin)	6.9	1.0	12.9	B	1.0	1.0
Santa Monica	6.6	1.0	15.5	B	1.0	1.0
Sierra Madre (Central)	7.0	3.0	18.2	B	1.0	1.0

*Closest distance to surface projection of the rupture area.

6.3 Response Spectra Analysis

As an alternate to the design of the structure in accordance with the UBC and SEAOC guidelines, a probabilistic site-specific response spectra analysis was performed. Two design levels were selected to represent a reasonable range of earthquake energy levels for design. The first level represents an upper bound earthquake that will have a ten percent chance of exceedence in 100 years. The second level is for a maximum probable earthquake that represents a ten percent chance of exceedence in 50 years.

This analysis was made using the computer program FRISKSP, Blake (2000), DMG Open File Report 96-08 fault file and the attenuation relationship proposed by the "Bozorgnia Campbell & Niazi (1999) Hor.-Soft Rock- Uncor." Output for FRISKSP is presented on Figure 3, *"Probability of Exceedance vs. Acceleration"*. As indicated in the figure, the FRISKSP analysis indicates that peak horizontal ground acceleration at the site during the upper bound earthquake is estimated to be on the order of 0.60g. The peak horizontal ground acceleration during the maximum probable earthquake is estimated to be on the order of 0.50g.

Site Specific Response Spectra for horizontal elastic response ground motion were also generated using the FRISKSP program and are presented on Figure 4 and 5 for the two design earthquakes. Figures 4 and 5 show the horizontal elastic single-degree-of-freedom systems with equivalent viscous damping of 5 percent of critical damping. The response spectra values for 2, 5 and 10 percent damping are presented in Table 2. These values were derived from the 5 percent damping curve developed by the "Bozorgnia Campbell & Niazi (1999) Hor.-Soft Rock- Uncor." attenuation relationship, using the spectral amplification factors developed by Newmark and Hall (1982).

When combining horizontal and vertical acceleration in the structural analysis, it should be noted that the vertical motion will have in general a 40 to 60 percent higher frequency than the horizontal motions, and the maximum vertical and horizontal accelerations seldom occur simultaneously. It is recommended that the vertical acceleration be reduced relative to the horizontal acceleration, as allowed by the provisions of the Uniform Building Code (Section 1629.2.5 of the 1997 Edition).

6.4 Liquefaction Evaluation

Liquefaction is the sudden decrease in shearing strength of cohesionless soils due to vibration. During dynamic or cyclic shaking, the soil mass is distorted, and interparticulate stresses are transferred from the sand grains to the pore water. When the pore water pressure increases to the point that the interparticulate effective stresses are reduced to zero, the soil behaves temporarily as a viscous fluid (liquefaction) and, consequently, loses its capacity to support the structures founded thereon.

Liquefaction potential has been found to be the greatest where the groundwater level and loose sands occur within a depth of about 50 feet or less. The potential for liquefaction decreases with increasing grain size and clay and gravel content, but increases as the ground acceleration and duration of shaking increase.

Groundwater was encountered within a depth of 16 feet. However, the results of our standard penetration tests conducted during the site exploration indicate that materials deposits below the water are generally dense and stiff bedrock. As a result, it has been concluded that the potential for liquefaction at the site is considered very low to nil.

6.5 Secondary Seismic Effects

In addition to ground shaking and liquefaction, secondary effects of seismic activity that could impact the project site include surface fault rupture, differential settlement of the structure, ground lurching, landsliding, lateral spreading, earthquake-induced flooding, seiches, and Tsunamis. The results of a site-specific evaluation of the potential for these secondary effects affecting the project site are presented below:

- Surface Fault Rupture: The project site is located approximately 6.8 km from the Hollywood Fault, which is the nearest known active fault with historical ground rupture to the site. As a result, the potential for surface rupture resulting from the movement of this fault or other nearby faults, although not known with certainty, is considered to be low.

- Landslides: The potential for seismically induced landslides and/or other types of slope failures, such as lateral spreading on or adjacent to slope surfaces, adversely affecting the site is considered to be very low, due to the absence of slopes on or adjacent to the site. The parking structure will extend below the bottom of the northerly adjacent State Route 101 (Hollywood Freeway) and will not be adversely affected by movement of the retaining wall.

- Differential Settlement Due to Seismic Shaking: Seismically induced differential settlement occurs as the result of loose medium to coarse sands densifying during strong shaking from an earthquake. Field samples and sampling blow counts indicate that the materials underlying the footings are predominately sedimentary bedrock that are not sensitive to seismically induced settlement.

- Tsunamis/Seiches: Tsunamis and seiches are large seismic generated waves in the ocean (Tsunamis) or large enclosed bodies of water (Seiches). Based upon the distance of the site from the ocean and/or lakes and/or reservoirs, the potential of Tsunamis and/or Seiches affecting the site are considered to be very low.

- Earthquake-Induced Flooding: This is flooding caused by failure of dams or other water-retaining structures up gradient of the site as a result of an earthquake. Review of the area adjacent to the site indicates that there are no significant up gradient lakes or reservoirs with the potential of flooding the site.

7.0 DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 General

Seismic evaluation of existing foundations and design of remedial measures for the Hall of Justice building may be designed and constructed in accordance with the recommendations presented herein.

The proposed nine-story parking structure with four basement levels may be supported on conventional spread footings bearing on undisturbed native soils. Excavation for the subterranean portion of the structure is expected to remove any existing fill that may exist. In the subsections below, design recommendations for earthwork, foundations, slabs-on-grade, and corrosion and chemical attack resistance are provided. Construction considerations, such as temporary excavations, are discussed in the Construction Considerations section presented later in this report.

7.2 Earthwork

Earthwork is expected to consist of subgrade preparation for basement slab-on-grade, placement of backfill around to outside of basement walls, placement of utility trench backfill and limited fine grading around the perimeter of the parking structure in conjunction with the construction of walkways, driveways and landscaping. Earthwork recommendations are presented in Appendix C, *Recommended Earthwork Specifications*, and also in the following subsections.

7.2.1 Removals: Prior to the start of construction, the existing structures, asphalt concrete pavement, and landscaping should be removed from the site. Any undocumented fill extending below the bottom of the design excavation should be removed. Loose, disturbed, or otherwise unsuitable materials should be excavated. Excavation activities should not disturb adjacent utilities, buildings, and structures to remain. Existing utilities should be removed and adequately capped at the project boundary line, or salvaged/rerouted as designed.

7.2.2 Subgrade Preparation and Compaction: All exposed subgrade soil surfaces, including subgrade surfaces below the proposed basement floor slabs, should be observed by a Converse representative prior to placement of fill or placement of slabs. If soft, yielding, or unsuitable soils are exposed at the subgrade surface, then the unsuitable soils should be removed and replaced with properly compacted fill soils. In order to provide uniform support for the basement floor slabs, the subgrade soil surfaces following backfilling of any utility trench should be scarified to a depth of 6 to 8 inches, moisture-conditioned 2 percent above optimum moisture, and then compacted to 90 percent relative

compaction. The relative compaction should be based upon the maximum unit dry weight determined in accordance with ASTM Test Method D-1557.

7.2.3 Fill Compaction: All fill and backfill soils should be placed in lifts not exceeding eight inches in thickness, moisture-conditioned 2 percent above optimum moisture, and compacted to 90 percent of the ASTM D1557 laboratory maximum density. All fill and backfill should be placed and compacted under observation and testing performed by Converse.

7.2.4 Fill Materials: Fill soils should consist of site or imported non-expansive soils free of organics, cobbles, boulders, rubble, or rock larger than three inches in largest dimension. Any imported soils should be granular and non-expansive, with an EI less than 20. Import soils should be evaluated and possibly tested by Converse if the materials are questionable.

7.2.5 Site Grading: A grading plan was not available for review at the time of writing this report. However, final grades should slope at one (for pavement) to two (for landscaping) percent away from structures to prevent ponding and to reduce percolation of water into foundation soils. Any permanent slope to be included in the site grading should be designed for an inclination of 2:1 (horizontal to vertical) or flatter.

7.3 Foundations

7.3.1 Vertical Capacity: Conventional spread footings, founded on undisturbed bedrock, may be used to support the proposed parking structure and/or carry new loads for the existing Hall of Justice. Footings for the proposed parking structure should be founded at least 24 inches below lowest adjacent final grade. Continuous spread footings should have a minimum width of 80 inches. Pad footings supported by bedrock with the above minimum size and embedment depths may be designed for a net allowable vertical bearing pressure of 9,000 pounds-per-square-foot (psf) for dead-plus-live loads. Continuous wall foundation supported by bedrock with the above minimum size and embedment depths may be designed for a net allowable vertical bearing pressure of 7,000 pounds-per-square-foot (psf) for dead-plus-live loads. Bearing valves for existing footings not meeting the above minimum width or embedment depth should be evaluated on an individual case by the Geotechnical Engineer. Where new footings are located immediately adjacent to existing footings, the bottom of the new footing should be located at the same elevation as the bottom of the existing footing.

If possible, footings located at the ground surface that extend beyond the limits of the basement should be avoided. If such footings are needed, they should be

designed to bridge over any basement wall backfill and/or designed for greater than normal differential settlement. Footings located at or near the ground surface should be designed for a net allowable vertical bearing pressure of 2500 pounds-per-square-foot (psf) for dead-plus-live loads. The minimum footing width and depth of 24 inches. Footings should be extended as necessary to extend at least 12 inches into natural bedrock. Anticipated differential settlement of at-grade footings with respect to basement wall depend on the actual design conditions and should be reviewed by the Geotechnical Engineer.

The maximum anticipated settlement of a square basement footing founded on undisturbed natural soils is estimated to be less than 1 inch for a column load of 1,300 kips. Differential settlements are expected to be on the order of 0.50 inch between adjacent footings.

7.3.2 Lateral Capacity: Resistance to lateral loads can be provided by friction acting at the base of the foundations and by passive earth pressure. A coefficient-of-friction of 0.30 may be assumed with the dead-load forces. An ultimate passive lateral earth pressure of 350 psf per foot of depth, up to a maximum of 3,500 psf, may be used for sides of footings or basement walls poured against undisturbed native soils or with compacted backfill.

7.3.3 Dynamic Increases: Bearing values and passive pressure indicated above are for total dead-load and frequently applied live loads. The above vertical bearing and passive pressure may be increased by 33 percent for a short duration of loading, which will include the effect of wind or seismic forces.

7.4 Slabs-on-Grade

Slabs-on-grade should be placed on properly compacted subgrade soils as described in Section 7.2.2. At the completion of subgrade preparation, the Expansion Index of the subgrade soils should be verified and recommendations should be re-evaluated as-needed.

Structural design elements such as thickness, reinforcement, joint spacing, etc., for the slab-on-grade should be selected based on the analysis performed by the project structural engineer considering anticipated loading conditions and the modulus of subgrade reaction of the supporting materials, as presented below.

Slabs-on-grade should have a minimum thickness of four inches for support of nominal ground-floor live loads. Minimum reinforcement for slabs-on-grade should be No. 3 reinforcing bars, spaced at 12 inches on-center each way. The thickness and reinforcement of more heavily-loaded slabs will be dependent upon the anticipated loads and should be designed by a structural engineer. A static modulus of subgrade reaction

equal to 100 pounds per square inch per inch may be used in structural design of concrete slabs-on-grade.

Care should be taken during concrete placement to avoid slab curling.

Slabs should be designed and constructed as promulgated by the American Concrete Institute (ACI) and the Portland Cement Association (PCA). Prior to the slab pour, all utility trenches should be properly backfilled and compacted.

In areas where a moisture-sensitive floor covering (such as vinyl tile or carpet) is used, slabs should be protected by at least a six-mil-thick polyethylene vapor barrier between the slab and compacted subgrade. Where a vapor barrier is used, it should be protected with two inches of sand placed above the barrier to reduce the potential for punctures and to aid concrete curing. Polyethylene sheets should be overlapped a minimum of six inches, and should be taped or otherwise sealed.

7.5 Retaining Walls

Basement wall footings that are a load carrying structural part of the basement structure may be designed in accordance with the vertical bearing value presented above. All fill and backfill soils used for retaining walls, should be moisture-conditioned 2 percent above optimum moisture, and compacted to 90 percent of the ASTM D1557 laboratory maximum density.

Retaining walls that are less than eight feet in height and are structurally independent from the basement may be designed using a vertical bearing pressure of 2,500 pounds per square foot. The minimum width and embedment depth of independent walls should be 24 inches.

Lateral bearing pressure and coefficient-of-friction given above may be used for design of retaining walls.

Freestanding cantilever retaining walls designed to retain level on-site or similar soil backfill should be designed to resist an equivalent fluid pressure of 40 pounds per cubic foot (pcf). Retaining walls and/or basement walls, which are top-restrained, and support level on-site or similar soil backfill may be designed using an equivalent fluid pressure of 55 pcf or a uniform load of 26H (H = height of wall). For walls designed to retain sloped backfill (up to an inclination of 2:1(horizontal to vertical) may be designed using equivalent fluid pressures of 43 pcf and 70 pcf for cantilever and braced walls respectively.

If any surcharge is possible within a distance equal to the height of the wall, its effect should be added to the equivalent fluid pressure. Surcharge coefficients of 30% and 45% of any surcharge may be used in the design of cantilever and braced walls, respectively.

Adequate provisions to drain the retained earth must be included in the design and construction of the walls greater than three feet in height. Drainage may be provided by a 4-inch-diameter perforated drainpipe installed in the middle of a 12-inch wide by 12-inch high zone of open-graded gravel encased by a layer of a non-woven geotextile filter fabric such as Mirafi 140N or equivalent. An alternate to the pipe and gravel drain would be a layer of composite drain material such as Miradrain. Drains for the basement walls should connect to a sump where any water collected can be conveyed to offsite storm drains. Where a wet wall condition is not desirable, the wall should be waterproofed.

Care must be exercised during construction to avoid over-stressing retaining walls during the compaction of backfill.

7.6 Corrosivity and Chemical Attack

In order to determine the potential affects of the soil on concrete and buried metal pipes, resistivity, pH, soluble chloride and soluble sulfate test results were performed on a portion of two bulk soil samples recovered at the site, and the results are presented below and in Appendix B.

A sulfate concentration of 0.070 and 0.012 (% by weight) were measured in the laboratory test. These sulfate concentration are defined as a negligible concentration by Table 19-A-3 of the UBC (1997 Edition). As a result, special sulfate-resisting concrete is not currently considered necessary for this project. However, additional testing during construction prior to the placement of footing should be performed to confirm this condition.

Tests performed on a portion of a two bulk samples representative of the near surface indicates that the near surface soils have a chloride content of 60 and 70 ppm, and a pH of 7.60 and 7.09. However, a low saturated resistivity of 490 and 1,000 ohms-centimeter were also measured. These results would indicate a severe corrosivity potential for ferrous metals in contact with these soils. Therefore, a corrosive engineer should be retained to provide mitigation recommendations.

7.7 Pavement Design

A representative sample of the site soils was tested to evaluate the Resistance (R) values in accordance with the State of California Standard Test Method 301-G. The test is designed to provide a relative measure of soil strength for use in pavement design.

The results of the laboratory testing indicates that the R-value of the site soils is 16. At the completion of earthwork, the R-value of the subgrade soils should be confirmed and the pavement structural sections should be reevaluated.

An analysis was performed to evaluate structural sections for asphalt concrete pavements corresponding to Traffic Indices (TIs) ranging from 4 to 6 and an R-values of 16. The analysis was based on Caltrans' design procedure for flexible pavement structural. The results of our analysis are summarized in the following table.

Recommended Pavement Sections

Area and Recommended Traffic Index (T.I.)		**Pavement Section**	
		A.C. (inch)	**A.B. (inch)**
Automobile access and parking	4	4.0	5.5
	5	4.5	5.5
Truck access drive ways	6	5.0	7.5

Prior to placement of base aggregate, at least the upper 12 inches of subgrade soils should be scarified, moisture-conditioned, if necessary, and recompacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction as defined by ASTM Standard D-1557 test method.

Base materials should conform to Section 200-2.2, "Proceed Miscellaneous Base," of the current Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction (SSPWC, 2000 edition) and should be placed in accordance with Section 301.2 of the SSPWC.

Asphaltic concrete materials should conform to Section 203 of the SSPWC (2000) and should be placed in accordance with Section 302.5 of the SSPWC.

Positive drainage should be provided away from all pavement areas to prevent seepage of surface and/or subsurface water into the pavement base and/or subgrade.

8.0 CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 Temporary Excavations

Temporary slopes may be used during excavations where not constrained by adjacent utilities and structures. Where space is limited due to adjacent facilities and buried utilities to be salvaged and protected, shoring may be required. Recommendations for shoring design can be provided upon request.

Based upon the soils encountered in the borings, it is our opinion that sloped temporary excavations may be cut according to the slope ratios presented in the following table:

TEMPORARY EXCAVATION SLOPES

Maximum Depth of Cut (feet)	Maximum Slope Ratio (horizontal:vertical)
0 - 4	vertical
4 - 20	0.75 : 1
20 - 45	1.5 : 1

Slope ratios given above are assumed to be uniform from top to toe of slope. Surfaces exposed in sloped excavations should be kept moist, but not saturated, to retard raveling and sloughing during construction. Adequate provisions should be made by the contractor to protect slopes from erosion during periods of rainfall. Surcharge loads should not be permitted within a horizontal distance equal to the depth of the cut from the top of slopes. There is the potential that sandy strata may be encountered that will require temporary cut slopes to be less steep than tabulated above. As a result, the excavation slope should be observed on a periodic basis during the excavation of the subterranean portion of the structure, in order to verify soil conditions. Workers entering excavations should be protected from possible caving and raveling soils.

8.2 Temporary Shoring

Earth materials encountered in our borings generally consisted of bedrock consisting of interbedded layers of siltstone, claystone and sandstone. Due to the nature of the subsurface material, significant caving in the bedrock is not expected during installation of soldier piles and tie backs.

Cantilevered Shoring

Temporary shoring may be required for support of construction excavations. A soldier-pile shoring system may be used to maintain temporary support of vertical walled excavations. Due to the nature of the fill materials encountered during this investigation, caving during the drilling of soldier-pile borings inside the fill material might be expected. A soldier-pile system in fill materials will also most likely require continuous lagging to control caving and sloughing in the excavation between soldier piles. Shoring design must consider the support of adjacent underground utilities and/or structures, and should consider the effects of shoring deflection on supported improvements.

Temporary cantilever shoring should be designed to resist a lateral earth pressure equivalent to a fluid density of 30 pounds-per-cubic-foot (pcf). This equivalent fluid pressure is valid only for shoring retaining level ground. Temporary cantilevered shoring retaining slope ground with an inclination of 2 to 1 (horizontal to vertical) or flatter, should be designed to resist a lateral earth pressure equivalent to a fluid density of 55 pounds-per-cubic-foot (pcf). These values for active earth pressure are considered actual earth pressure with no increase for factors of safety. The shoring design engineer in designing the shoring system should add an appropriate factor of safety.

Surcharge pressures should be added to the above earth pressures for surcharges within a distance from the top of the shoring less than or equal to the shoring height. A surcharge coefficient of 30 percent of any uniform vertical surcharge should be added as a horizontal shoring pressure for cantilever shoring.

Lateral resistance for soldier piles may be assumed to be provided by passive pressure below the bottom of excavations. The allowable passive pressure for soldier piles spaced at least 3 diameters on center may be taken as 600 psf on the pile per foot of depth, measured below the bottom of excavation. Closer spaced soldier piles should be designed using a passive resistance of 350 psf. The allowable maximum passive resistance should not exceed 8,000 psf. It should be noted that the above values for passive earth pressure given for the design of soldier piles have been adjusted for potential arching between piles and no additional increases for arching should be assumed.

Caving soils should be anticipated between the piles in fill areas. To limit local sloughing, caving soils in fill areas can be supported by continuous lagging or guniting. The need for lagging between soldier piles in bedrock should be determined by the Geotechnical Engineer during construction based upon the condition of the bedrock exposed and the mount (if any) of seepage encountered. All lumber to be left in the ground should be treated in accordance with Section 204-2 of the "Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction" (Green Book).

It is recommended that Converse review plans and specifications for proposed shoring and that a Converse representative observe the installation of shoring. A licensed surveyor should be retained to establish monuments on shoring and the surrounding ground prior to excavation. Such monuments should be monitored for horizontal and vertical movement during construction. Results of the monitoring program should be provided immediately to the project Structural (shoring) Engineer and Converse for review and evaluation. Adjacent buildings should be photo-documented prior to construction.

Braced (Tie back) Shoring

A tie back soldier-pile shoring system may be used to maintain temporary support of deep vertical walled excavations. Braced or tie back shoring, retaining a level ground surface, should be designed for a uniform pressure of 20H psf, where H is the height of the retained cut in feet. Surcharge pressures should be added to this earth pressure for surcharges within a distance from the top of the shoring less than or equal to the shoring height. A surcharge coefficient of 45 percent of any uniform vertical surcharge should be added as a horizontal shoring pressure for braced shoring. Braced or tie back shoring, retaining a sloping ground surface with a inclination of 2 to 1 (horizontal to vertical) or flatter, should be designed for a uniform pressure of 25H psf, where H is the height of the retained cut at the back of the shoring in feet. These values for earth pressure are considered actual earth pressure with no increase for factors of safety. The shoring design engineer in designing the shoring system should add an appropriate factor of safety.

Tie Backs

For design of tie back shoring, it should be assumed that the potential wedge of failure is determined by a plane at 30 degrees from the vertical, through the bottom of the excavation. Tie back anchors may be installed at angles of 15 to 40 degrees below a horizontal plane. Tie back installation and testing guidelines and procedures are presented in Appendix D, *"Guide Specifications for Installation and Acceptance of Tie back Anchors".* Soil friction values, for estimating the allowable capacity of drilled friction anchors, may be computed using the following equation:

$q = 150+35H$; $q \leq 800$ *pounds-per-square-foot (psf)*
where:
H = average depth of anchor below ground surface, shown on Figure 1,
q = anchor surface area resistance, in psf (excluding tip),

"Post Grouted" anchors should be designed in accordance with the Caltrans "Trenching and Shoring Manual" Criteria.

Only the frictional resistance developed beyond the assumed failure plane should be included in the tie back design for resisting lateral loads.

8.3 Geotechnical Services During Construction

This report has been prepared to aid in the evaluation of the existing Hall of Justice and the proposed parking structure and to assist architects and engineers in design of the proposed structures. It is recommended that this office be provided an opportunity to review final design drawings and specifications to determine if the recommendations of this report have been properly implemented.

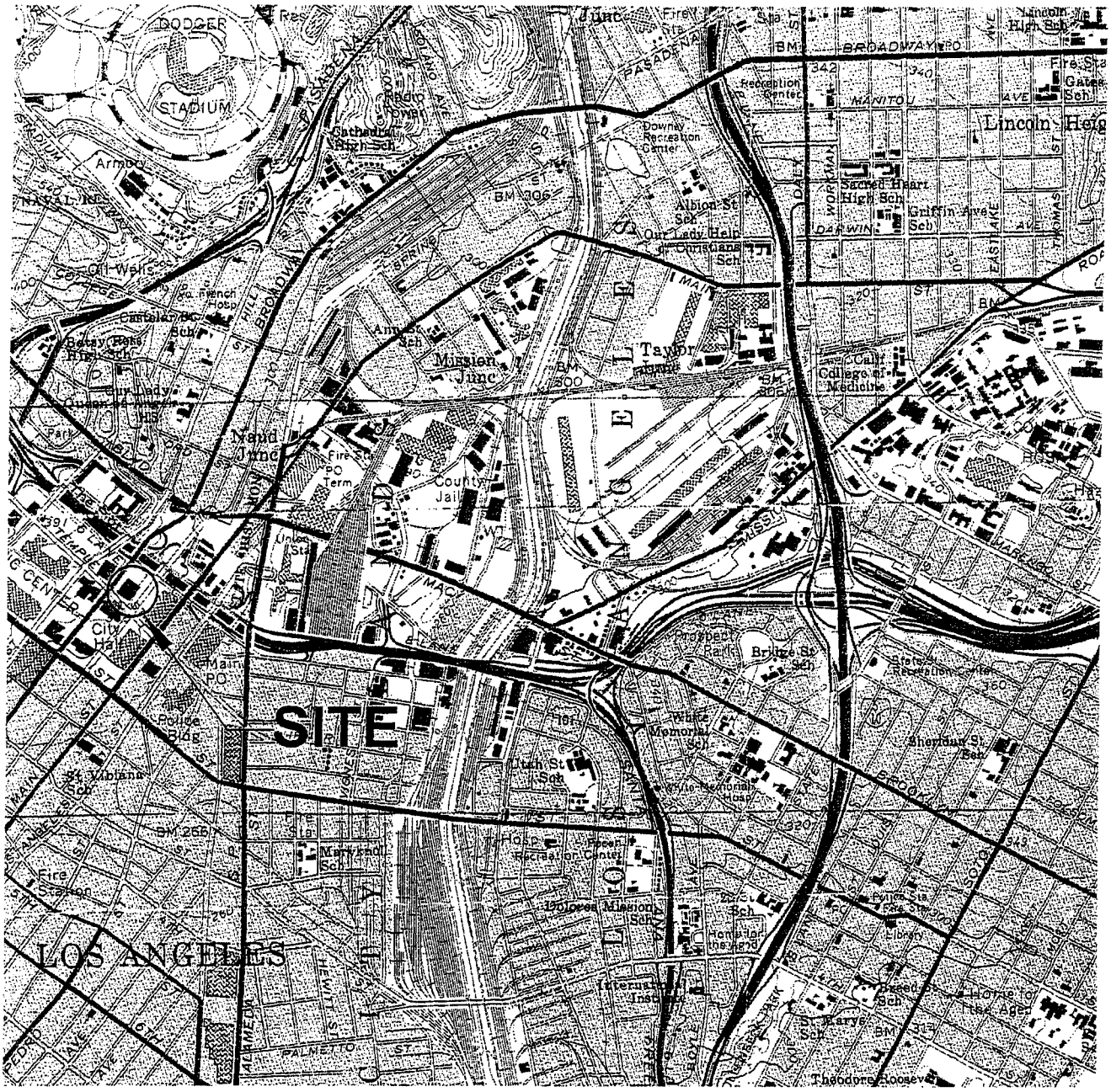
Foundation recommendations in this report are based on the assumption that all structural foundations will be placed on undisturbed bedrock. All foundation excavations should be observed by Converse prior to placement of steel and concrete, to verify that foundation elements are founded on satisfactory materials and that excavations are free of loose and disturbed soils. All structural fill and backfill should be placed and compacted during observation and testing by Converse.

During construction, the geotechnical engineer and/or their authorized representatives are present at the site to provide a source of advice to the client regarding the geotechnical aspects of the project and to observe and test the earthwork performed. Their presence should not be construed as an acceptance of responsibility for the performance of the completed work, since it is the sole responsibility of the contractor performing the work to ensure that it complies with all applicable plans, specifications, ordinances, etc.

This firm does not practice or consult in the field of safety engineering. We do not direct the contractor's operations, and cannot be responsible for other than our own personnel on the site; therefore, the safety of others is the responsibility of the contractor. The contractor should notify the owner if he considers any recommended actions presented herein to be unsafe.

9.0 CLOSURE

The findings and recommendations of this report were prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional geotechnical engineering principles and practice for Southern California at this time. We make no other warranty, either expressed or implied. Conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are based on results of this field and laboratory investigation, combined with an interpolation and extrapolation of subsurface conditions between and beyond boring locations. If conditions encountered during construction appear to be different from those assumed in this report, this office should be notified immediately.



Reference: U.S.G.S. Los Angeles, California Photo Revised 1966

N

SCALE: 1: 24,000

SITE LOCATION MAP

LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

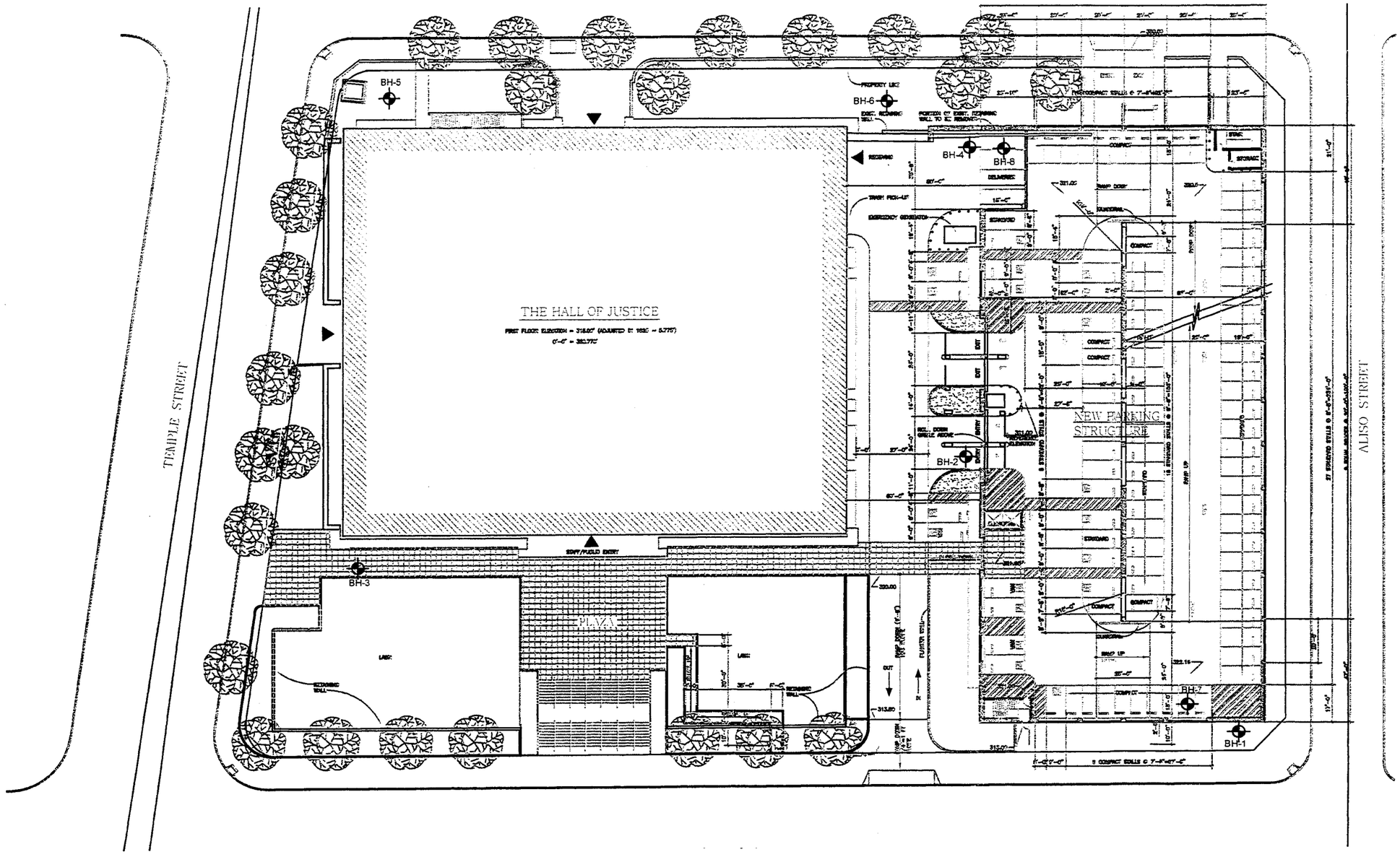
Project No.

03-31-102-01

Figure No.

1

Converse Consultants



LEGEND

BH-8

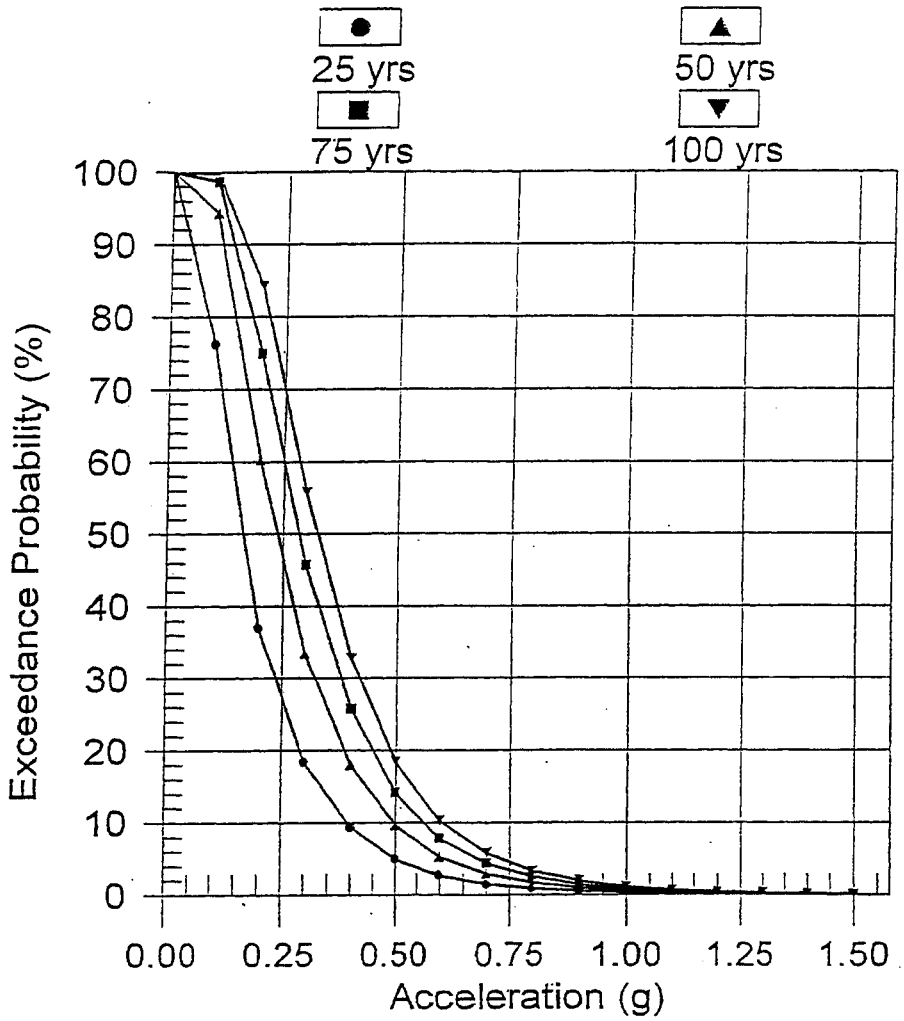
APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF BORINGS

LOCATION OF BORINGS

Converse Consultants

LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, CA
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

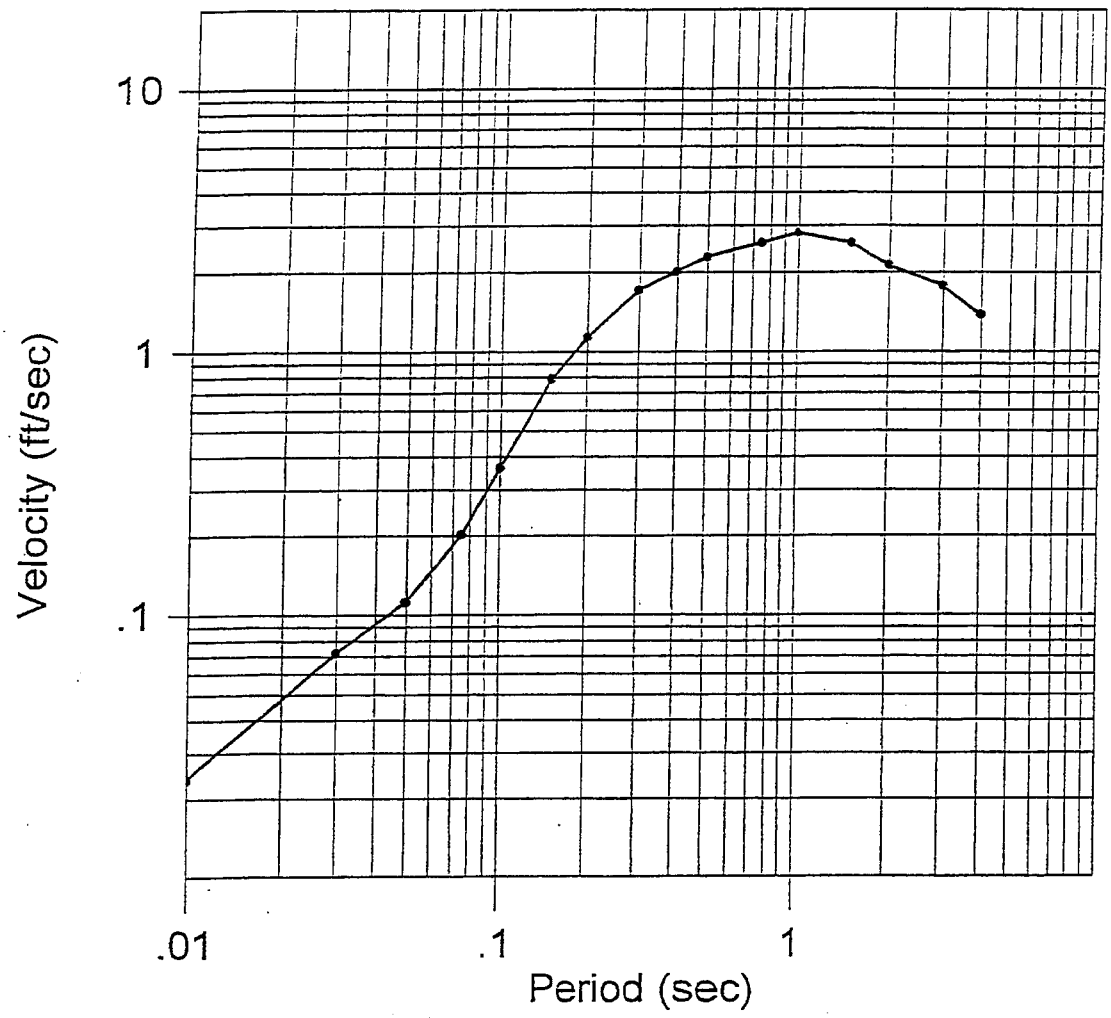
Project No.	Figure No.
03-31-102-01	2



BOZORGNIA CAMPBELL & NIAZI (1999) HOR.–SOFT ROCK–UNCOR. PGA

PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE vs. ACCELERATION

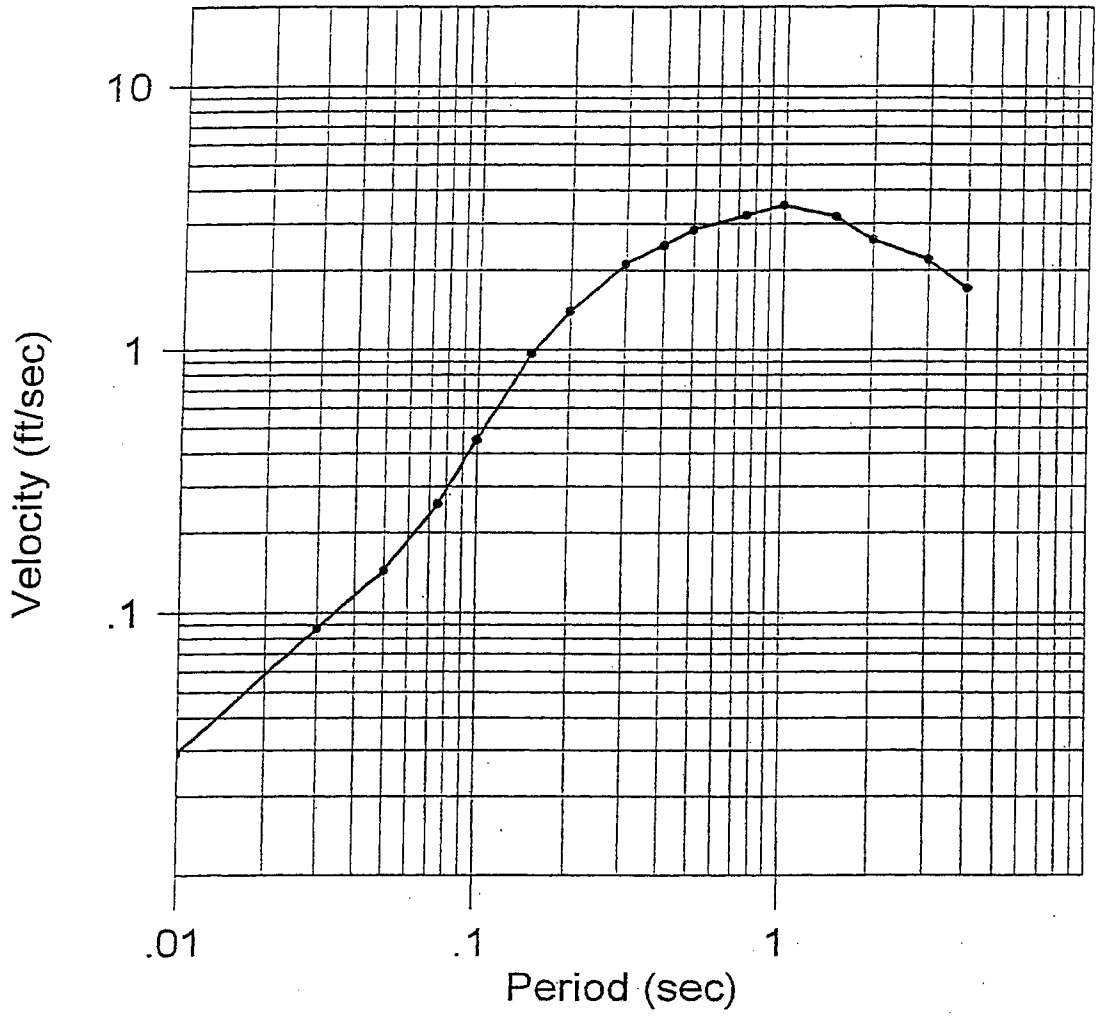
Converse Consultants	LA County Hall of Justice Los Angeles, California For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.	Project No. 03-31-102-01	Figure No. 3



5% CRITICAL DAMPING

EARTHQUAKE DESIGN SPECTRA
10% PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE IN 50 YEARS
(RETUN PERIOD = 475 YEARS)

Converse Consultants	LA County Hall of Justice Los Angeles, California For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.	Project No. 03-31-102-01	Figure No. 4



5% CRITICAL DAMPING

EARTHQUAKE DESIGN SPECTRA
10% PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE IN 100 YEARS
(RETUN PERIOD = 1000 YEARS)

Converse Consultants	LA County Hall of Justice Los Angeles, California For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.	Project No. 03-31-102-01	Figure No. 5

10% PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE IN 50 YEARS

PERIOD (sec)	PSEUDO VELOCITY (ft./sec.)		
	2% Damping	5% Damping	10% Damping
0.01	0.029	0.024	0.020
0.03	0.088	0.072	0.060
0.10.	0.446	0.363	0.300
0.15	0.969	0.789	0.653
0.20	1.394	1.135	0.940
0.30	2.107	1.715	1.420
0.50	2.811	2.289	1.900
0.75	3.175	2.586	2.141
1.0	3.467	2.824	2.338
1.5	3.179	2.589	2.144
2.0	2.615	2.129	1.763
3.0	2.192	1.785	1.478

10% PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE IN 100 YEARS

PERIOD (sec)	PSEUDO VELOCITY (ft./sec.)		
	2% Damping	5% Damping	10% Damping
0.01	0.036	0.029	0.024
0.03	0.107	0.087	0.072
0.10.	0.554	0.451	0.374
0.15	1.190	0.969	0.802
0.20	1.720	1.400	1.160
0.30	2.600	2.116	1.752
0.50	3.482	2.836	2.348
0.75	3.953	3.219	2.665
1.0	4.318	3.516	2.911
1.5	3.919	3.191	2.642
2.0	3.202	2.608	2.160
3.0	2.703	2.201	1.823

SEISMIC RESPONSE SPECTRA
PSEUDO VELOCITY
FOR VARIOUS DAMPING RATIOS

APPENDIX A

FIELD EXPLORATION

APPENDIX A

FIELD EXPLORATION

Field exploration included a site reconnaissance and subsurface drilling. During the site reconnaissance, surface conditions were noted, and the locations of the test borings were determined. Borings were approximately located using existing features as a guide.

Test borings included eight exploratory borings. Six exploratory borings were advanced using a truck-mounted, 8-inch-diameter, hollow-stem auger drill rig equipped for soil sampling. Soils were continuously logged and classified in the field by visual/manual examination, in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System. Field descriptions have been modified, where appropriate, to reflect laboratory test results. Other two exploratory borings were advanced using a truck mounted, 24-inch-diameter bucket auger drill rig. The internal surface of the two 24-inch-diameter borings were observed to collect geological data.

Relatively undisturbed samples of the subsurface soils were obtained at frequent intervals in the borings using a drive sampler (2.4-inch inside diameter, 3-inch outside diameter) lined with sample rings and a Standard Penetrometer Test (SPT) sampler. The steel sampler was driven into the bottom of the borehole with successive 30-inch drops of a 140-pound drive weight. An automatic ("safety") hammer was used. Blows required to drive the sampler 1.5 feet are shown on the boring logs in the "blows" column. Samples were retained in brass rings (2.4 inches in diameter, 1.0 inch in height) and carefully sealed in waterproof plastic containers for shipment to the Converse geotechnical laboratory. Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) were performed in general accordance with the ASTM Standard Test Method D1586. Blow counts given for the three 6-inch increments are indicated in parentheses on the boring logs, which is the uncorrected SPT *"N"*-value. Bulk samples of the near surface soils were also obtained.

Drawing No. A-1, *Exploration Log Key,* describes the various symbols and nomenclature shown on the logs. Logs of the borings are presented on Drawings Nos. A-2 through A-9, which also include descriptions of the soils encountered, pertinent field data, and supplemental laboratory results.

SOIL CLASSIFICATION CHART

MAJOR DIVISIONS			SYMBOLS GRAPH	SYMBOLS LETTER	TYPICAL DESCRIPTIONS
COARSE GRAINED SOILS MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL IS LARGER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE	GRAVEL AND GRAVELLY SOILS MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE FRACTION RETAINED ON NO. 4 SIEVE	CLEAN GRAVELS (LITTLE OR NO FINES)		GW	WELL-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES
				GP	POORLY-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES
		GRAVELS WITH FINES (APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		GM	SILTY GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND - SILT MIXTURES
				GC	CLAYEY GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND - CLAY MIXTURES
	SAND AND SANDY SOILS MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE FRACTION PASSING ON NO. 4 SIEVE	CLEAN SANDS (LITTLE OR NO FINES)		SW	WELL-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS, LITTLE OR NO FINES
				SP	POORLY-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SAND, LITTLE OR NO FINES
		SANDS WITH FINES (APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		SM	SILTY SANDS, SAND - SILT MIXTURES
				SC	CLAYEY SANDS, SAND - CLAY MIXTURES
FINE GRAINED SOILS MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL IS SMALLER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE	SILTS AND CLAYS	LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50		ML	INORGANIC SILTS AND VERY FINE SANDS, ROCK FLOUR, SILTY OR CLAYEY FINE SANDS OR CLAYEY SILTS WITH SLIGHT PLASTICITY
				CL	INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY, GRAVELLY CLAYS, SANDY CLAYS, SILTY CLAYS, LEAN CLAYS
				OL	ORGANIC SILTS AND ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY
	SILTS AND CLAYS	LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50		MH	INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS FINE SAND OR SILTY SOILS
				CH	INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY
				OH	ORGANIC CLAYS OF MEDIUM TO HIGH PLASTICITY, ORGANIC SILTS
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS				PT	PEAT, HUMUS, SWAMP SOILS WITH HIGH ORGANIC CONTENTS

NOTE: DUAL SYMBOLS ARE USED TO INDICATE BORDERLINE SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS

BORING LOG SYMBOLS

SAMPLE TYPE

- STANDARD PENETRATION TEST Split barrel sampler in accordance with ASTM D-1586-84 Standard Test Method
- DRIVE SAMPLE 2.42" I.D. sampler.
- DRIVE SAMPLE No recovery
- DISTURBED BULK SAMPLE
- GROUNDWATER WHILE DRILLING
- GROUNDWATER AFTER DRILLING

LABORATORY TESTING ABBREVIATIONS

TEST TYPE
(Results shown in Appendix B)

CLASSIFICATION

Plasticity	pl
Grain Size Analysis	ma
Passing No. 200 Sieve	wa
Sand Equivalent	se
Expansion Index	ei
Compaction Curve	max
Hydrometer	h

STRENGTH

Pocket Penetrometer	p
Direct Shear	ds
Direct Shear (single point)	ds*
Unconfined Compression	uc
Triaxial Compression	tx
Vane Shear	vs
Consolidation	c
Collapse Test	col
Resistance (R) Value	r
Chemical Analysis	ca
Electrical Resistivity	er

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND KEY TO BORING LOG SYMBOLS

Converse Consultants

Project Name	Project No.	Drawing No.
LA County Hall of Justice Los Angeles, California For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.	03-31-102-01	A-1

Log of Boring No. BH-1

Dates Drilled: 3/17/2003 Logged by: KF Checked By: MBS

Equipment: 8" HOLLOW STEM AUGER Driving Weight and Drop: 140 lbs / 30 in (Automatic Hammer)

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): N/A Depth to Water (ft): 55

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS This log is part of the report prepared by Converse for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	SAMPLES DRIVE	SAMPLES BULK	BLOWS	MOISTURE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	OTHER
		3" ASPHALT						
		FILL(Qaf): **CLAYEY SAND (SC):** fine-grained, asphalt debris, brown.	■	▨	2/7/9	3	103	r
5		**SANDY SILT (ML):** fine-grained sand, few clay, gravel up to 1" in max. dimension, light brown.	■	▨	45/50(60")	1		dis.
10		-fine to medium-grained, yellow	■	▨	36/50(6")	16	83	
15		**WEATHERED SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK-INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE, CLAYSTONE AND SANDSTONE,** Puente Formation, thinnly bedded to laminated, soft to moderately hard.	■	▨	22,40,50(6")	27	90	ds
20		-olive gray to gray color, less weathered, thinnly bedded, moderately hard	■	▨	14,18,26	30	86	ma,max h, ca, er ds
25		**SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK-INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE, CLAYSTONE AND SANDSTONE,** Puente Formation, thinnly bedded, moderately hard, dark olive gray to blackish gray color.	☒		(12,15,22)	29		
30		-thin fine silty sand layers, yellow brown color	■	▨	20/40/50(4")	33	79	ds

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
A-2a

Log of Boring No. BH-1

Dates Drilled: 3/17/2003 Logged by: KF Checked By: MBS

Equipment: 8" HOLLOW STEM AUGER Driving Weight and Drop: 140 lbs / 30 in (Automatic Hammer)

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): N/A Depth to Water (ft): 55

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS This log is part of the report prepared by Converse for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	SAMPLES DRIVE	SAMPLES BULK	BLOWS	MOISTURE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	OTHER
		SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK-INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE, CLAYSTONE AND SANDSTONE, Puente Formation, thinnly bedded, moderately hard, dark olive gray to blackish gray color.	X		(14,22,32)	37		
40		-bedding dipping about 60 degrees, strike unknown, becoming less weathered with depth	■		20/39/50(4.5")	35		dis.
45		-fine grained layers	X		(11,18,32)			
50		-trace of white colored layers, fine grained	■		32,50 (5")	25	84	
55		-wet seepage	X		(20,28,43)	28		
60			■		17,42,50(4")			c
65			X		(15,40,50(4"))	26		

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
A-2b

Log of Boring No. BH-1

Dates Drilled: 3/17/2003 Logged by: KF Checked By: MBS

Equipment: 8" HOLLOW STEM AUGER Driving Weight and Drop: 140 lbs / 30 in (Automatic Hammer)

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): N/A Depth to Water (ft): 55

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS This log is part of the report prepared by Converse for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	SAMPLES DRIVE	SAMPLES BULK	BLOWS	MOISTURE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	OTHER
		SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK-INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE, CLAYSTONE AND SANDSTONE, Puente Formation-(continued)	■		13,20,50(5")	23		dis.
75			☒		(15,25,50(6")	30		
80			■		36,50(6")	41	69	
		End of boring at 81.5 feet. Groundwater encountered at 55 feet. Boring backfilled with soil cutting and surface patched with asphalt on 3/17/03.						

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
A-2c

Log of Boring No. BH-2

Dates Drilled: 3/18/2003 Logged by: KF Checked By: MBS

Equipment: 8" HOLLOW STEM AUGER Driving Weight and Drop: 140 lbs / 30 in (Automatic Hammer) /

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): N/A Depth to Water (ft): 65

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS This log is part of the report prepared by Converse for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	SAMPLES DRIVE	SAMPLES BULK	BLOWS/FOOT	MOISTURE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	OTHER	SUMMARY OF WELL INSTALLATIONS
		2.5" ASPHALT FILL(Qaf): SANDY SILT (ML): fine to medium-grained sand, geological layers, yellow to brown.							-Traffic rated well box set in concrete
		WEATHERED SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK-INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE, CLAYSTONE AND SANDSTONE, Puente Formation, yellowish brown to olive yellow, thinnly bedded, bedding dipping about 60 degrees strike unknown.	■		27,34,47	23	98	ma, h	
5			■		40,50(4")	29		dis.	-Bentonite Grout
10			■		34,50(4")	5	96		
15		-medium-grained sandstone layers, yellowish brown	■		29,50(3")	11	97		-Sand
20			■		21,50(4")	7	91		-4" Blank PVC Casing
25		-olive gray to olive brown, thinnly bedded to laminated	■		36,50(2")	15		dis.	-4" PVC, 0.2" slotted casing
30		-fine to medium-grained sandstone layers bedding dipping about 80 degrees	■		17,50(4")	24	99		
35		-fine-grained sandstone layers, yellow to brown	☒		(9/13/29)	31			-Sand -4" PVC, 0.2" slotted casing

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No. 03-31-102-01

Drawing No. A-3a

Log of Boring No. BH-2

Dates Drilled: 3/18/2003 Logged by: KF Checked By: MBS

Equipment: 8" HOLLOW STEM AUGER Driving Weight and Drop: 140 lbs / 30 in (Automatic Hammer) /

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): N/A Depth to Water (ft): 65

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS This log is part of the report prepared by Converse for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	SAMPLES DRIVE	SAMPLES BULK	BLOWS/FOOT	MOISTURE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	OTHER	SUMMARY OF WELL INSTALLATIONS
		SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK-INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE, CLAYSTONE AND SANDSTONE, Puente Formation, becoming less weathered with depth, dark gray, moderately hard, fine grained.	■		9,17,32			c	
45			☒	▨	(12,16,21)	32			
50			■		41,33,34	38		dis.	
55		-dry	☒		(11,14,22)	37			
60		-thinnly bedded, bedding dipping about 60 degrees, strike unknown	■		25,26,38	35	80		
65		-water seepage	☒		(17,25,26)	29			-PVC cap
70			■		26,50(4")	24		dis.	-Benotnite Backfill
		End of boring at 71.5 feet. Groundwater encountered at 65 feet. Boring converted to monitoring well on 3/18/03.							

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
A-3b

Log of Boring No. BH-3

Dates Drilled: 3/18/2003 Logged by: KF Checked By: MBS

Equipment: 8" HOLLOW STEM AUGER Driving Weight and Drop: 140 lbs / 30 in (Automatic Hammer)

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): N/A Depth to Water (ft): NOT ENCOUNTERED

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS This log is part of the report prepared by Converse for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	SAMPLES DRIVE	SAMPLES BULK	BLOWS	MOISTURE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	OTHER
		6" CONCRETE PAVEMENT OVER 1" BASE						
		FILL(Qaf): **CLAYEY SAND (SC):** fine to medium-grained, yellow to light brown.	■	▨	5,8,13	24	84	
5		**SANDY SILT (ML):** fine to medium-grained sand, silt, trace clay, yellow to light brown.	■	▨	7,13,22	35	72	
10		**WEATHERED SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK-INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE, CLAYSTONE AND SANDSTONE,** Puente Formation, olive gray to olive brown, soft, thinnly bedded.	■		10,20,21	44	73	
15		-bedding dipping about 60 degrees, strike unknown	■		16,13,15	34	75	
20		-fine grained layers, brown, oxidized	■		5,9,9	48	69	
25			☒		(10,30,32)	58		
		Boring finished at 27 feet due to refusal. Groundwater not encountered. Boring backfilled with soil cutting and surface patched with asphalt on 3/18/03.						

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
A-4

Log of Boring No. BH-4

Dates Drilled: 3/19/2003 Logged by: BK Checked By: MBS

Equipment: 8" HOLLOW STEM AUGER Driving Weight and Drop: 140 lbs / 30 in (Automatic Hammer)

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): N/A Depth to Water (ft): 33

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS This log is part of the report prepared by Converse for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	SAMPLES DRIVE	SAMPLES BULK	BLOWS	MOISTURE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	OTHER
		3" THICK ASPHALT LAYER						
		FILL(Qaf): **SANDY SILT (ML):** light brown.						
			■		9/12/23	26	93	max,ei h,ca,er
5			■		8/13/10	28	89	
10		**WEATHERED SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK-INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE, CLAYSTONE AND SANDSTONE,** Puente Formation, olive gray to olive brown, thinnly bedded, soft.	■		9/15/30	30	88	
15			■		14/23/50(5")	25		dis.
20		-trace of clay, yellowish brown, oxidized	■		3/11/10	21	98	
25			☒		(6/12/44)	27		
30			■		17/54(4")	25	96	
		-water seepage						

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
A-5a

Log of Boring No. BH-4

Dates Drilled: 3/19/2003 Logged by: BK Checked By: MBS

Equipment: 8" HOLLOW STEM AUGER Driving Weight and Drop: 140 lbs / 30 in (Automatic Hammer)

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): N/A Depth to Water (ft): 33

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS This log is part of the report prepared by Converse for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	SAMPLES DRIVE	SAMPLES BULK	BLOWS	MOISTURE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	OTHER
		WEATHERED SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK-INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE, CLAYSTONE AND SANDSTONE, Puente Formation, thinnly bedded, soft to moderately hard, olive gray to olive brown.	X		(18/19/28)	27		
40			■		12/42/50(3")	27	97	
45			X		(8/16/25)	31		
50		**SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK-INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE, CLAYSTONE AND SANDSTONE,** Puente Formation, less weathered with depth, blackish gray to gray, moderately hard, thinnly bedded.	■		12/32/50(4")	29	92	
55			X		(9/15/22)	35		
60		-with some sandstone layers	■		10/21/27	30	91	
65			X		(7/17/26)	32		

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
A-5b

Log of Boring No. BH-4

Dates Drilled: 3/19/2003 Logged by: BK Checked By: MBS

Equipment: 8" HOLLOW STEM AUGER Driving Weight and Drop: 140 lbs / 30 in (Automatic Hammer)

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): N/A Depth to Water (ft): 33

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS This log is part of the report prepared by Converse for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	SAMPLES DRIVE	SAMPLES BULK	BLOWS	MOISTURE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	OTHER
		SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK-INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE, CLAYSTONE AND SANDSTONE, Puente Formation	■		7/29/50(4")	27	97	
75			■		11/43/50(3")	26	97	
80			■		12/39/50(5")	26	100	
		End of boring at 81.5 feet. Groundwater encountered at 33 feet. Boring backfilled with soil cutting and surface patched with asphalt on 3/19/03.						

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
A-5c

Log of Boring No. BH-5

Dates Drilled: 3/19/2003 Logged by: BK Checked By: MBS

Equipment: 8" HOLLOW STEM AUGER Driving Weight and Drop: 140 lbs / 30 in (Automatic Hammer)

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): N/A Depth to Water (ft): NOT ENCOUNTERED

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS This log is part of the report prepared by Converse for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	SAMPLES DRIVE	SAMPLES BULK	BLOWS	MOISTURE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	OTHER
		FILL(Qaf): **CLAYEY SAND (SC):** with some brick and concrete debris.						
5			■		5/9/9	25	96	
10		-light brownsilty sand, with some bricks	■		3/5/3	28	89	
15		**WEATHERED SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK-INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE, CLAYSTONE AND SANDSTONE,** Puente Formation, thinnly bedded, soft, olive gray.	■		6/12/25	16	92	
20			■		8/11/25	33	84	ds
25			■		7/12/21	28	87	
			■		50(6')	25		dis.
		End of boring at 29 feet, due to refusal. Groundwater not encountered. Boring backfilled with soil cutting and on 3/19/03.						

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
A-6

Log of Boring No. BH-6

Dates Drilled: 3/20/2003 Logged by: KF Checked By: MBS

Equipment: 8" HOLLOW STEM AUGER Driving Weight and Drop: 140 lbs / 30 in (Automatic Hammer)

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): N/A Depth to Water (ft): NOT ENCOUNTERED

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS This log is part of the report prepared by Converse for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	SAMPLES DRIVE	SAMPLES BULK	BLOWS	MOISTURE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	OTHER
		FILL (Qaf): **CLAYEY SAND (SC):** fine to medium-grained, roots, brown.						
		WEATHERED SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK-INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE, CLAYSTONE AND SANDSTONE, Puente Formation, thinnly bedded, soft.	■		7,15,23	18	89	
5			■		6,13,18	29		dis.
		-fine grained, easly breaks along 45 to 55 degrees bedding layers, light brown, oxidized						
10		-yellow to light brown	■		13,21,29	23	93	
15			■		11,17,35	26	85	
20		-few clay layers light brown to light olive green to olive gray	■		9,14,26	22	98	
25		-light olive gray	■		7,9,19	30	84	
30		-fine grained, brown	■		7,10,24	32	90	

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
A-7a

Log of Boring No. BH-6

Dates Drilled: 3/20/2003 Logged by: KF Checked By: MBS

Equipment: 8" HOLLOW STEM AUGER Driving Weight and Drop: 140 lbs / 30 in (Automatic Hammer)

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): N/A Depth to Water (ft): NOT ENCOUNTERED

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS This log is part of the report prepared by Converse for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	SAMPLES DRIVE	SAMPLES BULK	BLOWS	MOISTURE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	OTHER
		WEATHERED SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK-INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE, CLAYSTONE AND SANDSTONE, Puente Formation	X		(5,6,14)	29		
40		-bedding dipping 30 to 40 degrees, thinnly bedded, dark olive brown to dark gray	■		10,22,34	48	72	ds
45		-dark green to dark brown,	X		(5,9,18)	33		
50		**SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK-INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE, CLAYSTONE AND SANDSTONE** Puente Formation, becoming less weathered with depth, dark gray to blackish gray. -breaks easy bedding, bedding dipping 30 to 40 degrees, dark gray	■		9,16,50	35	86	
55			X		(7,5,(50")	15		
60			■		8,14,36	26	90	
		End of boring at 61.5 feet. Groundwater not encountered. Boring backfilled with soil cutting and on 3/20/03.						

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
A-7b

Log of Boring No. BH-7

Dates Drilled: 4/9/2003 Logged by: JR Checked By: MS

Equipment: 24" BUCKET AUGER Driving Weight and Drop: N/A

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): N/A Depth to Water (ft): 23.2

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS This log is part of the report prepared by Converse for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	SAMPLES DRIVE	SAMPLES BULK	BLOWS	MOISTURE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	OTHER
		3" ASPHALT CONCRETE over FILL						
		FILL: **SANDY CLAY (CL):** some fine to coarse sand and concrete gravel fragments to 8", moist, olive grey.						
		3" ASPHALT CONCRETE old parking lot or buried street surface,						20.9% oxygen
5		-BASE						
		PUENTE FORMATION (TERTIARY MARINE) **WEATHERED SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK** thinly interbedded layers of siltstone, claystone and sandstone, moderately hard,						
10		-oxidized, moist to very moist with depth, olive gray to olive brown -bedding contact N81W, 42S -bedding contact N82W, 42S -siltstone and claystone increasing with depth -bedding contact N70W, 52S						
15		-bedding contact N82W, 52S						
		PUENTE FORMATION UNWEATHERED SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK						
20		-bedding contact N88W, 56S						
		-bedding contact N87W, 47S seepage, low flow						
25		-bedding contact N78E, 52S, dark blackish grey						
		-seepage along weathered bedding planes -bedding contact N85W, 54S; oxidized layer producing seepage, some dripping						
30		-bedding contact N75W, 49S; dripping sidewalls, blackish grey						20.9% oxygen

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
A-8a

Log of Boring No. BH-7

Dates Drilled: 4/9/2003 Logged by: JR Checked By: MS

Equipment: 24" BUCKET AUGER Driving Weight and Drop: N/A

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): N/A Depth to Water (ft): 23.2

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS This log is part of the report prepared by Converse for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	SAMPLES DRIVE	SAMPLES BULK	BLOWS	MOISTURE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	OTHER
		-bedding contact N69W, 55S along bedding laminae						
		-bedding contact N81W, 49S						
40								
		-seepage water filling bottom of borehole to 43.3 feet						
45		End of boring @ 45.0' below ground surface Groundwater encountered @ 23.2 as seepage from sidewalls QRAE Multi-4 gas monitor used to detect presence of Hydrogen Sulfide, Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide and Lower Explosive Limit Boring backfilled with soil cuttings upon completion of logging on 4/9/2003.						

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
A-8b

Log of Boring No. BH-8

Dates Drilled: 4/9/2003 Logged by: JR Checked By: MS

Equipment: 24" BUCKET AUGER Driving Weight and Drop: N/A

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): N/A Depth to Water (ft): 16

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS This log is part of the report prepared by Converse for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	SAMPLES DRIVE	SAMPLES BULK	BLOWS	MOISTURE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	OTHER
		3" ASPHALT CONCRETE over 4" AGGREGATE BASE						
		PUENTE FORMATION (TERTIARY MARINE)						
		WEATHERED SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK thinly interbedded layers of laminated siltstone, claystone and sandstone, moderately hard, moist to very moist with increasing depth, oxidized, light brown to yellowish brown						
5		-bedding contact N85W, 51S						20.9% oxygen
		-steeply dipping black clay layer 9" thick						
10		-bedding contact N88W, 52S; clay laminae						
		-bedding contact N84W, 51S; clay laminae						
15		-bedding contact N88W, 48S; sandstone layer						
		-start of seepage, no drips, wet side walls occurring at basal portion of sandstone layer						
		-seepage on sandstone layer 3-4" thick, dripping along layer						
20		-bedding contact N85W, 52S						
		-bedding contact N89W, 54S; claystone laminae						
25		-bedding contact N84W, 48S; claystone laminae -steady seepage flow on side walls, rapid deterioration of sidewalls, estimate 1-2 Gpm						
30		-bedding contact N88E,55S						co 1-2ppm
		-bedding contact N88W,53S; steady flow down sidewalls						20.9% oxygen

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
A-9a

Log of Boring No. BH-8

Dates Drilled: 4/9/2003 Logged by: JR Checked By: MS

Equipment: 24" BUCKET AUGER Driving Weight and Drop: N/A

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): N/A Depth to Water (ft): 16

Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS This log is part of the report prepared by Converse for this project and should be read together with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	SAMPLES DRIVE	SAMPLES BULK	BLOWS	MOISTURE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	OTHER
40		▼ -seepage water clear, no odor, rising						20.9% oxygen
45		End of boring @ 45.0' below ground surface Groundwater encountered @ 16.0 as seepage from sidewalls,water filled to 38.0 feet in bottom of boring. QRAE Multi-4 gas monitor used to detect presence of Hydrogen Sulfide, Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide and Lower Explosive Limit Boring backfilled with soil cuttings upon completion of logging on 4/9/2003.						

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
A-9b

APPENDIX B

LABORATORY TEST PROGRAM

APPENDIX B

LABORATORY TEST PROGRAM

Laboratory tests were conducted in the Converse Consultants (Converse) geotechnical laboratory on representative soil samples for the purpose of evaluating the physical properties and engineering characteristics of the sampled materials. A summary of the various laboratory tests conducted is presented below.

In-Situ Moisture Content and Dry Density

Data obtained from these tests performed on relatively undisturbed ring samples obtained from the field were used to aid in the classification and correlation of the earth materials and to provide qualitative information regarding soil strength and compressibility. The percent of moisture as a function of dry weight and the encountered dry density in units of pounds-per-cubic-foot (pcf) are provided in the right-hand columns on the exploration logs.

Grain Size Distribution

Analyses of the distribution of grain sizes within the soils encountered were performed on portions of the samples recovered with the Standard Penetrometer Sampler and were performed in accordance with ASTM Test Method D-422. The results of these tests are presented on Drawings Nos. B-1 and B-2, *Grain Size Distribution Results.*

Maximum Unit Weight and Optimum Moisture

The maximum unit weight and optimum moisture content for two bulk samples were determined in accordance with ASTM Test Method D-1557-91. This test was performed to assist in the evaluation of the relative compaction of the near-surface soils. The results of this test are presented on Drawing Nos. B-3 and B-4, *Compaction Tests.*

Consolidation Tests

Consolidation tests were performed on relatively undisturbed ring samples. These tests were performed to evaluate the compressibility and moisture sensitivity of site soils under load. This test involved loading specimens into a consolidometer, which contained porous stones top and bottom to accommodate vertical drainage during testing. Normal vertical axial loads were applied through the porous stones, and the resulting deflections were recorded at various time periods. Normal loads were applied at a constant load-increment ratio, successive loads being generally twice the preceding load. Samples were tested at field and submerged moisture contents. Test results are shown on Drawing Nos. B-5 and B-6, *Consolidation Test Results.*

Direct Shear Tests

Direct shear tests were performed using relatively undisturbed ring samples. Specimens were soaked prior to shearing or tested at the natural moisture content. Individ-

ual specimens were prepared and different vertical normal stresses were applied. Samples were sheared at a constant rate of strain. Based upon the range of normal loads applied, the shear strength envelope was determined. Results of the tests are presented on Drawing Nos. B-7 through B-12, *Direct Shear Test Results* .

R-Value

R-Value test is used to measure the resistance of soils and base material under traffic loading for use in the design of structural pavement design. This test was performed in accordance with ASTM Test Method D-2844 on a portion of a bulk sample. Test results are presented as follows:

Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Soil Description	R- Value
BH-1	0 – 5	Clayey Sand (SC)	16

Expansion Index Test

One representative bulk sample was tested for expansion index to evaluate the expansion potential of material encountered at the site. The test was conducted in accordance with UBC Standard 29-2. Test result is presented in the following table:

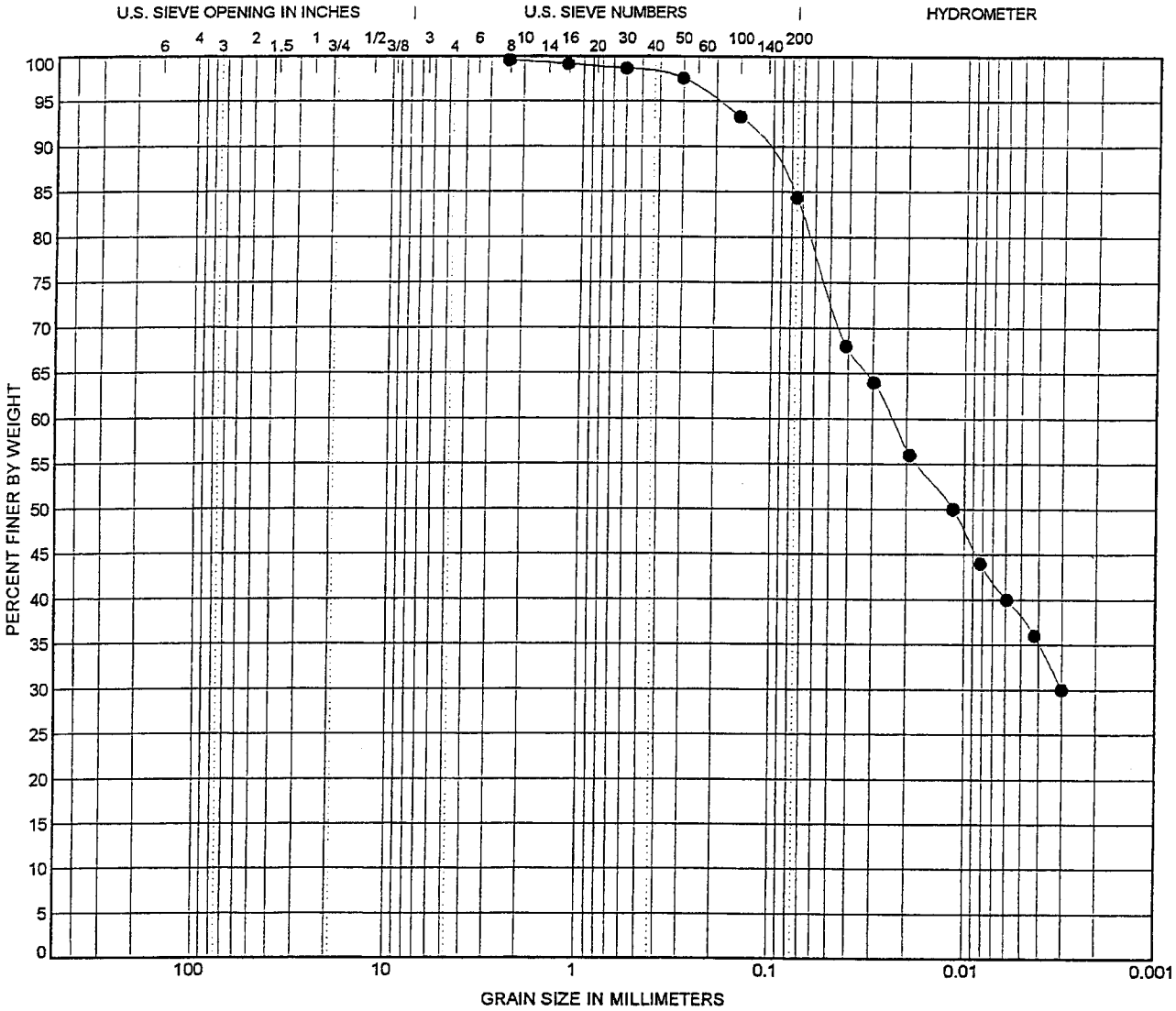
Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Soil Description	Expansion Index
BH-4	0 – 5	Sandy Silt (ML)	68

Soil Corrosivity

Resistivity, pH, soluble sulfate and chloride concentrations were determined for two bulk soil samples to evaluate the corrosion potential of common construction materials in contact with site soils. These tests were performed by Environmental Geotechnology Laboratory. Test results are enclosed at the end of this appendix on their letterhead.

Sample Storage

Samples presently stored in the Converse laboratory will be discarded 30 days after the date of this report, unless this office receives a specific request to retain samples for a longer period.



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
	coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine	

	Boring No.	Depth (ft)	Description	LL	PL	PI	Cc	Cu
●	BH-1	15-20	SANDY SILT (ML)					

	Boring No.	Depth (ft)	D100	D60	D30	D10	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay
●	BH-1	15-20						15.2	84.8	

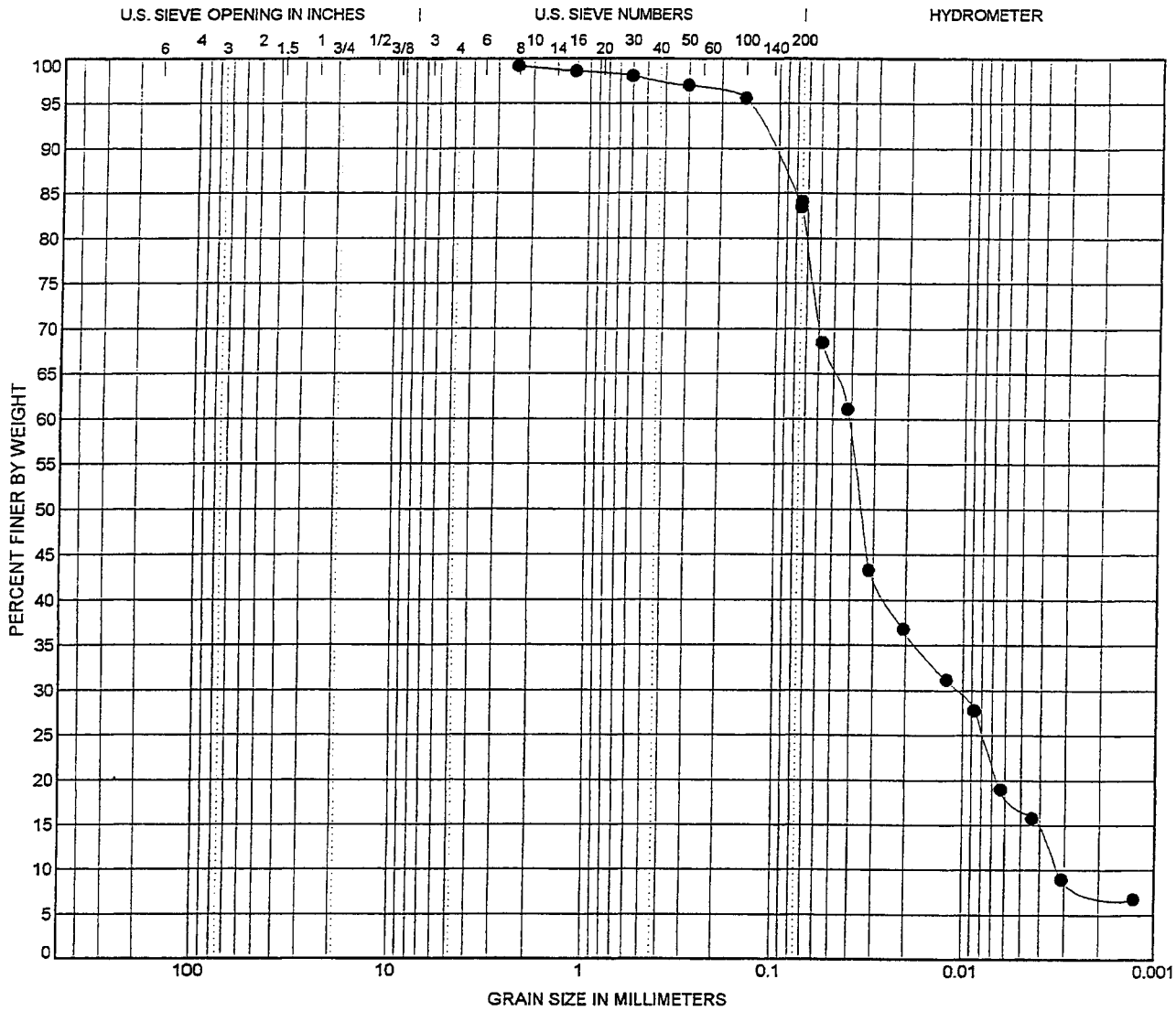
GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION RESULTS

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
B-1



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
	coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine	

	Boring No.	Depth (ft)	Description	LL	PL	PI	Cc	Cu
●	BH-2	0-5	SANDY SILT (ML)					

	Boring No.	Depth (ft)	D100	D60	D30	D10	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay
●	BH-2	0-5					0.0	15.1	84.7	

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION RESULTS

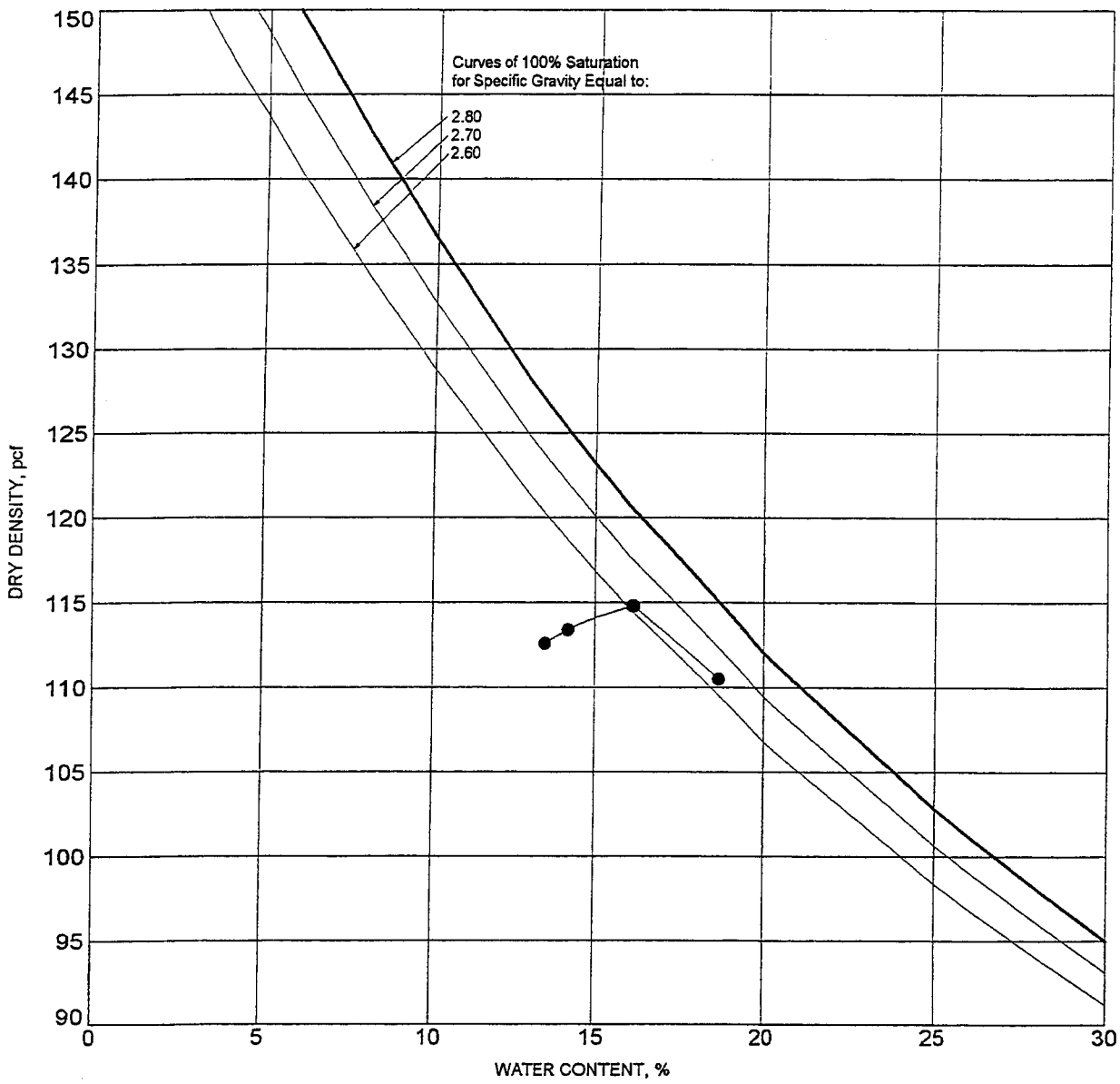
Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
B-2

Project ID: 03-31-102-01.GPJ; Template: GRAIN SIZE



SYMBOL	BORING NO.	DEPTH (ft)	DESCRIPTION	ASTM TEST METHOD	OPTIMUM WATER, %	MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY, pcf
●	BH-1	15-20	SANDY SILT (ML)	D1557 Method D	16.4	114.7

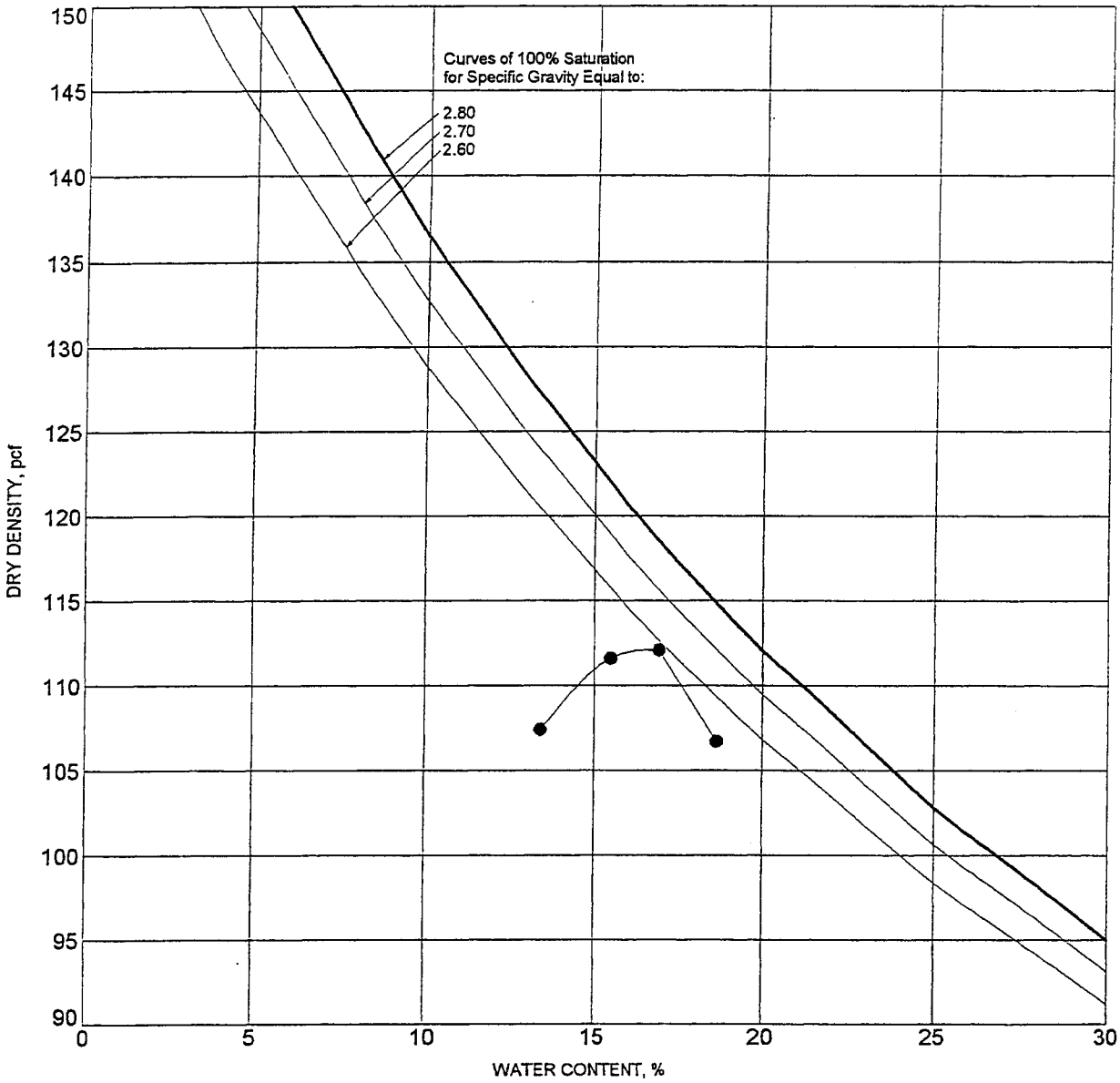
COMPACTION TESTS

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
B-3



SYMBOL	BORING NO.	DEPTH (ft)	DESCRIPTION	ASTM TEST METHOD	OPTIMUM WATER, %	MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY, pcf
●	BH-4	0-5	SANDY SILT (ML)	D1557 Method D	16.4	112.6

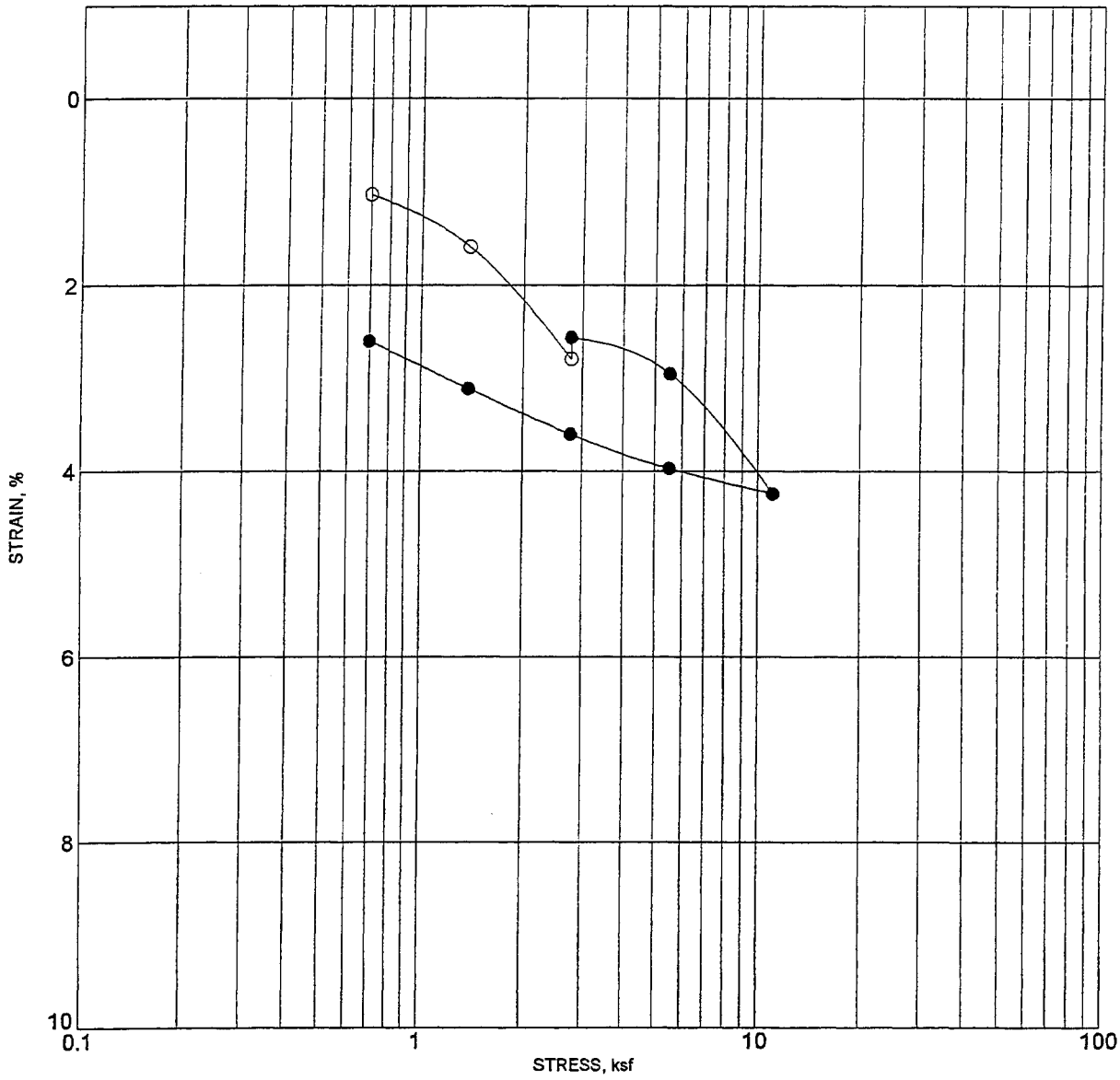
COMPACTION TESTS

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
B-4



BORING NO. :	BH-1	DEPTH (ft) :	60
DESCRIPTION :	SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK		

	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	PERCENT SATURATION	VOID RATIO
INITIAL				
FINAL				

NOTE: SOLID CIRCLES INDICATE READINGS AFTER ADDTION OF WATER

CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

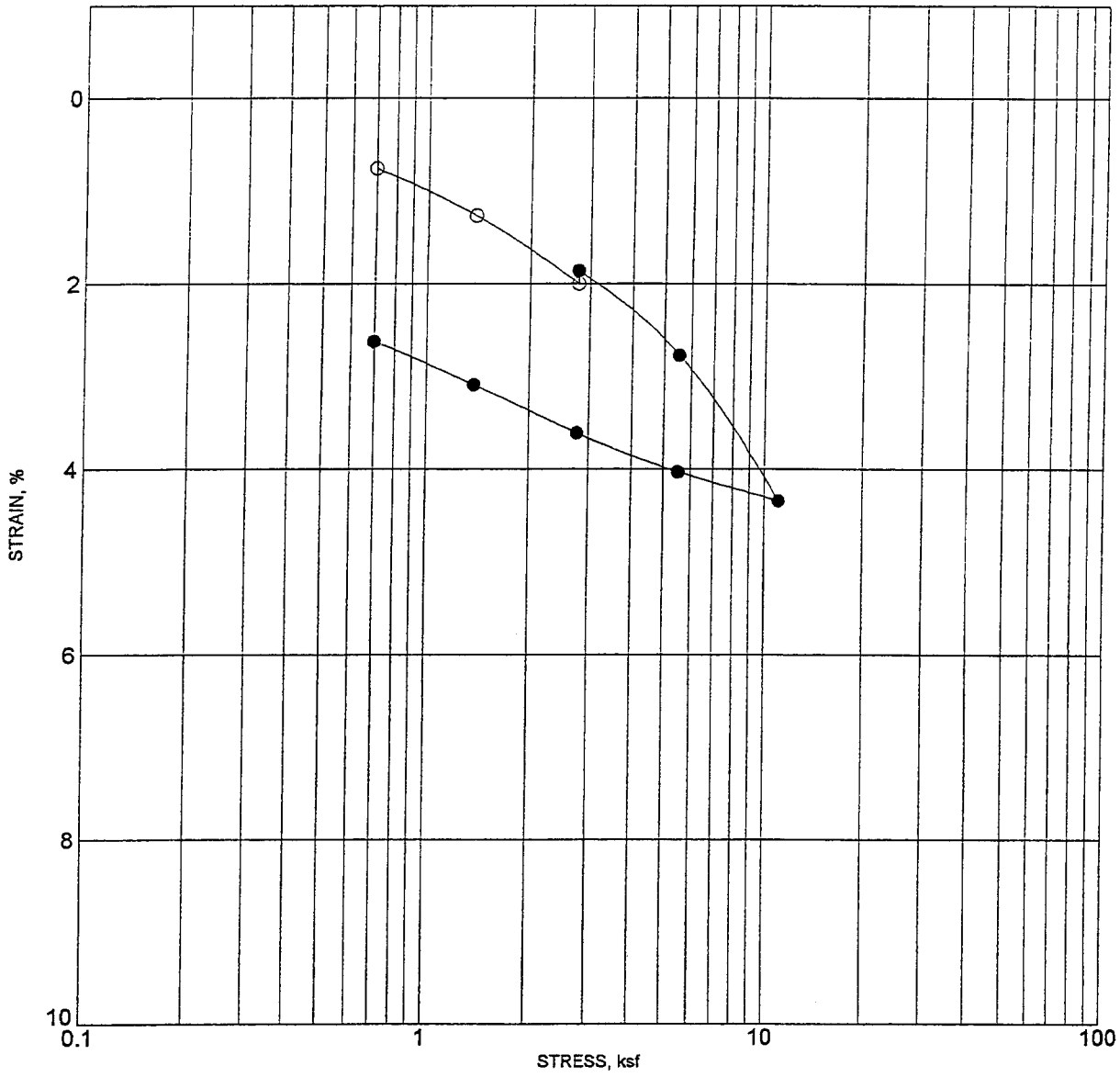
Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
B-5

Project ID: 03-31-102-01.GPJ; Template: CONSOLIDATION



BORING NO. :	BH-2	DEPTH (ft) :	40
DESCRIPTION :	WEATHERED SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK		

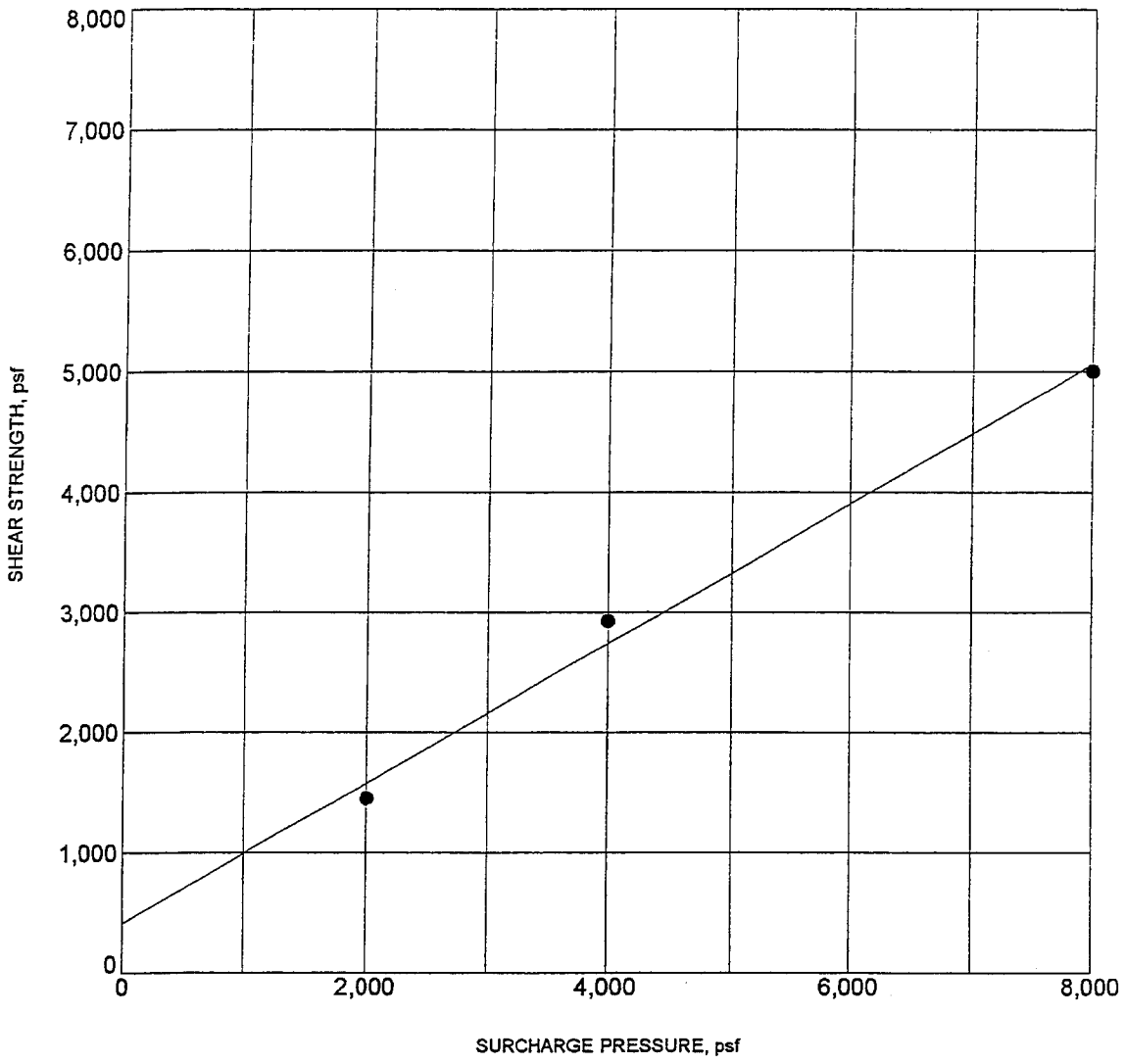
	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	PERCENT SATURATION	VOID RATIO
INITIAL				
FINAL				

NOTE: SOLID CIRCLES INDICATE READINGS AFTER ADDTION OF WATER

CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

Converse Consultants

Project Name	Project No.	Drawing No.
LA County Hall of Justice Los Angeles, California For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.	03-31-102-01	B-6



BORING NO.	:	BH-1	DEPTH (ft)	:	15
DESCRIPTION	:	SANDY SILT (ML)			
COHESION (psf)	:	400	FRICTION ANGLE (degrees)	:	30
MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	:	27.0	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	:	89.8

NOTE:

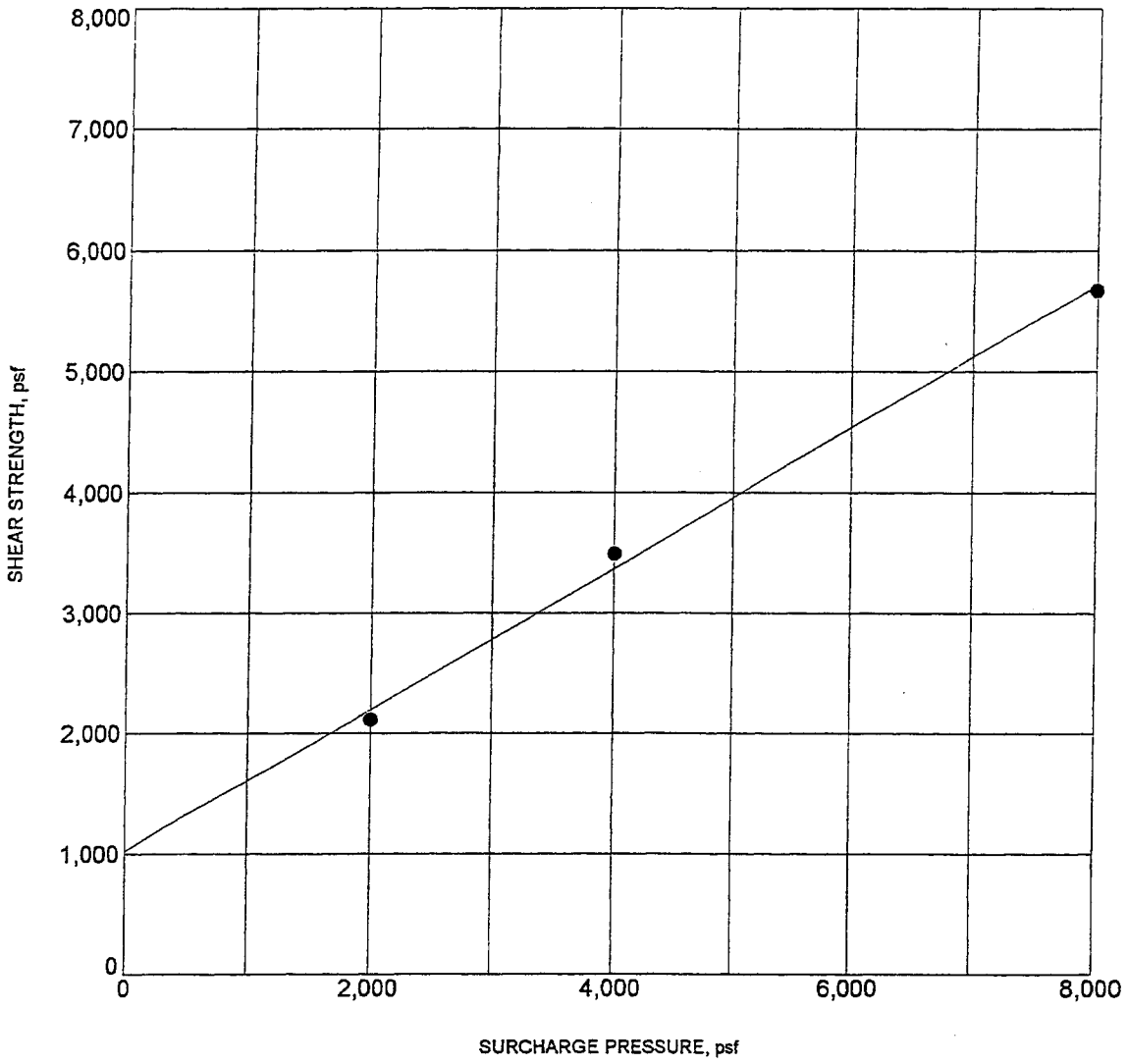
DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
B-7



BORING NO.	:	BH-1	DEPTH (ft)	:	20
DESCRIPTION	:	WEATHERED SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK			
COHESION (psf)	:	1000	FRICTION ANGLE (degrees)	:	30
MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	:	30.4	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	:	85.8

NOTE:

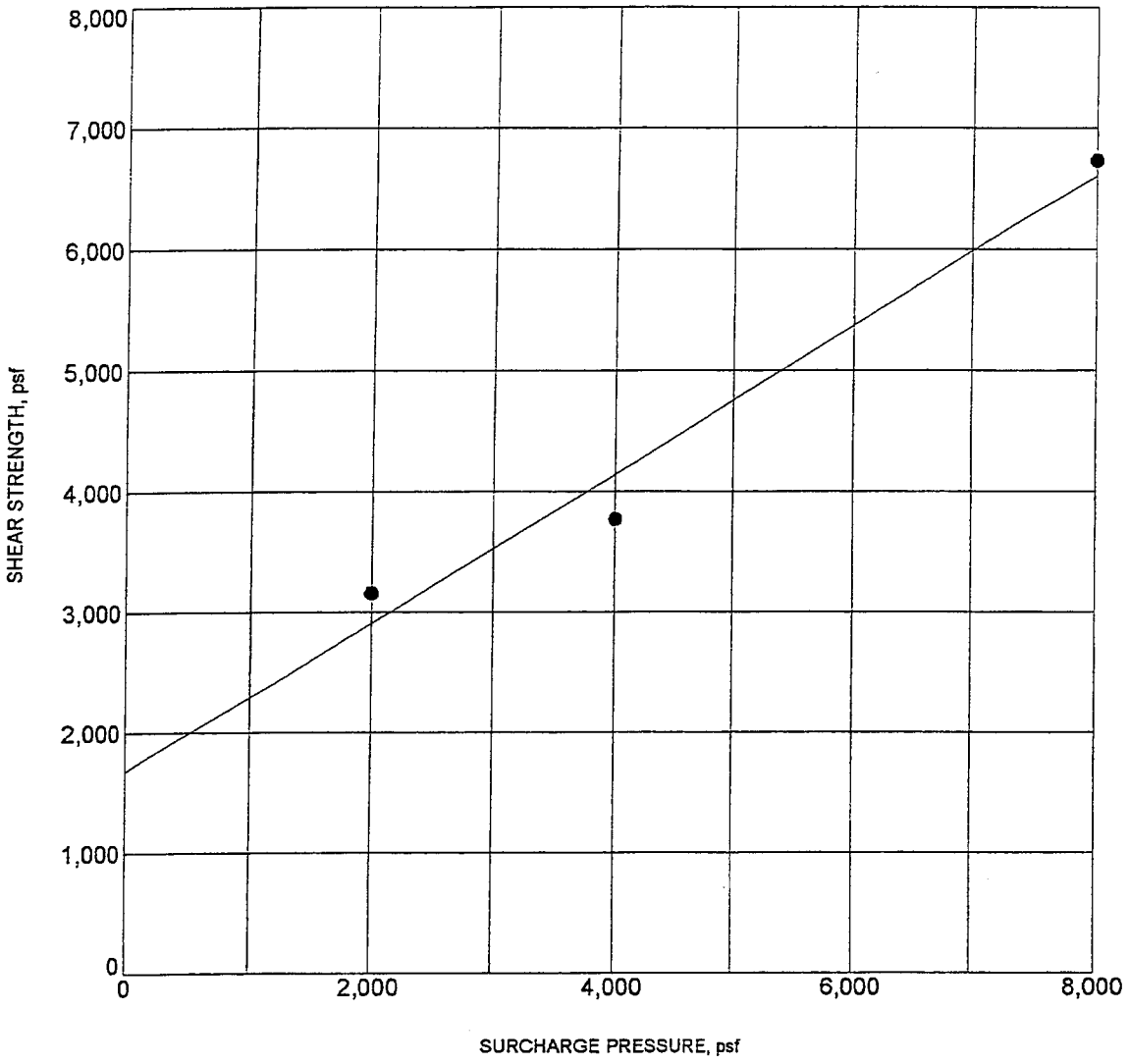
DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
B-8



BORING NO.	:	BH-1	DEPTH (ft)	:	30
DESCRIPTION	:	SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK			
COHESION (psf)	:	1700	FRICTION ANGLE (degrees)	:	32
MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	:	33.2	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	:	79.1

NOTE:

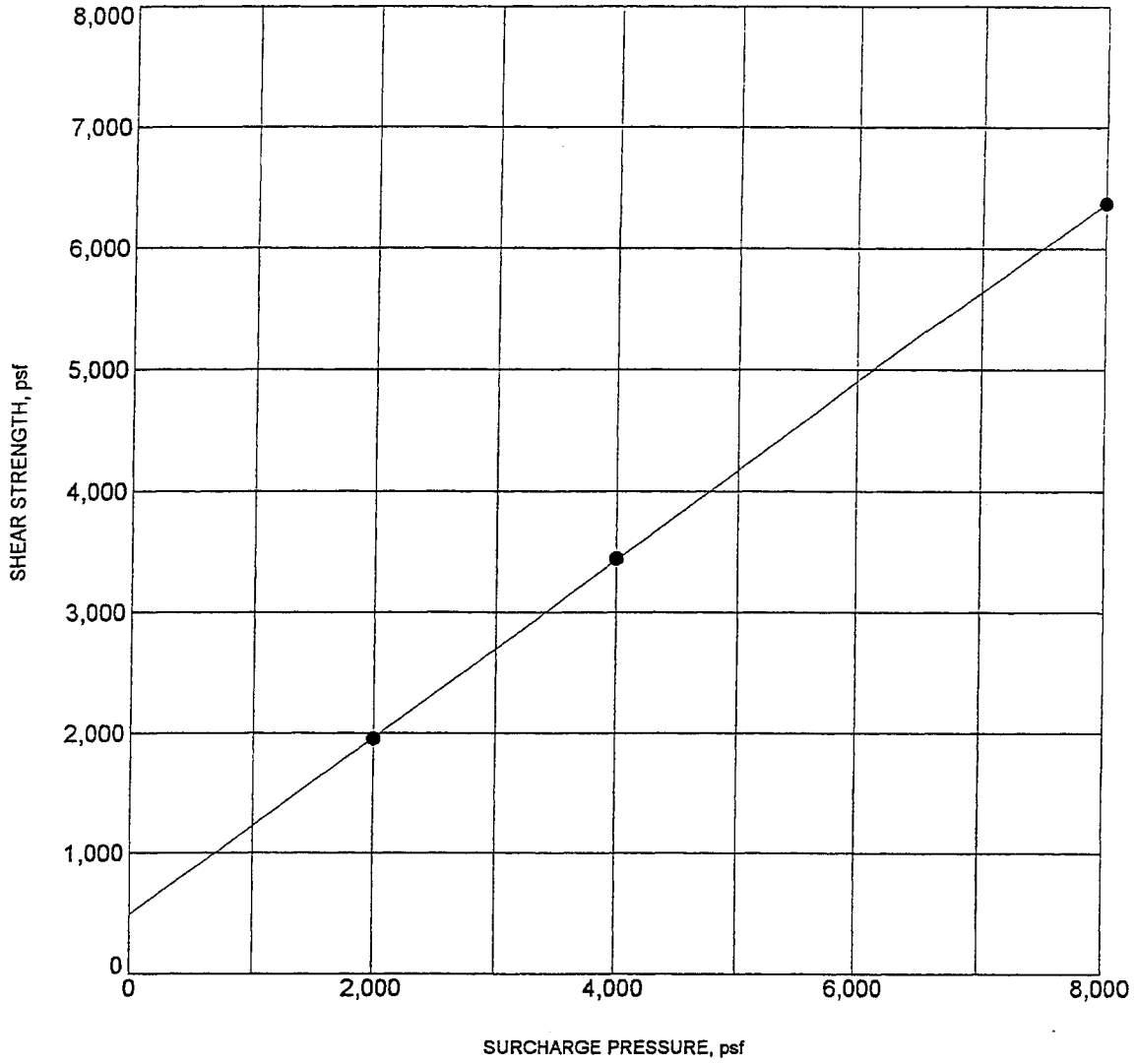
DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
B-9



BORING NO.	:	BH-4	DEPTH (ft)	:	20
DESCRIPTION	:	WEATHERED SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK			
COHESION (psf)	:	500	FRICTION ANGLE (degrees)	:	36
MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	:	20.7	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	:	98.2

NOTE:

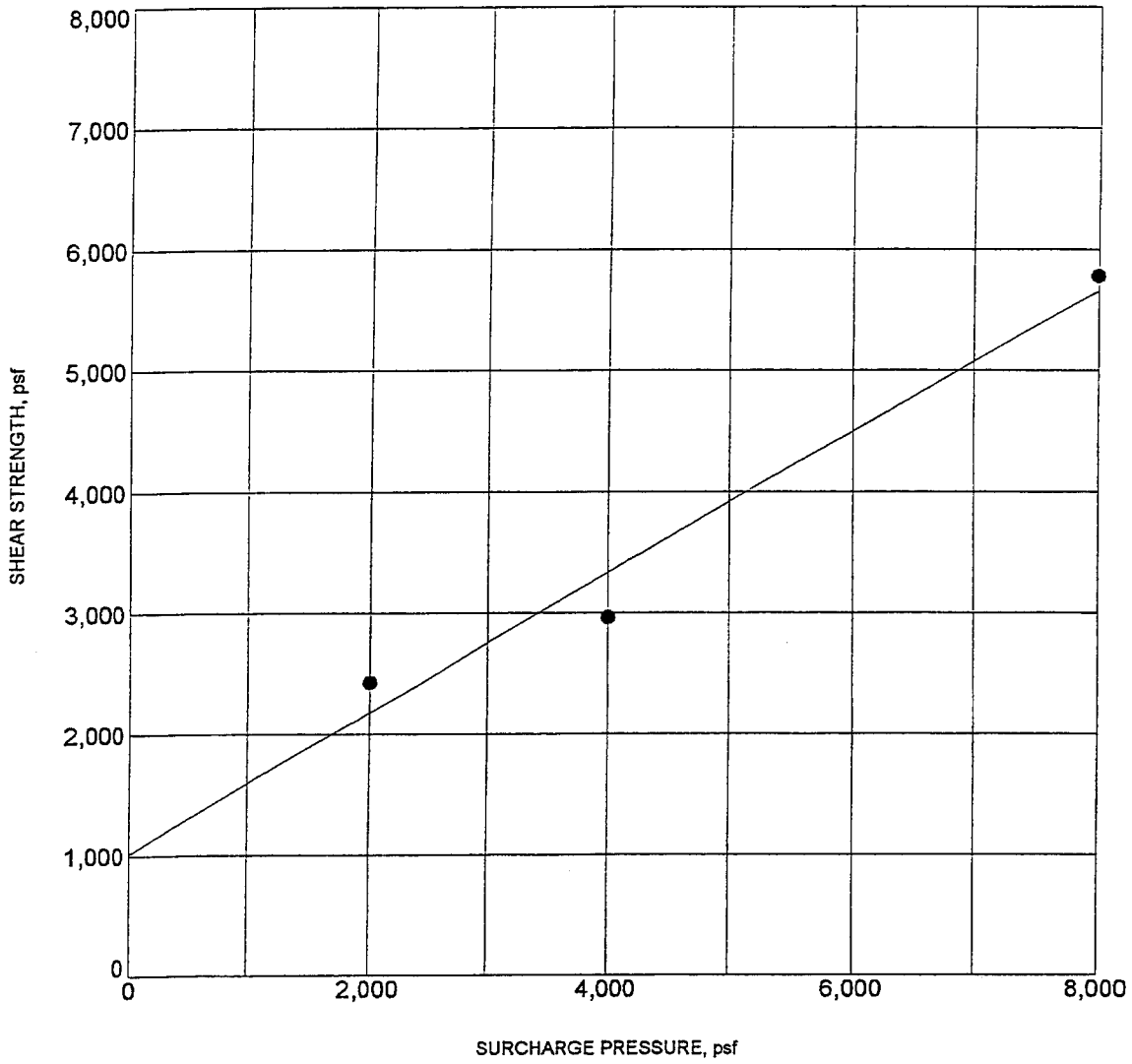
DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
B-10



BORING NO. :	BH-5	DEPTH (ft) :	20
DESCRIPTION :	WEATHERED SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK		
COHESION (psf) :	1000	FRICTION ANGLE (degrees) :	30
MOISTURE CONTENT (%) :	32.7	DRY DENSITY (pcf) :	84.1

NOTE:

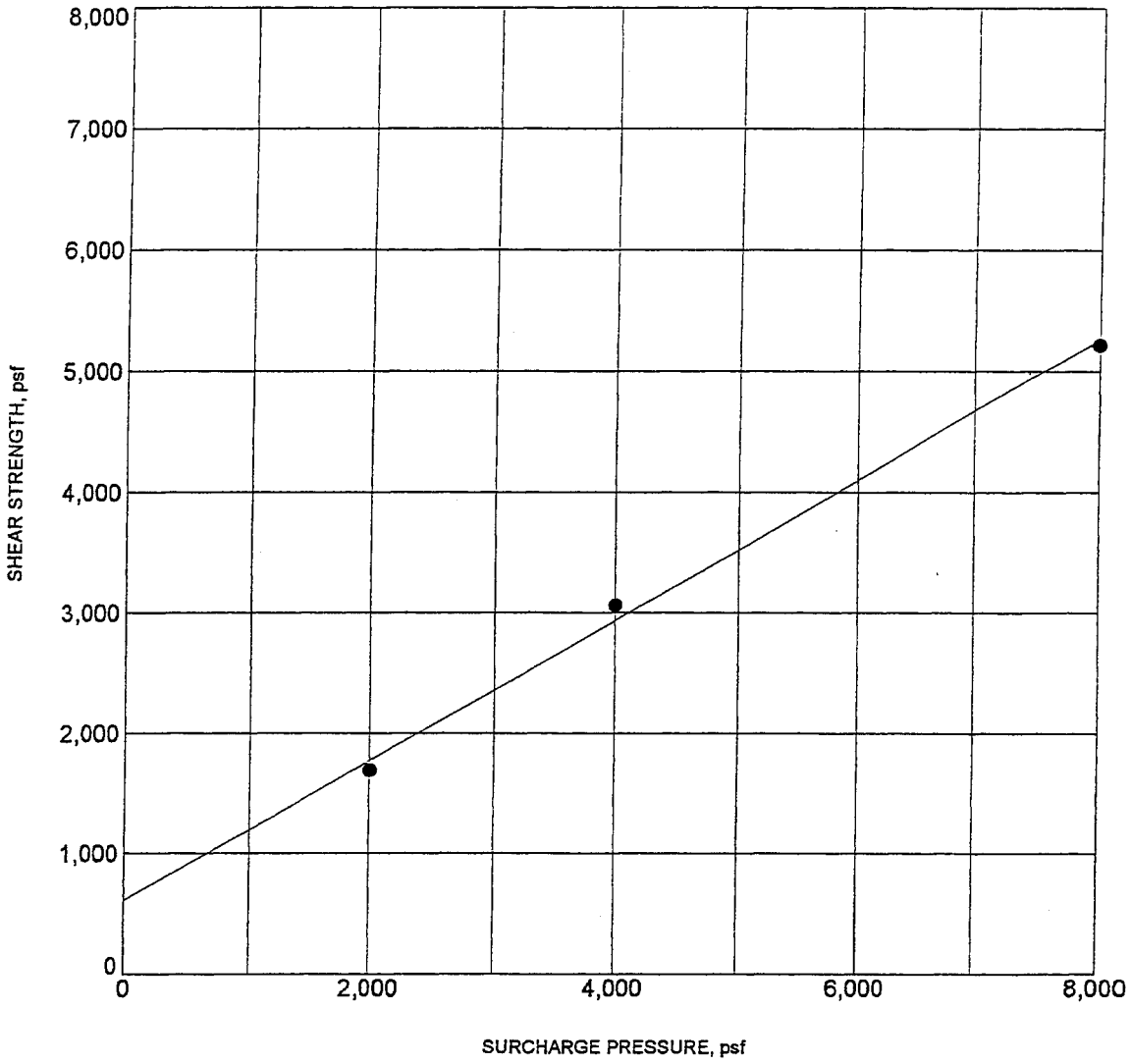
DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
B-11



BORING NO.	:	BH-6	DEPTH (ft)	:	40
DESCRIPTION	:	WEATHERED SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK			
COHESION (psf)	:	600	FRICTION ANGLE (degrees)	:	30
MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	:	47.6	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	:	72.2

NOTE:

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

Converse Consultants

Project Name
LA County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
For: Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.

Project No.
03-31-102-01

Drawing No.
B-12

SUMMARY OF CORROSION TEST RESULTS

PROJECT NAME: Los Angeles Hall of Justice

EGL JOB NO.: 03-118-004B

PROJECT NO.: 03-31-102-01

CLIENT: Converse Consultants

DATE: 04-14-03

SUMMARIZED BY: VW

BORING NO	SAMPLE NO	DEPTH (ft)	pH CALTRANS 643	CHLORIDE CONTENT CALTRANS 422 (ppm)	SULFATE CONTENT CALTRANS 417 (% by weight)	MINIMUM RESISTIVITY CALTRANS 532 (ohm-cm)
BH-1	N/A	15-20	7.60	60	0.070	1000
BH-4	N/A	0-5	7.09	70	0.012	490

APPENDIX C

RECOMMENDED EARTHWORK SPECIFICATIONS

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RECOMMENDED EARTHWORK SPECIFICATIONS

The following specifications are recommended to provide a basis for quality control during the placement of compacted backfill.

1. Areas that are to receive compacted fill shall be observed by Converse Consultants (Converse) prior to placement of fill.
2. Any subsurface drainage devices shall be properly installed and observed by a Converse and/or owner's representative prior to placement of backfill. Loose soil, formwork and debris shall be removed prior to backfilling subterranean walls.
3. Fill and backfill shall be placed in controlled layers (lifts), the thickness of which is compatible with the type of compaction equipment used. The thickness of the compacted fill layer shall be adjusted to obtain proper compaction with the equipment used, and generally should not exceed the maximum allowable thickness of eight inches. Each layer shall be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent of the ASTM D1557-91 laboratory maximum density, at or near optimum moisture for granular soils and 2 to 3 percent above optimum moisture for clay soils. Density testing shall be performed by Converse to verify compaction. The contractor shall provide safe access and level areas for testing.
4. Where space limitations do not allow for conventional backfill compaction operations, special backfill materials and procedures may be required. Pea gravel or other select backfill can be used in areas of limited space. A sand-and-portland-cement slurry (two sacks per cubic-yard mix) shall be used in limited space areas for shallow backfill near final pad grade, and pea gravel shall be placed in deeper backfill near drainage systems.
5. Fill soils shall consist of imported soils or on-site soils essentially cleaned of organics, cobbles, boulders, and deleterious material, and shall be approved by Converse. Rocks larger than three inches in diameter shall not be used unless sufficiently broken down. All imported soil shall be granular and non-expansive, with an Expansion Index (EI) less than 20. Converse shall evaluate and/or test import material for conformance with the specifications prior to delivery to the site. The contractor shall notify Converse at least two working days prior to importing material to the site.
6. Converse shall observe placement of compacted fill and conduct in-place field density tests on compacted fill to check for adequate moisture content and the required relative compaction. Where less than the specified relative compaction is indicated, additional compactive effort shall be applied and the soil moisture-conditioned as necessary until adequate relative compaction is attained.

APPENDIX D

GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS FOR INSTALLATION AND ACCEPTANCE OF TIE BACK ANCHORS

APPENDIX D

GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS FOR INSTALLATION AND ACCEPTANCE OF TIE BACK ANCHORS

Installation

1. Tie back installation shall be performed during continuous observation by Converse Consultants (Converse) to confirm that the recommended earth materials are penetrated, that the dimensions of the installed anchors are at least as large as that indicated on the shoring plan, and that anchor installation has been performed as specified. The Contractor shall provide access and necessary facilities, including lighting, at their expense, to accommodate observations.

2. All anchors shall be installed at the specified locations, to the required depth, and at the specified angle of inclination. A tolerance of 3° will be permitted on the required angle of inclination.

3. After drilling, all holes shall be cleaned of loose soils. Concrete shall be placed by pumping from the tip of the anchor to the active wedge. Concrete placement shall begin within four hours after completion of drilling. The portion of the anchor within the active wedge shall be backfilled with sand-cement slurry after the anchor has been tested as specified below. However, if excessive caving occurs, the active wedge portion of the excavation can be filled with slurry as the casing is pulled. A zone of soft soil shall (in this case) be placed between the anchor and slurry (before testing).

4. If a hollow-stem auger or casing is used due to caving, concrete shall be placed by pumping as the auger or casing is withdrawn, while always maintaining a head of concrete inside the casing or auger.

5. Concrete placement shall be continuous without interruption, and at such a rate that fresh concrete will not be deposited on concrete hardened sufficiently to form seams and planes of weakness.

6. Any anchor deemed by the Owner or Converse to be defective shall be replaced with substitute anchor(s) as directed by the Owner or Shoring Designer. The cost of installation of such substitute anchors shall be borne by the Contractor. Costs associated with analysis and design of substitute anchor(s) shall also be borne by the Contractor.

Acceptance Criteria

1. Actual capacities of anchors shall be determined by testing designated Test Anchors and all Production Anchors. Testing of anchors will enable evaluation of the applicability of design values for the chosen method of tieback construction.

2. All anchors shall be check-tested to at least 150% of the designed working load in accordance with the following procedures:

   a. Test load anchors to 150% of the design working load, incrementally noting loads, tendon extensions and soldier pile deflections. Hold load for 15 minutes. After pulling slack, the anchor movement shall not exceed 0.10 inch during the 15-minute load period. If the deflection is acceptable, reduce load to 100% of the design load and lock off.

   b. Where an anchor shows excessive movement for additional 15-minute intervals, the load should be reduced until the rate of movement is 0.10 inch per 15 minutes or less. The load at which acceptable movement is attained should be divided by 1.5 to establish the working load of the anchor and additional measures taken to carry the required load.

3. Converse shall designate at least 5% of all proposed anchors as 200% Test Anchors. Additional anchor steel reinforcement will likely be required for the 200 percent load test anchors, and should be appropriately considered prior to anchor installation. Half of the 200% Test Anchors shall be tested for 30 minutes. The remaining Test Anchors shall be tested for a 24-hour period. Test anchors shall be tested in the following manner:

   a. For the 30-minute test anchors, incrementally load the anchors to 200% of the design-working load noting loads, tendon/bar extensions and soldier pile deflections. Hold load for 30 minutes. Anchor movement shall not exceed 0.3 inch during the 30-minute load period. If the deflection is acceptable, reduce load to design load and lock off; otherwise, reduce the test load by 50% and repeat this step.

   b. For 24-hour test anchors, incrementally load to 200% and hold for 24 hours; check load after 24 hours. If a pre-stress loss of 8% or less is recorded, restore load to 100% of working load and lock off. If loss of pre-stress exceeds 8%, restore load to 150% of working load and hold for an additional 24 hours. Check load after second 24-hour hold and, if loss of pre-stress is less than 8%; restore to 100% and lock off as before. Where an anchor shows a continuous loss of pre-stress during a subsequent 24-hour period, the test load shall continue to be reduced by 50% until loss of pre-stress is negligible. Then the test load shall be divided by 1.5 to establish the working load of that anchor and additional measures taken to carry the required shoring load.

4. Any anchor pulled more than 12 inches shall not be used.

5. Immediately after testing, the active wedge portion of tieback excavations should be filled with slurry.

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APPENDIX 4.11(A)

Phase I Archaeological Survey

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY/CLASS III INVENTORY FOR THE HALL OF JUSTICE STUDY AREA, LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared For:

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22 April 2003

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

An intensive Phase I archaeological survey/Class III inventory was conducted for the Hall of Justice study area, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. This investigation involved an archival records search, a review of existing published and unpublished references on local prehistory and ethnography, and an on-foot, intensive survey of the subject property. Archival records indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites had been recorded within the study area. On-foot survey of the study area failed to result in the discovery of any previously unrecorded cultural resources. However, the study area is urbanized and groundsurface visibility is extremely poor. Furthermore, auger boring logs indicate the presence of construction fill within the project area, which may include historical archaeological remains. It is recommended that any grading in the study area be conducted with an archaeological monitor to recover and record any historical deposit that may be present.

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1.0
INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Tony Locacciato, Impacts Sciences, Inc., a Phase I archaeological survey/Class III inventory was conducted for the Hall of Justice renovation project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. The study area is located at the corner of Temple and Broadway Streets, in downtown Los Angeles (Figure 1). This cultural resources study was conducted by W & S Consultants, with David S. Whitley, Ph.D., serving as principal investigator.

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the potential for the proposed project to result in adverse impacts to cultural resources. It involved background studies of previously published materials, as well as archaeological site records and files, to establish the prehistory of the study area, to determine whether sites had been previously recorded or were known to exist within the study area, and to assess the sensitivity of the study area for extant but currently unknown cultural resources. Aspects of the background studies were conducted by the California State University, Fullerton, Archaeological Information Center (AIC), concerning the archaeological site files.

This manuscript constitutes a report on this Phase I survey, and it complements a historical and architectural analysis also recently completed for the proposed project (Historical Resources Group 2003). Following a description of the Hall of Justice project, the second chapter reviews local prehistory and ethnography. The next chapter summarizes the archival record search conducted by the CSUF AIC. This is followed by the details of an on-site intensive survey of the study area. We conclude with recommendations for the treatment of cultural resources within this study zone.

1.1 Description of the Proposed Project

The proposed project consists of the renovation of the Hall of Justice building for business and commercial use. This 14 story structure, constructed in 1925 - 1926, has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places but is currently unoccupied as a result of damage following the 1994 Northridge earthquake. Renovation of the building itself will not have the potential to result in adverse impacts to archaeological resources because it will involve improvements and modifications to the existing building. A semi-subterranean parking structure, located along Aliso Street, is proposed as part of the renovation, however. Excavation for and the construction of this parking structure has the potential to adversely

impact archaeological resources inasmuch as there is a possibility that such resources may be present under the pavement and other facilities that cover this part of the property.

As noted above, a previous study (Historical Resources Group 2003) has addressed the historical/architectural resources within the study area. The current investigation focused on the potential for the proposed project to adversely effect archaeological resources; that is, buried artifacts, structures and/or remains dating from either the prehistoric or historical periods.

2.0
BACKGROUND STUDIES

2.0 Introduction

In preparation for the Phase I archaeological survey/Class III inventory of the Hall of Justice study area, background studies were conducted on the prehistory and ethnography of the study area and relevant surrounding regions. We consider below existing knowledge relevant to these topics for the study area, per se, along with a preliminary research design intended to provide guidelines for archaeological work within the study area, should archaeological prove to be present.

2.1 Prehistoric Background

The Hall of Justice study area is situated in a zone known prehistorically to have comprised a portion of the prehistoric Canaliño culture area (Rogers 1929; Wallace 1955), and historically to have been located within the territory of the Gabrielino ethnolinguistic group (Kroeber 1925; Johnston 1962; Bean and Smith 1978). Our current understanding of the Canaliño prehistory is summarized below.

Canaliño prehistory was first defined in a chronological system established by D.B. Rogers (1929) working on the Channel Islands and the Santa Barbara coastline. At a later date, Rogers' scheme was modified in terminology and improved with additional and more detailed data and radiocarbon dates by W.J. Wallace (1955), who applied it to southern California more generally. Subsequently, the Rogers/Wallace chronology has been successfully applied to inland Los Angeles County (e.g., McIntyre 1990), and is now recognized as having applicability to a wide area of mesic Los Angeles, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino and Orange Counties. Due to the widespread application of this chronological scheme, we employ Wallace's framework for the purposes of this study.

Late Pleistocene Period (Pre-10,000 years B.P.)

Wallace's chronology for southern California includes four time periods, the earliest of which (Early Man/Big Game Hunting period) was considered speculative, and was correlated with the end of the Pleistocene, or Ice Age. This would represent an occupation prior to about 10,000 years B.P. (Before Present). Although it is likely that inhabitation of the southern California coastal region occurred during this early time period, evidence for such is currently extremely limited. To date, Late Pleistocene archaeological remains in southern California comprise two kinds of evidence. First, in the inland Mojave Desert region, petroglyphs (rock engravings) and surface stone tools have been dated back to approximately 20,000 and 30,000 years B.P.,

respectively (Whitley and Dorn 1993; Whitley et al. 1996). These may well reflect the initial human occupation of North America. The contexts of these dated finds provide only limited kinds of archaeological information and, while there is much more to be discovered about this earliest prehistoric culture, existing data nonetheless suggest that these earliest inland Californians may have dwelled along the shores of Pleistocene lakes; that they exploited chert quarries to make relatively crude stone chopping tools; and that they also made rock art, apparently as part of shamanistic religious practices (Whitley et al. 1999a, 1999b.)

Second, large fluted projectile points have been found in the Mojave Desert and along the California coast. These projectile points functioned as parts of spears and are known to date between 11,200 and 10,000 years B.P., falling within what is called the Paleoindian Period on the Great Plains. On the Plains, such points are associated with the hunting of extinct Pleistocene fauna, such as the Columbian Mammoth. Although it is likely that these spear points were similarly used in southern California, the isolated nature of the discovered artifacts precludes any certain inference about their use or function in the California region.

Uncertainty concerning these early prehistoric cultures results from the characteristic geomorphological instability of the California coastline and the general youthfulness of the southern California interior, combined with the major change in erosional/degradational regimes that occurred at the end of the Pleistocene (Whitley and Dorn 1993). Each of these factors does not favor the preservation of remains from this period. It is therefore likely that Late Pleistocene human occupation of Los Angeles is under-represented in the local prehistoric record, simply due to problems in site preservation.

Early Millingstone Period (10,000 - 3500 years B.P.)

With the transition towards a modern environment, starting approximately nine to ten thousand years ago, an adaptation referred to as the Early Millingstone Period or Horizon began. This is particularly evident along the coast, where many such sites are found, although a few examples are known from the inland region. Most sites of this stage date between 8500 and 3500 years in age.

Studies by Erlandson (1988; see also Erlandson and Colton 1991) provide evidence of a significant, even if small, population of coastal hunter-gatherers in the region before 7000 years ago, or essentially at the beginning of this Early Millingstone period. He has shown that these were neither Big Game hunters, nor specialized, hard-seed gatherers, but instead generalized foragers that relied on a variety of different kinds of terrestrial, coastal and marine resources, and that they were adapted to estuarine embayments that have long since disappeared from the local environment. Further, his evidence indicates that their primary protein sources were shellfish and

other marine resources. Extending a pattern first identified by Meighan (1959) on the Channel Islands, in other words, this suggests that the adaptation to the seashore is a very ancient and long-lived tradition in local prehistory.

In the inland region, perhaps the earliest evidence of the Early Millingstone Period is provided by so-called Los Angeles Woman, a female skeleton found in the La Brea Tar Pits which has been radiocarbon dated to 9000 years B.P. Lacking clearly associated artifacts or other remains, it is difficult to interpret the Los Angeles Woman beyond observing simply that her discovery signals the fact that the inland region was in use shortly after the end of the Late Pleistocene.

Later Early Millingstone sites (post-dating approximately 6000 years B.P.) are dominated by assemblages containing large numbers of groundstone artifacts, along with crude choppers, scraper planes, and other core/cobble tools. These are thought to represent an adaptation to gathered plant foods, especially a reliance on hard-shelled seeds. Accordingly, it has been common practice to identify any site with a dominance of these plant processing implements as Early Millingstone in age. More recently, it has also been suggested that scraper planes, in particular, may have served in the processing of agave (Kowta 1969; Salls 1985); that the association of groundstone and core/cobble tools represents a generalized plant processing toolkit, rather than one emphasizing hard-seeds, per se (Whitley 1979), and that this toolkit was used in appropriate environmental settings throughout the prehistoric past. That is, that the so-called millingstone toolkit is environmentally rather than chronologically specific and reflects localized exploitative patterns, rather than a chronologically-specific adaptational strategy (Kowta 1969; Leonard 1971; McIntyre 1990). Thus, many inland sites identified as dating to the Early Millingstone Period solely on the basis of their groundstone toolkits may, in fact, not be of such age at all. However, on the coastal strip there continues to be evidence that such sites date to the earlier end of the time-frame. These sites are generally located on terraces and mesas, above the coastal verge, near permanent streams.

Although Early Millingstone period sites are relatively common along the coast, there is little evidence for the occupation of the inland region during this early time period. That is, although the millingstone adaptation to seeds and plants, and toolkits dominated by plant processing tools, are present in the inland zone, they appear to date to a later time period, with true Early Millingstone period occupation apparently restricted to the coastal strip, proper (Whitley and Beaudry 1991; cf. Leonard 1971; McIntyre 1990). Again, it is currently unclear whether this pattern reflects real differences in inland versus coastal settlement distributions, or is simply a function of site preservation problems in the inland region. Whatever the cause, it is worth

noting that there are currently no reliable or plausible chronometric dates from inland sites that are Early Millingstone in age. All current temporal assignments of inland sites to the Early Millingstone period are based on putative diagnostic artifacts but, when these are examined critically, the verity of the early age assignments become dubious. And, too often, such early age assignments are based on functional/adaptive traits rather than stylistic criteria, thus confusing adaptive patterns for temporal ones.

A good example of the confusion of millingstone functional and adaptational patterns for Early Millingstone chronological diagnostics in inland Los Angeles County is provided by the so-called "Topanga Culture", as exemplified by excavations at CA-LAN-1, the "Tank Site" (cf. Heizer and Lemert 1947; Treganza and Malamud 1950; Treganza and Bierman 1958), located in the Santa Monica Mountains immediately south of the San Fernando Valley. This is widely regarded as "Early Millingstone" chronologically, and its base ("Phase I") has been assigned 10,000 years of age, essentially due to the large numbers of millingstones, crude choppers and "cog stones" (see Treganza and Bierman 1958:75, Table 1). But, as Johnson (1966) has rightly pointed out, Phase III of the Topanga Culture is only 3000 years old, as demonstrated by his excavations at CA-LAN-2. That is, it is Intermediate and not Early Millingstone in age. It then must follow that the preceding Phase II can only be considered 3500 to 3000 years old, due to the presence of (Intermediate period) mortars and pestles in the Phase II assemblage. That is, Phase II of the Topanga Culture also can only be Intermediate period in age. Since Phase I lies conformably and immediately below Phase II stratigraphically, it likewise must follow that it immediately predates the Intermediate period Phase II remains. At best, then, Phase I of the Topanga Culture is terminal Early Millingstone or transitional Early Millingstone/Intermediate, but not necessarily of any great antiquity.

This fact is emphasized when it is recognized that one of the key classes of temporal diagnostics said to support the very early age assignment for Phase I at the Topanga Site, the cog stones, were all recovered from the Phase II deposit, even though Treganza and Bierman (1958) incorrectly assign them to the Phase I assemblage (Eberhart 1961:366-7). Thus, there is currently no evidence to suggest any great antiquity for Phase I of the Topanga culture; instead it may simply be 4000, rather than 10,000 years in age, and may represent an early manifestation of the Intermediate Period movement of a millingstone adaptation into the interior, rather than a manifestation of a coastal Early Millingstone culture in the inland zone.

Intermediate Period (3500 - 800 years B.P.)

As implied above, a transitional stage followed the Early Millingstone, which is referred to as the Intermediate Period (Wallace 1955). It is believed to have begun about 3500 years ago, and to have lasted until about A.D. 1200 (according to the latest revisions; cf. Arnold 1987). It is marked on the coast

by a growing exploitation of marine resources, the appearance of the hopper mortar and stone bowl/mortar, and a diversification and an increase in the number of chipped stone tools. Projectile points, in particular, are more common at sites than previously, while artifacts such as fish hooks and bone gorges also appear.

As noted above, cog stones also first appear during the Intermediate Period, although they are widely misinterpreted as Early Millingstone in age. These are relatively small, flat cobbles, about the size of a large biscuit, that were shaped to resemble a kind of mechanical cog or gear. Although the function of these is unknown, it is likely they served as ceremonial objects, and their geographical distribution has an important implication for regional prehistory. As first identified by Eberhart (1961), cog stones are only found from Los Angeles County south and eastward; that is, they are absent in the areas of the Santa Barbara Channel region (Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties) that, historically, were occupied by Chumash-speaking groups. Although speculative, this suggests that the initial distinction between the Hokan Chumash and Takic-speaking groups (which included the Gabrielino) may have developed as early as 3500 years ago (cf. Kowta 1968:50; McIntyre 1990:5), rather than only 1500 years B.P., as Kroeber (1925) first hypothesized. That is, the distribution of these "ceremonial" artifacts essentially follows the boundaries of ethnolinguistic groups during the historical period, suggesting that such boundaries may have been more-or-less stable for about 3500 years. Notably, this hypothesis is supported by excavations at Intermediate Period site CA-LAN-2233, in the Santa Clara River Valley near Newhall to the north. At this site, osteometric and DNA analyses indicate that the resident population was non-Chumash genetically (Waugh 1999).

As also implied above, there is growing evidence that it was at the beginning of this Intermediate Period that inland sites, such as those found in the Conejo Corridor on the north side of the Santa Monica Mountains, the upper Santa Clarita Valley, the Antelope Valley, and western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, were first established and occupied. Whether this pattern holds for the interior Los Angeles Basin has yet to be determined, but it seems likely. This suggests the exploitation of more varied environments and perhaps an increase in population at this time and, again, it may correlate with Kroeber's "Shoshonean Wedge" moving into mesic southern California at circa 3500 years B.P. (Whitley 2000; cf. Whitley and Beaudry 1991). In general, however, the Intermediate Period can be argued to have set the stage for the accelerated changes that took place immediately following it.

Canaliño/Late Prehistoric (800 to 200 years B.P.)

With the transition to the Canaliño or Late Prehistoric period at A.D. 1200, we can correlate local prehistory with the ethnographic societies as described (even if in abbreviated form) by early chroniclers and missionaries.

However, this is not to suggest that local societies and cultures were in any way static, for the transition to the Canaliño period was marked by the evolution and eventual dominance of a sophisticated maritime economy. Further, among the Chumash to the west, a rise in social complexity has been shown to have been associated with the development of craft specialization, involving the use of standardized micro-drills to mass produce shell beads on Santa Cruz Island (Arnold 1987), which occurred during this period. This, apparently, contributed if not caused the appearance of a simple chiefdom in the southern Chumash region (Whitley and Clewlow 1979; Whitley and Beaudry 1991).

Although we do not have evidence that the Gabrielino developed into a chiefdom like the neighboring Chumash, the Canaliño period nonetheless witnessed a fluorescence of local aboriginal culture paralleling the Chumash case. This included a substantial growth in population, the establishment of permanent settlements on the coast (and probably at favored locales in the inland area), a high degree of sociopolitical complexity, and the development of a very sophisticated maritime economy. It was during the Canaliño period, thus, that the occupants of the Santa Barbara Channel and Los Angeles County region achieved levels of cultural and social sophistication perhaps unrivaled by hunter-gatherer-fisher groups anywhere else in the world (Wallace 1955; Johnston 1962; Landberg 1965; Brown 1967).

2.2 Ethnographic Background

As noted above, the study area falls within the ethnographic territory of the Takic-speaking Gabrielino. "Gabrielino" is a term of Spanish derivation, resulting from the standard missionary practice of naming indigenous peoples after the mission to which they were attached, in this case the Mission San Gabriel Arcangel. True indigenous names for the Gabrielino included *Kij* or *Kizh* (Johnston 1962; Reid 1968), the etymology of which is unknown; *Kumivit*, "easterner"; and *Tobikhar*, etymology, again, unknown (Bean and Smith 1978:548), although it is not clear that any of these terms were actually employed by the Gabrielino as self-referents (see below). Thus, although "Gabrielino" is in some senses inappropriate, it continues in standard usage, although some contemporary Gabrielino descendants prefer the term *Tungva* (or *Tongva*) which, strictly, applied to the occupants of the area of the Tujunga Wash in the San Gabriel Mountains.

Regardless of appelative, what historically have been referred to as the Gabrielino extended from Orange County north through the Los Angeles Basin to the crest of the San Gabriel Mountains, including the headwaters and watershed of the San Gabriel River, and from the coast eastward to include Mt. San Antonio (Mt. Baldy) and western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. To the west, Gabrielino territory extended to Topanga

Canyon, and included the San Fernando Valley (Kroeber 1925:Plate 57; Johnston 1962; Bean and Smith 1978a:538). Fernandeño, a dialectical variant of Gabrielino, was spoken primarily if not exclusively within the confines of this large inland valley.

Although the Gabrielino were culturally extinct by the beginning of the 20th century (Bean and Smith 1978a:538) - that is, prior to the recording of any detailed ethnography on them - various sources and analogies with better known surrounding groups can be employed to reconstruct aspects of their ethnographic lifeways. For example, the Gabrielino and the linguistically-related Serrano shared many, if not most, cultural traits (Kroeber 1925:578-580; Bean 1972:69, 1978:575-576). We base the following reconstruction, accordingly, on Gabrielino, Serrano and Cahuilla sources (e.g., for the Gabrielino, see Dakin 1939, Reid 1968, Kroeber 1925, Johnston 1962, and Bean and Smith 1978a; for the Serrano, see Benedict 1924, Kroeber 1925, Strong 1929, and Bean and Smith 1978b; for the Cahuilla, see Barrows 1900, Kroeber 1908, 1925, Hooper 1920, Strong 1929, Bean 1972, 1978; and Bean and Saubel 1972, etc.).

The terms "Gabrielino" and "Fernandeño" strictly apply to groups of people united only by the use of a dialectical variant of the Gabrielino language (itself a Cupan language of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family). That is, they imply no necessary sociopolitical unity (as in a single 'tribe') and, in fact, a series of different political units may have existed among the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact, explaining why there were no generic terms for these groups as unified corporate units. Further, there may have been as many as six dialectical variants of the larger Gabrielino language (Kroeber 1925:620), the best known of which was Fernandeño (cf. Englehardt 1927).

Based on these ethnographic sources combined with early Spanish accounts, we may confidently infer that the inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin region were hunters-gatherers, with subsistence emphasizing acorns, yucca, juniper berries, sage seeds, mesquite, pinyon and islay and other plant resources combined, along the coast, with bountiful marine resources. Following a sexual division of labor common throughout native California, women were principally responsible for the acquisition and preparation of plant foods. Game was also hunted, with small animals, such as rabbits/hares and rodents, probably representing more significant contributions of meat protein than larger game, such as deer. Women and children contributed to the hunting (often with nets and drives) of the smaller game. The large game, however, was the exclusive domain of the adult male hunters. Also following practices common throughout the state, specific resources exploited at any given time were a function of what was then seasonally available. Since this was somewhat a function of time of year and elevation, a pattern of transhumance was followed, indicating that only a few of the local villages

(exclusive of those on the coast) would have been inhabited year around. Instead, inhabitation followed a pattern of population aggregation into large villages, usually during the Fall/Winter, when stored resources like acorns and pinyon nuts were eaten, and dispersal into single family units, typically during the Spring/Summer, when resources were more widely distributed.

It is likely that Gabrielino inhabitants wintered in large villages near permanent water sources on the Los Angeles Basin floor. Upland zones, such as are found in the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, and the Santa Monicas to the west, would have been exploited seasonally, during the Spring, Summer and Fall, when valuable plant species ripened (e.g., on the northern slopes, pinyon nuts in the fall). Small, single family camp-sites would have been established near to the plant resources at this time. The highest elevations of the mountains, comprising pine forests, would probably only have been usable for hunting, with only minimal camp-sites established.

Social and political organization can be assumed to have been similar to the well described systems of the Cahuilla (see Strong 1929; Bean 1972, 1978). These involved patrilineal moieties and clans of three to ten lineages that served as political-ritual-corporate units (Bean 1978:580). Each lineage maintained a village site and resource exploitation area. The office of the ceremonial leader was usually restricted to the founding lineage of the clan, which also owned the ceremonial house and ceremonial bundle. Each lineage had its own lineage leader who served in a variety of sacred and secular capacities, and who met with other such leaders to adjudicate inter-lineage disputes. This office was hereditary and patrilineal. He was assisted in many tasks and responsibilities by a *paxa*, or assistant, also an inherited office. Ceremonial song leaders also aided in ritual activities (ibid).

It is also likely that religion followed the patterns found among surrounding groups. In this case, shamanism would have functioned as the central element (Whitley 2000). This posits a direct and personal relationship between each individual and the supernatural world, with this relationship enacted by entering a trance or hallucinatory state (usually based on the ingestion of psychotropic plants, such as jimsonweed and, especially, native tobacco). Shamans, per se, were considered individuals with an unusual degree of supernatural power who served as healers or curers, diviners, and controllers of natural phenomena (such as rain or thunder). Shamans are also known to have produced the rock art of this region, which depicted the hallucinations and spirits they observed in their vision quests. In addition, however, rock art was also painted by male and female initiates at the conclusion of a puberty ritual. Importantly, this initiatory art was also intended to display the spirit helper the initiate received during these ceremonies. Thus, two kinds of ethnographic rock art can be expected in the region: sites owned and made by shamans, and sites used for village initiations (Whitley 1992, 2000).

Given the early disruption of aboriginal lifeways in historical times, it is not surprising that little in the way of information about historical villages and aboriginal place names has been recorded for Gabrielino territory. A village named *Yangna*, however, was the original settlement in what would become the City of Los Angeles. This was located a relative short distance from the Hall of Justice study area, under the new Metropolitan Transit Authority headquarters at nearby Union Station.

2.4 Research Design

The review of archaeological knowledge pertinent to the prehistory of the region has identified two areas of research concern. The first pertains to the fundamental nature of the prehistoric record in this portion of southern California. As should be clear, the existing outline of Los Angeles Basin prehistory is almost entirely analogical; that is, it is based on comparisons and inferences from surrounding areas. This circumstance has occurred because the development of the downtown area occurred prior to the initiation of systematic archaeological research. The result is that our basic knowledge of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in this region is almost entirely inferential rather than direct.

Based on this fact, the primary research requirement for any prehistoric archaeological study in this area is the definition of local chronology, settlement patterns and subsistence practices at the fundamental level. This can be considered a necessary antecedent to any more specific archaeological problems or concerns.

Second, recent research in surrounding areas to the north and west has identified a series of demographic and settlement shifts which appear to be widespread within the inland zone, but did not occur on the coast (W & S Consultants 1994; Whitley 2000). Because the emphasis in southern California archaeological research has been so heavily coastal, these seemingly major changes have been overlooked in cultural historical and processual reconstructions, yet they have significant implications for the prehistory of the region in general. The first, discussed with reference to the so-called Topanga Culture, is the post-Altithermal radiation of sites and peoples into a wide range of new ecological zones, off of the coast where Early Millingstone Period sites and population had been concentrated. This interpretation of the inland southern California archaeological record suggests that: (i) little or no visible occupation or use of the inland zones occurred before approximately 3500 YBP; and (ii) that, at about this time, large numbers of sites appear in the inland zone. It is possible that this radiation into the inland zone was at least in part a reflection of the movement of Takic speaking peoples into the inland coastal zone from their heartland in east-

central California. Evidence on the age and nature of the initial occupation of prehistoric sites in the Los Angeles Basin would clearly be valuable with respect to determining both how widespread this pattern actually was, and whether or not it may be linked to the Takic ethnolinguistic spread.

A third aspect of inland southern California prehistory which warrants investigation is a parallel problem which pertains to essentially the same sites first occupied about 3500 YBP. This is their apparent abandonment at about AD 1000 - 1200 (W & S Consultants 1994). That is, recent evidence from the Santa Clara Valley, to the north, and the Simí Corridor, to the northwest, suggests that this post-3500 YBP radiation represented an increase in settlement numbers which terminated immediately before the beginning of the Late Prehistoric or Canaliño Period, as marked by the abandonment of large numbers of village sites. Whether this reflects a reduction in total population or instead a change in population distribution (towards aggregation into fewer but larger sites) is as yet unknown.

Both phenomena, the 3500 YBP radiation and AD 1000 abandonment, however, have been identified as pan-far western North American events (Whitley 1994, 2000) in that they are evident in the archaeological record across the entirety of the state. This suggests that in turn they may have been triggered by widespread processes, such as climatic change. Still, their manifestation in the Los Angeles Basin is all but unstudied, and so basic research on the nature of these events in this specific region needs further work.

3.0
ARCHIVAL RECORDS SEARCH

An archival records search of archaeological site maps, records and files was conducted at the California State University, Fullerton, Archaeological Information Center (AIC) by the AIC staff. This was intended to determine whether the study area had been previously surveyed by archaeologists, and/or whether archaeological sites had been recorded on it. The complete results of this archival records search are included here as Appendix A.

Site files at the CSUF AIC indicate that the Hall of Justice study area had never been systematically surveyed by archaeologists, and that no sites had been recorded on it. One prehistoric archaeological site had been recorded within a half-mile radius of the study area, however, suggesting moderate archaeological sensitivity. A number of historical properties have also been identified within a half-mile radius of the proposed project. These include both standing architectural structures and historical archaeological sites.

In addition to the records search, two sets of auger boring logs were examined to determine the status of the subsurface soils on the property. The first of these logs were from 1963. More extensive borings were recently completed by Converse Consultants for geotechnical studies. These demonstrate that no original soil is present on or below the study area. Instead subsurface conditions consist of different depths of construction fill on top of weathered bedrock. Along Broadway, near Aliso, bedrock is present essentially at groundsurface. At Temple and Broadway, however, 15 feet of fill overlies the bedrock. Three feet of fill are found at Spring and Temple whereas, at Spring and Aliso, four feet of fill are present. This fill has the potential to contain historical archaeological resources, specifically evidence of the use of the property prior to the construction of the Hall of Justice.

In summary, the record search indicates that no known archaeological sites exist in the study area. Examination of the auger borings suggest that there is essentially no likelihood for intact prehistoric archaeological remains. These same boring indicate that historical archaeological remains may be present, in that borings through such remains can be interpreted as fill. The archaeological sensitivity of the study area is then considered very low for prehistoric remains and moderate to high for historical archaeological resources.

4.0
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

4.1 Field Methods

An intensive Phase I surface survey/Class III inventory of the Hall of Justice study area was conducted by D.S. Whitley, Ph.D., and T.K. Whitley, M.A., on 19 April, 2003. This was intended to assess the current status of the study area, to locate and record archaeological sites if possible, and to identify areas that appeared to have high potential for archaeological remains.

Because the study area has been fully developed and urbanized, the approach taken to the field investigation was the identification of areas of open groundsurface that might provide some clue as to the nature of the soils present in a given locale. The survey then involved intensive examinations of the groundsurface in areas where such could be observed, although these were extremely limited, consisting only of a few spots around the edges of the property. Groundsurface visibility, in other words, was close to non-existent for the study area.

4.2 Field Results

As was expected, no evidence for archaeological resources of any kind could be observed within the study area. However, field conditions were such that any extant remains of a prehistoric or historical nature within the study area would have been difficult if not impossible to identify in the field.

5.0
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An intensive Phase I archaeological survey/Class III inventory was conducted for the Hall of Justice study area, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. This involved background studies reviewing the prehistory and ethnography of the study area; an archival records search to determine whether any prehistoric or historical archaeological sites had been recorded or were known to exist on this property; a review of auger boring logs: and an intensive on-foot survey of the study area.

Background studies failed to demonstrate existing knowledge of any prehistoric or ethnographic occupation or use of the study area, *per se*. No such remains were observed during the surface survey of the study. But, given previous development of the study area, this was the expected result. Because of this expectation, auger boring logs were also reviewed. These demonstrated the presence of construction fill overlying bedrock on the property. While this effectively precludes the existence of intact prehistoric archaeological resources within the study area, it also raises the possibility that historical archaeological resources might be present, because borings through such kinds of remains can easily be interpreted as imported construction fill.

5.1 Recommendations

The Phase I archaeological survey/Class III inventory of the study area failed to find evidence in the field for the existence of extant archaeological resources of any kind. A background review of the prehistory and ethnography of this region, moreover, revealed the fact that no known archaeological sites have been recorded within or in the immediate vicinity of the study area. Auger borings on the other hand demonstrated the presence of a layer of construction fill below the existing grade, and this fill has the potential to contain historical archaeological resources.

Based on these findings, construction and use of the proposed Hall of Justice renovation does not appear to have the potential to result in adverse impacts to known cultural resources. A likelihood exists that grading on the site might adversely effect historical archaeological resources, however. Based on this circumstance, we recommend that any subsurface grading to bedrock be monitored by an archaeologist to ensure that no intact historical resources are adversely impacted and, if present, are properly treated.

6.0
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7.0
FIGURES

List of figures:

1 - Hall of Justice study area location.

2 - The Hall of Justice; Spring and Aliso Streets in foreground.

Figure 1: Project location on Los Angeles, CA. 1:24 000 USGS quad.

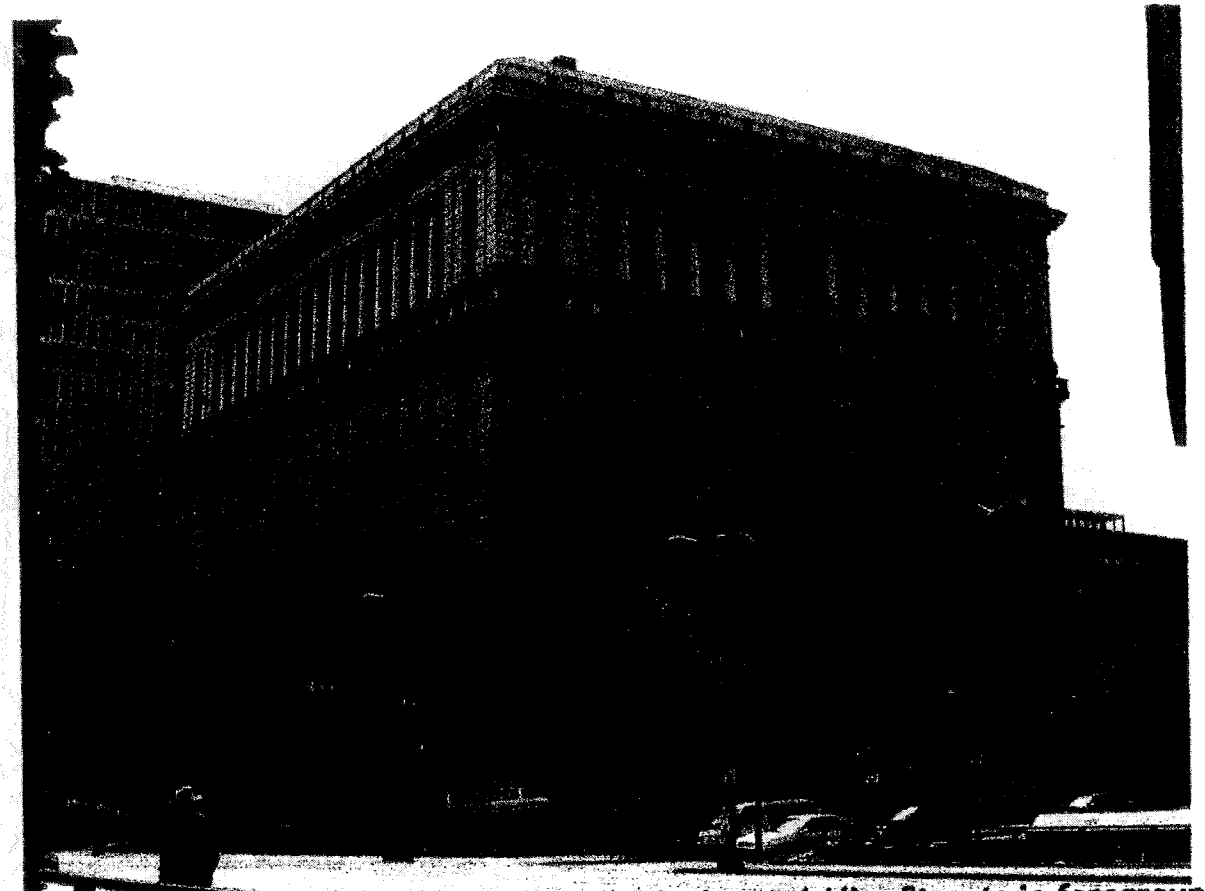

FIGURE 2: The Hall of Justice study area; intersection of Spring and Aliso Streets in foreground.

8.0
APPENDIX A: ARCHIVAL RECORDS SEARCH

South Central Coastal Information Center
California Historical Resources Information System
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
714.278.5395 / FAX 714.278-5542
anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic.html - sccic@fullerton.edu

Ventura
Los Angeles
Orange

June 4, 2002

Mr. Joe Simon
W&S Consultants
2242 Stinson Street
Simi Valley, CA 93065

RE: 211 West Temple Street, Los Angeles County Hall of Justice

Dear Mr. Simon,

As per your request received on April 8, 2002, we have conducted a records search for the above referenced project. This search includes a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within a ½-mile radius of the project area as well as a review of all known cultural resource reports. Additionally, we have checked our list of California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), and the City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments. The following is a discussion of our findings.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

One prehistoric archaeological site (19-000007) has been identified within a ½-mile radius of the project area (see enclosed map). This site contains both prehistoric and historic components. This site is not located within the project area. Also noted was an ethnographic village site called "Vanga" and a prehistoric burial (19-120015)(see enclosed map). Neither one is listed on the National Register Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list. No prehistoric isolates have been identified within a ½-mile radius of the project area.

Eight historic archaeological sites have been identified within a ½-mile radius of the project area (see enclosed map). Of which, none are located within the project area.

None are listed on the National Register Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list. One historic isolate (19-100301) has been identified within a ½-mile radius of the project area (see enclosed map). This isolate is not located within the project area.
(* = Located within the project area)

HISTORIC RESOURCES:

Four recorded historic built environments have been identified within a ½-mile radius of the project area (see enclosed map). Of which, none are located within the project area.

A review of our historic map – Pasadena (1900) 15' USGS - indicated the presence of a dense network of improved roads and railroad lines; numerous structures; and the Los Angeles River.

The California Point of Historical Interest (1992) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists one property within a ½-mile radius of the project area.

LAN-024 Los Angeles High School
Criminal Courts Building, Broadway and Temple Streets, Los Angeles

This site was once a promontory known as Pound Cake Hill. On the crest of this hill stood a two-story frame building with a small clock tower. It was here that Los Angeles High School was first opened on September 1, 1873. For more than 30 years this was the city's only public high school.
19-174929

The California Historical Landmarks (1990) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists ten properties within a ½-mile radius of the project area.

No. 144 Nuestra Senora La Reina de Los Angeles
La Iglesia de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles - the Church of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels - was dedicated on December 8, 1822 during California's Mexican era. Originally known as La Iglesia de Nuestra Senora de Los Angeles, the church was the only Catholic Church for the pueblo. Today it primarily serves the Hispanic population of Los Angeles. Located at 535 North Main Street near Macy Street, Los Angeles.
19-173140

No. 145 Avila Adobe
This adobe house was built ca. 1818 by Don Francisco Avila, Alcalde (mayor) of Los Angeles in 1810. Used as Commodore Robert Stockton's headquarters in 1847, it was repaired by private subscription in 1929-30 when Olvera Street was opened as a Mexican marketplace. It is the oldest existing house in Los Angeles. Located in El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park, Olvera Street, Los Angeles.
19-167019

No. 156 Los Angeles Plaza
A part of the original pueblo lands of El Pueblo de la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula founded in 1781 under the Spanish Laws of the Indies during the reign of King Carlos III, the plaza is located close to the site of the original plaza. It was the center of the settlement founded by Governor Felipe de Neve. When the Plaza Church was completed in 1822, this site was reserved as a public plaza. It was landscaped in 1871 and has served since that date as a public park. Located in El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park, 500 block of North Main Street, Los Angeles.
19-173141

No. 159 Pico House (Hotel)
Pio Pico constructed the Pico House in 1869-70. The first three-story hotel built in Los Angeles, it had about eighty rooms, large windows, a small interior court and a grand staircase. Located in El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park, 400 block of Main Street, Los Angeles.
19-171572

No. 171 Merced Theatre
The Merced Theatre, erected in 1870 on North Main Street next to the Pico House, was the first building built expressly for theatrical purposes in Los Angeles. It was built by William Abbot, a cabinetmaker, and named in honor of his wife Merced Garcia. Located in El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park, 420 North Main Street, Los Angeles.
19-171566

No. 301 Lugo Adobe (Site of)
The Lugo Adobe, said to have been built in the 1840s by Don Vicente Lugo, was one of the very few two-story houses in the pueblo of Los Angeles. In 1867, Lugo donated this house on the Plaza to St. Vincent's School (forerunner of Loyola University). From the 1880s until it was razed in 1951, the building was occupied by the Chinese. Located in El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park, Southeast corner of Los Angeles and Alameda Streets, Los Angeles.
19-174908

No. 656 Bella Union Hotel Site
Near this spot stood the Bella Union Hotel, long a social and political center. Here, on October 7, 1858, the first Butterfield Overland Mail stage from the east arrived twenty-one days after leaving St. Louis. Warren Hall was the driver, and Waterman Ormsby, a reporter, the only through passenger. Located in Fletcher Bowron Square, 300 block of North Main Street, between Temple and Aliso Streets, Los Angeles.
19-167104

No. 744 The Mirror Building (Site of Butterfield Stage Station)
The Butterfield Overland Mail Company took an option on this piece of property in August 1858 and acquired it on December 7, 1859. A large brick building containing offices and living quarters, with shops and stables in the rear, was completed in 1860. With the exception of the station at El Paso, Texas, this was the largest and best-equipped station on the entire route. Located at 145 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.
19-174925

No. 789 Site of *The Los Angeles Star*
Southern California's first newspaper, *The Los Angeles Star*, was founded in this block on May 17, 1851 and for many years exerted a major influence upon this part of the state. Suspended temporarily from 1864 to 1868, it continued later as an effective voice of the people until its final termination date in 1879. Located in Fletcher Bowron Square, 300 block of North Main Street, between Temple and Aliso Streets, Los Angeles.
19-167099

The National Register of Historic Places lists six properties within a ½-mile radius of the project area.

Los Angeles: Little Tokyo Historic District, 301-369 First and 106-120 San Pedro Sts, Los Angeles 8/22/86 86001479

Los Angeles: Los Angeles Plaza Historic District, roughly bounded by Spring, Macy, Alameda and Arcadia Sts, and Old Sunset Blvd, Los Angeles 11/03/72 72000231

Los Angeles: Los Angeles Union Passenger Terminal, 800 N. Alameda St, Los Angeles 11/13/80 80000811

Los Angeles: Million Dollar Theater, 307 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 7/20/78 78000687

Los Angeles: Plaza Substation, 10 Olvera St, Los Angeles 9/13/78 78000689

Los Angeles: Bradbury Building, 304 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 7/14/71 71000144

The listing of Los Angeles Cultural Monuments identified fourteen properties within a ½-mile radius of the project area.

No. 3 Plaza Church
Built in 1822 and designated by Jose Atonio Ramirez, it is recognized as the oldest established church in continuing use in the city. Located at 535 N. Main Street. Declared: 8/6/62.
19-167013

No. 4 Angel's Flight
(Former location at Third and Hill Street). Built in 1901, and designed by J. W. Eddy, it was often called the "world's shortest railway." Until 1969 it served an essential function of transportation to Bunker Hill. It is now located at Fourth and Hill Street as of 1992 and in the process of rehabilitation. Declared: 8/6/62. Dismantled: 5/69
19-166838

No. 5 The Salt Box
Built in 1880, it was destroyed by fire after relocation to Heritage Square in 1969. Former location at 339 South Bunker Hill Avenue. Declared: 8/6/62.
19-167001

No. 6 Bradbury Building
A unique five-story office building by George H. Wyman, built in 1893, its significance is in its interior court with skylight and open corridors, ornamental rails and stairs and open cage elevators. Located at 304 South Broadway. For information call 213-626-1893. Declared: 9/21/62.
300/304: 19-166905

No. 17 St. Vibiana's Cathedral
Originally dedicated on April 30, 1876 and designed by Ezra Kysor and W.J. Mathews. John C. Austin designed extensive renovations, which were completed in 1922. The adjacent park-like site was formerly a parking lot, an unusual switch for downtown Los Angeles. Located at 114 East Second Street. Declared: 5/10/63.
19-150330

No. 26 (Site of) The First Cemetery of the City of Los Angeles
First graveyard from 1823 to 1844 adjacent to the Plaza Church. May still contain buried remains of Christian aboriginal inhabitants of Yang-Na, a Gabrielino Village, and early Spanish and Mexican settlers. Located at 521 N. Main Street. Declared: 3/20/64.
19-167106

No. 27 The Castle
Built circa1882 during the exclusive "suburban" residential development of the Bunker Hill area, it contained many fine examples of late 19th Century craftsmanship. In 1969, it was moved to Heritage Square and, while awaiting restoration, was burned to the ground by vandals. Original location at 325 S. Bunker Hill Avenue. Declared: 5/8/64.
19-167000

No. 64 Plaza Park
Part of the original Pueblo Land Grant, it was in the Plaza that on September 4, 1781 the orders of Governor Felipe de Neve were carried out and what was to become the City of Los Angeles was founded by eleven families. However, the present site of the plaza is not the original one. Location bordered by Cesar E. Chavez Avenue and Plaza, Main and Los Angeles Streets. Declared: 4/1/70.

No. 101 Union Station Terminal and Landscaped Grounds
Three of the nation's major railroads, Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and Union Pacific, pooled their resources in 1933 and proceeded with the construction of the Station. For even the most sophisticated traveler, the Los Angeles Union Station Terminal, typically Californian in aspect, is likely to evoke some of the excitement and nostalgia of days gone by. The architects were John and Donald B. Parkinson, with landscape architect Tommy Tomson. (Streamline Moderne & Spanish Style). Located at 800 North Alameda Street. Declared: 8/2/72.
19-171159

No. 150 Los Angeles City Hall
Architects were John C. Austin, Albert C. Martin and John Parkinson, it was completed in 1928 from a design that combined a classical temple as a base and the symbol of a skyscraper as a tower. The interior public spaces are Byzantine in mood. Located at 200 North Spring Street. Declared: 3/24/76.
19-173078

No. 177 Subway Terminal Building
This Beaux Arts style structure was designed by Schultze and Weaver and built in 1925; it was the downtown terminal for Los Angeles' only subway. At its peak use in 1944, 844 trains of the Pacific Electric Railway carried some 65,000 passengers daily. The subway has long been abandoned but the building continues to be an important downtown structure. Located at 417 South Hill Street. Declared: 7/27/77.
19-166939

No. 312 Japanese Union Church of Los Angeles (exterior only)
Designed by H. M. Patterson in the Neo-Classical style and dedicated in 1923, the Union Church Building was the first structure designed to house the Protestant Congregation for the Japanese-American people in Los Angeles. The structure served as a community center in addition to a religious center. Located at 120 North San Pedro Street. Declared: 10/24/86.
19-167487

No. 313 Los Angeles Hompa Hongwanji Buddhist Temple (exterior and sanctuary)
The Buddhist Temple was constructed in 1924-1925 and was designed by Edgar Cline; it was one of the original religious structures serving the Asian American community in Los Angeles. The building has three sections, each architecturally and historically distinct from one another. In 1992, it was rehabilitated and became the Japanese-American National Museum. Located at 355-369 East First Street/109-119 North Central Avenue. Declared: 10/24/86.
19-167083

No. 544 Irvine/ Byrne Building
This is a five-story brick building built in 1895 and designed in Beaux Arts style by one of Los Angeles' most prominent architects, Summer Hunt. Located at 249 South Broadway. Declared: 8/2/91.
19-166858

The California Historic Resources Inventory lists 104 properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a ½-mile radius of the project area (see enclosed list).

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS:

Fifty-nine studies (see enclosed list) have been conducted within a ½-mile radius of the project area. Of these, one (LA3103*) is located within the project area. There are 12 additional investigations located on the Los Angeles 7.5' USGS Quadrangle and are potentially within a ½-mile radius of the project area. These reports are not mapped due to insufficient locational information. A bibliography of these reports is available upon request.
(* = Located within the project area)

Please forward a copy of any reports from this project to our office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you **do not include** records search maps in your report. If you have any questions

regarding the results presented herein, please feel free to contact our office at 714.278.5395 Monday through Thursday 8:00 am to 3:30 pm.

Invoices are mailed approximately two weeks after records searches are completed. This enables your firm to request further information under the same invoice number. Please reference the invoice number listed below when making inquiries. Requests made after the invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice with a $15.00 handling fee.

Sincerely,
SCCIC

Stacy St. James
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

( ) Primary Number Explanation
( ) Site List
(X) Survey List
( ) Map – 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
(X) Bibliography – 20 pages
(X) HRI
(X) National Register Status Codes – 4 pages
( ) Site Records
( ) Survey Reports
(X) Confidentiality Form
( ) Invoice # 1572

Report List for Invoice #1572

* = Located within project area

LA1071
LA1577
LA1578
LA1609
LA1642
LA1643
LA1770
LA2486
LA2519
LA2521
LA2567
LA2712
LA2712
LA2713
LA2892
LA292
LA2950
LA3103*
LA3151
LA3197
LA3377
LA3510
LA3645
LA3668
LA3783
LA3786
LA3812
LA3813
LA3814
LA3857
LA3905
LA3910
LA3986
LA4080
LA4214
LA4237
LA4238
LA4262
LA4263
LA4383
LA4447
LA4452
LA4742
LA4764
LA483
LA5129
LA5131
LA5200
LA5203
LA5410
LA5413
LA5436
LA5437
LA5447
LA5446
LA5448
LA5450
LA5451
LA850
LA982

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA1071 **DATE:** 1981 **PAGES:** 45
AUTHOR: Singer, Clay A.
FIRM: NARC
TITLE: PRELIMINARY HISTORIC Archaeological Investigations AT THE LOS ANGELES PLAZA CHURCH
AREA: 1 ac
SITES: 19-001112

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA1577 **DATE:** 1985 **PAGES:** 40
AUTHOR: Anonymous
FIRM: WESTEC SERVICES, INC.
TITLE: Identicication Study for Cultural Resources within Proposed Metro Rail Subway Station Locations in Metropolitan Los Angeles, California
AREA:
SITES: 19-000007

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
Hollywood
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA1578 **DATE:** 1983 **PAGES:** 39
AUTHOR: Anonymous
FIRM: WESTEC SERVICES, INC.
TITLE: TECHNICAL REPORT Archaeological ResourceS LOS ANGELES RAIL RAPID TRANSIT PROJECT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL Impact STATEMENT and ENVIRONMENTAL Impact Report
AREA: 18 ac
SITES: none

QUADNAME: 1103
BURBANK
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA1609 **DATE:** 1986 **PAGES:** 75
AUTHOR: Padon, Beth
FIRM: LSA
TITLE: LOS ANGELES OUTPATIENT CLINIC VETERANS ADMINISTRATION Archaeological ASSESSMENT REPORT Phase 2
AREA: 2 ac
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA1642 **DATE:** 1980 **PAGES:** 225
AUTHOR: Costello, Julia G.
FIRM: SCIENCE APPLICATIONS, INCORPORATED
TITLE: LOS ANGELES DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER PROGRAM Archaeological RESOURCES SURVEY: Phase 2: EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE ACTIONS
AREA:
SITES: HISTORIC STRUCTURES

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA1643 **DATE:** 1981 **PAGES:** 150
AUTHOR: Costello, Julia G.
FIRM:
TITLE: LOS ANGELES DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER PROGRAM Archaeological RESOURCES SURVEY Phase 3
AREA:
SITES:

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
Hollywood
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA1770 **DATE:** 1989 **PAGES:** 37
AUTHOR: Salls, Roy A.
FIRM: NORTHRIDGE CENTER FOR PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY
TITLE: REPORT of Archaeological RECONNAISSANCE Survey of: ESA PROJECT #7217B CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA
AREA: 8 ac
SITES:

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA2486 **DATE:** 1991 **PAGES:** 17
AUTHOR: Kaptain, Neal
FIRM: Greenwood and Associates
TITLE: MONITORING and MAPPING: UNION STATION UTILITY UPGRADE, CA-LAN-1575H
AREA:
SITES: 19-001575

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA2519 **DATE:** 1960 **PAGES:** 23
AUTHOR: Owen, J. Thomas
FIRM: THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
TITLE: THE CHURCH BY THE PLAZA A HISTORY of THE PUEBLO CHURCH of LOS ANGELES
AREA:
SITES: 19-001112

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA2521 **DATE:** 1980 **PAGES:** 26
AUTHOR: CHACE, PAUL G.
FIRM: PAUL G. CHACE & Associates
TITLE: AN Archaeological RESEARCH DESIGN FOR THE SEPULVEDA BLOCK RESTORATION-REHABILITATION PROJECT
AREA:
SITES: EL PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA2567 **DATE:** 1979 **PAGES:** 18
AUTHOR: CHACE, PAUL G.
FIRM: PAUL G. CHACE AND Associates
TITLE: Assessment of AN Archaeological FEATURE BENEATH THE MERCED THEATRE BUILDING, EL PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES STATE HISTORIC PARK
AREA:
SITES: EL PUEBLO STATE HISTORIC PARK, NATIONAL REGISTER

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA2712 **DATE:** 1978 **PAGES:** 90
AUTHOR: Huey, Geme
FIRM: CALTRANS
TITLE: Archaeological Survey REPORT FOR THE EL MONTE BUSWAY EXTENSION IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
AREA:
SITES: none

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA2713 **DATE:** 1980 **PAGES:** 75
AUTHOR: Weitze, Karen J.
FIRM: CALTRANS
TITLE: ALISO STREET HISTORICAL REPORT EL MONTE BUSWAY EXTENSION IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES 07-LA-101 P.M.0. TO .5 07202-417801
AREA:
SITES:

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA2892 **DATE:** 1993 **PAGES:** 17
AUTHOR: Stone, David and Robert Sheets
FIRM: SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
TITLE: Phase I Archaeological Survey REPORT PACIFIC PIPELINE PROJECT SANTA BARBARA COASTAL REROUTES ETHNOHISTORIC VILLAGE PLACENAME LOCATIONS
AREA:
SITES:

QUADNAME: LONG BEACH
SOUTH GATE
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA292 **DATE:** 1978 **PAGES:** 8
AUTHOR: D'Altroy, Terence N.
FIRM: UCLA Archaeological SURVEY
TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL Impact STATEMENT: Assessment of THE Impact ON Archaeological ResourceS of PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION of SCHOOL FACILITIES and PARKING FACILITIES AT THE INTERSECTION of SUNSET BOULEVARD and NORTH FIGUEROA STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
AREA:
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA2950 **DATE:** 1992 **PAGES:** 356
AUTHOR: Anonymous
FIRM: PEAK AND Associates
TITLE: CONSOLIDATED REPORT: Cultural Resource STUDIES FOR THE PROPOSED PACIFIC PIPELINE PROJECT
AREA: 172 ac
SITES: SEE REPORT

QUADNAME: SEE REPORT
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3103 **DATE:** 1993 **PAGES:** 415
AUTHOR: Greenwood, Roberta S.
FIRM:
TITLE: Cultural ResourceS Impact MITIGATION PROGRAM LOS ANGELES METRO RAIL RED LINE SEGMENT 1
AREA: 4 li mi
SITES: 19-000007, 19-000887, 19-001575

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3151 **DATE:** 1994 **PAGES:** 224
AUTHOR: Dillon, Brian D.
FIRM:
TITLE: ALAMEDA DISTRICT PLAN, LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA: PREHISTORIC AND EARLY HISTORIC Archaeological RESEARCH
AREA: 68 ac
SITES: 19-000007, 19-000887, 19-001112, 19-001575

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA3197 **DATE:** 1976 **PAGES:** 36
AUTHOR: GIERKE, FREDRICK JAMES
FIRM: ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY, SPRING QUARTER
TITLE: AVILA ADOBE 1971 EXCAVATION POTSHERDS
AREA:
SITES: none

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3377 **DATE:** 1996 **PAGES:** 3
AUTHOR: FOSTER, JOHN
FIRM: Greenwood and Associates
TITLE:
AREA: 1 ac
SITES: CA-LAN-1103

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3510 **DATE:** 1983 **PAGES:** 20
AUTHOR: Knight, Al
FIRM: Westec Services, Inc.
TITLE: Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Statement and Environmental Impact Report
AREA: 20 ac
SITES: 19-000007,19-000887,19-000159, 19-001945

QUADNAME: Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, Hollywood
Burbank, Van Nuys
MEMO: Indexed. No specific location map provided. Sites mapped.

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA3645 **DATE:** 1995 **PAGES:** 73
AUTHOR: Whitley, David S.
FIRM: W & S Consultants
TITLE: Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment of the Metropolitan Water District Headquarters Study Area, Los Angeles, California
AREA: 4 ac
SITES: 19-001575H

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3668 **DATE:** 1997 **PAGES:** 182
AUTHOR: Dillon, Brian D.
FIRM:
TITLE: St. Vibiana's Cathedral Los Angeles, California
AREA: 2.5 ac
SITES: 19-150330

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3783 **DATE:** 1993 **PAGES:** 19
AUTHOR: White, Robert S. and White, Laurie E.
FIRM: Archaeological Associates
TITLE: Archaeological Element of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Headquarters Facility Site Study Analysis
AREA: 101 ac
SITES: None

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
San Dimas
MEMO: 92 ac. Area on the San Dimas Quad was surveyed. Areas on Los Angeles Quad were not survey

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA3786 **DATE:** 1997 **PAGES:** 173
AUTHOR: Dillon, Brian D.
FIRM:
TITLE: Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angles Los Angeles, California Cultural Resources Evaluation
AREA: unknown
SITES: 19-000007,19-000887,19-00112,19-001575,19-120013

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3812 **DATE:** 1982 **PAGES:** 20
AUTHOR: Chace, Paul G.
FIRM: Paul G. Chace & Associates
TITLE: Archaeological Monitoring of the W-7 Ramp Project, Olvera St, El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park
AREA:
SITES: Palomares-Jones Property

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3813 **DATE:** 1992 **PAGES:** 47
AUTHOR: Anonymous
FIRM: Peak & Associates, Inc.
TITLE: An Archival Study of a Segment of the Proposed Pacific Pipeline, City of Los Angeles, Ca.
AREA: 6.5 li mi
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA3814 **DATE:** 1981 **PAGES:** 45
AUTHOR: Singer, Clay A.
FIRM: Northridge Archaeological Research Center, Ca. St. University
TITLE: Preliminary Historic Archaleological Investigations at the Los Angeles Plaza Church
AREA:
SITES: The Plaza Church

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3857 **DATE:** 1998 **PAGES:** 13
AUTHOR: Bonner, Wayne H.
FIRM: W.H. Bonner Associates
TITLE: Cultural Resources Monitoring L.A. Cellular Site C5552.2, Venice, California
AREA: <1 ac
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Beverly Hills
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3905 **DATE:** 1989 **PAGES:** 72
AUTHOR: unknown
FIRM: Peak & Associates, Inc.
TITLE: Cultural Resource Survey and Clearance Report for the Proposed Oxnard Terminal to Triunfo Pass Earth Station Fiber Optic Communication Route, Ventura and Los Angeles Counties
AREA: unknown
SITES: 56-001016, 56-000011, 56-000084, 56-000089,56-000086,56-000001

QUADNAME: Point Mugu,Triunfo Pass,Oxnard,Camarillo
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA3910 **DATE:** 1983 **PAGES:** 62

AUTHOR: Frierman, Jay D.

FIRM: Jay D. Frierman, Consulting Archaeologist

TITLE: Monitoring the Restoration and Rehabilitataion of the Sepulveda Block 622-624 North Main Street El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park

AREA: 8 ac

SITES: 19-000887H

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3986 **DATE:** 1981 **PAGES:** 38

AUTHOR: Chace, Paul G.

FIRM: Paul G. Chace & Associates

TITLE: A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Plaza El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park

AREA: none

SITES: 19-000007H

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA4080 **DATE:** 1996 **PAGES:** 110

AUTHOR: Goldberg, Susan K.

FIRM: Applied Earth Works, Inc.

TITLE: Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan: The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Headquarters Facility Project

AREA: 4.3 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA4214 **DATE:** 1998 **PAGES:** 3
AUTHOR: Conkling, Steve
FIRM: LSA Associates, Inc.
TITLE: Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring, L.A. Cellular Cell Site R106, near West Fourth Street and South Hill Street, City and County of Los Angeles
AREA: 1 ac
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA4237 **DATE:** 1998 **PAGES:** 9
AUTHOR: Conkling, Steve
FIRM: LSA
TITLE: Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring, L.A. Cellular Cell Site r105, at the Intersection of West Third Street and South Spring Street, City and County of Los Angeles
AREA: <1ac
SITES: 19-002741

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA4238 **DATE:** 1998 **PAGES:** 5
AUTHOR: Conkling, Steve
FIRM: LSA
TITLE: Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring, L.A. Cellular Cell Site R107, at the Intersection of West First Street and South Hill Street, City and County of Los Angeles
AREA: <1ac
SITES: 19-100301

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA4262 **DATE:** 1987 **PAGES:** 124
AUTHOR: Berger, Louis
FIRM: The Cultural Resource Group
TITLE: Zanja No. 3: Brick Culvert Historic American Engineering Record Documentation at the Proposed Federal Center Complex Los Angeles, California
AREA: 2 ac
SITES: 19-000887

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA4263 **DATE:** 1986 **PAGES:** 203
AUTHOR: Padon, Beth
FIRM: LSA Associates, Inc.
TITLE: General Services Administration Federal Center: Archaeological Assessment Report Phase 2
AREA: 4.8 ac
SITES: 19-000887

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA4383 **DATE:** 1980 **PAGES:** 28
AUTHOR: Frierman, Jay
FIRM: Greenwood and Assoc.
TITLE: Cultural Resources Study, Chinatown Senior Citizens Housing Site
AREA: 2 ac
SITES:

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA4447 **DATE:** 1999 **PAGES:** 63
AUTHOR: Anonymous
FIRM: Myra L. Frank & Associates
TITLE: Los Angeles County Demolition of Buildings Between Spring Street and New High Street
AREA:
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA4452 **DATE:** 1982 **PAGES:** 141
AUTHOR: Hatheway, Roger G.
FIRM: Roger G. Hatheway & Associates
TITLE: Determination of Eligibility Report Chinatown
AREA: 200 ac
SITES: 19-173391,19-173392,19-170950,19-173393,19-170951,19-173394,19-170952,19-173395,19-170953,19-173396,19-170954,19-173397,19-170995,19-173398,19-170961,19-170962,19-170960,19-173399,19-170956,19-173400,19-170957,19-170958,19-170965,19-170963,19-173402
19-170959
QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA4742 **DATE:** 1999 **PAGES:** 12
AUTHOR: Lapin, Philippe
FIRM: LSA Associates
TITLE: Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 263-01, County of Los Angeles, California
AREA: < 1 ac
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA4764 **DATE:** 1999 **PAGES:** 14
AUTHOR: Duke, Curt
FIRM: LSA
TITLE: Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Falcility LA 666-01, County of Los Angeles, California
AREA: <1ac
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA483 **DATE:** 1978 **PAGES:** 175
AUTHOR: Greenwood, Roberta
FIRM: Greenwood and Associates
TITLE: Archaeological ResourceS Survey THE PROPOSED DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER PROJECT CORRIDOR AREA
AREA:
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Hollywood
Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA5129 **DATE:** 2000 **PAGES:** 9
AUTHOR: Greenwood, Roberta S.
FIRM: Greenwood and Associates
TITLE: Archaeological Monitoring at La Golondrina Café, Olvera Street, Pueblo De Los Angeles State Historic Park
AREA: 1 ac
SITES: 19-167020

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA5131 **DATE:** 1999 **PAGES:** 4

AUTHOR: Iverson, Gary

FIRM: Caltrans District 7

TITLE: Negative Archaeological Survey report: 119910

AREA: <>.25 li mi

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA5200 **DATE:** 2001 **PAGES:** 159

AUTHOR: Warren, Keith M; Hamilton, Colleen; Robinson, Mark

FIRM: Applied earth Works, Inc.

TITLE: Assessment of Archaeological and Paleontological Sensitivity on the Proposed California Department of Transportation District 7 Headquaters Replacement Project

AREA: <>2.5 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA5203 **DATE:** 2001 **PAGES:** 9

AUTHOR: Foster, John M.

FIRM: Greenwood And Associates

TITLE: Archaeological Monitoring Report: Soil Test Pit Excavation for the Siqueiros Mural Project, El Pueblo de Los Angeles

AREA: <5 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA5410 **DATE:** 1978 **PAGES:** 35
AUTHOR: Reinoenl, Gary
FIRM: Department of Parks and Recreation
TITLE: El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park Resource Management Plan
AREA: 10 ac
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA5413 **DATE:** 2000 **PAGES:** 9
AUTHOR: Lapin, Philippe
FIRM: LSA
TITLE: Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 263-02, County of Los Angeles, CA
AREA: <1 ac
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA5436 **DATE:** 2001 **PAGES:** 37
AUTHOR: Greenwood, Roberta
FIRM: Greenwood & Associates
TITLE: Monitoring Report: El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument
AREA: 10 ac
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA5437 **DATE:** 1980 **PAGES:** 20

AUTHOR: Chace, Paul G.

FIRM: Paul G. Chace & Associates

TITLE: An Archaeological Review and tests for the Tree Planting Program, El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park

AREA: 10 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA5446 **DATE:** 2001 **PAGES:** 3

AUTHOR: Savastio, Scott

FIRM: Greenwood & Associates

TITLE: Report for Monitoring: Sewer pipe Repair at Alameda and Arcadia Streets, Los Angeles

AREA: 2 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA5447 **DATE:** 1999 **PAGES:** 10

AUTHOR: Schmidt, James J.

FIRM: Greenwood & Associates

TITLE: Archaeological monitoring Report: 911 Dispatch Center First and los Angeles Streets los Angeles, California

AREA: 2 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA5448 **DATE:** 2000 **PAGES:** 9
AUTHOR: Duke, Curt
FIRM: LSA
TITLE: Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R299.1, County of Los Angeles, CA
AREA: <1 ac
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IC ID#: LA5450 **DATE:** 2001 **PAGES:** 6
AUTHOR: Savastio, Scott
FIRM: Greenwood & Associates
TITLE: Archaeological Monitoring Report: Los Angeles Web Host 900 South Alameda Street, Los Angeles, California
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AUTHOR: Padon, Beth
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TITLE: The VA Outpatient Clinic Project
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AUTHOR: Costello, Julia G., and Larry R. Wilcoxon
FIRM:
TITLE: AN ARHCAEOLOGICAL Assessment of Cultural Resources in Urban LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA -- LA PLACITA DE DOLORS -- LAN-887
AREA:
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IC ID#: LA982 **DATE:** 1977 **PAGES:** 5
AUTHOR: Bove, Frederick J.
FIRM: UCLA AS
TITLE: Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of A PROPOSED PARKING LOT, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
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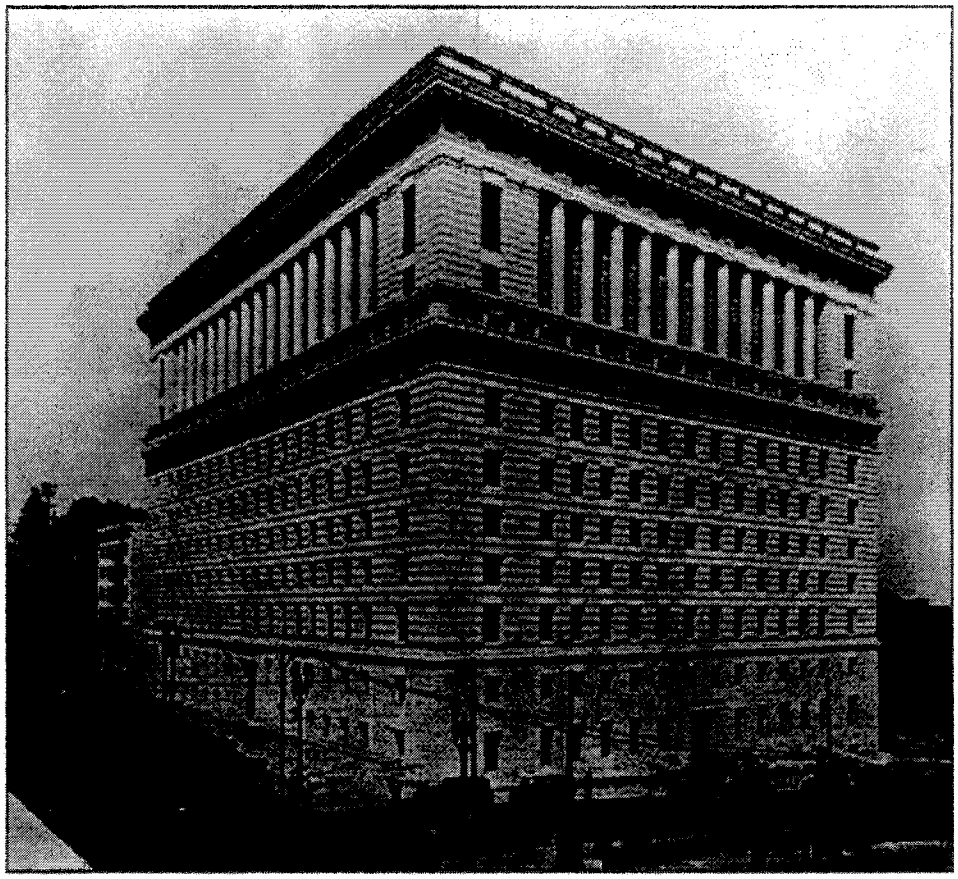
MEMO:

APPENDIX 4.11(B)

Cultural Resources Technical Report

CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

Proposed Renovation of Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California



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I. Introduction

A repair and renovation project has been proposed for the Hall of Justice in downtown Los Angeles. This repair and renovation work fits the definition of a "project" under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As part of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the site, this technical report has been prepared to examine any impacts this project may have on historic resources. The Hall of Justice has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources.

The Hall of Justice is located at 211 West Temple Street south of the Hollywood (101) Freeway in downtown Los Angeles. The property is bounded by North Broadway, West Temple Street, North Spring Street, and Aliso Street. It should be noted that although the project address is on Temple Street, the building has been listed in the California State Historic Resources Inventory under the address 300 North Broadway.

Designed by the architectural firm of Allied Architects Association, the building opened in 1925. It was developed by the County of Los Angeles and considered to be the first new building in the Civic Center area of downtown Los Angeles. It is designed in the Italian Renaissance style and stands 14 stories tall. It has a steel frame structure and a granite exterior. It is one of the most well-known buildings of downtown Los Angeles.

The County of Los Angeles is proposing to repair and renovate the building by seismically retrofitting and repairing the structure, removing the jail from the upper levels of the building, reconfiguring some floors and most partition walls, and restoring some historic features. The scope of work is analyzed in detail in this report.

The project does not conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (36 CFR 68), primarily due to the loss of historic fabric and spaces in the interior of the building. While this loss can be somewhat mitigated by careful means and methods of removal and reinstallation of remaining historic fabric according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, the impact still remains significant. Mitigation measures are recommended at the conclusion of this report.

- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No.0770 onward.

- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and have been recommended to the State Historical Resources Commission for inclusion in the California Register.

Other resources which may be nominated for listing in the California Register include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5 in the State Inventory. (Categories 3 and 4 refer to potential eligibility for the National Register, while Category 5 indicates a property with local significance.)

- Individual historical resources.

- Historical resources contributing to historic districts.

- Historical resources designated or listed as a local landmark.

The Hall of Justice was automatically listed in the California Register because it was determined eligible for listing in the National Register, or Category 2 in the State Historical Resources Inventory.

It should be noted that some technical reports and other sources have incorrectly stated that the building is listed as Category 3 in the State Inventory. The building was officially determined eligible by FEMA and OHP.

III. History of the Hall of Justice

The Hall of Justice has been officially determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The site has significance under Criterion A for its association with the history of criminal justice in Southern California and under Criterion C for its architectural qualities.

Criminal Justice in Southern California: Significance Under Criterion A

The Justice System in Southern California

The City and County of Los Angeles grew very rapidly during the 1880s through the 1920s. Soon after the construction of the railroads to the city in 1886, Los Angeles began an exponential increase in population that transformed the city. The population of Los Angeles grew from 11,183 to 102,479 and the population of the County of Los Angeles grew from 33,381to 170,298 during the twenty-year period between 1880 and 1900. By the 1920s, the city population was approximately 576,000, making it the fifth largest city in the United States at that time, and the County population was 936,455.

Rapid population growth put a strain on public and civic institutions, which struggled to keep up. Among these institutions were the organizations that make up the criminal justice system: police and sheriffs' departments, jails, courts, public defenders, city attorneys, and others. As the population continued to increase, the incidents of crime and lawlessness also grew, forcing these organizations to create and maintain an efficient criminal justice system.

The evolution of crime in Southern California mirrors the social, economic, and civic evolution of the region. Before California was granted statehood in 1850, the methods of confronting crime were localized and oftentimes violent. To protect themselves from crime, residents formed vigilante committees. These committees engaged in all levels of law enforcement—from identifying the suspect, to judging the accused, sentencing the guilty party, and finally carrying out the imposed sentence. The first of these committees in Los Angeles was organized in 1836, and their formation was officially recognized and approved by the City in 1851.

The first California legislative committee met in December, 1849 to ratify a state constitution and organize the workings of a state government. As part of the effort to formalize the governmental structure, the legislative committee passed the County Government Act of 1849. This Act created the Office of Sheriff for each of the 27 counties then in existence in California. The Sheriff thus became the first authorized chief law enforcement officer for each county.

As the cities and counties of California continued to grow, the institutions of law enforcement evolved to respond to particular problems and needs. For example, in 1853, the state legislature approved the formation of the California Rangers to track down the notorious Joaquin Murieta. This new cavalry unit provided support to existing city and county law enforcement departments and was authorized to use force throughout the state.

By 1891, the state of California had exerted increased control over law enforcement and criminal justice proceedings. Private prison industries were abolished, correctional facilities were being funded by the state, and the state now assumed responsibility for executions. The influence of vigilante committees and independent forces such as the California Rangers diminished as the state gained greater control of law enforcement.

In addition to authorizing and supporting direct law enforcement, the state also provided for the formalization of the judicial system. The County District Attorney's Office was created by an act of the California legislature on February 27, 1850. This act also codified the district attorney's duties. Until 1878, the office was financed by debt

payments, fines, payments, and forfeitures due to the county. In 1911, the position of district attorney became a full-time job within the country government with a four-year elective term.

In 1914, Los Angeles County created the Office of the Public Defender, the first office of its kind in the United States. Recognizing the need to support the rights of the accused, Los Angeles County took a significant step in advancing criminal justice procedures.

By the 1920s, the City of Los Angeles had a population of approximately 576,000 and crime continued to be an increasing problem. In 1922, the City of Los Angeles saw 89 murders and 8,747 burglaries. Writing in 1930, Los Angeles County District Attorney Buron Fitts suggested that "our system lacks the three great essentials for law enforcement: celerity, certainty, and finality of punishment."[1] It was within this context of increasing crime and the need for greater government presence in law enforcement that the Hall of Justice was conceived and constructed.

Construction and Use of the Hall of the Justice

The Hall of Justice was designed in 1925 by the Allied Architects Association as part of the Los Angeles City-County Civic Center, a complex of buildings intended to house city, county, and federal offices in downtown Los Angeles. In addition to the Hall of Justice, the Civic Center was to include the Los Angeles City Hall, the Los Angeles Public Library, a Hall of Records, and various other structures for county and federal departments. As a single building which accommodated a wide range of public services, the Hall of Justice represented the effort to create a streamlined criminal justice system. All levels of the county criminal justice system were housed in the Hall of Justice, giving the building a strong presence in the community and reinforcing the City and County's commitment to law enforcement.

Figure 1: View of the Hall of Justice in downtown Los Angeles, 1928. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

[1] Buron Fitts, "Greatest Problem in America is Solution of Crime Wave," *Western City*, January 1930, page 37.

In selecting a site upon which to build the Hall of Justice, the County made an appropriate, if somewhat ironic, choice. The site chosen was bounded by Broadway, Buena Vista (later Spring) and Temple Streets and occupied a rectangular parcel of land. Long before the Hall of Justice was constructed, this particular site and the surrounding area were known for lawlessness and disorder. In 1870, a member of the Los Angeles city police force shot four of his colleagues, including the police chief. The killer, angry over an unpaid bounty fee, eventually went free. In 1871, the site was used as a lumberyard and corral and had become a popular space for local lynchings. In October of that year, one white man was killed and another wounded in cross-fire between two rival Chinese tongs. Within hours, a white and Latino mob attacked and looted the Chinese quarter of the city, killing eighteen people. Some of these Chinese victims were hanged at the lumberyard gallows. During the next twenty years, thirty-five lynchings took place at the gallows. At the turn of the century, the gallows came down and gave way to Pearl Morton's bordello, a lavish and lucrative prostitution business operated with the full knowledge, and perhaps even patronage, of the law.[2] With a history of murder, lynching, and illegal activities, the site reflected the criminal element of the city. It was thus fitting that the Hall of Justice, a tangible representation of law enforcement, would be built upon this site.

Developed by the County of Los Angeles, the Hall of Justice cost just over six million dollars to construct. At the time of its completion in 1926, it was the largest building in Los Angeles County.[3] Designed by the Allied Architects Association with elements of the Beaux-Arts Classicism and Italian Renaissance styles, the Hall of Justice allowed for the integration of the criminal justice system by providing space for various departments and organizations in one building. The exterior presented an imposing edifice of strength and control, while the interior design accommodated the diverse needs of the county's criminal justice system. Included in the building were the latest technical innovations, including emergency telephones for guards in the jail and a first-floor morgue with spaces for sixty-eight bodies which, according to the *Los Angeles Times*, "may be kept indefinitely in air-tight, glass-enclosed cells."[4] Although built by the County, the Hall of Justice was intended to be used by other civic entities as well. A 1925 issue of *Southwest Builder and Contractor* reported that the "Los Angeles City Council has decided to enter into contract with the county for space for the police department, police courts, receiving hospital and city prosecutor in the new Hall of Justice at an annual rental of $67,760."[5]

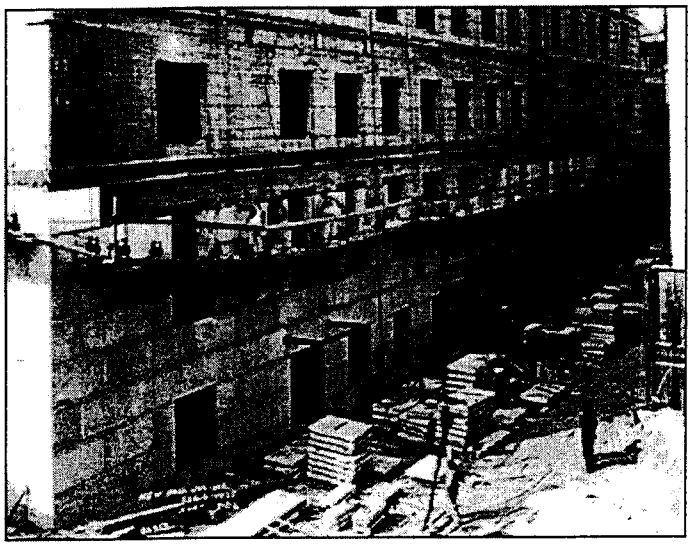

Figure 2: Installing the exterior granite veneer, 1925. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

[2] Cecilia Rasmussen, "Only History and Ghosts Walk Hall of Justice," *Los Angeles Times*, 26 May 2002, page B4.
[3] Hector Tobar, "Grime and Punishment." *Los Angeles Times*, 23 February 1993, page B3.
[4] *Ibid.*, page B3.
[5] *Southwest Builder and Contractor*, 23 January 1925, page 47.

The commitment to all levels of criminal justice was reinforced by the building's interior design. When it opened in 1926, the Hall of Justice included spaces for the sheriff's department, county jail, district attorney's office, city attorney, prosecuting attorney, municipal and superior courts, and the coroner. It has been described as "a masterpiece of practical design" that combined "a jail in the upper four stories...with a complex of courtrooms on the floors just below and offices for the district attorney and other law enforcement agencies at the bottom."[6] The public spaces, including a grand entrance lobby, occupied the first two floors of the building. Offices for the sheriff's department were housed on the second through sixth floors. The district attorney's office was on the sixth floor, and the courts were located on the seventh and eighth floors, with the high ceilings of the courtrooms extending up through the ninth floor. The judges' chambers and jury rooms were also located on the eighth floor. The uppermost five floors housed the jail cell blocks, visitation areas, medical facilities, and a kitchen. Finally, the roof served as an inmate recreation area, library, and laundry.

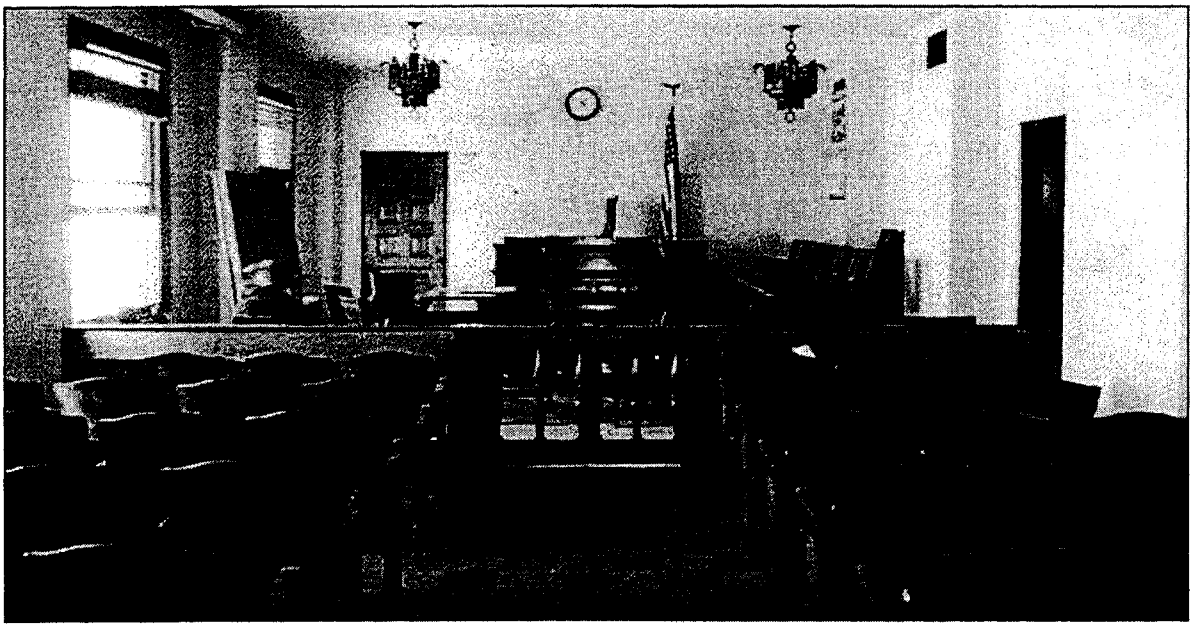

Figure 3: Interior view of the Coroner's Inquest Room, circa 1937. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

This division of interior space mirrored the tripartite division of the exterior façades of the building. The divided facades were designed to reflect the three parts of a classical column, but this exterior division also paralleled the interior configuration of the building. The interior spaces were divided into three major groups, and this division was reflected in the allocation of floor levels. The groups of spaces included public circulation areas (floors 1-2), law enforcement and judiciary (floors 2-9), and prisoner detention (floors 10-14). This distinct division of interior use was echoed in the exterior tripartite design.

Hall of Justice in the Media

The top five levels of the Hall of Justice were jail cells, a unique arrangement at the time for the architectural design of a multi-purpose criminal justice facility. Detaining prisoners on the top floors of a fourteen-story building

[6] Allan Parachini, "Policies Handcuff Old Jail, Hall of Justice Facilities Unused Since 1979." *Los Angeles Times*, 15 July 1981, part V, page 6.

might have been seen as an effective deterrent to escape attempts, but the jail experienced numerous troubles with inmates. Commenting on the jail's design, an observer wrote the following in 1993:

> In fact, the jail's archaic design is like the worst-case scenario in a criminal science textbook. There are dozens of blind spots-passages and stairways beyond the view of any guard—sites of stabbings and beatings that settle old jailhouse scores. Inmates have tried to escape by fashioning ropes from blankets and rappelling twelve or more stories down the granite walls. Some have succeeded; others have fallen to their deaths.[7]

Overcrowding in the jail was also a problem. The cell blocks had an official capacity of 1,725, but may have housed as many as 4,400 inmates at times.[8] It was within this atmosphere of intensity that several of the most notorious people in Los Angeles criminal history were held and tried. These trials received prominent media attention and gave rise to many confirmed and unconfirmed popular anecdotes.

Mobster Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel was jailed at the Hall of Justice in 1940 and reportedly received special treatment by the county staff. Accounts of the extent of this treatment vary, but supposedly he was permitted to leave his cell to visit his barber and enjoy elaborate lunches. One unconfirmed report describes how Siegel was served a pheasant dinner by deputies of the county sheriff's office. When word of this treatment reached the press, a scandal broke out that eventually led to the firing of the county's top jailer.[9]

Siegel's counterpart in the Los Angeles underworld was Mickey Cohen, who was arrested on bookmaking charges in 1942 and served six months in the county jail at the Hall of Justice. One year later, the Hall of Justice courtrooms were the scene of two trials involving iconic Hollywood actors. Errol Flynn was tried on statutory rape charges, and Charlie Chaplin faced a paternity suit. In 1949, actor Robert Mitchum was convicted of marijuana possession and spent two months in jail.

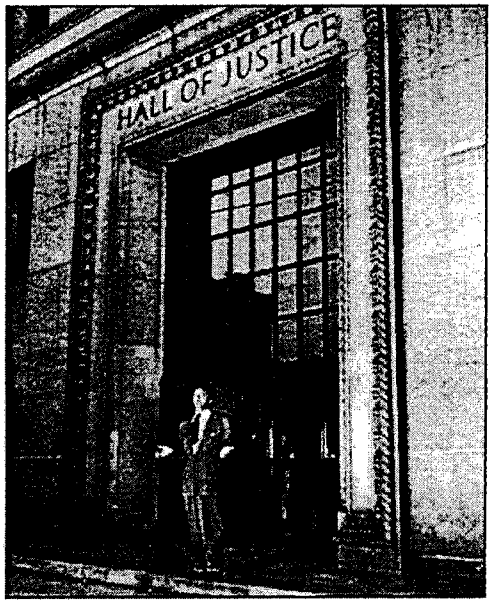

Figure 4: Actor Robert Mitchum upon his release from the Los Angeles County Jail, 1949. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

During the 1960s and 70s, the Hall of Justice was further catapulted into the public eye. In 1968, Sirhan Sirhan was arrested for the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy. He was held and tried at the Hall of Justice. For the trial, county officials built a high-security courtroom on the thirteenth floor just a few feet from Sirhan's jail cell. Fearing the possible murder of Sirhan in the manner of Lee Harvey Oswald five years before, county authorities sought to confine Sirhan's movements by constructing a special courtroom. Sirhan was convicted of murder and sentenced to die in the gas chamber. This sentence was never carried out, however, because the death penalty was abolished in California in 1972. His sentence was thus reduced to life in prison.

[7] Tobar, page B3.
[8] Parachini, page 1.
[9] Tobar, page B3 and Rasumussen, page B4.

The trial of Charles Manson and his "Family" began in June, 1970 in a courtroom on the eighth floor of the Hall of Justice. Accused of killing six people, including actress Sharon Tate, Manson was held in a single jail cell. During the trial, Manson watched from a small holding tank next to the courtroom. The trial lasted over nine months and was, at the time, the longest, most expensive, and most highly publicized trial in American history. Manson was convicted of murder and received the death penalty. Like Sirhan Sirhan, Manson's sentence was reduced to life in prison when California abolished the death penalty in 1972.

These high-profile trials and prisoners gained national attention, thrusting the Hall of Justice into the spotlight on numerous occasions. As the location for such sensational court cases and the detention center for such infamous criminals, the building gained notoriety within the local and national press. By serving diverse aspects of law enforcement, the Hall of Justice was associated with integrated criminal justice as well as legendary personalities. Its site, design, and function were all important in the history of law enforcement in southern California, and its association with notorious criminals is significant in the themes of American crime and justice. The Hall of Justice is thus a significant historic resource under Criterion A.

Design and Architectural Qualities of the Hall of Justice: Significance Under Criterion C

The Hall of Justice is a prominent piece of the built environment in downtown Los Angeles. Designed with elements of the Beaux-Arts Classicism and Italian Renaissance styles, its exterior facades are excellent examples of tripartite division and include unique decorative motifs that mix classical references with southwestern images. The Hall of Justice is also a significant piece of civic architecture designed by the Allied Architects Association, a unique collective of Los Angeles architects formed to design public buildings. In addition, the Hall of Justice is associated with the Los Angeles City-County Civic Center and the attempt to create a master plan for downtown Los Angeles guided by the tenets of the City Beautiful movement. With an imposing presence and retaining a high degree of integrity, the Hall of Justice is a significant work of architecture and a valuable component of the city landscape.

Figure 5: View of downtown Los Angeles from the Hollywood Freeway, 1961. The Hall of Justice is in the center, to the left of the Los Angeles City Hall. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

Architectural Style

Seeking to create a civic building with a prominent presence in the downtown landscape, the Allied Architects chose to incorporate elements of the Beaux-Arts Classicism and Italian Renaissance styles into their design for the Hall of Justice. These two styles were very popular for public and government buildings in the United States between the late 1800s and mid-1930s because of the focus on symmetry, heavy massing, and allusions to the classic civic architecture of Greece and Rome. The Hall of Justice is an outstanding example of these styles and embodies the expression of civic strength through architectural design.

Some of the defining characteristics of the Beaux-Arts Classicism style include symmetrical facades, decorative ornamentation, monumental massing, and a tripartite division of the exterior. The Italian Renaissance style favors stone-veneered exterior walls, flat roofs, belt courses, and colonnades.

Figure 6: The Hall of Justice in 1934. The tripartite division of the each façade is a distinct visual characteristic of the building. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

Perhaps the most notable of these characteristics in the Hall of Justice is the tripartite division of each façade. This division suggests the three parts of a classical column—base, shaft, and capital. The first three floors of the Hall of Justice, distinguished by granite veneer stacked as rectangular blocks, form a visual base. The fourth through ninth floors, with an exterior of cut granite, act as the building's shaft. The uppermost floors, ten through fourteen, and the roof line serve as an ornamental capital. This symmetrical division of facades creates a distinct sense of unity and massiveness that defines the building's presence.

The symmetry of the building is reinforced by the repeating fenestration pattern. The windows are all steel-framed and of similar size. Double-hung windows dominate the middle section of the building, while larger multi-paned windows sit in the upper floors. These upper windows have operable awning sashes.

The use of ornamental detail is also a striking characteristic of the Hall of Justice. Terra cotta bas-relief panels run the length of each façade on the upper floors and feature such design motifs as festoons, rosettes, and southwestern cow skulls. A terra cotta course with a Greek key design extends along the length of the facades just above the tenth floor, and an egg-and-dart molding is attached at the fourteenth floor. A dentilled cornice line provides a decorative touch to the roof line. Perhaps the most striking decorative element is the colonnade on each façade that rises from the eleventh to the thirteenth floors. These colonnades are composed of eleven granite Doric columns and are major visual features of the building.

The interior design of the Hall of Justice echoed the distinct exterior division. The uses of the building ranged from private to public, and the configuration of interior spaces reflected the multi-purpose character of the building. The public spaces were primarily located on the first and second floors, including an ornate entrance lobby and corridors that provided access to all areas of the floors. The third through sixth floors were composed mostly of office space for various county and city departments, including the sheriff and tax collector. The seventh and eighth floors were reserved for use by the district attorney and the courts. Thus, the most prominent spaces of these floors are richly

detailed with wood paneled offices and courtrooms with high ceilings rising to the ninth floor level. Finally, the uppermost five floors were designed for use by the county jail and included a utilitarian arrangement of cell blocks and holding areas.

This interior configuration is significant because it reflects the original, unique intent and purpose of the building. As originally intended, the Hall of Justice was designed to incorporate various levels of law enforcement for both the City and County of Los Angeles. By combining public and private spaces, departmental offices, courtrooms, and specific services such as the county jail and the morgue, the building embodied the Los Angeles criminal justice system. Each space had a distinct purpose within the system, and thus the building was a shelter for various important and influential activities of law enforcement and justice.

Los Angeles Allied Architects Association

The Hall of Justice was designed by the Los Angeles Allied Architects Association in 1925. The Association was founded in 1921 by thirty-two architects for the purpose of exclusively designing buildings paid for by the proceeds of public tax money. The first Board of Directors included Octavius Morgan (St. Vibiana's Roman Catholic Cathedral), Reginald Johnson (prominent residential architect), Edwin Bergstrom (downtown Broadway and Bullocks department stores and the Pasadena Civic Auditorium), David C. Allison (Royce Hall at UCLA and other educational facilities), and Myron Hunt (Pasadena Public Library and the Rose Bowl). Other notable members of the collective included Pierpont Davis, Elmer Grey, Sumner Hunt, S. M. Spaulding, and Garrett van Pelt.

In addition to the Hall of Justice, Allied Architects designed several prominent civic buildings in the Los Angeles area, including County USC Medical Center, Patriotic Hall, and the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science, and Art (now known as the Natural History Museum). The collective also consulted on the restoration of the San Fernando Mission, the design of the Los Angeles Coliseum, the architectural features of the Los Angeles city viaducts, and the development of the Hollywood Bowl.

The procedures and operating methods of Allied Architects were based on cooperation and the sharing of ideas. The Board of Directors, after signing a contract for the project, conveyed to each member the requirements of the building as fixed by the public body. Each member of the association was then asked to submit, in any manner he desired, his ideas as to the proper solution to the problem at an open meeting of the Association. The ideas and sketches were thoroughly discussed at meetings of all members, at which the public officials were always present. Through these discussions a number of tentative solutions were reached. These solutions were sent to each of the members asking for their criticisms and suggestions. Once again open meetings were held, with public officials present, and through these meetings and the discussion of alternatives and suggestions the members and the officials decided on one scheme. When the scheme was decided, the Board of Directors appointed one of the members (deemed the most competent to develop the particular plan) to take personal charge of the final design. For the working drawings, further juries were brought in. Permanent juries of engineering and specifications worked with the designer and the jury of design to develop the plan for construction and materials. The Board was required to give final approval to these plans as well. Supervision of construction was delegated to one member of the Board of Directors who worked with the designer and the chairman of the jury of constructions and specifications in coordination with the general superintendent of the Association, who was in direct charge of the field work.

The vision of Allied Architects to create artistically expressive civic buildings was embodied in the group's by-laws. According to these by-laws, the purposes of the Association were to:

> advance the art of architecture, and by professional cooperation and collaboration of all of its members, to secure for and to provide municipal, county, state and national governments with the highest and best

expression of the art of architecture in the designing, planning and construction of public buildings, structures and improvements at the least possible cost.[10]

In 1924, the Allied Architects Association submitted a design for a complex of civic buildings planned for downtown Los Angeles. This complex, known as the Los Angeles City-County Civic Center, contained facilities for city, county, state, and federal offices. The plans submitted by the Allied Architects were modified to include ideas from the architectural firm of Cook and Hall and were finally adopted in 1927. During the three-year process of refining the Civic Center's master plan, the Allied Architects finalized the design for the Hall of Justice and witnessed the building's construction, completion, and opening.

Evolution of the Los Angeles Civic Center

The Allied Architects/Cook and Halls plans for the Civic Center that were adopted in 1927 were never fully realized due to the interruption of World War II and budgetary constraints. The Civic Center was eventually completed through several building campaigns in the 1950s and 60s.

Planning for the Civic Center began in 1905 with the establishment of the Municipal Arts Commission. This commission spent four years devising a scheme for a central administrative center and issued a general plan in 1909. This plan was prepared primarily by Charles Mulford Robinson, a planner from Rochester, New York and spokesman for the City Beautiful movement. Robinson's plans incorporated the spatial principles of the City Beautiful movement, including wide axial thoroughfares, and called for a large administrative building at Spring and Temple Streets which would be complemented by a colonnaded Court of Honor leading to a public library and museum.[11] These plans were never carried out because of the great cost, but Robinson's ideas were not forgotten.

Robinson's involvement in the project was important because he brought the philosophies of the City Beautiful movement and attempted to integrate them into the burgeoning city of Los Angeles. The modern conception of a civic center was primarily formulated within the City Beautiful movement. This movement was a response to the crowded, chaotic, dirty, and dangerous cities of the early industrial age that arose in the late 1800s. By building dramatic structures as symbols of "municipal order and general tranquility amidst the general disarray,"[12] architects and planners sought to restore a sense of grandeur and stability to the cities. Such symbols included large buildings, wide boulevards, parks, gardens, and central government centers. The first wide expression of the City Beautiful movement occurred in Chicago at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. As a growing city with problems of poverty, crime, and disorganization, Los Angeles warranted an attempt at using the City Beautiful movement to solve its problems.

In 1918, the mayor of Los Angeles appointed a Civic Center Committee to be led by William Mulholland, the Chief Engineer of the city's Public Services Department. The committee chose the site of the new civic center, a property bounded by First, Sunset, Hill, and Los Angeles streets. This site selection was put to public vote in 1923, and was approved enthusiastically by voters.

Buoyed by strong public support, the City Planning Commission authorized the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the civic center in 1923. The Commission chose the firm of Cook and Hall to prepare the plan. The plan presented by Cook and Hall featured a long axis running north from Spring Street past the Hall of Records and rising

[10] Edwin Bergstrom, "The Organization and Procedure of Allied Architects." *The Architectural Forum*, February 1928, page 289.
[11] Paul Gleye, *The Architecture of Los Angeles* (Los Angeles: Rosebud Books, 1981), page 102.
[12] *Ibid.*, page 102.

to a towered, symmetrical Hall of Administration, behind which was a large piazza serving as the forecourt to a railroad terminal building. The city hall and state and federal buildings were to flank the Spring Street axis.[13]

Prominent architects criticized the Cook and Hall plan for retaining automobile traffic on the six major cross streets. Other firms were then encouraged to submit alternative plans. In 1924, the Allied Architects Association prepared their plan for the civic center, a vision that would extend the administrative center north to the Los Angeles Plaza and west to Bunker Hill. Included in these plans was the Hall of Justice, one of only two planned buildings that were completed in the early phases of the Civic Center (the other being the Los Angeles City Hall). In 1927, amidst continuing controversy, the plans from Cook and Hall and those from the Allied Architects were combined to create a master plan.

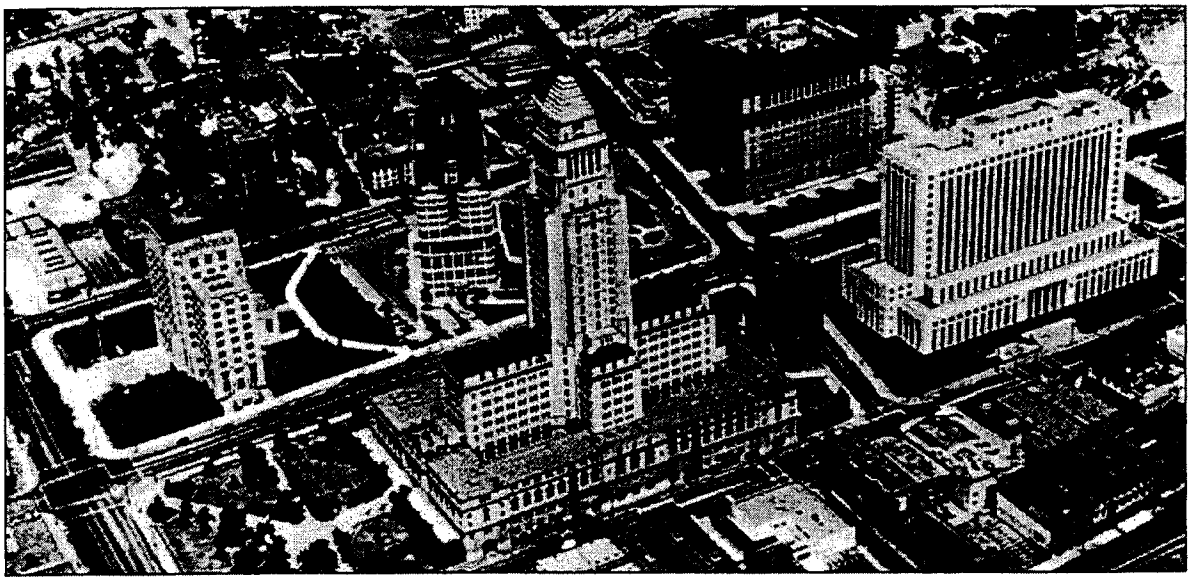

Figure 7: Aerial view of the core of the Los Angeles Civic Center, date unknown. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

This master plan was never fully carried out due to World War II and a lack of funds. After World War II, the completion of the 101 (Hollywood) Freeway blocked development of the Civic Center to the north and fixed the Center's east-west orientation. The eastern boundary was expanded to Alameda Street in 1952 when the City and County adopted the Civic Center Master Plan. This plan also designated the blocks east of Spring Street and north of Temple Street for federal buildings and the blocks south of Temple for city office space.

The Civic Center currently includes various city buildings such as City Hall, the Department of Water and Power, and the Parker Center for the Los Angeles Police Department. County buildings include the Music Center complex, the Hall of Administration, the Los Angeles County Law Library, and the Hall of Justice. Several federal buildings are within the Civic Center's boundaries, including the Federal Courthouse, the Federal Building, and the Post Office.[14]

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[13] *Ibid.*, page 103.

[14] Leonard and Dale Pitt, *Los Angeles A to Z: An Encyclopedia of the City and County* (Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1997), page 268.

Of all these buildings, the only two remaining from the original period of the Civic Center's plan are the Los Angeles City Hall and the Hall of Justice. As an outstanding example of civic architecture designed to serve the needs of law enforcement, the Hall of Justice remains a physical reminder of public planning and vision.

Integrity

Despite nearly seventy years of use, the Hall of Justice retains a high degree of exterior and interior integrity. Virtually no work has been done on the exterior, while some alterations have been made to the interior of the building. The most notable change in the building's use occurred in 1973 upon the opening of the Los Angeles County Criminal Courts Building. The majority of the jailed inmates were moved out of the Hall of Justice. The courts and district attorney moved out also, and many of the spaces were left empty. More prisoners were moved out in 1979, and the county sheriff's department transferred its administrative personnel to a new compound in the San Gabriel Valley in 1993. The Hall of Justice sustained minor damage in the 1987 Whittier earthquake, and was more heavily damaged in the 1994 Northridge quake. As a result of structural damage caused by the 1994 earthquake, the building was red-tagged and closed to public use, and the remaining sheriff's department personnel were moved to other locations.

A two-year cleaning program for the building was instituted in 1983 as a way to counter the effects of negligent maintenance, moisture damage, and heavy use. As part of this program, County officials hired professionals to teach inmates various vocational skills such as carpentry and plastering. Inmates then used their new skills to help clean the building and slightly remodel certain spaces. The office spaces were painted, one of the municipal courtrooms was converted into a locker room for jail officers, and a superior courtroom was turned into a weight lifting room for sheriff's deputies. In addition, the jail space was expanded to include several spaces on the eighth and ninth floors.[15] Through these minor changes, the majority of the original fabric was left intact. The character-defining wood paneled walls and coffered ceilings of the courtrooms were retained, and the interior configuration of the floors was not changed.

The Hall of Justice remains an important and imposing edifice within the built environment of Los Angeles. The building is an outstanding example of monumental civic architecture incorporating elements of the Beaux-Arts Classicism and Italian Renaissance styles. Its exterior design elements are unique and memorable, making the building a recognizable local landmark. In addition, the interior arrangement reflects the multi-purpose character of the building and retains much of its historic fabric and original spatial configuration. The Hall of Justice remains an important piece of the urban landscape in Los Angeles and is a physical reminder of southern California's tumultuous and fascinating criminal history.

[15] Patricia Hurtado, "Inmates Take a Shine to Justice," *Los Angeles Times*, 6 February 1985, page 1.

IV. Architectural Description

Summary

The Los Angeles County Hall of Justice is an architecturally and socially significant civic structure located in downtown Los Angeles, California. It is fourteen stories in height and includes a basement, roof-top penthouses for equipment storage, and a distinctive mansard roof parapet. Originally constructed in 1925, the Hall of Justice was part of a central collection of local, state, and federal government buildings designed to serve as the civic center for the city and county of Los Angeles. It was designed by the architectural firm of Allied Architects Association with a clear tripartite division and elements of the Beaux-Arts Classicism and Italian Renaissance styles to reflect the building's original civic function. It is rectangular in plan, with regular massing and symmetrical design elements. The building has a structural steel and concrete frame, and the exterior walls are finished with granite facing and ornamental terra cotta detailing. Notable exterior decorative elements include rows of Doric columns, friezes with a mixture of classical and southwestern motifs, dentilled cornice lines, and symmetrical fenestration. The interior spatial configuration retains a high degree of integrity and features such original features as marble walls, terrazzo floors, decorative coffered ceilings, iron staircases, and hollow metal doors with a faux bois finish and transoms.

Setting

The Hall of Justice is located at 211 West Temple Street south of the Hollywood (101) Freeway in downtown Los Angeles. The property is bounded by North Broadway, West Temple Street, North Spring Street, and Aliso Street. It should be noted that although the project address is on Temple Street, the building has been listed in the California State Historic Resources Inventory under the address 300 North Broadway.

The total site area occupies approximately 140,000 square feet and slopes gently downward from west to east on an irregularly shaped lot. Thus, the first floor of the west façade (Broadway) is on level with the second floor of the east façade (Spring Street). The building's footprint is rectangular and contains approximately 42,780 square feet. Landscaping on the site is minimal, existing from the property line to the building's face along North Broadway and Temple Street and on a ten foot wide strip west of the sidewalk along Spring Street.

Construction and Massing

The regular massing and symmetrical design of the Hall of Justice are two of the building's most prominent visual characteristics. The building is rectangular in plan with a substantial footprint. It is fourteen stories in height, not including a basement level, an equipment storage penthouse at the roof level, and a distinctive mansard parapet which rises above the roof line. Each of the four exterior facades is symmetrical in massing and features identical wall finishes, fenestration patterns, and repeating ornamental elements. The total height of the building is approximately 195 feet, measured from grade to the mansard roof parapet. The basement and first floor levels occupy approximately 42,500 square feet each, while the second through fourteenth floors occupy approximately 35,000 square feet each. The gross floor area of the building is thus approximately 537,000 square feet.

The building is of steel-framed and concrete construction. The primary fourteen-story structure was constructed with riveted steel frames composed of beams and columns encased in unreinforced concrete. Around the perimeter of the building, the concrete encasement is enlarged and reinforced to form the exterior structural wall panels. In the basement, the perimeter exterior walls are 42 inches thick and also function as retaining walls. The penthouses at the roof, which shelter the elevator hoisting equipment, were constructed of concentrically braced steel frames encased in concrete. The roof parapet is composed of steel trusses which hold the roofing tiles and enclose the exercise area.

Exterior

The exterior design of the Hall of Justice incorporates elements from the Beaux-Arts Classicism and Italian Renaissance styles of architecture. As the style adopted for many public and government buildings in the United States between 1880 and 1930, Beaux-Arts Classicism was borne out of the pictorialism professed at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris in the nineteenth century. Identified by such characteristics as symmetrical facades, light colored walls, elaborate detailing, and decorative ornamentation, this style is often described as grandiose and monumental. The Italian Renaissance style was popular in the United States primarily between 1890 and 1935 and was used extensively for major building projects in metropolitan areas. Its defining characteristics include symmetrical facades, stone-veneered exterior walls, arched door surrounds, recessed porches, flat roofs, belt courses, and colonnades.

Perhaps the most notable element which reflects the use of the Beaux-Arts Classicism style is the tripartite division of the building. This division suggests the three parts of a classical column—base, shaft, and capital. The first three floors, distinguished by the use of granite veneer stacked as flush rectangular blocks, form a visual base which supports the rest of the building. A belt course runs the entire length of each façade between the third and fourth floors. The fourth through ninth floors, with an exterior of cut granite veneer, act as the building's shaft, while the uppermost floors and roof line serve as an ornamental capital. This tripartite division is used on all four exterior facades, giving the building a strong sense of symmetry and unity.

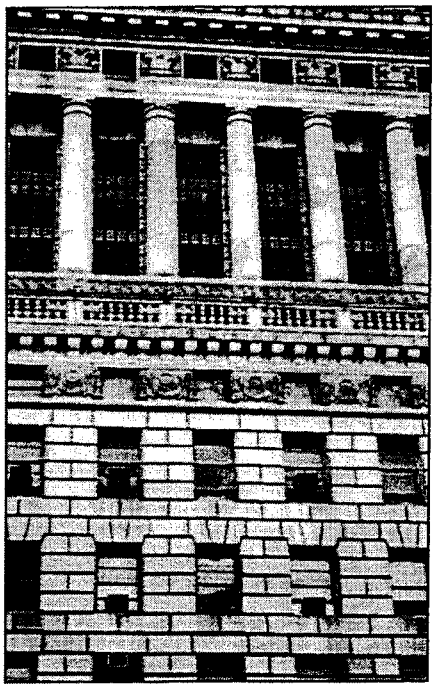


Figure 8: Detail of the exterior façade. (Historic Resources Group, 2001)

The symmetrical design is further reinforced by the fenestration pattern, ornamentation, and colonnades. The first through eleventh floors feature steel-framed, double-hung windows. The remaining upper floors have steel-framed, multi-paned windows with wire glass and decorative metal screens. The windows have operable awning sashes. The first two floors of each facade contain varying numbers of windows due to the slope of the site, but the third floor of each façade has fourteen window openings. The fourth through eighth floors, the shaft of the building, contain a grid pattern of identical windows. Each floor has fourteen windows openings, spaced as a central group of twelve flanked by two single windows on each corner. The tenth and eleventh floors feature smaller double-hung windows virtually obscured by surrounding decorative elements. On the ninth floor, these windows sit between panels of terra cotta ornamentation, and on the tenth floor they are set in the recessed walls behind a projecting balustrade and between large columns.

The terra cotta ornamentation runs the entire length of each façade beginning at the tenth floor level and continuing on each upper floor to the cornice line. The ornamentation on the ninth floor is composed of panels echoing the size of the lower wall expanses between window openings. These panels are of two types; the smaller panels have a festoon draped with ribbon set between two urns with a rosette in the center; the larger panels depict a southwestern cow skull flanked by sets of the festoons, rosettes, and urns identical to those in the smaller panels. Each façade features two larger panels at each corner and eleven smaller panels in the main body of the façade. Above these panels is a projecting balustrade supported by brackets. A terra cotta course with a Greek key design runs along the length of the walls just above the balustrade.

Behind the balustrade, and rising from the eleventh to the thirteenth floors, is a symmetrical colonnade composed of eleven granite Doric columns in the main body of the facade. Within this colonnade, the exterior walls are recessed approximately four to six feet and contain multi-paned, steel-framed windows. Flanking the colonnade at the corner edges of the facades are two windows and two sets of paired square pilasters.

The fourteenth floor is marked by a frieze of terra cotta panels set in the same pattern as those at the ninth floor but with different motifs. The smaller panels feature various rosettes and acanthus leaves surrounding a central foliated design. The larger panels have geometric shapes flanking a central element. Set between the panels are small, steel-framed double-hung windows with a distinct square shape. A terra cotta egg-and-dart molding runs the entire length of the façade above the panels and windows. The denitlled cornice line is punctuated by terra cotta ornamentation in the forms of foliation and slightly projecting facial figures.

The roof is characterized by a hipped mansard parapet of steel and concrete construction. The sloped sides of the parapet were originally finished with cordova clay tile, but the roofing material was later changed to standing seam metal. Behind the parapet is a flat roof with a paved walking surface. Sitting atop the flat roof are penthouse storage areas used to store the elevator hoisting equipment. These penthouses are constructed of concrete, concrete block, and brick finished with exterior plaster.

Interior

When the Hall of Justice was constructed in 1925, it was designed to accommodate a wide variety of functions for the county of Los Angeles. Original interior spaces included the county morgue, offices for the tax collector, spaces for law enforcement and justice agencies, courtrooms, and the county jail. Access to these various spaces was an important consideration, so the building was designed with various points of entry. Entrances to the building are located on the east (Spring Street) façade on the first level, and on the south (Temple Street), west (Broadway), and east (Spring Street) facades on the second level.

The use of the Hall of Justice has changed over time, but the interior configuration and spaces remained substantially intact. Due to the specific needs of the building's tenants, each floor was designated for certain activities. The spatial configuration of each floor reflected these diverse needs, as did the varying ceiling heights on each floor. A unique feature of the building is the different ceiling heights, ranging from 9'6" on the tenth floor to 17' on the second floor.

In addition to the varying ceiling heights, character-defining features of the building's interior include the use of interior light wells, original materials, and the configuration of spaces based on specific use. Interior court light wells occur at and above the first floor at the north and south ends of the building. The south light court is further divided into two light wells at the first through third floor levels due to corridors and offices located at the center line of the building. These light wells provided natural light for the building and represent significant architectural design.

Significant original material is extant throughout the building. The majority of the interior partition walls are hollow clay tile finished with plaster. In corridors and public areas, the walls have marble wainscots and bases. Ceilings are typically composed of a metal grid system with metal lath and finished with plaster. In the main lobby and courtrooms, the ceilings are decorated with ornate plaster. Floors throughout the building consist of a combination of asbestos floor tiles, terrazzo, and marble in public areas and corridors. Most of the office spaces have hollow metal doors with glass panels, the public areas on levels seven and eight feature wood paneled doors, and the detention floors utilize steel bar grate doors. Many of the doors include sidelights and transoms, and some have original locksets. The restrooms are also significant spaces with original material. Most of the restrooms have either marble or ceramic tile wainscots, marble toilet partitions with paneled hollow metal doors, and terrazzo floors.

Many of the spaces in the Hall of Justice were designed to serve a specific purpose. The layouts of these spaces are significant and character-defining features of the building. For example, portions of the first and second floors were designed as the primary public spaces. As such, they include large lobby spaces and circulation corridors that provide access to the entire floor. The third through sixth floors accommodated various offices, so the configuration is a simple layout of corridors connecting to office suites with a central elevator lobby. The seventh and eighth floors housed the courtrooms, requiring a configuration of large spaces interspersed with smaller offices. Finally, the tenth through fourteenth floors were designed to serve as detention floors and consist of a series of regularly patterned cell blocks. The unique spatial configuration of the floors is an important aspect of the building and reflects its original function as a multi-use public structure.

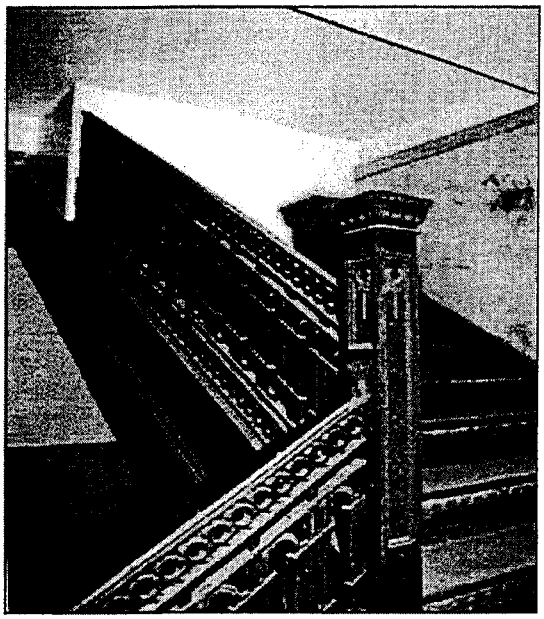


Figure 9: Original staircase. (Historic Resources Group, 2001)

The means of circulation, namely the stairways and elevators, are also character-defining features of the building's interior. The main stairways are located at the northwestern side of the south light court and at the northeastern side of the north light court. Significant characteristics of the original staircases include marble wainscots, iron treads and risers, decorative iron and hardwood railings, and decorative iron newel posts. The staircases in the detention areas have plain iron railings and posts. In addition to the stairways, circulation is provided by a central bank of elevators. The elevators run from the first floor up to the eighth floor and are accessed through a central elevator lobby. The configuration of the elevator lobby space is the same on floors one through eight, and these spaces retain such original material as marble walls and a plaster cornice. The elevator cabs retain the original Llewellen cast iron housing, hardwood interior paneling, and control hardware.

Grand Lobby

The grand lobby is located in the center of the building on the second floor and serves as the main public entrance area. It is characterized by a wide, open space and intricate decorative details. The lobby is accessed by a stairway at a higher entrance on the west elevation and extends to a similar entrance on the east elevation. The lobby then branches to the south and reaches to an altered south corridor which extends to an entrance at the south elevation. An interior bridge spans the east lobby entrance, connecting the north and south portions of the second floor.

Significant features of the grand lobby include vaulted and coffered plaster ceilings with decoratively painted finishes, hollow clay tile walls finished with marble veneer, and marble columns with Ionic marble capitals. Decorative pendant lighting fixtures are suspended from the ceiling. A monumental staircase sits in the main lobby and provides a grandiose entry into the building. The staircase has marble treads and risers, marble stringers, and plain tubular bronze railings and newel posts.

Courtrooms

The courtrooms are located on the seventh and eighth floors of the Hall of Justice. These two floors contain a mixture of large, open spaces which served as courtrooms and smaller, confined spaces which served as offices and chambers. The spaces used for courtrooms are primarily located along the perimeters of all four walls. The majority of these spaces feature hollow clay tile walls finished with plaster and original wood paneled doors. Several of the courtrooms have hardwood wall paneling, ornamental plaster ceilings and friezes, and decorative iron radiator grilles. The configuration of these courtroom spaces and the remaining original fabric are character-defining features and echo the original design and intent of the building.

Jail Cells

The cell blocks are original spaces of the building and are located on the tenth through fourteenth floors. They consist of a range of single-story cells varying in number from eight to eighteen depending on the floor level. Access to each cell block is provided through a secure vestibule with bar grate swinging gates. These vestibules commonly serve two or more cell groupings. The inmate area is secured by a continuous perimeter of steel, primarily in the form of bar grates which separate the inmate and staff circulation areas. Indirect natural light enters the cell blocks through windows along the interior light wells and along the street side exterior elevations.

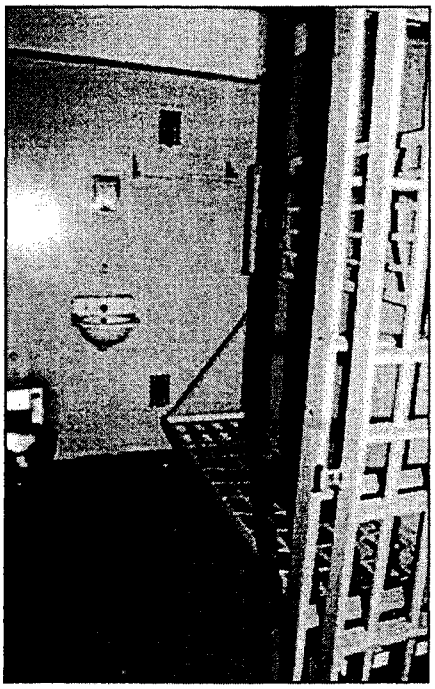


Figure 10: Typical jail cell. (Historic Resources Group, 2001)

The typical inmate cell is made of steel plates with bar grate fronts attached by steel angles to the concrete structure at the floor and ceiling. The cell is furnished with wall-mounted accessories, including two steel bunks, a vitreous china lavatory, and a toilet. The cells have manual sliding doors with individual and gang release capabilities controlled from a panel at the end of the cell block.

Each of the detention floors, ten through thirteen, contain a core area with varying functions related to inmate management. The tenth floor core has a visiting area allowing for contact and the inmate dining area. The eleventh floor contains shower, dressing, and property storage areas. The twelfth floor core was used for non-contact visitation, and the thirteenth floor contained a variety of program spaces. Each of these core areas provided space for essential activities associated with the Hall of Justice detention system.

Character-Defining Features

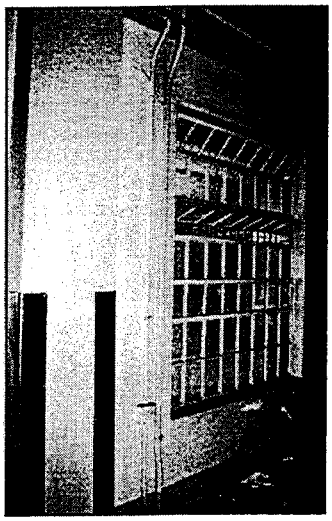
The Hall of Justice retains many of its exterior and interior character-defining features. These features define the building and contribute to its significance as a monumental work of architecture and as an important piece of local history. Character-defining features are identified in Table 1. This table was prepared as part of an independent review of the existing conditions of the Hall of Justice by Historic Resources Group in August, 2001.

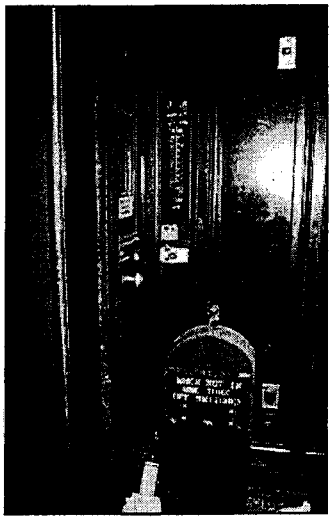
Table 1: Character-Defining Features of the Hall of Justice

ITEM NO.	LEVEL	SPACE OR FEATURE
EXTERIOR		
1	All above-grade	*Building and setting* Configuration of building footprint, height and volume; yards, and their relationships to public entrances and sidewalks; setbacks; yards; paved areas; landscaped areas.
2	All above-grade	*Exterior walls* With few exceptions, such as window-mounted air conditioning units, all extant exterior features are character-defining. Included are masonry, doors and door frames and hardware, windows and window frames and hardware, and standing seam metal.
2.1	All	Windows
2.2	All	Light wells
INTERIOR		
3	B-Roof	*Floor structures and elevations*
4	B	*Vehicular door and ramps*
5	B	*Skylight* Concrete frame and glass block skylight at the base of the light well. (abandoned and roofed over)
6	B	*Service elevator* Cab, Llewellyn cast iron control housing
7	B-Roof	*Stairwells and stairs* those in their original locations, open wells and relationships to original corridor configurations. Characteristics of stairs include marble wainscots, decorative iron and hardwood railings, undecorated iron railings in detention areas, and original risers and treads.
8	1-Roof	*Fire escapes*
9	1-9	*Terrazzo floor finishes*
10	1-8	*Corridors:* Configuration, walls and ceilings of those corridors which have plaster and lath ceilings, plaster and lath walls and in many cases marble wainscots.

ITEM NO.	LEVEL	SPACE OR FEATURE
11	1-8	*Elevator lobbies* Configuration of space, elevator cab openings; marble walls; plaster cornice.
12	1-8	*Doors* Paneled doors, painted hollow metal, glazed or unglazed; Paneled doors, simulated-wood grain painted on metal, glazed or unglazed; Door locksets; Sidelights and transoms associated with doors 10-panel wood doors found on floors 7 and 8
13	1-8	*Toilets* Marble W.C. stall partitions, hardware, and hollow metal doors; White glazed tile wainscots; Terrazzo floors; Original fixtures, fittings and accessories.
14	1	Room with glazed white tile walls on west wall of light well.
15	B-8	*Lighting fixtures* Ceiling-mounted fixtures with circular metal bases and white or obscure glass shades; Enameled metal ceiling pendant up-lights (level 6)
16	Lobby (betw. 1 & 2)	*Main lobby* Wide space and stairs which extend from a higher entrance with metal doors and frames on the west elevation down to a similar entrance on the east elevation, and a south corridor (altered) which extends to a similar lobby entrance at the south elevation. Significant features include coffered plaster ceilings, decorative pendant lighting fixtures, metal railings, stone columns, stone walls, vaulted plaster ceilings with decoratively painted finishes, elevator dial, and an interior bridge which spans the east lobby entrance, connecting the north and south portions of the second floor.
17	1-9	*Marble floor bases*
18	1-Roof	*Light well* Rectangular configuration; bisected with corridor at floors 1 to 3; glazed brick walls; steel windows and glazing.
19	7	*Decorative iron radiator grilles* East wall, under window openings.
20	7-8	*Hardwood wall paneling* Stained, or stained and subsequently painted.
21	7-8	*Courtroom suites* The configuration of courtrooms, associated judges chambers, law library space, corridors and stairways leading up to the ninth floor and detention spaces are character-defining.
22	7-8	*Decorative plaster ceilings and friezes*

ITEM NO.	LEVEL	SPACE OR FEATURE
23	7-8	*Decoratively painted walls* Plaster walls scored and painted to simulate stone walls.
24	8	*Hardwood door with security grille* Secure space in southwest quadrant.
25	8	*Elevator cabs* (parked at level 8) Hardwood paneling; original control hardware, including Llewellen cast iron housing
26	9	*Wood and textured glass stairway enclosures*
27	9	*Holding "tank" space and security bar grilles*
28	10	*Jail entrance, visitors room, day room for prisoners*
29	10-13	*Painted plaster scored to resemble brick as in a running bond pattern*
30	10-13	*Corridors, vestibules, stairs, cells, cell block configuration, bar grilles, cell door controls, original hinged bed frames*
31	13	*Day room and stairs at southwest corner*
32	14	*Configuration of corridors, dining rooms, and kitchen*
33	14	*Solitary cell block (2 cells) in southeast quadrant*
34	15	*Roof configuration*
35	All	Structural system
36	All	Hollow clay tile partitions





Figures 11, 12, and 13: Character-defining features of the Hall of Justice, including a typical multi-paned window, paneled wood door, and elevator cab interior with original operating equipment. (Historic Resources Group, 2001)

V. Project Impacts

The purpose of this section of the report is to analyze in detail whether or not the proposed project would result in a "substantial adverse change" to an "historical resource." Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), adopted in 1970 and most recently revised in 1998, the potential impacts of a project on historical resources must be considered. The purpose of CEQA is to evaluate whether a proposed project may have an adverse effect on the environment and, if so, if that effect can be reduced or eliminated by pursuing an alternative course of action or through mitigation measures.

The impacts of a project on an historical resource may be considered an environmental impact. Section 21084.1 of the California Public Resources Code states:

> 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. For purposes of this section, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources.

Thus, under CEQA, an evaluation of project impacts requires a two-part inquiry: a determination of whether or not the resource is historically significant and a determination of whether the project will result in a "substantial adverse change" in the significance of the resource.

Historic Significance

A building is considered historically significant, and therefore an "historical resource" under CEQA, if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Buildings formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are automatically listed in the California Register.[16] The Hall of Justice is therefore considered an "historical resource" under CEQA because it has been determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Determination of Impacts

In determining potential impacts, a "substantial adverse change" means "demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired."[17] The setting of a resource should also be taken into account in that it too may contribute to the significance of the resource, as impairment of the setting could affect the significance of a resource. Material impairment occurs when a project:

1. "Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or

2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

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[16] See Cal. Public Resources Code 5024.1(c)
[17] See Cal. Public Resources Code 5020.1(q).

3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.[18]

CEQA regulations identify the Secretary of the Interior's Standards as the measure to be used in determinations of whether or not a project of new development or rehabilitation adversely impacts an "historical resource." Section 15064.5(b)(3) states:

> Generally, a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimer, shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historical resource.

Moreover, projects which strictly adhere to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards may be determined categorically exempt in that they have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment, thus, exempting it from the provisions of CEQA.[19] However, the categorical exemption is not permitted when a project "may cause a substantial change in the significance of a historical resource."[20]

The Standards are as follows:[21]

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

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[18] State CEQA Guidelines, 15064.5(b)(2).

[19] State CEQA Guidelines 15300 and 15331.

[20] State CEQA Guidelines 15300.2(f).

[21] Weeks, Kay D. and Anne E. Grimmer. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, or Reconstructing Historic Buildings. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1995, p.62.

8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Therefore, in determining the impact of a project on an "historical resource," CEQA regulations require the application of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to the question of whether the project demolishes or alters the resource, in particular those physical characteristics of the historical resource that convey its historical significance. The physical characteristics that convey significance are also referred to as the character-defining features of the building.

Proposed Project

The proposed project repairs and rehabilitates some of the character-defining features of the Hall of Justice, but demolishes or alters others. Character-defining features were identified in Table 1 (see Section IV). Table 1 was prepared as part of an independent review of the existing conditions of the Hall of Justice by Historic Resources Group in August 2001. Proposed work items, the presence of character-defining features in the area of work, and potential impacts are identified in Table 2. Table 2 describes the scope of work as summarized in the "Schematic Design Package Project Narrative and Scope of Work prepared by Nadel Architects on January 16, 2004.

Table 2: Proposed Renovation Work, Hall of Justice

#	PROPOSED WORK ITEM	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES AND TABLE 1 ITEM #	POTENTIAL IMPACT
EXTERIOR WORK			
A-1	Clean, repair, and re-point joints at exterior of building as required: stone, terra cotta, and unreinforced masonry (URM).	*Exterior walls* Item #2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-2	Clean and refurbish bronze entry doors and frames at Spring Street, Temple, and Broadway.	*Exterior walls* Item #2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-3	Replace broken glass at windows and remove AC units throughout.	*Windows* Item #2.1	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-4	Refurbish window frames and remove loose flaking lead paint throughout (1 to 14).	*Windows* Item #2.1	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

#	PROPOSED WORK ITEM	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES AND TABLE 1 ITEM #	POTENTIAL IMPACT
A-5	Provide new vision glass at windows on floors 10 through 14. Steel frames and light dividers to remain in present configuration.	*Windows* Item #2.1	**Yes** Removal of historic material (obscure glass) identified as character-defining feature of the building. Less impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-6	Provide concealed pin anchors at each piece of stone.	*Exterior walls* Item #2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-7	Strengthen terra-cotta cornice and repair as required.	*Exterior walls* Item #2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-8	Clean and repair metal, and re-point stone spandrels at 12th and 13th floors as required.	*Exterior walls* Item #2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-9	Repair URM at light courts.	*Light wells* Item #2.2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-10	Clean and re-point URM at light courts, as required.	*Light wells* Item #2.2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-11	Strengthen URM at light courts.	*Light wells* Item #2.2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards

#	PROPOSED WORK ITEM	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES AND TABLE 1 ITEM #	POTENTIAL IMPACT
A12	Provide limited exterior building lighting.	*Exterior walls* Item #2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
A-13	Clean and repair existing sloping copper roof. Green patina to remain.	*Exterior walls* Item #2	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
INTERIOR			
B-1	Provide new poured-in-place concrete shear wall seismic resisting elements at corners of building. Provide drag struts at interior face of exterior wall between shear walls at each floor slab.	*Windows* Item #2.1 *Floor structures and elevations* Item #3 *Terrazzo floor finishes* Item #9	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
B-2	Remove all interior partitions including hollow clay tile (HCT) partitions, finished with plaster or other materials, including exterior wall furring throughout the building (except at 2nd Floor Lobby and First Floor Corridor adjacent to Loggia). Remove all suspended ceilings, flooring, and equipment, except as noted herein.	*Corridors* Item #10 *Elevator Lobbies* Item #11 *Decorative plaster ceilings and friezes* Item #22 *Decoratively painted walls* Item #23 *Hollow clay tile partitions* Item #36	**Yes** Removal of historic material identified as character-defining features of the building.
B-3	Restore, clean, and refurbish 2nd Floor Grand Lobby/Loggia.	*Main Lobby* Item #16	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

#	PROPOSED WORK ITEM	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES AND TABLE 1 ITEM #	POTENTIAL IMPACT
B-4	Restore, clean, and refurbish 2nd Floor Corridor. Remove marble panels, doors, sidelights, HCT, and reinstall marble panels over metal stud support partitions (except at 2nd Floor Lobby and First Floor Corridor adjacent to Loggia). . Restore/refurbish and reinstall doors, sidelights, base and lighting fixtures as possible. All ceilings to be new except at Grand Lobby/Loggia and 1st floor corridor adjacent to Loggia, which is to be restored.	*Corridors* Item #10 *Doors* Item #12 *Lighting Fixtures* Item #15 *Marble Floor Bases* Item #17	**Yes** Removal of historic material identified as character-defining features of the building and alteration of a historic space.
B-5	Restore, clean, and refurbish 8th Floor Corridor. Remove marble panels, doors, sidelights, HCT, and reinstall marble panels over metal stud support partitions. Restore/refurbish and reinstall doors, sidelights, base and lighting fixtures as possible. Ceilings to be new compatible.	*Corridors* Item #10 *Doors* Item #12 *Lighting Fixtures* Item #15 *Marble Floor Bases* Item #17 *Hardwood wall paneling* Item #20 *Decorative plaster ceilings and friezes* Item #22 *Decoratively painted walls* Item #23 *Hardwood door with security grille* Item #24	**Yes** Removal of historic material identified as character-defining features of the building and alteration of a historic space.
B-6	Restore and refurbish Room (819) on the 8th Floor. Retain 2-story ceiling and wood wall paneling.	*Hardwood wall paneling* Item #20 *Decorative plaster ceilings and friezes* Item #22 *Decoratively painted walls* Item #23	**Yes** Removal of historic material identified as character-defining features of the building. The loss of HCT walls and historic finishes is a significant impact.

#	PROPOSED WORK ITEM	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES AND TABLE 1 ITEM #	POTENTIAL IMPACT
B-7	Remove existing suspended plaster and metal lath ceiling on all floors throughout the building, except at 2nd Floor Grand Lobby/Loggia and 1st Floor adjacent to Loggia.	*Decorative plaster ceilings and friezes* Item #22	**Yes** Removal of historic material identified as character-defining features of the building and alteration of a historic spaces.
B-8	Restore, clean, and refurbish historic stairs. Total of 4 stairs, floors 1 through 9. Remove marble panels, and reinstall marble panels, over metal studs.	*Stairwells and stairs* Item #7	**Yes** Removal of historic material identified as character-defining features of the building. The removal of HCT walls is a significant impact.
B-9	Provide new men's and women's toilets using new compatible materials, terrazzo floor, ceramic tile wainscot, marble toilet partitions to match existing, wood toilet partition doors, stone sink counter, and new compatible lighting fixtures. Re-use existing marble toilet partitions where possible.	*Toilets* Item #13	**Yes** Removal of historic material identified as character-defining features of the building. Toilet rooms on floors 1 through 8 have been identified as character-defining. Stall partitions, hardware, hollow metal doors, white glazed tile wainscots, terrazzo floors, and original fixtures, fittings, and accessories have been identified as character-defining features.
B-10	Restore, refurbish, and provide new elevator lobbies on each floor. Use existing wainscot at elevator door wall on floors 3 through 8. A combination of new and existing restored and refurbished terrazzo will be provided.	*Elevator lobbies* Item #11	**Yes** The removal of the HCT walls will be a significant impact because the HCT is identified as a character-defining feature of the building. The configuration changes of the elevator lobbies will be a significant impact because the original arrangement of the interior space is being changed. Use of some refurbished materials, such as terrazzo, in the manner described may not meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
B-11	Remove, restore, and refurbish wood wall panel interior of 6 passenger elevator cars. Reinstall into new elevator equipment.	*Elevator cabs* Item #25	**Yes** Removes historic fabric identified as character-defining features of the building.

#	PROPOSED WORK ITEM	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES AND TABLE 1 ITEM #	POTENTIAL IMPACT
B-12	Extend passenger elevator shafts for elevators 2 and 3 from 8th Floor to existing 14th Floor. Provide new elevator system, including machines, guide rails, and control system. Elevators will have stops as follows: High Rise Bank Elevator 1: Basement, 1, 2, 8-14; Elevators 2 & 3: 1, 2, 8-14; Low Rise Bank Elevator 4: Basement, 1-8; Elevators 5, 6, & 7: 1-8; Freight Elevator: Basement, 1-14.	*Floor structures and elevations* Item #3 *Corridors and cell block configuration* Item #30	**Yes** Removes historic fabric identified as character-defining features of the building.
B-13	Demolish 11th and 13th existing jail floors, and structures at penthouse level.	*Floor structures and elevations* Item #3 *Corridors and cell block configuration:* Item #30	**Yes** Removes character-defining features.
B-14	Provide compatible ceilings, and floor materials throughout.	*Corridors* Item #10 *Marble floor bases* Item #17 *Decorative ceilings* Item #22 *Corridors and cell block configuration* Item #30	**Yes** Removes historic fabric. Ceilings of corridors that are constructed of plaster and lath have been identified as character-defining features. Less impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
B-15	Retrofit and refurbish exiting stairs "A" and "B" to comply with Code, and register at each floor.	NONE	**No**
B-16	Tenant improvement work shall be developed in accordance with the project architectural program completed by the County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office (CAO).	*Windows* Item #2.1	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Tenant improvement work should be designed to avoid blocking windows.
B-17	Refurbish/repair existing terrazzo and marble flooring in areas to be retained in their historic configuration, such as corridors on levels 2 and 8, and elevator lobbies.	*Terrazzo floor finishes* Item #9	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

#	PROPOSED WORK ITEM	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES AND TABLE 1 ITEM #	POTENTIAL IMPACT
B-18	Remove jail cells, partitions and stairs on 10th, 12th, and 14th Floors.	*Stairwells and stairs* Item #7 *Jail Entrance, etc.* Item #28 *Painted plaster, etc.* Item #29 *Corridors, vestibules, stairs, cells, cell block configurations, etc.* Item #30	**Yes** Removes character-defining spaces, features, and materials.
B-19	Demolish existing non-code compliant fire escapes at north and south sides of building.	*Fire escapes* Item #8	**Yes** Removes character-defining feature.

#	PROPOSED WORK ITEM	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES AND TABLE 1 ITEM #	POTENTIAL IMPACT
SITE WORK			
C-1	Create Spring Street Plaza in a compatible manner.	*Building and setting* Item #1	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
C-2	Maintain existing planter walls at the southeast portion of the site.	*Building and setting* Item #1	**No**
C-3	Provide new landscaping and maintain approximately 22 existing trees.	*Building and setting* Item #1	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
C-4	Provide new sidewalks and curb cuts.	*Building and setting* Item #1	**No** No impact if work is conducted according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
PARKING STRUCTURE			
D-1	Provide 1,000 car parking structure in accordance with County standards, 4 ½ levels above grade and 4 ½ levels below grade.	*Building and setting* Item #1	**No** No impact if design is compatible according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards (massing, scale, finishes, etc.).
	The exterior building massing of the Parking Structure is designed to not impact the Hall of Justice. The top of the Parking Structure parapet shall not exceed the top of the 4th Floor stone corniceof the Hall of Justice. The Parking structure is located sixty feet from the Hall of Justice and is designed with an architectural pre-cast concrete skin to be compatible with the exterior of the Hall of Justice.	*Building and setting* Item #1	**No** No impact if design is compatible according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards (massing, scale, finishes, etc.).
D-3	Provide loading/delivery area.	*Building and setting* Item #1	**No** No impact if design is compatible according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards
D-4	Provide elevators (two), stairs, and ADA parking spaces as required by code.	*Building and setting* Item #1	No impact if located within new compatible parking structure.

Discussion of Impacts

The proposed work will alter or remove a number of the historic features of the building. In order to determine whether or not these actions constitute an adverse impact on the Hall of Justice, it is necessary to examine the cumulative impact of these changes.

The following work items have been determined to have a potential impact:

- A-5 Provide new vision glass at windows on floors 10 through 14
- B-2 Remove all interior partitions including hollow clay tile (HCT) partitions, finished with plaster or other materials, including exterior wall furring throughout the building (except at 2nd Floor Lobby and First Floor Corridor adjacent to Loggia). Remove all suspended ceilings, flooring and equipment, except as noted herein.
- B-4 Restore, clean, and refurbish 2nd Floor Corridor. Remove marble panels, doors, sidelights, HCT, and reinstall marble panels over metal stud support partitions. Restore/refurbish and reinstall doors, sidelights, base and lighting fixtures as possible. All ceilings to be new except at Grand Lobby/Loggia and 1st floor corridor adjacent to Loggia, which is to be restored.
- B-5 Restore, clean and refurbish 8th Floor Corridor. Remove marble panels, doors, sidelights, HCT, and reinstall marble panels over metal stud support partitions. Restore/refurbish and reinstall doors, sidelights, base and lighting fixtures as possible. Ceilings are to be new compatible.
- B-6 Restore and refurbish Room (819) on the 8th Floor. Retain 2-story ceiling and wood wall paneling.
- B-7 Remove existing suspended plaster and metal lath ceiling on all floors throughout the building, except at 2nd Floor Grand Lobby/Loggia and 1st Floor Corridor adjacent to Loggia.
- B-8 Restore, clean, and refurbish historic stairs. Total of 4 stairs, floors 1 through 9. Remove marble panels, and reinstall marble panels, over metal studs.
- B-9 Provide new men's and women's toilets using new compatible materials, terrazzo floor, ceramic tile wainscot, marble toilet partitions to match existing, wood toilet partition doors, stone sink counter, and new contemporary compatible lighting fixtures. Re-use existing marble toilet partitions where possible.
- B-10 Restore, refurbish and provide new elevator lobbies on each floor. Use existing marble wainscot at elevator door wall floors 3 through 8. A combination of new and existing restored and refurbished terrazzo will be provided.
- B-11 Remove, restore and refurbish wood wall panel interior of 6 passenger elevator cars. Reinstall into new elevator equipment.
- B-12 Extend passenger elevator shafts for elevators 2 and 3 from 8th Floor to existing 14th Floor. Provide new elevator system; including machines, guide rails and control system.
- B-13 Demolish 11th and 13th existing jail floors, and structures at penthouse level.
- B-14 Provide compatible ceilings, and floor materials throughout.
- B-18 Remove jail cells, partitions, equipment and stairs on 10, 12, and 14th floors.
- B-19 Demolish existing non-code compliant fire escapes at north and south sides of building.

Of these items, the removal of hollow clay tile partition walls, the demolition of the 11th and 13th floors, and the removal of jail cells and other features from the 10th, 12th, and 14th floors, removal of courtroom suites on the 7th and 8th floors, and the reconfiguration of floors 3 through 7 result in the greatest loss to the historic character of the building. These items are discussed in greater detail below.

Removal of Hollow Clay Tile Partition Walls

The removal of hollow clay tile partition walls from the building causes an adverse effect to the significance of the Hall of Justice because it demolishes original historic material that has been determined to be a character-defining feature. Standards 1, 2, 5, and 6 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation should be considered when evaluating this proposed work:

- A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. (Standard #1)

  Removing all or almost all hollow clay tile partitions, a "distinctive" material used throughout the building, does not constitute a "minimal change." Rather, removal of this material is a major change.

  Reconfiguring historic spaces by removing historic partition walls alters historic "spaces" and "spatial relationships" to the interior of the building.

- The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided. (Standard #2)

  Although removal of some hollow clay tile is necessary for seismic strengthening, the proposed work removes hollow clay tile in all or almost all locations independent of structural issues. Therefore the proposed work does not "avoid" the removal of a distinctive building material.

  Reconfiguring historic spaces by removing historic partition walls alters the historic character of the property and does not attempt to "avoid" the alteration of "spaces and spatial relationships."

- Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved. (Standard #5)

  Hollow clay tile is a distinctive material and its use in partition walls is a distinctive construction technique that will not be preserved, except in the second floor lobby area.

- Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. (Standard #6)

  Although removal of some hollow clay tile is necessary for seismic strengthening, the proposed work removes hollow clay tile in almost all locations independent of structural issues. Therefore the proposed work replaces rather than repairs "deteriorated historic features."

The proposed work does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Based on this analysis, it is determined that the removal of hollow clay tile partition walls "demolishes... physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources."

Demolition of Floor Structures

The demolition of floor structures 11 and 13 reconfigures the basic floor structure of the building, demolishes historic spaces, and alters other historic spaces. It should also be noted that the removal of corridors, vestibules, stairs, cells, and other features has an additional negative impact (see discussion of the removal of these features on

floors 10, 12, and 14 below). Standards 1 and 2 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation should be considered when evaluating changes to the building structure and floor plans:

- A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. (Standard #1)

  Removing two entire floor structures and reconfiguring historic spaces alters historic "spaces" and "spatial relationships" to the interior, and possibly the exterior, of the building.

- The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided. (Standard #2)

  Reconfiguring historic spaces by removing floor structures alters the historic character of the property and does not attempt to "avoid" the alteration of "spaces and spatial relationships."

The proposed work does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Based on this analysis, it is determined that the removal of floor structures 11 and 13 "demolishes... physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources."

Removal of Jail Cells and Other Features

The removal of jails cells, walls, stairs, and other features from the 10th, 12th, and 14th floors of the building demolishes or alters character-defining features and spaces. Standards 1, 2, and 5 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation should be considered when evaluating this proposed work:

- A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. (Standard #1)

  Several "distinctive" materials have been identified as character-defining features on the 10th, 12th, and 14th floors and their removal does not constitute a "minimal change."

  The cell block configuration and other aspects of these floors are considered historic "spaces" and the removal of the cells is a major change to a significant area.

- The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided. (Standard #2)

  The proposed work does not "avoid" the removal of distinctive building materials.

  Reconfiguring historic spaces alters the historic character of an area of major significance in the history of the building and does not attempt to "avoid" the alteration of "spaces and spatial relationships."

- Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved. (Standard #5)

  Distinctive material in the stairwells and stairs, walls, corridors, and elsewhere on these floors will not be preserved.

The proposed work does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Based on this analysis, it is determined that the removal of jail cells and other character-defining features "demolishes... physical characteristics of a

historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources."

Removal of Courtroom Suites

The removal of the courtroom suites on the 7th and 8th floors demolishes or significantly alters character-defining spaces and features of the building. Standards 1, 2, and 5 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation should be considered when evaluating this proposed work:

- A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. (Standard #1)

  Several "distinctive" materials have been identified as character-defining features in the courtroom suites on the 7th and 8th floors and their removal does not constitute a "minimal change."

  Due to their unique spatial configuration and decorative elements, these suites are considered historic "spaces" and their removal is a major change to a significant area.

- The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided. (Standard #2)

  The proposed work does not "avoid" the removal of distinctive building materials.

  Reconfiguring historic spaces alters the historic character of an area of major significance in the history of the building and does not attempt to "avoid" the alteration of "spaces and spatial relationships."

- Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved. (Standard #5)

  Distinctive materials in the courtroom suites include wood paneled walls, paneled doors, and decorative ceilings. The majority of these materials will not be preserved.

The proposed work does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Based on this analysis, it is determined that the removal of the courtroom suites on the 7th and 8th floors "demolishes... physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources."

Reconfiguration of the 3rd – 7th Floors

The reconfiguration of floors 3 through 7 significantly alters the original floor plan of the building and demolishes historic and character-defining spaces and features. Standards 1 and 2 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation should be considered when evaluating changes to the configuration of the building floor plan:

- A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. (Standard #1)

  Reconfiguring five floors of original spaces alters the historic "spaces" and their "spatial relationships" to the interior.

- The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided. (Standard #2)

Altering historic spaces by reconfiguring the floor plan significantly impacts the historic character of the property and does not attempt to "avoid" the alteration of "spaces and spatial relationships."

The proposed work does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Based on this analysis, it is determined that the reconfiguration of floors 3 through 7 "demolishes... physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources."

Mitigation Measures

The proposed project does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and "demolishes" and "materially alters" many historically significant, character-defining features of the Hall of Justice. For projects that result in an adverse impact on historic resources, mitigation measures are required.

The following mitigation measures are suggested.

(1) Rehabilitate the exterior of the building using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation.

(2) Identify historic elements to be re-used.

(3) Salvage and store a representative sample of historical elements of value that will not be incorporated into the renovated structure such as the stone wainscot, light fixtures, glazing, and hardware. Salvage and store a representative sample of hollow clay tile material used in partition walls.

(4) Develop an interpretive plan for the building that includes the use of historic photographs and artifacts, and that highlights the building within the context of the history of Los Angeles County, including the history of the Sheriff's Department.

(5) Photograph and document the building according to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level 2. Incorporate this documentation into the Historic Structures Report at completion of project (see #6 below).

(6) Complete a Historic Structures Report (HSR) for the building.

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Internet Sources

Map of Los Angeles Civic Center prepared by Public Affairs Office, Chief Administrative Office, revised 3/01 http://lacounty.info/maps.htm

Appendix A: Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Northridge Long-Term Recovery Area Office
FEMA-1008-DR-CA
P.O. Box 6020
Pasadena, CA 91102-6020
Telephone: (626) 431-3510 FAX: (626) 431-3859

November 5, 1997

Mr. Gilbert Najera
Public Assistance Manager, South
Governor's Office of Emergency Services
74 North Pasadena Avenue, 2nd Floor
Pasadena, California 91103

Subject: Los Angeles County, Chief Administrative Office
P.A. I.D. #037-91031
Compliance with Section 106 Review Process, DSR 63077
The Hall of Justice

Dear Mr. Najera,

In accordance with the 1994 Northridge Earthquake Programmatic Agreement (PA), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has determined that the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Accordingly, prior to the start of construction and/or any repair work, FEMA must complete Section 106 review of the National Historic Preservation Act pursuant to the PA.

FEMA, in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), has reviewed the scope of work set forth in the Damage Survey Report (DSR) 63077 and the Architectural and Engineering Report (Book #1 through Book #3) dated May 2, 1996, and February 29, 1996, and has applied the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (Standards)* for evaluation to the project. Based on this review, the SHPO has provided comments and has requested further information and clarification as described in the attached SHPO letter dated October 9, 1997. Please advise the Subgrantee to incorporate the SHPO comments within the project and to respond to FEMA regarding the above cited request for review and completion of the Section 106 review process.

We recommend that a joint meeting be held with the Subgrantee, the project architect and engineer, OES, SHPO and FEMA, during the early stage of schematic design and planning. The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss the Section 106 review process as it relates to this undertaking, including required data and schedules.

FEMA's participation in the funding of this project, based on the eligible scope of work, is contingent upon completion of the Section 106 review process by FEMA pursuant to the PA. Please advise the Subgrantee that no work, other than planning and design, is to begin prior to notification from FEMA that the Section 106 review process has been completed. Noncompliance with this requirement will jeopardize receipt of federal funds.

This letter does not constitute a determination with regard to eligibility of the scope of work for Federal disaster assistance funding.

Sincerely,

John P. Murphy III
Acting Public Assistance Officer

Attachment

cc: Cherilyn Widell, SHPO

Appendix B: Photographs

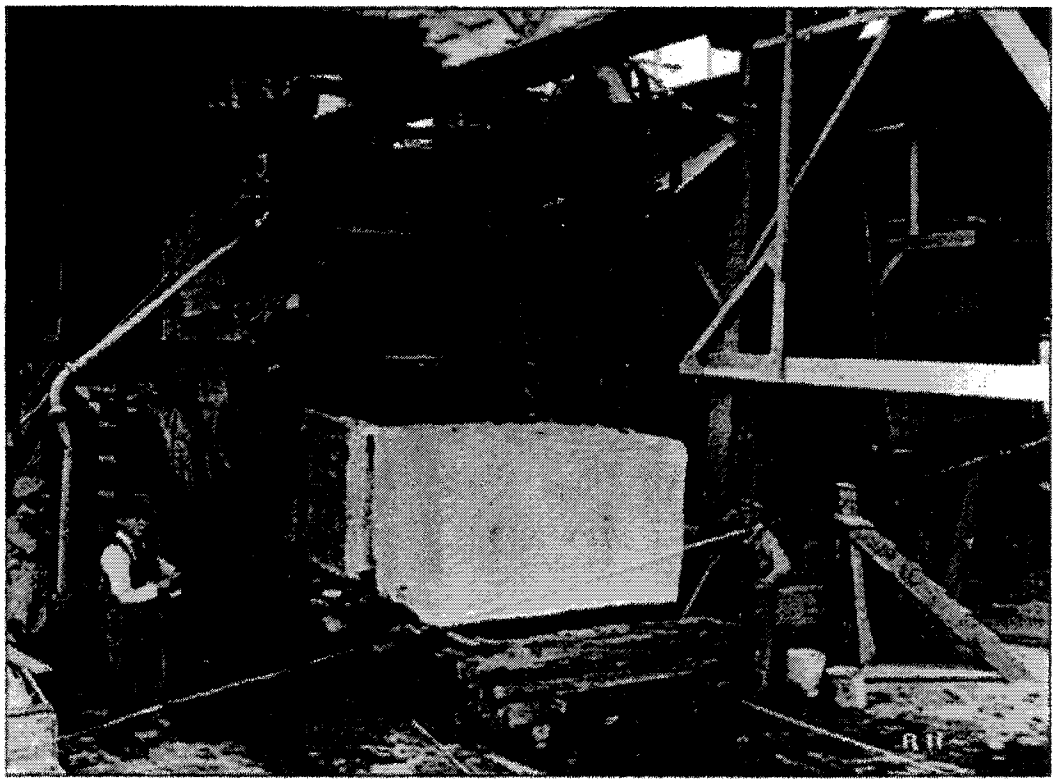


Photo 1: A large piece of granite from the Raymond Granite Company is prepared to be installed in the Hall of Justice. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

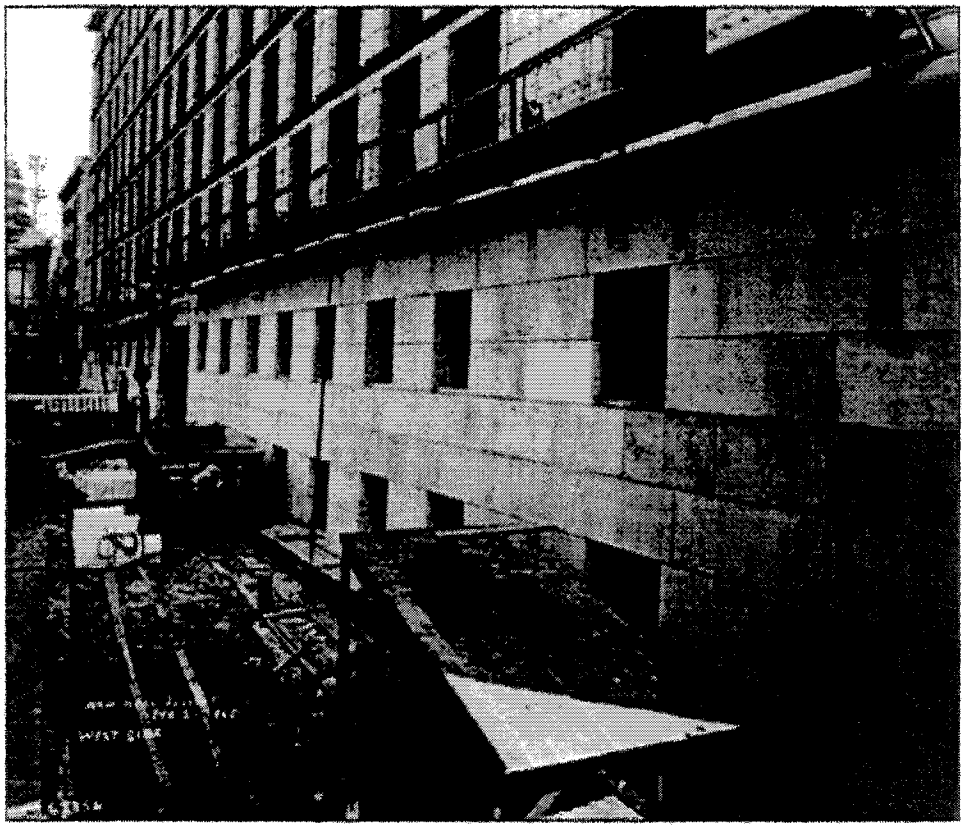


Photo 2: The Hall of Justice under construction, 1925. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

Photo 3: Securing the Hall of Justice cornerstone, 1925. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

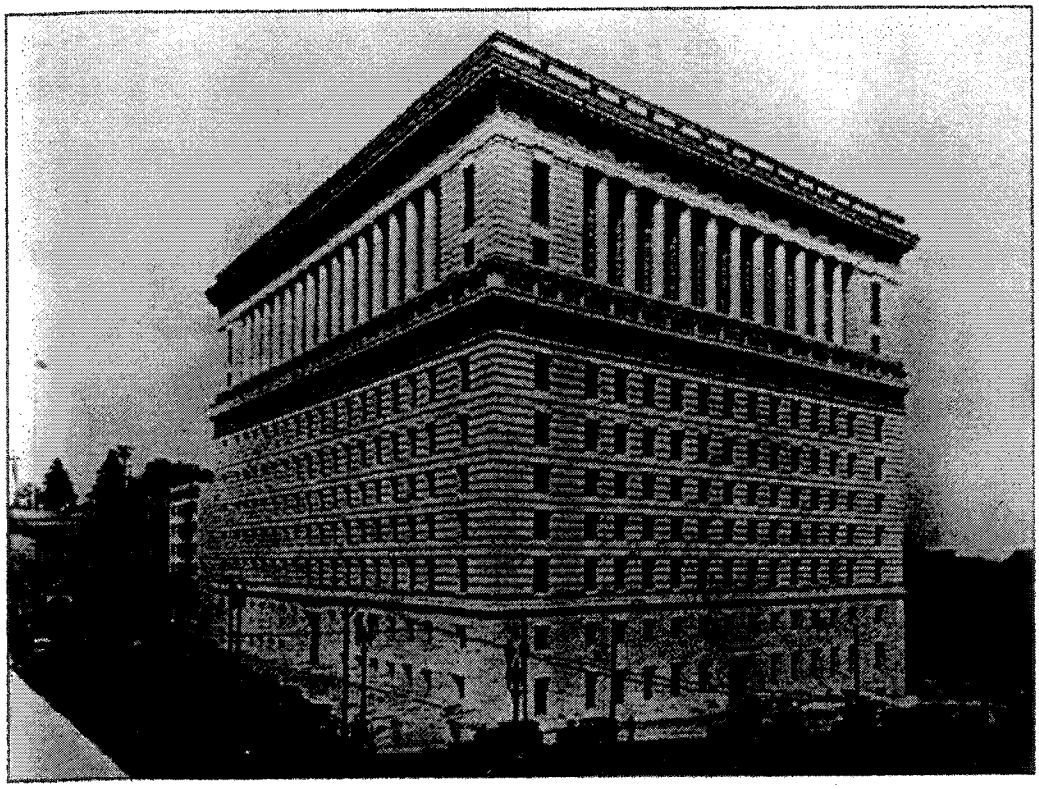


Photo 4: The Hall of Justice in 1926. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

Photo 5: The Hall of Justice in 1928. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

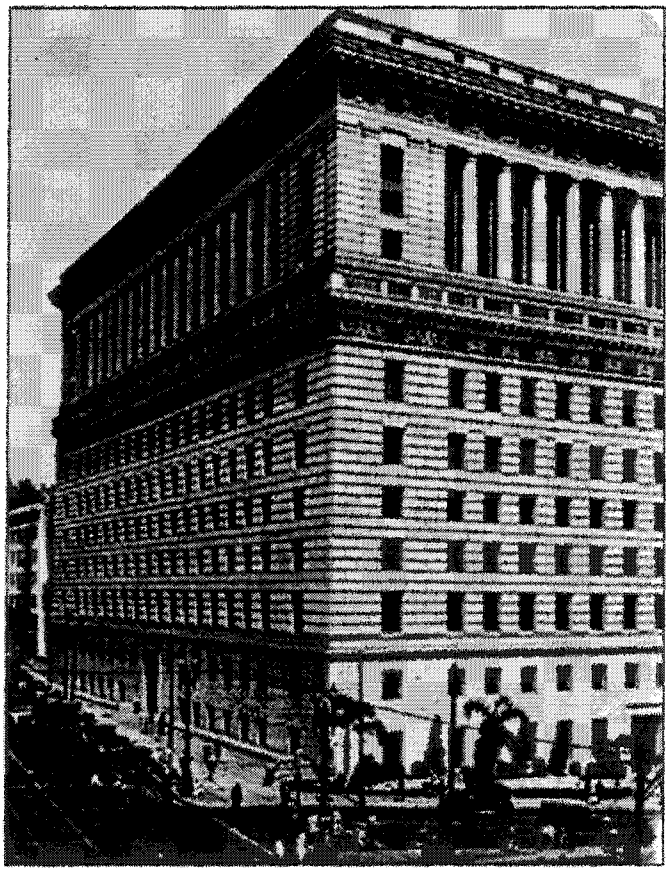


Photo 6: The Hall of Justice in 1931. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

Photo 7: Aerial view of the Hall of Justice in 1940. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

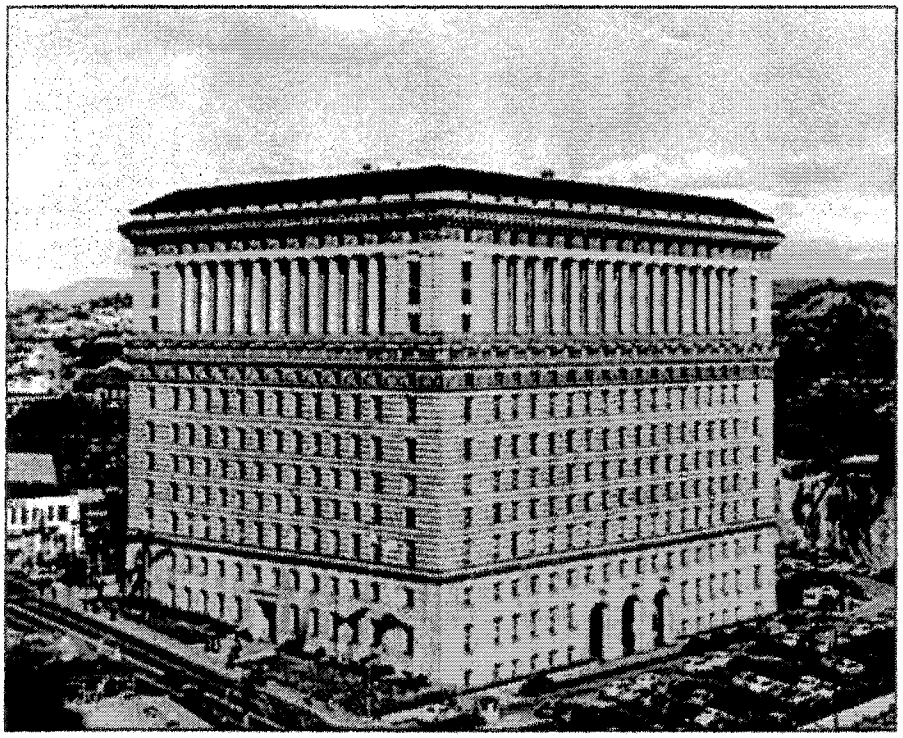


Photo 8: The Hall of Justice in 1947. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

Photo 9: Picketers in front of the Hall of Justice in 1949. (Los Angeles Library Photo Database)

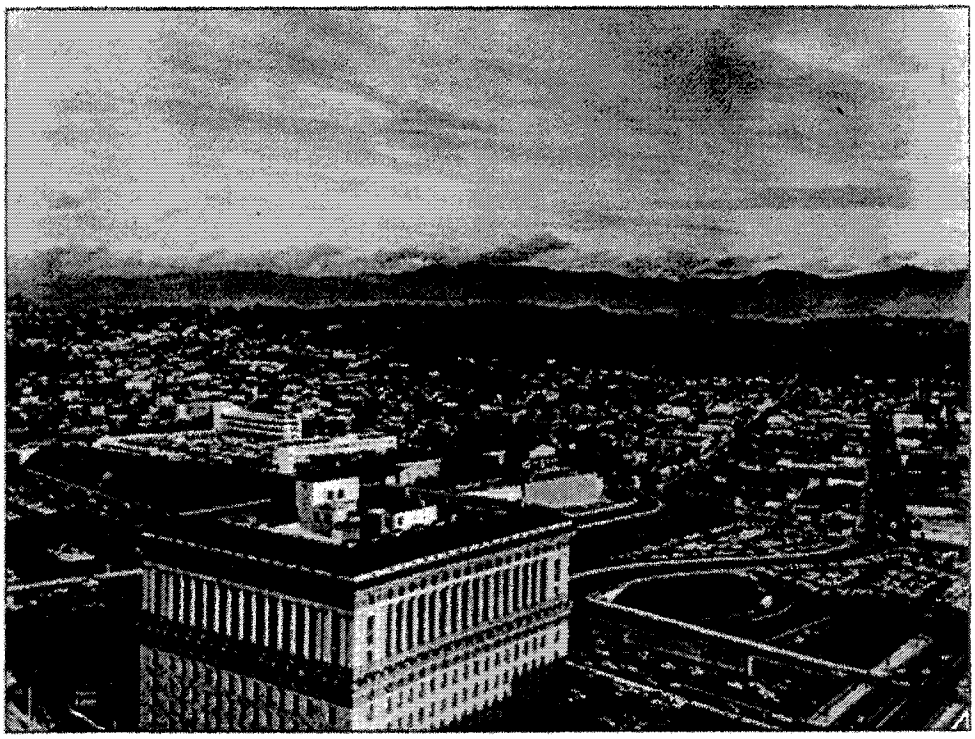


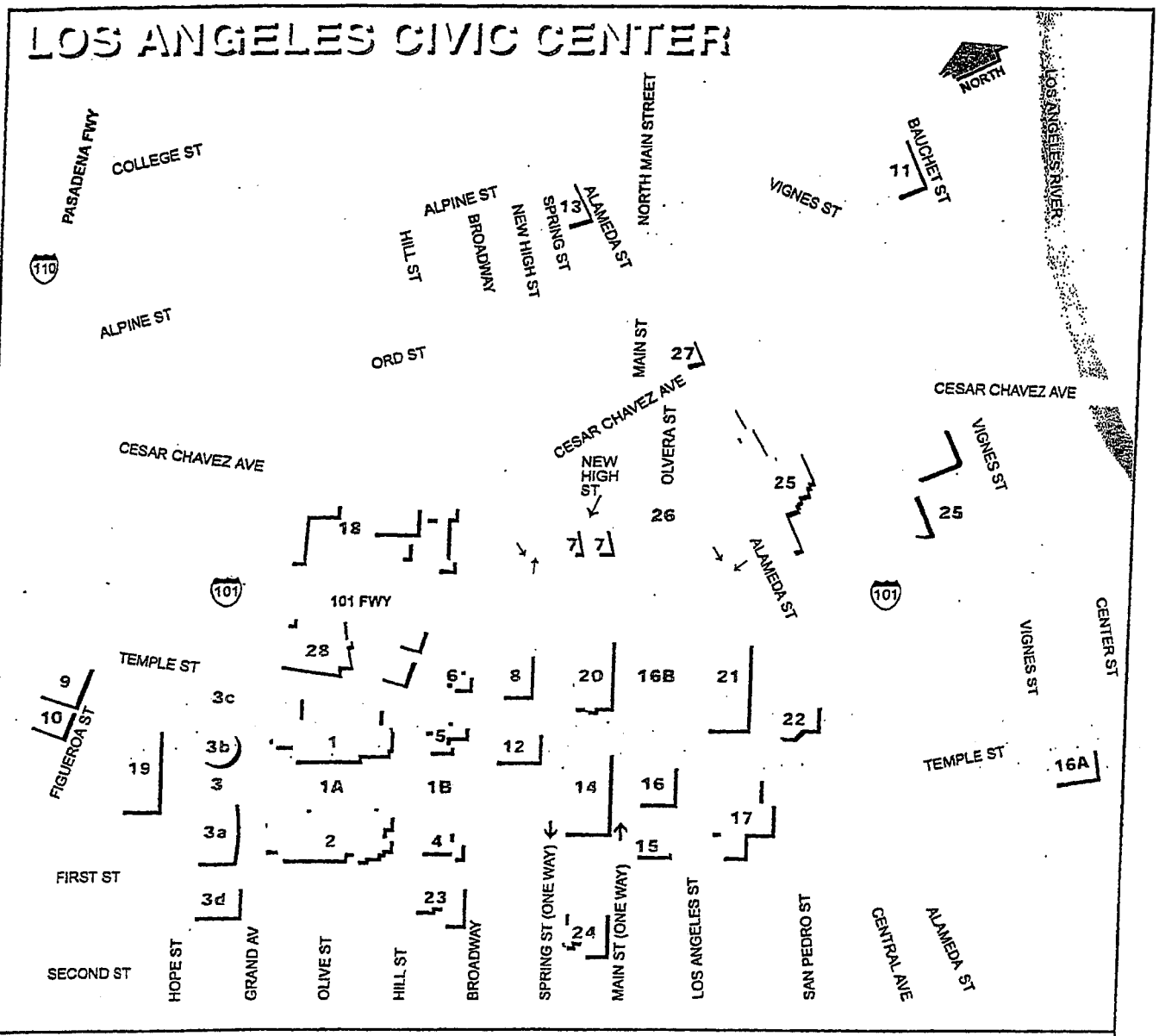
Photo 10: Aerial view of the Hall of Justice and surrounding area in 1956. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

Photo 11: The Hall of Justice in 1962. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

Photo 12: The Hall of Justice in 1999. (Los Angeles Public Library Photo Database)

Appendix C: Maps

LOS ANGELES CIVIC CENTER



LEGEND

County of Los Angeles

1 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
1A El Paseo de Los Pobladores de Los Angeles (Mall)
1B Court of Flags (Public Parking)
2 County Courthouse
3 Music Center (Public Parking)
- 3a Dorothy Chandler Pavilion
- 3b Mark Taper Forum
- 3c Ahmanson Theater
- 3d Walt Disney Concert Hall (Under construction))

4 County Law Library (Public Parking)
5 Hall of Records
6 Central Heating & Refrigeration Plant
7 Brunswig Buildings
8 Hall of Justice
9 Health Services Administration Building
10 Central Health Center
11 Men's Central Jail/Twin Towers
12 Criminal Courts Building
13 County Alameda Street Garage

City of Los Angeles

14 City Hall
15 City Hall South
16 City Hall East
16A City Personnel (Temple & Vignes)
16B Los Angeles Mall: (Shops and Parking)
17 Police Headquarters/Parker Center
18 Board of Education
19 Department of Water and Power

Federal

20 Federal Courthouse
21 Federal Office Building & Post Office
22 Edward R. Roybal Center & Federal Building

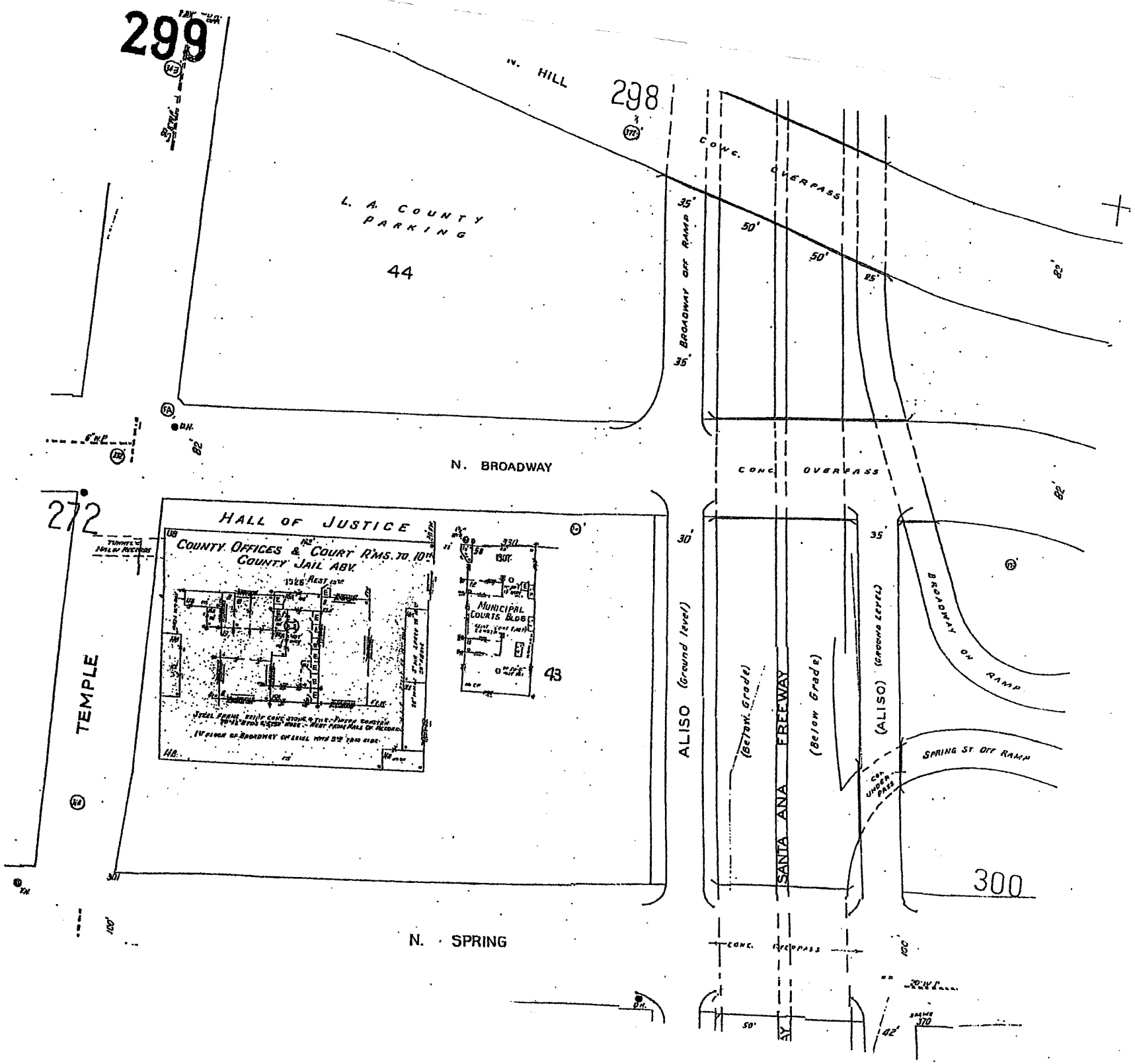
State of California

23 State Office (Junipero Serra) Building
24 State Division of Highways

Miscellaneous

25 Union Station/Patsaouros Transit Plaza
26 Plaza Park
27 Terminal Annex/Post Office
28 Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels (Under construction)

Public Affairs, Chief Administrative Office, Room 358, Hall of Administration, Los Angeles, CA 90012 • Phone (213) 974-1311 • REV. 3/01 lc


299
N. HILL
298
L. A. COUNTY PARKING
44
CONC. OVERPASS
BROADWAY OFF RAMP
N. BROADWAY
CONC. OVERPASS
272
HALL OF JUSTICE
COUNTY OFFICES & COURT RMS. TO 10TH
COUNTY JAIL ABV.
MUNICIPAL COURTS BLDG
43
TEMPLE
ALISO (Ground level)
(Below Grade)
SANTA ANA FREEWAY
(Below Grade)
(ALISO) (Ground Level)
BROADWAY ON RAMP
SPRING ST. OFF RAMP
CON. UNDER PASS
300
N. SPRING
CONC. OVERPASS

APPENDIX 4.12

Cumulative Projects

Table 1
Cumulative Projects Descriptions

Map No.	Location	Size		Description
1.	1316 Glendale Bl.	21,026	sf	Recreation center
2.	330 N. Alvarado St.	2,500	sf	Fast-food restaurant w/ drive-thru
3.	Lake St. & Beverly Bl.	380	st	Primary school
	(Belmont New Primary Ctr. No.12)			
4.	Alvarado St. & Wilshire Bl.	40,000	sf	Supermarket
	(Westlake Intermodal Center)	30,000	sf	Retail
		40,000	sf	Community facility
5.	2222 Olympic Bl.	28,800	sf	Bank
6.	1630 W. Olympic Bl.	5,432	sf	Office
		7,168	sf	Specialty retail
7.	1313 Olympic Bl.	160,000	sf	Retail
8.	722 7th St.	738	du	Apartment
		40,000	sf	Retail
9.	633 Bixel St.	86,000	sf	Retail
10.	616 St. Paul St.	10,000	sf	Mixed-use commercial
		330	du	Apartment
11.	5th St. & Bixel St.	12,465	sf	Production office
		149,580	sf	Production facilities[1]
		87,255	sf	Support
12.	1207 W. 3rd St.	330	du	Apartment
		50,000	sf	Commercial
13.	Temple St. & Beaudry Av.	326,000	sf	High school
14.	1010 Bellevue Av.	25,328	sf	Convent
15.	505 Figueroa St.	40,000	sf	Commercial
16.	N. Broadway & College St.	5,000	sf	Retail
	(Capital Mills)	20,000	sf	Office
		30	du	Artist loft
17.	900 N. Broadway	29,000	sf	Retail
	(Blossom Garden Apts.)	300	du	Apartment
18.	Spring St. & Baker St.	953,670	sf	Manufacturing
19.	2600 Main St.	3,000	sf	Convenience store
20.	Alameda St. & Los Angeles St.	8,200,000	sf	Office
	(Alameda District Plan)	750	rm	Hotel
		300	du	Apartment
		250,000	sf	Retail
		70,000	sf	Museum
21.	8th St. & Francisco St.	600	rm	Hotel
	(Metropolis)	1,600,000	sf	Office
		223,000	sf	Retail
22.	NEC of 8th St. & Figueroa St.	400	rm	Hotel

Map No.	Location	Size		Description
23.	Figueroa St. btwn.	1,800	rm	Hotel
	Olympic Bl. & 11th St.	3,600	st	Cinema
	(Staples Entertainment District)	1,000	st	Theater
		345,000	sf	Restaurant
		498,000	sf	Retail
		165,000	sf	Office
		800	du	Apartment
24.	605 W. Olympic Bl.	7,142	sf	Quality restaurant/night club
25.	615 Olympic Bl.	40,000	sf	Commercial
		270	du	Apartment
26.	1300 S. Figueroa St.	179	du	Apartment
		8,000	sf	Restaurant
27.	1530 S. Olive St.	31,655	sf	Community clinic
28.	10220 S. Main St.	32,533	sf	Retail
	(Accessory Mart)	7,909	sf	Storage
29.	1006 Los Angeles St.	96,000	sf	Retail
30.	Main St & 9th St.	151,000	sf	Retail
31.	305-27 9th St.	74,000	sf	Office
		157,000	sf	Retail
32.	SEC of Hill St. & 5th St.	200,000	sf	Office
	(Jewelry Center II)	20,000	sf	Retail
33.	9th St. & Wall St.	139,000	sf	Retail
34.	SWC of 1st St. & Grand Av.	2,835	st	Theater
	(Disney Hall)	25,000	sf	Ballroom
		22,424	sf	Office
		17,172	sf	Retail
35.	400 Main St.	5,265	sf	Restaurant and bar (215 seats)
36.	108 W. 2nd St.	146	du	Condominium
37.	Alameda St. & Temple St.	80,000	sf	Museum
38.	Alameda St. & 1st St.	600	rm	Hotel
	(Mangrove Estates)	1,200	du	Condominium
		221,048	sf	Office
39.	1st St. & Alameda St.	415,782	sf	Retail/office
	(First Street South Plaza)	1,154	du	Apartment
		500	rm	Hotel
40.	970 E. 3rd St.	596,000	sf	Multi-use (Freight Yard)
41.	2005 E. 4th St.	8	p	Gas station w/ mini-mart
		754	sf	Fast-food restaurant w/ drive-thru
42.	1720 Cesar Chavez Av.	114,000	sf	Medical office expansion
		359	bd	Hospital (White Memorial)
43.	NEC Mission Rd./Marengo St.	600	bd	Hospital (1,471,467 sf)
44.	2650 Olympic Bl.	1,300,000	sf	Industrial park
		229,000	sf	Retail
		4,000	sf	Fast-food restaurant w/ drive-thru

SOURCE: Crain & Associates, March 07, 2003.

EXHIBIT **1**

Cumulative Project Locations

600-01-04/03

APPENDIX 4.2

Traffic Study

DRAFT

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS
FOR
RENOVATION AND REOCCUPANCY
OF THE HALL OF JUSTICE

Prepared for:

HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES, INC.

Prepared by:

Crain & Associates
2007 Sawtelle Boulevard, Suite 4
Los Angeles, California 90025
(310) 473-6508

Revised April 2003

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project under consideration is the renovation and reoccupancy of the historic Hall of Justice on County property in Downtown Los Angeles. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department will be the primary tenants of the building. The building was fully occupied, predominately by the Sheriff's Department, in the early 1990's and abandoned after the 1994 Northridge earthquake. The original size was 549,284 gross square feet with 15 stories. There were approximately 1,343 employees and 527 inmates housed in the Hall of Justice as of 1994. The number of employees and housed inmates was much higher in previous years. After renovation, the Hall of Justice will be 475,000 gross square feet (325,000 net square feet) with 13 stories. Two interior floors will be removed for program reasons. There will be several Los Angeles County offices housed in the renovated Hall of Justice. This will include members of the Los Angeles County Sheriffs Department, District Attorney Office, Public Defenders Office, Chief Administrative Office – Los Angeles County Real Estate and Risk Management, and headquarters for the Department of Parks and Recreation. Approximately 1,630 to 1,660 full time day personnel will be located in the building. The offices housed in the building will operate essentially the same as a standard office with no night deployment of personnel and no public counters. The functions conducted by each of the departments will be essentially the same as typical office employees.

The Hall of Justice building is located on the block between Aliso Street, North Spring Street, Temple Street and North Broadway. It is currently not in use. The parking lot surrounding the building is currently utilized for general downtown parking.

Parking for the project will be provided in a new 1,000 space parking structure which will be constructed on the northern side of the Hall of Justice site. Access to the

parking area will be provided by driveways on North Broadway and North Spring Street. Both of the driveways will be restricted to right turns in and out.

This study evaluated existing and anticipated future conditions at seven intersections in the project vicinity during the AM and PM peak hour. It is estimated that the completed project will generate approximately 1,052 net new vehicle trips per day, including 152 trips in the AM peak hour and 146 trips in the PM peak hour. This level of trip generation is not expected to significantly impact any of the seven study intersections. No project related traffic impacts are expected to the freeway system or the regionally monitored systems near the project. However, when cumulative growth is added to the future conditions, PM peak hour impacts occur at the intersection of Temple Street and North Broadway, Aliso Street/Southbound Hollywood Freeway Off-ramp and North Broadway, and the Northbound Hollywood Freeway On-ramp and North Broadway. These impacts are identified under a set of worst case assumptions where all of the currently proposed projects are built to their full intensity with none of the mitigation which would generally be imposed upon it. It is not likely that all of the cumulative projects will be built or built to the intensity currently envisioned. In addition, some of the projects will be conditioned to implement traffic improvement measures. These significant traffic impacts would occur without the proposed project and are not project related. However, in order for the project to reduce the cumulative impacts a Transportation System Management (TSM) plan will be implemented to encourage and facilitate in the employees use of the variety of opportunities for ridesharing to the downtown facility.

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INTRODUCTION

The project under consideration is the renovation and reoccupancy of the historic Hall of Justice on County property in Downtown Los Angeles. The Hall of Justice encompasses the entire block between Aliso Street, North Spring Street, Temple Street and North Broadway. The location of the project is shown on Figure 1, Site Vicinity Map.

The Hall of Justice will be reoccupied by mix Los Angeles County offices including the Sheriff's Department, District Attorney Office, Public Defenders Office, Chief Administrative Office (CAO) – Real Estate and Risk Management, and the headquarters of the Parks and Recreation Department. These County offices will be not have night or weekend deployment of personnel. There will be between 1,630 and 1,660 personnel in the building. Their functions will include typical office functions including morning arrival and evening departure with overtime conducted as needed. The County offices will conduct meetings as a typical office would. The Sheriff's Department will not conduct personnel functions or have a public counter in these offices. The Hall of Justice building is currently not in use. The parking lot surrounding the building is currently utilized for general downtown parking.

Parking for the project will be provided in a new 1,000 space parking structure which will be constructed on the northern side of the Hall of Justice site. Access to the parking area will be provided by driveways on North Broadway and North Spring Street.

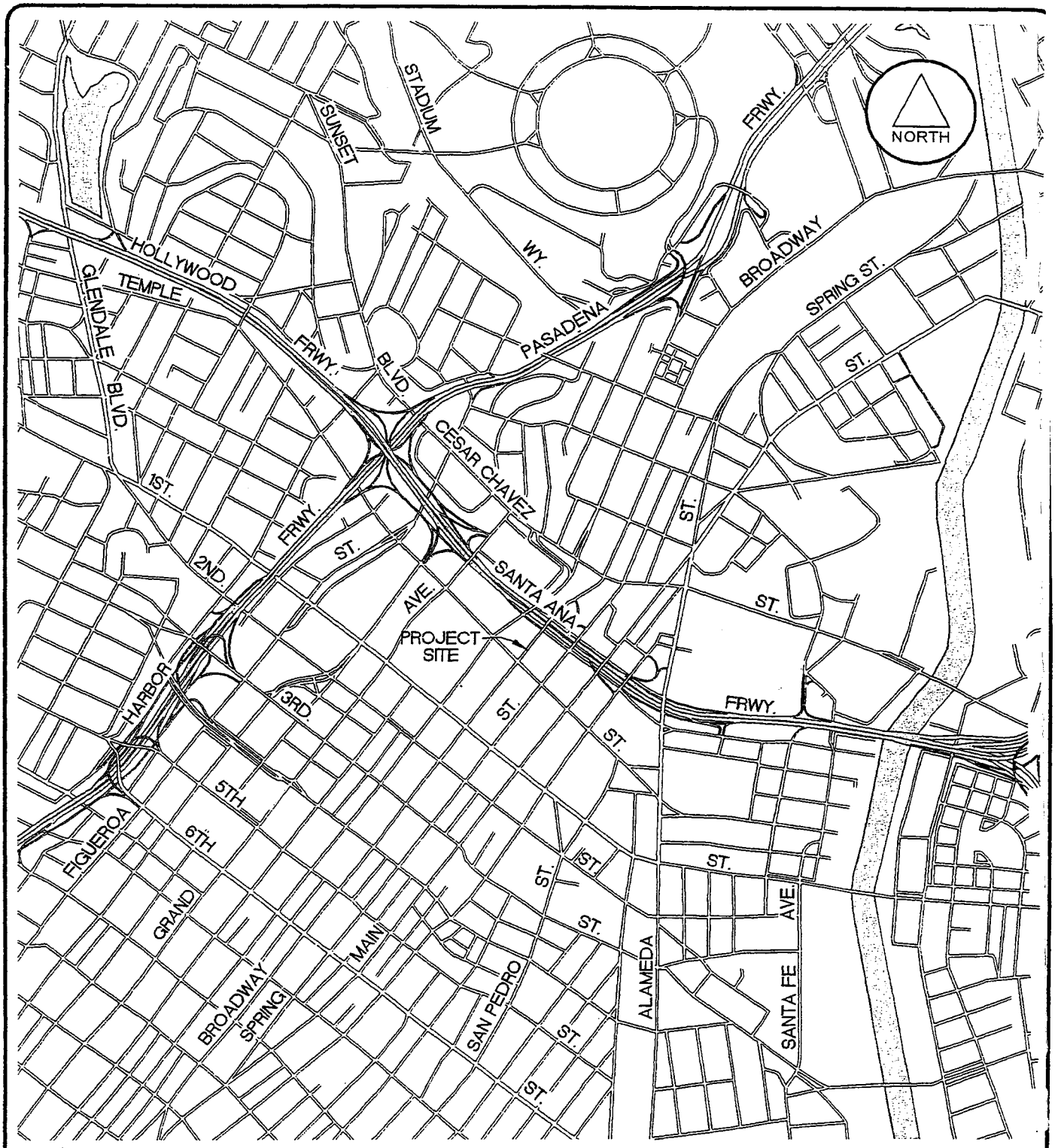

FIGURE 1

3/7/03

FN: HALL OF JUSTICE\SITEVICN

SITE VICINITY MAP

C&A
CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
2007 Sawtelle Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90025
(310) 473-6508
Transportation Planning · Traffic Engineering

Crain & Associates has been retained to conduct a traffic study to assess the impact of the proposed reoccupancy on the surrounding street system under the requirements of the County of Los Angeles. This report presents the results of an analysis of existing conditions as well as projected traffic conditions following completion of the project. As discussed with the County of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation, this analysis incorporates a detailed evaluation of existing and future traffic conditions during the AM and PM peak hour at the following seven intersections.

- North Broadway and Temple Street
- Aliso Street/Southbound 101 Freeway Off-ramp and North Broadway
- Northbound 101 Freeway On-ramp and North Broadway
- North Spring Street and Temple Street
- Aliso Street and North Spring Street
- Northbound 101 Freeway Off-ramp and North Spring Street
- Southbound 101 Freeway On-ramp and Los Angeles Street

These locations are within an area surrounding the project site and include the intersections expected to be most directly impacted by the proposed project's traffic generation. Figure 2, Study Intersection Map, illustrates the location of the study intersections.

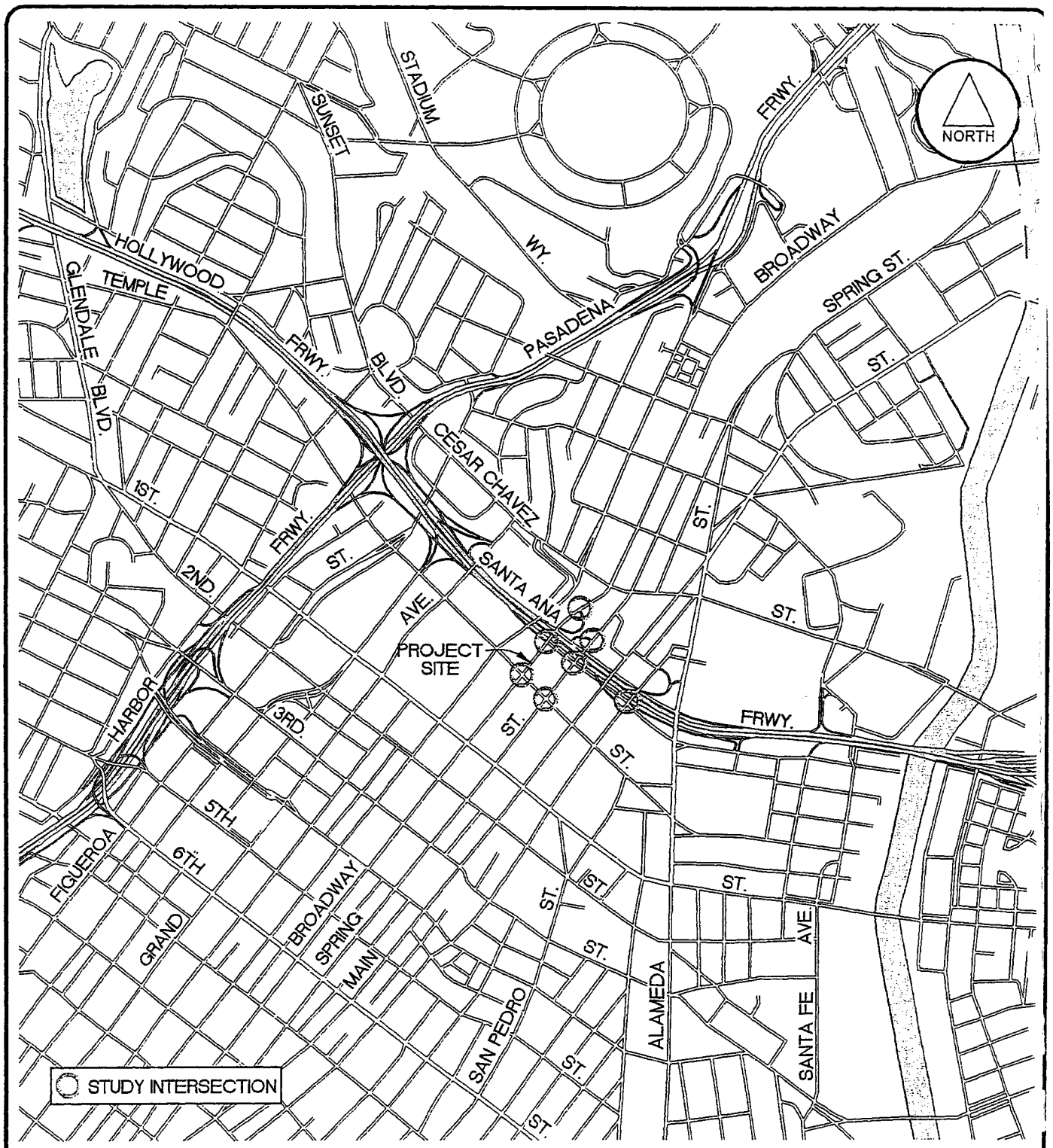

FIGURE 2

3/7/03

FN: HALL OF JUSTICE\STUDY-INTS

STUDY INTERSECTIONS MAP

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project under consideration is the renovation and reoccupancy of the historic Hall of Justice (HOJ) on County property in the Civic Center of Downtown Los Angeles. The Hall of Justice site encompasses the entire block between Aliso Street, North Spring Street, Temple Street and North Broadway.

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department will be the largest tenant of the building. The building was fully occupied, predominately by the Sheriff's Department through the early 1990's and vacated after the 1994 Northridge earthquake. The original size was 549,284 gross square feet with 15 stories. There were approximately 1,343 employees and 527 inmates housed in the Hall of Justice in 1994. After renovation the Hall of Justice will be 475,000 gross square feet (325,000 net square feet) with 13 stories. Two interior floors will be removed for program reasons. The renovated Hall of Justice will house several County offices including the Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Public Defenders Office, CAO Office-Real Estate and Management Division, and headquarters for the Parks and Recreation Department. The Sheriff's Department will occasionally hold classes and all of the County offices would have meetings and visitors similar to a standard office setting. There will be no late night or weekend deployment of personnel for the Sheriff's Department from this structure. Overtime may be conducted as a standard office conducts business.

The Hall of Justice building is currently not in use. The parking lot surrounding the building is currently utilized for general downtown parking.

Parking for the project will be provided in a new 1,000 space parking structure which will be constructed on the northern side of the Hall of Justice site. Access to the parking area will be provided by one driveway on North Broadway and one driveway on

North Spring Street. Both of the driveways will be restricted to right turns in and out. Figure 3 shows a site plan with the renovated Hall of Justice and proposed parking structure.

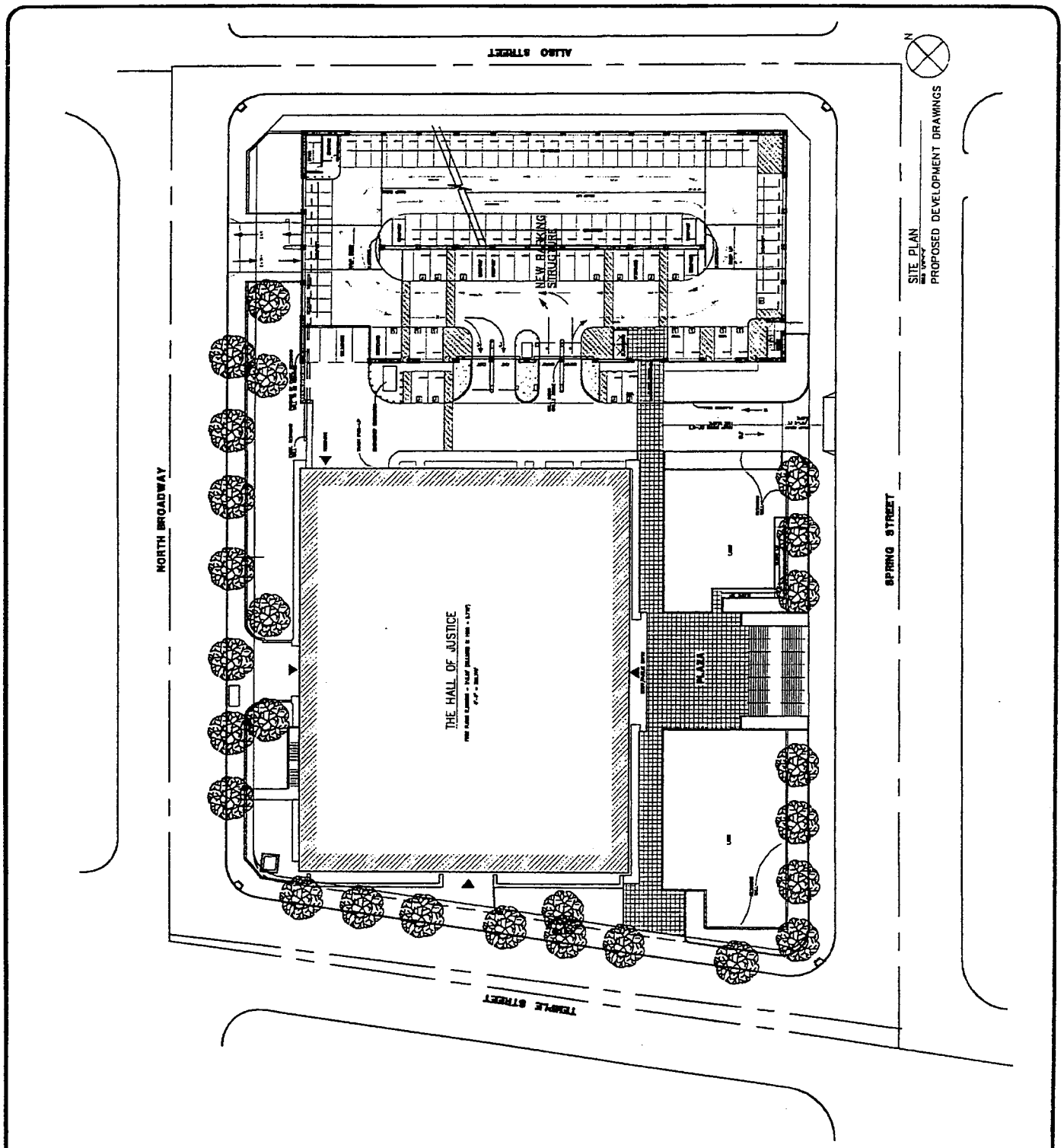

FIGURE 3

3/7/03

FN: HALL OF JUSTICE_A1.01

PROJECT SITE PLAN

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2007 Sawtelle Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90025
(310) 473-6508
Transportation Planning •Traffic Engineering

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The site of the proposed project is located on County property in Downtown Los Angeles. The site encompasses the entire block between Aliso Street, North Spring Street, Temple Street and North Broadway. The building is situated in the Civic Center area of Downtown Los Angeles with primarily government buildings and courthouses in the project vicinity.

Freeways

As a major destination point, several freeway systems surround the Downtown Los Angeles area. West of the project site is the Harbor Freeway (State Highway 110), to the south is the Santa Monica Freeway (Interstate 10) and to the north and east is the Hollywood Freeway (US Highway 101).

Hollywood Freeway (US Highway 101) is immediately north of the project site. A southbound off-ramp creates the fourth leg of an intersection immediately adjacent at Aliso Street and North Broadway. The Hollywood Freeway provides four to five lanes in each direction in the project vicinity and provides northwest and southeast service from Downtown Los Angeles northerly. A full interchange with the Harbor Freeway is provided west of the project site.

Harbor Freeway (State Highway 110) is an eight lane facility which travels from San Pedro to the south and Pasadena to the north. The Harbor Freeway provides north-south access to and from Downtown Los Angeles. The Harbor Freeway has a full interchange with the Hollywood, Golden State and Santa Monica Freeways.

Santa Monica Freeway (Interstate 10) is an east-west facility which provides four to six lanes in each direction. The Santa Monica Freeway spans from the City of Santa Monica in the west to San Bernardino in the east through Arizona and beyond.

Streets and Highways

Temple Street is designated as a Class II Major Highway by the City of Los Angeles. In the project vicinity Temple Street carries two lanes in each direction with left-turn channelization at most intersections. Temple Street is the southern boundary of the project site and runs essentially northwest to southeast. Temple Street is approximately 62 feet in width in front of the project site.

North Broadway is a northeast to southwest roadway open for two-way traffic along the western boundary of the project site. It is designated as a Secondary Highway from south of Alpine Street and as a Major Highway north of Alpine Street. North Broadway is approximately 60 feet in width and carries two lanes in each direction with left turn channelization at most intersections.

North Spring Street creates the eastern boundary of the project site. It runs parallel to North Broadway in the project vicinity. North Spring Street is designated as a Class II Major Highway by the City of Los Angeles between Cesar E Chavez and 2nd Street and north of Alpine Street. It is designated as a Secondary Highway south of 2nd Street and between Cesar E Chavez and Alpine Street. North Spring Street is approximately 70 feet in width at the project site. North Spring Street is a one-way southbound street for all vehicles with the exception of buses. There are two northbound exclusive lanes for buses and four mixed-flow lanes southbound. Spring Street is part of a one-way couplet with Main Street to the east.

Main Street is a one-way northbound street which is the second part of the one-way couplet with North Spring Street. Main Street is designated as a Secondary Highway through the Civic Center area.

Aliso Street is a one-way eastbound street which is designated as a local street by the City of Los Angeles. Aliso Street is approximately 32 feet in width and provides three travel lanes. Aliso Street is part of a one-way couplet with Arcadia Street which is located to the north.

Arcadia Street is a one-way westbound street which is designated as a local street. It is the reverse direction of Aliso Street as the second part of the one-way couplet.

Existing Traffic Volumes

Freeway traffic volumes were obtained from the Caltrans. The traffic volume count data for the streets was obtained by recent counts performed by Crain & Associates during May 2002. These counts were supplemented with an ambient growth rate of one percent to reflect growth in the area from mid 2002 to year 2003. Existing (2003) traffic volumes during the AM and PM peak periods for the freeways and major streets in the study area are summarized on the following pages and are shown for the study intersections on Figure 4.

The Hollywood Freeway carries approximately 243,000 vehicles per day (VPD) at the junction with the Harbor Freeway. The Harbor Freeway carries approximately 323,000 VPD at the junction with the Hollywood Freeway. The Santa Monica Freeway carries approximately 338,000 VPD at the junction with the Harbor Freeway.

Temple Street carries approximately 12,500 VPD in the project vicinity. Directional volumes are approximately 650 vehicles per hour (VPH) eastbound and 470 VPH

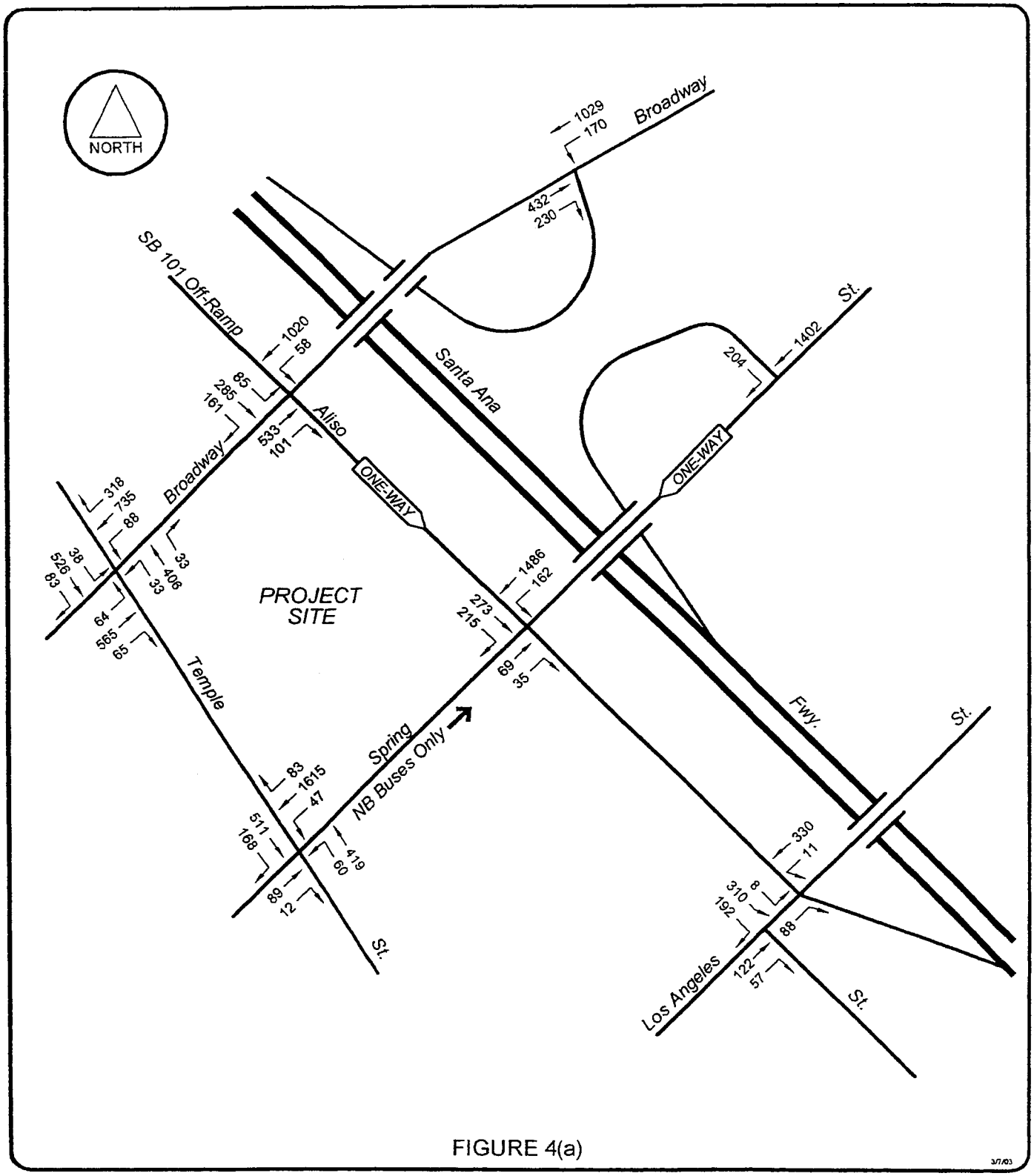

FIGURE 4(a)

3/7/03

Hall of Justice\AM2003

EXISTING (2003) TRAFFIC VOLUMES
AM PEAK HOUR

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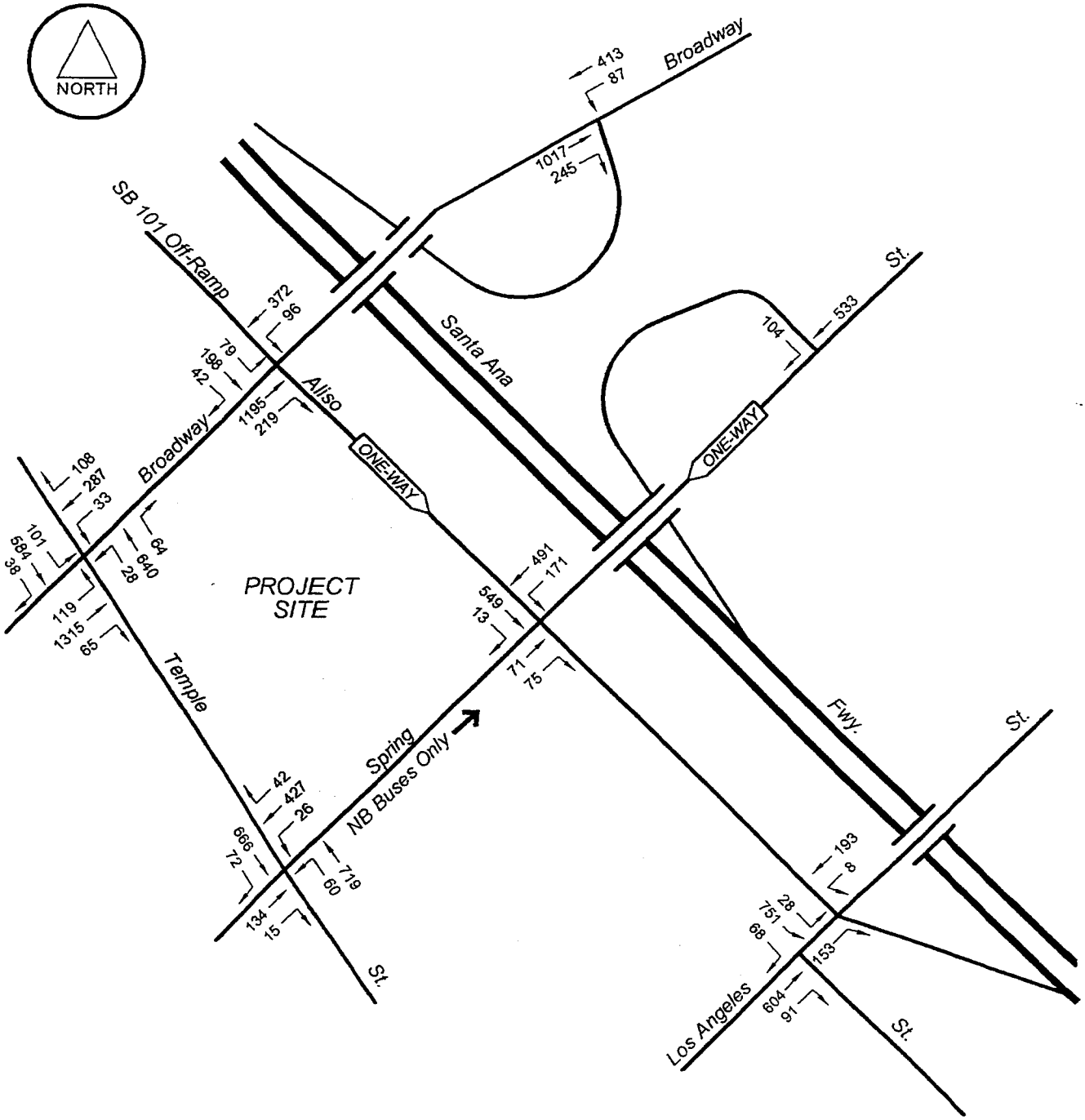

FIGURE 4(b)

3/7/03

Hall of Justice\PM2003

EXISTING (2003) TRAFFIC VOLUMES
PM PEAK HOUR

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westbound during the morning peak hours and 700 VPH eastbound with 725 VPH westbound during the evening peak hours.

The average daily traffic volume for North Broadway in the vicinity of the proposed project is approximately 18,500 VPD. Directional volumes are approximately 700 VPH northbound and 1,100 VPH southbound during the morning peak hours and 1,500 VPH northbound with 400 VPH southbound during the evening peak hours.

The average daily traffic volume for North Spring Street in the vicinity of the proposed project is approximately 12,000 VPD. Directional volumes are approximately 100 VPH northbound (restricted to buses only but some other vehicles mixed in) and 1,700 VPH (mixed mode) southbound during the morning peak hours and 150 VPH (again predominately buses) northbound with 500 VPH southbound during the evening peak hours.

Aliso Street carries approximately 5,500 VPD eastbound only in the project vicinity. Peak hour volumes are approximately 500 VPH eastbound during the morning peak hours and 560 VPH eastbound during the evening peak hours.

Public Transit

The Civic Center area provides a multitude of opportunities for public transit. There are trains, buses and subways which create a network with access throughout Los Angeles County, Orange County, Ventura County and beyond. Services are provided by Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), which has developed an extensive system of bus, rail and subway routes to provide transit patrons with a high level of connectivity throughout the region. The Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) operates a "DASH" services that provides community-based routes to the downtown workforce and visitors at relatively low cost and provides commuter services. In addition several neighboring cities provide commuter services into and out of downtown. The routes found to operate adjacent to the project site are described below.

Metrolink – The Metrolink is a rail transportation mode available throughout the day but is heavily used during typical commuter time periods. Service is available to/from the Antelope Valley through Santa Clarita Valley and the San Fernando Valley onto downtown. Services are also available to/from San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange County and the Inland Empire.

Subway and Light Rail – The MTA operates one subway and two light rail lines with access to/from Downtown Los Angeles. The Red Line is a subway which traverses downtown, the Wilshire Center and North Hollywood. The Blue Line operates from Downtown Los Angeles to/from Long Beach. The Green Line operates from Redondo Beach, traverses close to Los Angeles International Airport and heads east to Norwalk. There is a transfer opportunity to the Blue Line into Los Angeles.

Amtrak operates passenger trains from Union Station to counties near and far with a greater regional reach then the aforementioned services.

MTA Lines - Downtown Los Angeles is well served with MTA routes. These lines transport passengers throughout the local and regional community.

The routes which operate along the project frontage on North Broadway include routes 2 – Sunset Boulevard, 3 – Sunset Boulevard, Beverley Drive, 4 – Santa Monica Boulevard, 45 – Broadway/Mercury Avenue, 68 – West Los Angeles Transit Center/West Washington Boulevard/Cesar E Chavez Avenue/Montebello Town Center, 302 – Sunset Boulevard Limited, 304 – Santa Monica Boulevard Limited, 410 - San Fernado/Burbank/Glendale/Glenoaks/LA Express and 418 – Canoga Park/Van Nuys/Sun Valley/LA Express.

Along the project frontage on Temple Street the routes which operate are 10 – Melrose Avenue/Temple Street via Virgil Avenue, 11 – Melrose Avenue/Temple Street via Beverly Boulevard, 48 – Maple Avenue/South San Pedro Street, 92 – Gleonoaks Boulevard/Brand Boulevard via Glendale Boulevard, 93 – Glenoaks Boulevard/Brand Boulevard via Allesandro Street, 410 – San Fernando/Burbank/Glendale/Glenoaks Boulevard, and 445 – San Pedro/Artesia Transit Center/Pastaouras Transit Plaza/Union Station Express.

Routes along the project frontage on North Spring Street include route 33 – Venice Boulevard/Pastaouras Transit Plaza/Union Station, 38 – West Jefferson Boulevard, 55 – Imperial/Wilmington/Rosa Parks Metro Rail Station/Compton Avenue/Pastaouras Transit Plaza/Union Station, 70-LA/El Monte via Garvey Avenue, 71 – City Terrace/CSULA, 76 – Valley Boulevard via Main Street/El Monte Busway Station, 78 – LA/South Arcadia via Huntington Drive/Main Street/Las

Tunas Drive, 79 – LA//Arcadia via Huntington Drive, 83 – Pasadena Avenue/Marmion Way/York Boulevard, 84 – Cypress Avenue/Eagle Rock Boulevard, 85 – Cypress Avenue/Verdugo Road, 90 – Foothill Boulevard/Pennsylvania Avenue/Glendale Avenue, 91 – Foothill Boulevard/La Crescenta Avenue/Glendale Avenue, 94 – San Fernando Road, 96 – LA/Burbank/Sherman Oaks via LA Zoo, 333 – Venice Boulevard Limited/Patsaouras Transit Plaza/Union Station, 378 – LA/South Arcadia via Huntington Drive/Main Street/Las Tunas Drive Limited, 379 – LA Arcadia via Huntington Drive Limited, 394 – San Fernando Road Limited/Sylmar/San Fernando Metrolink Station, 401 – Pasadena/LA Express/North Allen Avenue, 434 – Malibu/Santa Monica/Patsaouras Transit Plaza/Union Station Express, 483 – Altadena/Pasadena/Fair Oaks Avenue/LA Express, 484 – Pomona/La Puente/Valley Boulevard/LA Express, 487 – Sierra Madre/San Gabriel Boulevard/LA Express and 491 – Sierra Madre/Arcadia/El Monte/LA Express.

These are the routes which run along the project boundary streets. A great deal more transit is available within walking distance from the site. Figure 5 graphically presents the multitude of transit opportunities available to the employees and visitors of the renovated Hall of Justice.

LADOT DASH Route Dash B operates along Temple Street to/from Chinatown to the Financial District. Transfer opportunities are available to the entire Downtown Dash System including shuttles from Union Station. The cost to ride is only 25 cents per one-way trip.

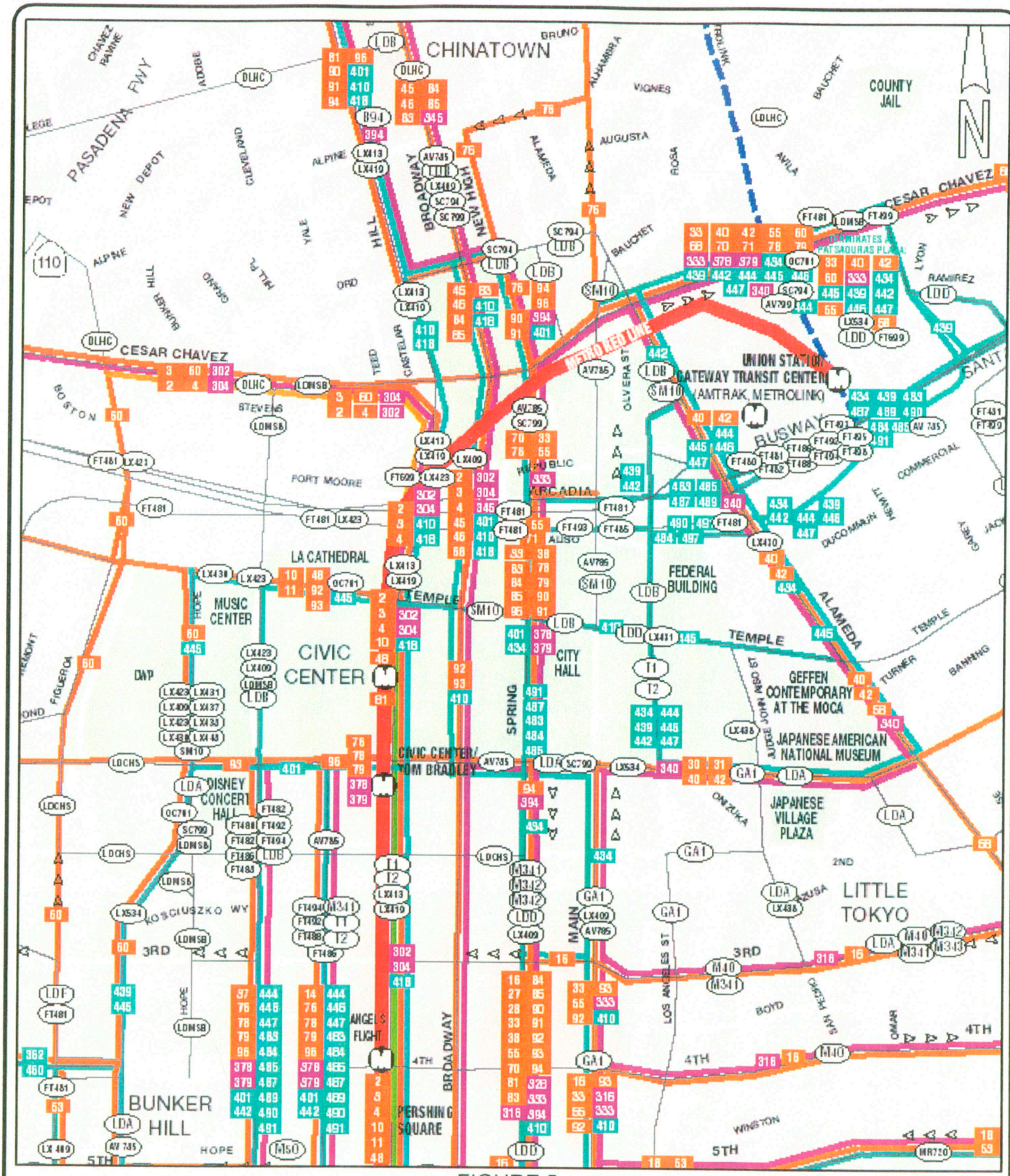

FIGURE 5

3/7/03

FN: HALL OF JUSTICE\TRANSIT-ROUTES

TRANSIT SYSTEMS MAP

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LADOT Commuter Express – offers eleven lines from nearby communities to/from Downtown Los Angeles. These lines are available from the San Fernando Valley, Ventura County, Westside and southeast of downtown.

In addition, commuter lines are available from Foothill Transit, Orange County Transportation Authority, Santa Clarita Transit, Santa Monica Municipal Bus Lines, Torrance Transit and Antelope Valley Transit.

As shown by the above information, the project is well-served by direct transit links, and when transfer opportunities are considered most areas of Los Angeles are accessible via transit from the project site. Due to the proximity of project and readily accessible transit links some employees and visitors may choose transit as a viable alternative to driving.

Analysis of Existing Traffic Conditions

An analysis of current traffic conditions was conducted on the streets and highways serving the project area. Detailed traffic analyses of existing conditions were performed at the following seven intersections:

- North Broadway and Temple Street
- Aliso Street/Southbound 101 Freeway Off-ramp and North Broadway
- Northbound 101 Freeway On-ramp and North Broadway
- North Spring Street and Temple Street
- Aliso Street and North Spring Street
- Northbound 101 Freeway Off-ramp and North Spring Street
- Southbound 101 Freeway On-ramp and Los Angeles Street

The traffic analysis was performed through the use of established traffic engineering techniques. The new traffic counts described earlier were utilized so as to reflect any recent changes in traffic demand patterns. Other data pertaining to intersection geometrics, parking-related curb restrictions and signal operations were obtained through field surveys of the study locations.

The methodology used in this study for the intersection analysis and evaluation of traffic operations at each study intersection is based on procedures outlined in Circular Number 212 of the Transportation Research Board.[1] In the discussion of Critical Movement Analysis for signalized intersections, procedures have been developed for determining operating characteristics of an intersection in terms of the "Level of Service" provided for different levels of traffic volume and other variables, such as the number of signal phases. The term "Level of Service" (LOS) describes the quality of traffic flow. LOS A to C operate quite well. LOS D typically is the level for which a metropolitan area street system is designed. LOS E represents volumes at or near the capacity of the highway which might result in stoppages of momentary duration and fairly unstable flow. LOS F occurs when a facility is overloaded and is characterized by stop-and-go traffic with stoppages of long duration.

A determination of the LOS at an intersection, where traffic volumes are known or have been projected, can be obtained through a summation of the critical movement volumes at that intersection. Once the sum of critical movement volumes has been obtained, the values indicated in Table 1 can be used to determine the applicable LOS.

---

[1] Interim Materials on Highway Capacity, Circular Number 212, Transportation Research Board, Washington, D.C., 1980.

Table 1
Critical Movement Volume Ranges*
For Determining Levels of Service

Level of Service	Maximum Sum of Critical Volumes (VPH) Two Phase	Three Phase	Four or More Phases
A	900	855	825
B	1,050	1,000	965
C	1,200	1,140	1,100
D	1,350	1,275	1,225
E	1,500	1,425	1,375
F	----------Not Applicable----------		

* For planning applications only, i.e., not appropriate for operations and design applications.

"Capacity" represents the maximum total hourly movement volume of vehicles in the critical lanes which has a reasonable expectation of passing through an intersection under prevailing roadway and traffic conditions. For planning purposes, capacity equates to the maximum value of LOS E, as indicated in Table 1. The Critical Movement Analysis (CMA) indices used in this study were calculated by dividing the sum of critical movement volumes by the appropriate capacity value for the type of signal control present or proposed at the study intersections. Thus, the LOS corresponding to a range of CMA values is shown in Table 2.

Table 2
Level of Service
As a Function of CMA Values

Level of Service	Description of Operating Characteristics	Range of CMA Values
A	Uncongested operations; all vehicles clear in a single cycle.	< 0.60
B	Same as above.	>0.60 < 0.70
C	Light congestion; occasional backups on critical approaches.	>0.70 < 0.80
D	Congestion on critical approaches, but intersection functional. Vehicles required to wait through more than one cycle during short peaks. No long-standing lines formed.	>0.80 < 0.90
E	Severe congestion with some long-standing lines on critical approaches. Blockage of intersection may occur if traffic signal does not provide for protected turning movements.	>0.90 < 1.00
F	Forced flow with stoppages of long duration.	> 1.00

By applying this analysis procedure to the study intersections, the CMA value and the corresponding LOS for existing traffic conditions were calculated. Those values, for existing (2003) AM and PM peak hour conditions, are shown in Table 3.

Table 3
Critical Movement Analysis Summary
Existing (2003) Traffic Conditions

		AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour	
No.	Intersection	CMA	LOS	CMA	LOS
1.	N. Broadway & Temple St.	0.431	A	0.714	C
2.	Aliso St./SB 101 Fwy Off & N. Broadway	0.394	A	0.485	A
3.	NB 101 Fwy On & N. Broadway	0.428	A	0.598	A
4.	N. Spring St. & Temple St.	0.479	A	0.309	A
5.	Aliso St. & N. Spring St.	0.333	A	0.246	A
6.	NB 101 Fwy Off & N. Spring St.	0.377	A	0.154	A
7.	SB 101 Fwy On & Los Angeles St.	0.184	A	0.285	A

PROJECT TRAFFIC

The following section describes the methodology used to determine the trip generation, distribution and assignment of the proposed project.

Traffic Generation

The occupancy in the Hall of Justice was approximately 1,343 employees and 527 inmates on 15 floors and 549,284 gross square feet in 1994. After renovation, the Hall of Justice will be 475,000 gross square feet (325,000 net square feet) with 13 stories. Two interior floors will be removed for program reasons. The renovated County Hall of Justice building will be occupied by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney's Office, Public Defenders Office, CAO Office – Real Estate and Risk Management, and Parks and Recreation with 1,630 to 1,660 full time day personnel. The operations conducted in the building will be very similar to a typical office building with the employees working a typical work day. There would potentially be meetings and visitors much as a typical office would conduct business. The County offices in the Hall of Justice building would not have nighttime of weekend deployment of personnel beyond typical office over time needs. The Sheriff's Department will not have a public counter or conduct personnel functions from the Hall of Justice. Based on the project description the trip generation is based upon General Office and on the greater number of employees (1,660) anticipated to occupy the building.

Traffic-generating characteristics of land uses, such as an office building, have been extensively surveyed and documented in studies conducted under the auspices of the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE). The most recent information is available in the ITE 6th Edition Trip Generation Manual, which was used as a basis for project trip

generation. This publication indicated that office buildings with employees as estimated generally exhibit the following trip-making characteristics:

Table 4
Trip Generation Rates*

General Office (trips per employee)

Daily:	T = 3.32(E)
AM Peak Hour	T = 0.48 (E); I/B = 88%, O/B = 12%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 0.46 (E); I/B = 17%, O/B = 83%

T = trip ends; E = employee;
I/B = inbound; O/B = outbound

*Source: ITE Trip Generation, 6th Edition (1997).

On the basis of the above traffic generation rates, projections of the amount of new traffic to be generated by the proposed site were derived. Traffic generation discounts were applied for the previous occupancy of the building. Once renovated and fully occupied, the project is expected to generate approximately 1,052 net new daily trips, with 133 net trips inbound and 19 net outbound trips during the AM peak hour and approximately 25 net trips inbound and 121 net trips outbound during the PM peak hour at adjacent intersections. Table 5 shows the project trip generation calculation.

Table 5
Project Trip Generation

	Size (employees)	Daily Traffic	AM Peak Hour I/B	AM Peak Hour O/B	AM Peak Hour Total	PM Peak Hour I/B	PM Peak Hour O/B	PM Peak Hour Total
Proposed Occupancy	1,660	5,511	701	96	797	130	634	764
Previous Occupancy	1,343	4,459	568	77	645	105	513	618
Net Project Traffic	**317**	**1,052**	**133**	**19**	**152**	**25**	**121**	**146**

Trip Distribution

Determination of the geographic distribution of generated trips was the next step in the process. A primary factor affecting trip distribution is the relative distribution of population from which prospective employees and visitors of the proposed project would be drawn. Trip-making patterns and land use in the project area were analyzed and percentage trip distributions were developed. The project is located in the Civic Center just south of the 101 Freeway. Therefore, freeway access is readily available. The percentage split of trips, by direction, is shown in Table 6 and graphically presented in Figure 6.

Table 6
Directional Trip Distribution

Direction	Percentage of Trips
North	40%
South	20%
East	20%
West	20%
Total:	100%

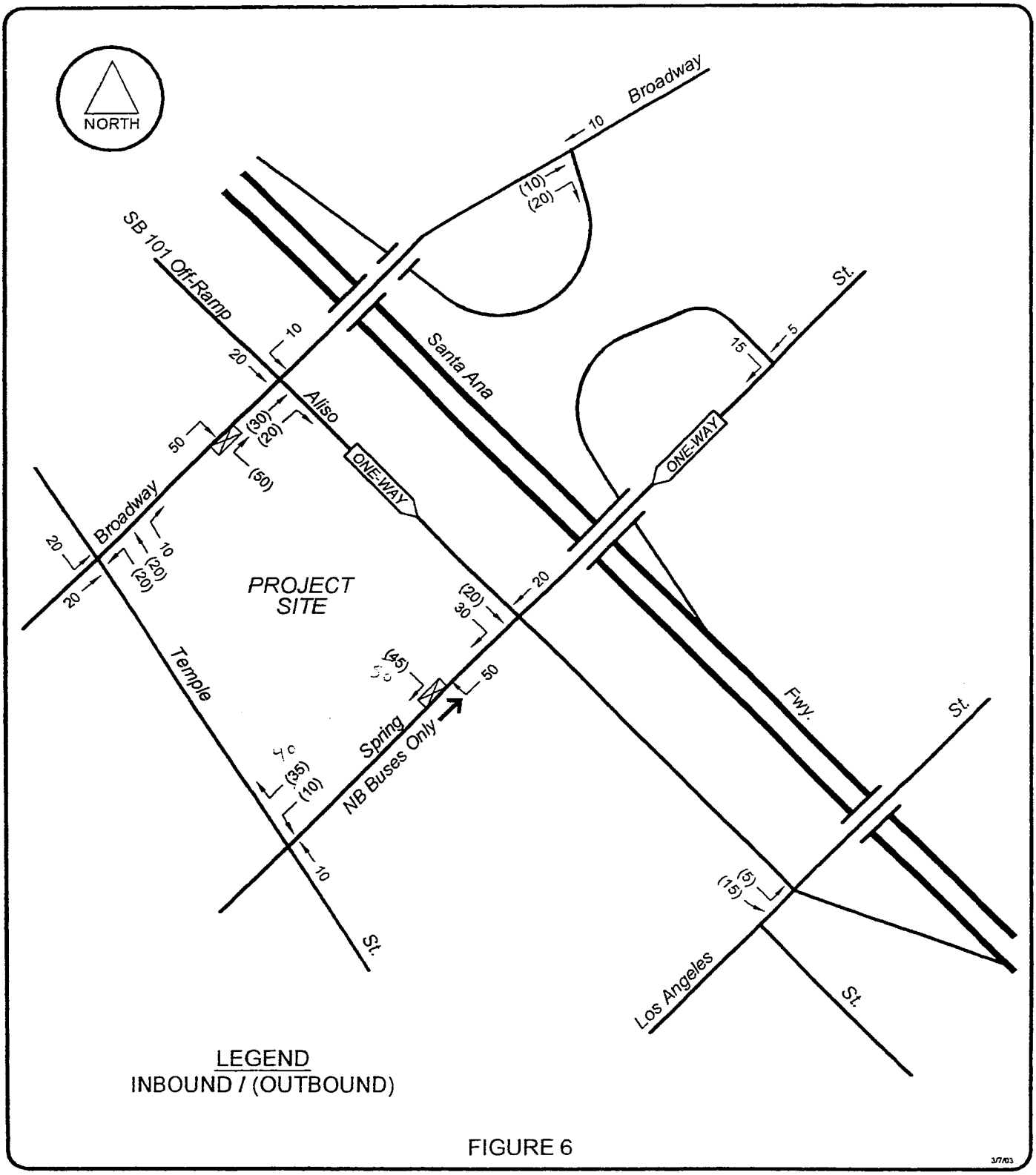

FIGURE 6

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PROJECT DISTRIBUTION PERCENTAGES

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Traffic Assignment

The assignment of project traffic to the street and highway systems was accomplished in two steps. Using the directional distribution percentages for the surface streets developed previously, the number of trips in each direction was calculated. The second step was to assign these trips to specific routes serving the project area. The results of the traffic assignment provide the necessary level of detail to conduct the traffic analysis. The results of the traffic assignments are shown in Figures 7(a) and 7(b), Project Traffic Volume, which estimate the project AM and PM peak hour traffic on the nearby street system for the proposed uses of each site.

Parking and Access

Parking for the renovated building will be provided in a new 1,000 space parking structure. The new parking structure will be constructed along the northern boundary of the project site. Access to the new parking structure will be provided for staff card key access on North Broadway and on North Spring Street. No vehicular access will be provided from Temple Street or Aliso Street. In order to maintain traffic flow on the project's boundary roadways, all of the driveways will be restricted to right turns in and out of the site. The project driveway volumes are illustrated on Figure 8. These figures do not incorporate the discount for the previous use but instead reflect the traffic which is anticipated to be turning into the driveways subsequent to the renovation.

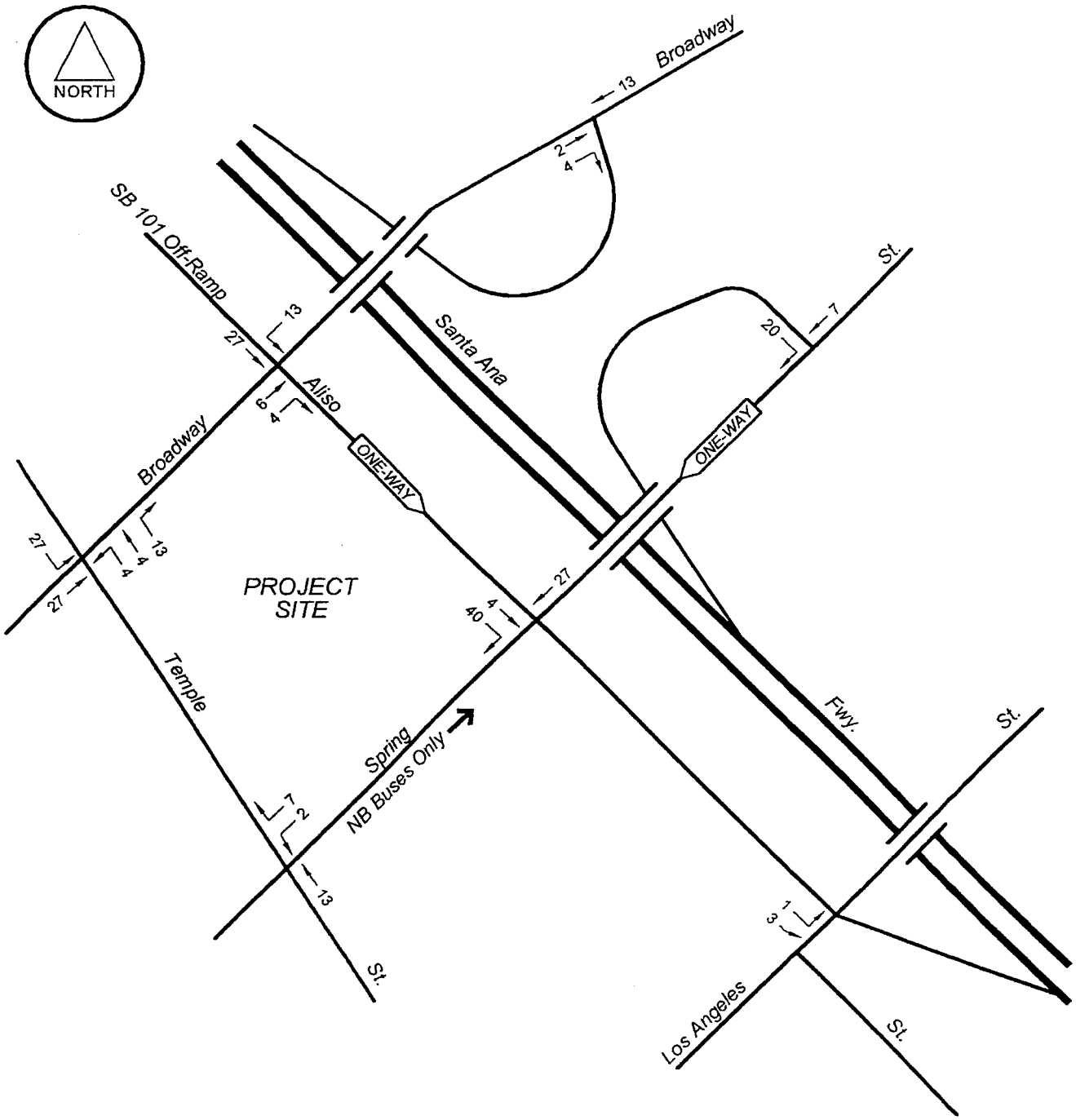

FIGURE 7(a)

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Hall of Justice\AMPROVOL

FUTURE (2005) TRAFFIC VOLUMES
PROJECT ONLY
AM PEAK HOUR

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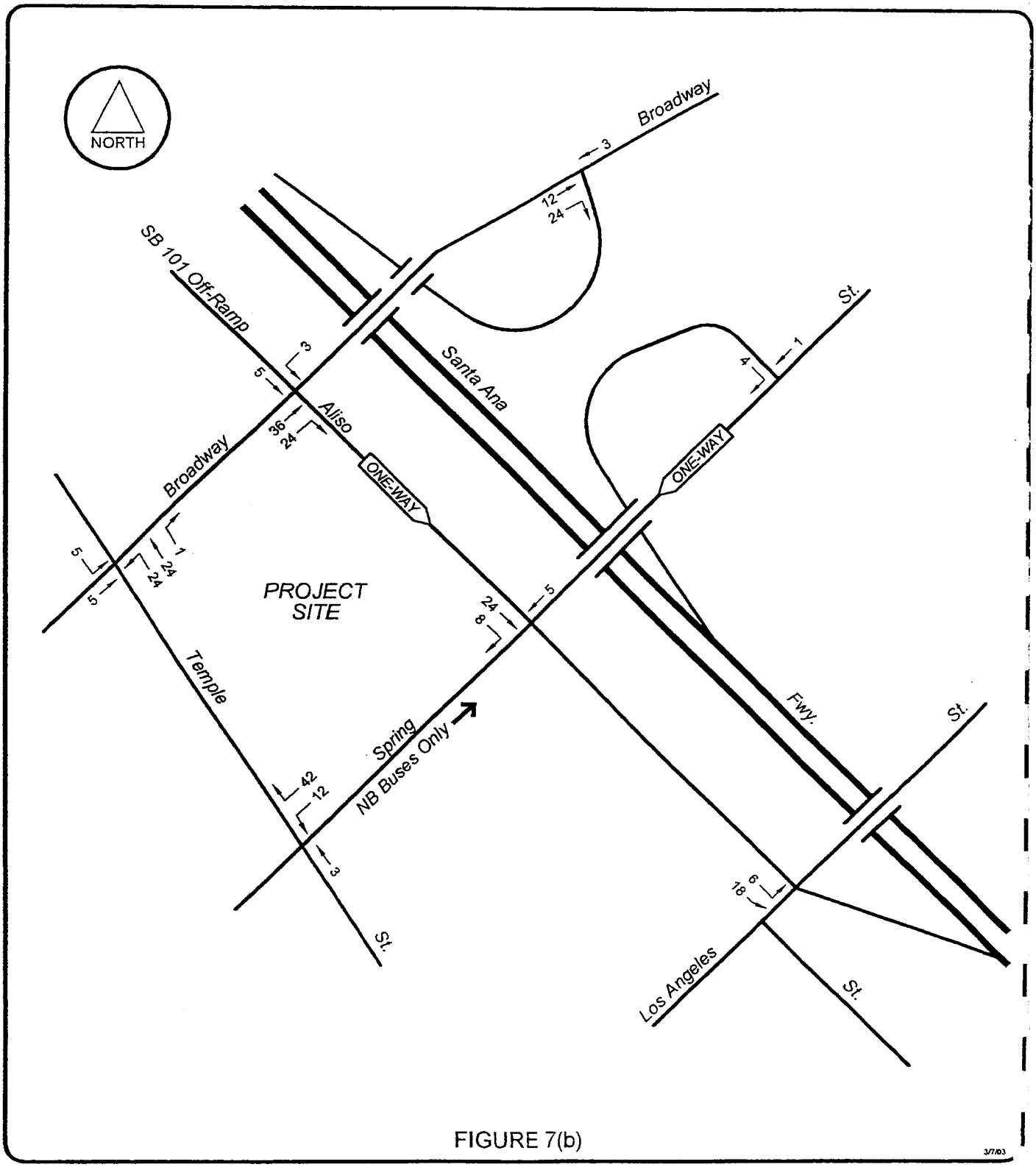

FIGURE 7(b)

3/7/03

Hal of Justice\PMPROVOL

FUTURE (2005) TRAFFIC VOLUMES
PROJECT ONLY
PM PEAK HOUR

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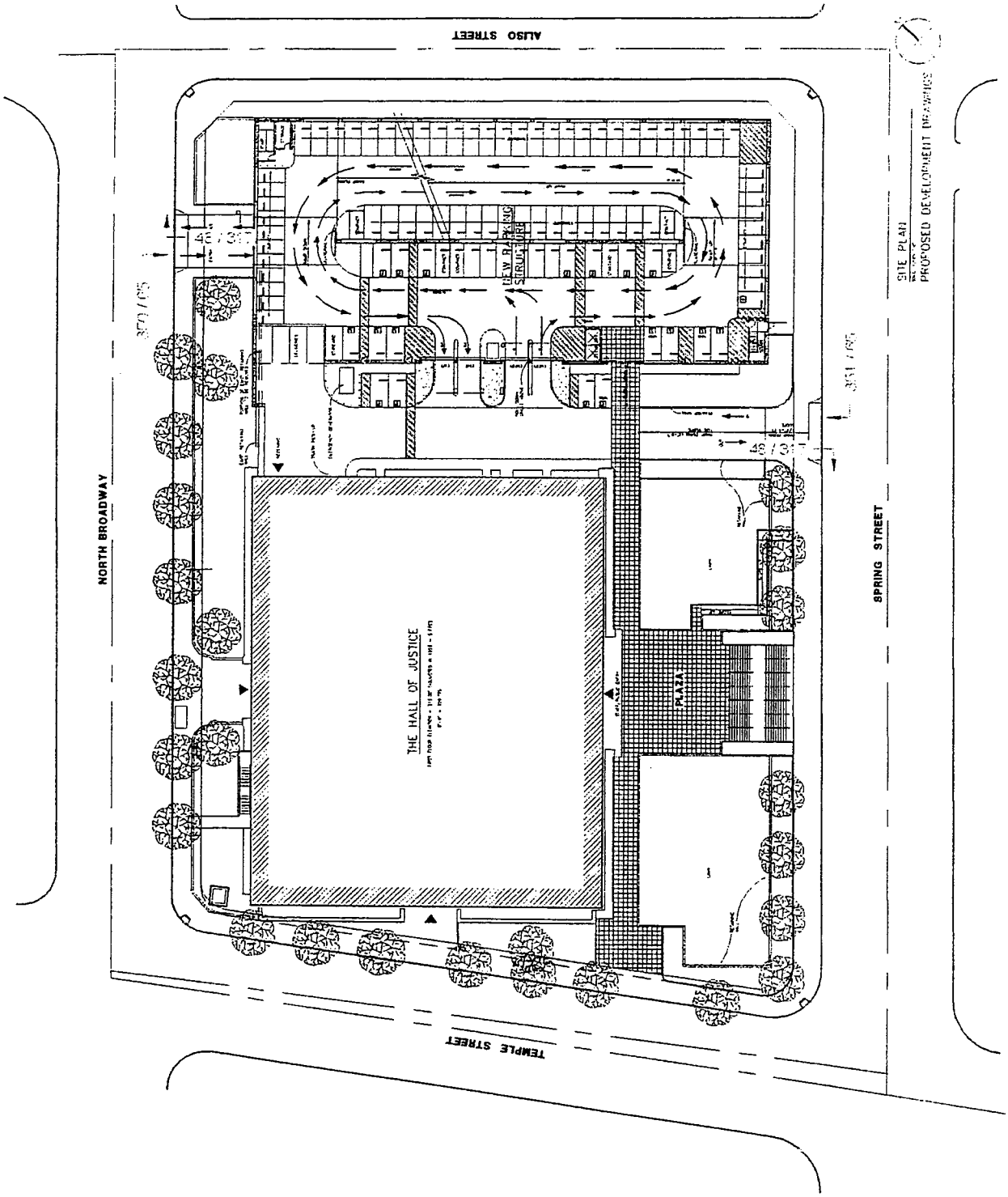

FIGURE 8

3/7/03

FN HALL OF JUSTICE\DRIVEWAY-VOLS

DRIVEWAY VOLUMES
WITHOUT REDUCTION FOR PREVIOUS USE
AM / PM PEAK HOUR

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FUTURE TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

Other projects under development in the downtown area could add substantial amounts of traffic to the project area. For this reason, the analysis of future traffic conditions has been expanded to include potential traffic from as yet undeveloped or unoccupied projects. Briefly, the methodology for estimating future traffic volumes was as follows: First, current traffic volumes were determined by traffic counts (as described in a preceding section). Next, a traffic growth factor of 1.0 percent compounded annually was applied to develop a 2005 baseline "Without Project" figure. Project traffic, calculated previously, was analyzed as an incremental addition to the 2005 Without Project condition. Traffic expected to be generated from cumulative development in the study area was then added to the "With Project" traffic volumes to evaluate the affect of other projects in the area with the project on traffic.

Traffic Growth

Based on an analysis of the trends in traffic growth in the central Los Angeles area over the last several years, an annual traffic growth factor of 1.0 percent appeared conservative. This growth factor was used to account for increases in traffic resulting from projects not yet proposed or outside of the study area. This growth factor, compounded annually, was applied to the 2003 traffic volumes to develop an estimate of 2005 baseline volumes. The future 2005 traffic volumes without the project and without the cumulative projects is detailed in Figure 9 (a) for AM peak hours and Figure 9 (b) for PM peak hours.

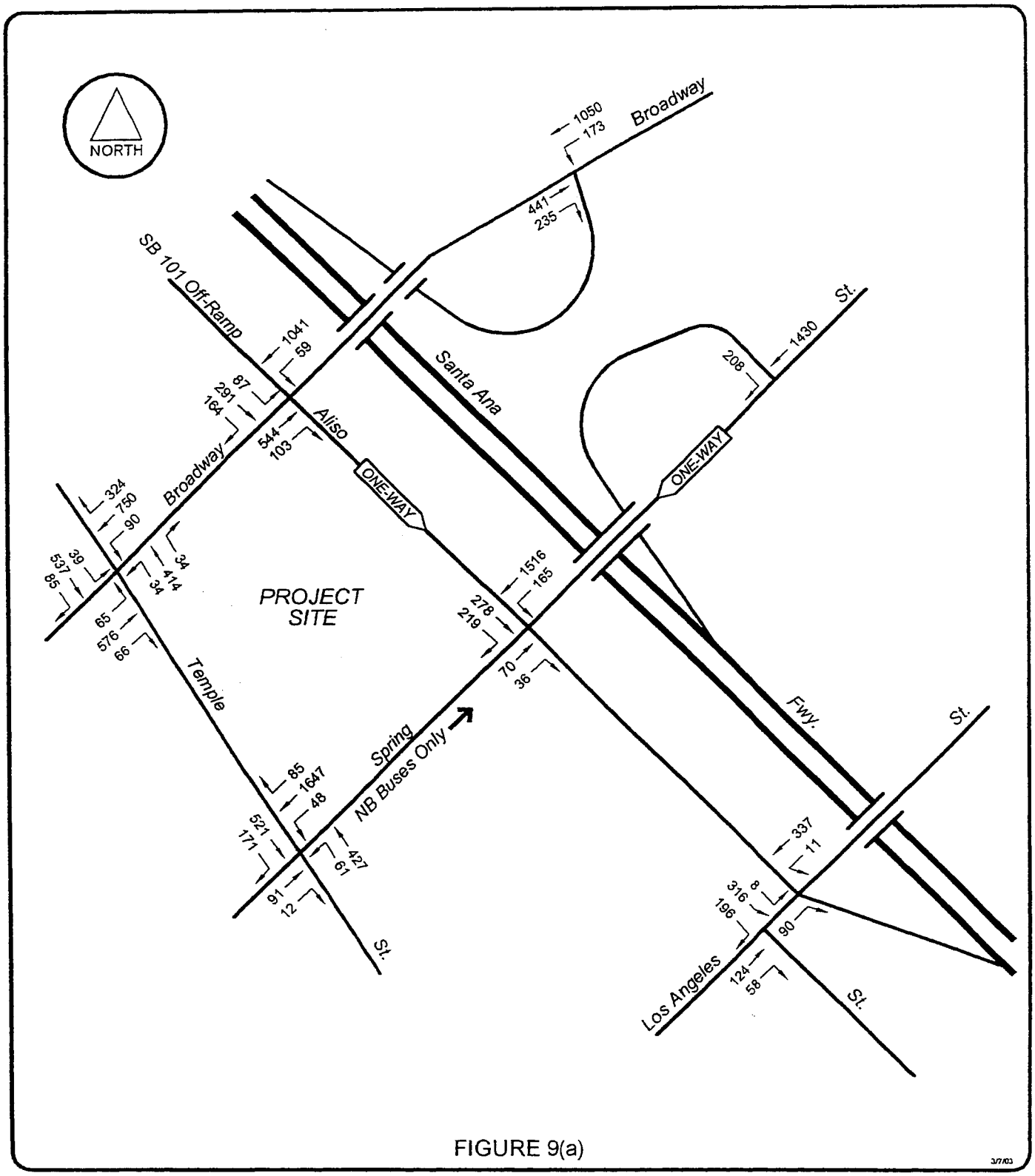

FIGURE 9(a)

3/7/03

Hall of Justice\AM2005WO

FUTURE (2005) TRAFFIC VOLUMES
WITHOUT PROJECT
AM PEAK HOUR

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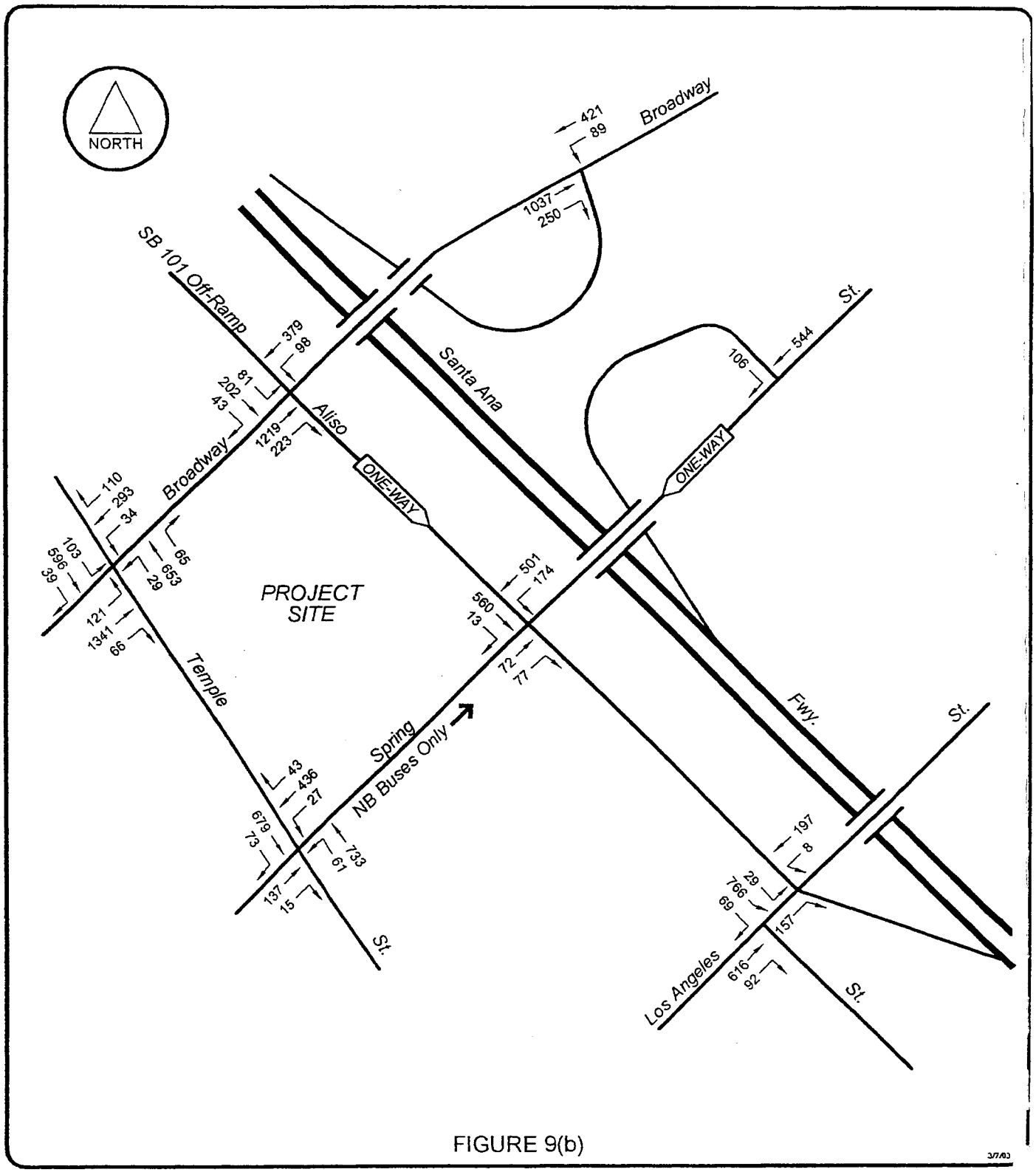

FIGURE 9(b)

3/7/03

Hall of Justice\PM2005WO

FUTURE (2005) TRAFFIC VOLUMES
WITHOUT PROJECT
PM PEAK HOUR

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Cumulative Development

In addition to the use of the 1.0 percent annual growth rate, listings of potential projects located in the study area were obtained from the County of Los Angeles and City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation and field verified. From a review of these lists, it was determined that traffic from 44 projects near the study site may produce additional traffic at the study intersections. Traffic expected to be generated from these "related projects" was estimated by applying the trip generation rates in Table 7.

Table 7
6th Edition ITE
Trip Generation Rates and Equations

Industrial Park (1,000 sf) - LU 130

Daily:	T = 6.96 (A)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 0.89 (A); I/B = 82%, O/B = 18%
PM Peak Hour :	T = 0.92 (A); I/B = 21%, O/B = 79%

Manufacturing (1,000 sf) - LU 140

Daily:	T = 3.82 (A)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 0.73 (A); I/B = 77%, O/B = 23%
PM Peak Hour :	T = 0.74 (A); I/B = 36%, O/B = 64%

Warehousing (1,000 sf) - LU 150

Daily:	T = 4.96 (A)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 0.45 (A); I/B = 82%, O/B = 18%
PM Peak Hour :	T = 0.51 (A); I/B = 24%, O/B = 76%

Apartment (per dwelling unit) - LU 220

Daily:	T = 6.63 (D)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 0.51 (D); I/B = 16%, O/B = 84%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 0.62 (D); I/B = 67%, O/B = 33%

Condominium (per dwelling unit) - LU 230

Daily:	T = 5.86 (D)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 0.44 (D); I/B = 17%, O/B = 83%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 0.54 (D); I/B = 67%, O/B = 33%

Table 7 (cont.)
6th Edition ITE
Trip Generation Rates and Equations

Hotel (per room) - LU 310

Daily:	T = 8.92 (R)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 0.67 (R); I/B = 58%, O/B = 42%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 0.71 (R); I/B = 49%, O/B = 51%

Live Theater (per seat) - LU 441

Daily:	N/A
AM Peak Hour:	N/A
PM Peak Hour :	T = 0.02 (St); I/B = 50%, O/B = 50%

Movie Theater with Matinee* (per seat)

Daily:	T = 1.8 (St)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 0.01 (St); I/B = 100%, O/B = 0%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 0.14 (St); I/B = 60%, O/B = 40%

Recreational Community Center (per 1,000 sf) - LU 495

Daily:	T = 22.88 (A)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 1.32 (A); I/B = 66%, O/B = 34%
PM Peak Hour :	T = 1.75 (A); I/B = 34%, O/B = 66%

Elementary School (per student) - LU 520

Daily:	T = 1.02 (S)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 0.29 (S); I/B = 59%, O/B = 41%
PM Peak Hour :	T = 0.26 (S); I/B = 46%, O/B = 54%

High School (per 1,000 sf) - LU 530

Daily:	T = 13.27 (A)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 3.22 (A); I/B = 72%, O/B = 28%
PM Peak Hour :	T = 1.02 (A); I/B = 30%, O/B = 70%

Church (per 1,000 sf) - LU 560

Daily:	T = 9.11 (A)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 0.72 (A); I/B = 54%, O/B = 46%
PM Peak Hour :	T = 0.66 (A); I/B = 54%, O/B = 46%

Table 7 (cont.)
6th Edition ITE
Trip Generation Rates and Equations

Library (per 1,000 sf) - LU 590

Daily:	T = 54.00 (A)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 1.06 (A); I/B = 72%, O/B = 28%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 7.09 (A); I/B = 48%, O/B = 52%

Hospital (per bed) - LU 610

Daily:	T = 11.77 (B)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 1.07 (B); I/B = 72%, O/B = 28%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 1.22 (B); I/B = 34%, O/B = 66%

Clinic (per 1,000 sf) - LU 630

Daily:	T = 31.45 (A)
AM Peak Hour:	N/A
PM Peak Hour:	T = 5.18 (A); I/B = N/A, O/B = N/A

Office (per 1,000 sf) - LU 710

Daily:	Ln(T) = 0.768 Ln(A) + 3.654
AM Peak Hour:	Ln(T) = 0.797 Ln(A) + 1.558; I/B = 88%, O/B = 12%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 1.121 (A) + 79.295; I/B = 17%, O/B = 83%

Medical Office (per 1,000 sf) - LU 720

Daily:	T = 36.13 (A)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 2.43 (A); I/B = 80%, O/B = 20%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 3.66 (A); I/B = 27%, O/B = 73%

Specialty Retail (per 1,000 sf) - LU 814

Daily:	T = 40.67 (A)
AM Peak Hour *:	T = 1.2201 (A); I/B = 60%, O/B = 40%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 2.59 (A); I/B = 43%, O/B = 57%

Shopping Center (per 1,000 sf) - LU 820

Daily:	T = 42.92 (A)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 1.03 (A); I/B = 61%, O/B = 39%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 3.74 (A); I/B = 48%, O/B = 52%

Table 7 (cont.)
6th Edition ITE
Trip Generation Rates and Equations

Quality Restaurant (per 1,000 sf) - LU 831

Daily:	T = 89.95 (A)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 0.81 (A); I/B = 82%, O/B = 18%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 7.49 (A); I/B = 67%, O/B = 33%

High-Turnover Restaurant (per 1,000 sf) - LU 832

Daily:	T = 130.34 (A)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 9.27 (A); I/B = 52%, O/B = 48%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 10.86 (A); I/B = 60%, O/B = 40%

Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through (per 1,000 sf) - LU 834

Daily:	T = 496.12 (A)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 49.86 (A); I/B = 51%, O/B = 49%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 33.48 (A); I/B = 52%, O/B = 48%

Gas Station with Convenience Market (per fueling position) - LU 845

Daily:	T = 162.78 (P)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 10.06 (P); I/B = 50%, O/B = 50%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 13.38 (P); I/B = 50%, O/B = 50%

Supermarket (per 1,000 sf) - LU 850

Daily:	T = 111.51 (A)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 3.25 (A); I/B = 61%, O/B = 39%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 11.51 (A); I/B = 51%, O/B = 49%

Convenience Market (per 1,000 sf) - LU 851

Daily:	T = 737.99 (A)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 65.39 (A); I/B = 50%, O/B = 50%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 53.73 (A); I/B = 50%, O/B = 50%

Drive-in Bank (per 1,000 sf) - LU 912

Daily:	T = 265.21(A)
AM Peak Hour:	T = 12.63 (A); I/B = 56%, O/B = 44%
PM Peak Hour:	T = 54.77 (A); I/B = 50%, O/B = 50%

Table 7 (cont.)
6th Edition ITE
Trip Generation Rates and Equations

Where:

T = trip ends
I/B = inbound
O/B = outbound
A = building area in 1,000's of square feet
B = bed
D = dwelling unit
P = fueling position
R = room
S = student
St = seat

Source:
Trip Generation, 6th Edition, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 1997.
* San Diego Traffic Generators, San Diego Association of Governments, 1998.

The locations of the related projects are shown in Figure 10 and the projects are listed and described in Table 8. The estimates of traffic generated by each project are displayed in Table 9.

FIGURE 10

3/7/03

FN: HALL OF JUSTICE\RELPROJS

RELATED PROJECTS LOCATION MAP

CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
2007 Sawtelle Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90025
(310) 473-6508
Transportation Planning · Traffic Engineering

Table 8
Related Projects Descriptions

Map No.	Location	Size		Description
1.	1316 Glendale Bl.	21,026	sf	Recreation center
2.	330 N. Alvarado St.	2,500	sf	Fast-food restaurant w/ drive-thru
3.	Lake St. & Beverly Bl. (Belmont New Primary Ctr. No.12)	380	st	Primary school
4.	Alvarado St. & Wilshire Bl. (Westlake Intermodal Center)	40,000	sf	Supermarket
		30,000	sf	Retail
		40,000	sf	Community facility
5.	2222 Olympic Bl.	28,800	sf	Bank
6.	1630 W. Olympic Bl.	5,432	sf	Office
		7,168	sf	Specialty retail
7.	1313 Olympic Bl.	160,000	sf	Retail
8.	722 7th St.	738	du	Apartment
		40,000	sf	Retail
9.	633 Bixel St.	86,000	sf	Retail
10.	616 St. Paul St.	10,000	sf	Mixed-use commercial
		330	du	Apartment
11.	5th St. & Bixel St.	12,465	sf	Production office
		149,580	sf	Production facilities[1]
		87,255	sf	Support
12.	1207 W. 3rd St.	330	du	Apartment
		50,000	sf	Commercial
13.	Temple St. & Beaudry Av.	326,000	sf	High school
14.	1010 Bellevue Av.	25,328	sf	Convent
15.	505 Figueroa St.	40,000	sf	Commercial
		330	du	Apartment

Table 8 (cont.)
Related Projects Descriptions

Map No.	Location	Size		Description
16.	N. Broadway & College St. (Capital Mills)	5,000	sf	Retail
		20,000	sf	Office
		30	du	Artist loft
17.	900 N. Broadway (Blossom Garden Apts.)	29,000	sf	Retail
		300	du	Apartment
18.	Spring St. & Baker St.	953,670	sf	Manufacturing
19.	2600 Main St.	3,000	sf	Convenience store
20.	Alameda St. & Los Angeles St. (Alameda District Plan)	8,200,000	sf	Office
		750	rm	Hotel
		300	du	Apartment
		250,000	sf	Retail
		70,000	sf	Museum
21.	8th St. & Francisco St. (Metropolis)	600	rm	Hotel
		1,600,000	sf	Office
		223,000	sf	Retail
22.	NEC of 8th St. & Figueroa St.	400	rm	Hotel
23.	Figueroa St. btwn. Olympic Bl. & 11th St. (Staples Entertainment District)	1,800	rm	Hotel
		3,600	st	Cinema
		1,000	st	Theater
		345,000	sf	Restaurant
		498,000	sf	Retail
		165,000	sf	Office
		800	du	Apartment
24.	605 W. Olympic Bl.	7,142	sf	Quality restaurant/night club
25.	615 Olympic Bl.	40,000	sf	Commercial
		270	du	Apartment
26.	1300 S. Figueroa St.	179	du	Apartment
		8,000	sf	Restaurant
27.	1530 S. Olive St.	31,655	sf	Community clinic

Table 8 (cont.)
Related Projects Descriptions

Map No.	Location	Size		Description
28.	10220 S. Main St.	32,533	sf	Retail
	(Accessory Mart)	7,909	sf	Storage
29.	1006 Los Angeles St.	96,000	sf	Retail
30.	Main St & 9th St.	151,000	sf	Retail
31.	305-27 9th St.	74,000	sf	Office
		157,000	sf	Retail
32.	SEC of Hill St. & 5th St.	200,000	sf	Office
	(Jewelry Center II)	20,000	sf	Retail
33.	9th St. & Wall St.	139,000	sf	Retail
34.	SWC of 1st St. & Grand Av.	2,835	st	Theater
	(Disney Hall)	25,000	sf	Ballroom
		22,424	sf	Office
		17,172	sf	Retail
35.	400 Main St.	5,265	sf	Restaurant and bar (215 seats)
36.	108 W. 2nd St.	146	du	Condominium
37.	Alameda St. & Temple St.	80,000	sf	Museum
38.	Alameda St. & 1st St.	600	rm	Hotel
	(Mangrove Estates)	1,200	du	Condominium
		221,048	sf	Office
39.	1st St. & Alameda St.	415,782	sf	Retail/office
	(First Street South Plaza)	1,154	du	Apartment
		500	rm	Hotel
40.	970 E. 3rd St.	596,000	sf	Multi-use (Freight Yard)
41.	2005 E. 4th St.	8	p	Gas station w/ mini-mart
		754	sf	Fast-food restaurant w/ drive-thru
42.	1720 Cesar Chavez Av.	114,000	sf	Medical office expansion
		359	bd	Hospital (White Memorial)

Table 8 (cont.)
Related Projects Descriptions

Map No.	Location	Size		Description
43.	NEC Mission Rd./Marengo St.	600	bd	Hospital (1,471,467 sf)
44.	2650 Olympic Bl.	1,300,000	sf	Industrial park
		229,000	sf	Retail
		4,000	sf	Fast-food restaurant w/ drive-thru

Table 9
Related Projects Trip Generation

No.	Size	Description	Daily	AM Peak Hour In	AM Peak Hour Out	AM Peak Hour Total	PM Peak Hour In	PM Peak Hour Out	PM Peak Hour Total
1.	21,026 sf	Recreation center	481	18	10	28	13	24	37
2.	2,500 sf	Fast-food restaurant w/ drive-thru	1,240	64	61	125	44	40	84
3.	380 st	Primary school	388	65	45	110	46	53	99
4.	40,000 sf	Supermarket	4,460	79	51	130	235	225	460
	30,000 sf	Retail	1,288	19	12	31	54	58	112
	40,000 sf	Community facility	915	35	18	53	24	46	70
			6,663	133	81	214	313	329	642
5.	28,800 sf	Bank	7,638	204	160	364	789	788	1,577
6.	5,432 sf	Office	142	16	2	18	14	71	85
	7,168 sf	Specialty retail	292	5	4	9	8	11	19
			434	21	6	27	22	82	104
7.	160,000 sf	Retail	6,867	101	64	165	287	311	598
8.	738 du	Apartment	4,893	60	316	376	307	151	458
	40,000 sf	Retail	1,717	25	16	41	72	78	150
			6,610	85	332	417	379	229	608
9.	86,000 sf	Retail	3,691	54	35	89	155	167	322
10.	10,000 sf	Mixed-use commercial	429	6	4	10	18	19	37
	330 du	Apartment	2,188	27	141	168	137	68	205
			2,617	33	145	178	155	87	242
11.	12,465 sf	Production Office [1]	154	16	1	17	2	8	10
	149,580 sf	Production Facilities [1]	488	31	9	40	13	36	49
	87,255 sf	Support [1]	383	15	8	23	8	24	32
			1,025	62	18	80	23	68	91
12.	330 du	Apartment	2,188	27	141	168	137	68	205
	50,000 sf	Commercial	2,146	32	20	52	90	97	187
			4,334	59	161	220	227	165	392
13.	326,000 sf	High School	4,326	756	294	1,050	100	233	333
14.	25,328 sf	Convent	231	10	8	18	9	8	17

Table 9 (cont.)
Related Projects Trip Generation

No.	Size	Description	Daily	AM Peak Hour In	AM Peak Hour Out	AM Peak Hour Total	PM Peak Hour In	PM Peak Hour Out	PM Peak Hour Total
15.	40,000 sf	Commercial	1,717	25	16	41	72	78	150
	330 du	Apartment	2,188	27	141	168	137	68	205
			3,905	52	157	209	209	146	355
16.	5,000 sf	Retail	203	4	2	6	6	7	13
	20,000 sf	Office	386	46	6	52	17	85	102
	30 du	Artist lofts	199	2	13	15	13	6	19
			788	52	21	73	36	98	134
17.	29,000 sf	Retail	1,245	18	12	30	52	56	108
	300 du	Apartment	1,989	24	129	153	125	61	186
			3,234	42	141	183	177	117	294
18.	953,670 sf	Manufacturing	3,643	536	160	696	254	452	706
19.	3,000 sf	Convenience Store	2,214	98	98	196	81	80	161
20.	8,200,000 sf	Office	39,149	5,501	750	6,251	1,576	7,695	9,271
	750 rm	Hotel	6,690	292	211	503	261	272	533
	300 du	Apartment	1,989	24	129	153	125	61	186
	250,000 sf	Retail	10,730	157	101	258	449	486	935
	70,000 sf	Museum	3,780	53	21	74	238	258	496
			62,338	6,027	1,212	7,239	2,649	8,772	11,421
21.	600 rm	Hotel	5,352	233	169	402	209	217	426
	1,600,000 sf	Office	11,160	1,495	204	1,699	318	1,555	1,873
	223,000 sf	Retail	9,571	140	90	230	400	434	834
			26,083	1,868	463	2,331	927	2,206	3,133
22.	400 rm	Hotel	3,568	155	113	268	139	145	284
23.	1,800 rm	Hotel	16,056	699	507	1,206	626	652	1,278
	3,600 st	Cinema	6,480	36	0	36	302	202	504
	1,000 st	Theater	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	10	20
	345,000 sf	Restaurant	44,967	1,663	1,535	3,198	2,248	1,499	3,747
	498,000 sf	Retail	21,374	313	200	513	894	969	1,863
	165,000 sf	Office	1,950	245	33	278	45	219	264
	800 du	Apartment	5,304	65	343	408	332	164	496
			96,131	3,021	2,618	5,639	4,457	3,715	8,172
24.	7,142 sf	Quality restaurant/night club	642	5	1	6	36	17	53

Table 9 (cont.)
Related Projects Trip Generation

No.	Size	Description	Daily	AM Peak Hour In	AM Peak Hour Out	AM Peak Hour Total	PM Peak Hour In	PM Peak Hour Out	PM Peak Hour Total
25.	40,000 sf	Commercial	1,717	25	16	41	72	78	150
	270 du	Apartment	1,790	22	116	138	112	55	167
			3,507	47	132	179	184	133	317
26.	179 du	Apartment	1,187	15	76	91	74	37	111
	8,000 sf	Restaurant	1,043	38	36	74	52	35	87
			2,230	53	112	165	126	72	198
27.	31,655 sf	Community clinic	996	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	164
28.	32,533 sf	Retail	1,323	24	16	40	36	48	84
	7,909 sf	Storage	39	3	1	4	1	3	4
			1,362	27	17	44	37	51	88
29.	96,000 sf	Retail	4,120	60	39	99	172	187	359
30.	151,000 sf	Retail	6,481	95	61	156	271	294	565
31.	74,000 sf	Office	1,053	129	18	147	28	134	162
	157,000 sf	Retail	6,738	99	63	162	282	305	587
			7,791	228	81	309	310	439	749
32.	200,000 sf	Office	2,260	285	39	324	52	251	303
	20,000 sf	Retail	858	13	8	21	36	39	75
			3,118	298	47	345	88	290	378
33.	139,000 sf	Retail	5,966	87	56	143	250	270	520
34.	2,835 st	Theater	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29	28	57
	25,000 sf	Ballroom	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	22,424 sf	Office	421	50	7	57	18	86	104
	17,172 sf	Retail	698	13	8	21	19	25	44
35.	5,265 sf	Restaurant and bar (215 seats)	686	25	24	49	34	23	57
36.	146 du	Condominium	856	11	53	64	53	26	79
37.	80,000 sf	Museum	4,320	61	24	85	272	295	567
38.	600 rm	Hotel	5,352	233	169	402	209	217	426
	1,200 du	Condominium	7,032	90	438	528	434	214	648
	221,048 sf	Office	2,440	309	42	351	56	271	327
			14,824	632	649	1,281	699	702	1,401

Table 9 (cont.)
Related Projects Trip Generation

No.	Size	Description	Daily	AM Peak Hour In	AM Peak Hour Out	AM Peak Hour Total	PM Peak Hour In	PM Peak Hour Out	PM Peak Hour Total
39.	415,782 sf	Retail/office	3,965	511	70	581	93	452	545
	1,154 du	Apartment	7,651	94	495	589	479	236	715
	500 rm	Hotel	4,460	194	141	335	174	181	355
			16,076	799	706	1,505	746	869	1,615
40.	596,000 sf	Multi-use (Freight Yard) [2]	7,532	335	482	817	353	467	820
41.	8 p	Gas station w/ mini-mart	1,302	40	40	80	54	53	107
	754 sf	Fast-food restaurant w/ drive-thru	374	19	19	38	13	12	25
			1,676	59	59	118	67	65	132
42.	114,000 sf	Medical office expansion	4,119	222	55	277	113	304	417
	359 bd	Hospital (White Memorial)	4,225	276	108	384	149	289	438
			8,344	498	163	661	262	593	855
43.	600 bd	Hospital (1,471,467 sf)	7,062	462	180	642	249	483	732
44.	1,300,000 sf	Industrial park	9,048	949	208	1,157	251	945	1,196
	229,000 sf	Retail	9,829	144	92	236	411	445	856
	4,000 sf	Fast-food restaurant w/ drive-thru	1,984	101	98	199	70	64	134
			20,861	1,194	398	1,592	732	1,454	2,186

[1] Rates from *Traffic Impact Analysis for the Renovation and Expansion of Fox Studio Facilities in Century City*, Crain & Associates, Revised October 1991. Assumed 5% for production office, 60% for production & staging, and 35% for support.

[2] Provided by LADOT related projects database website.

Highway System Improvements

A review of anticipated transportation improvements was conducted for the street system servicing the site. A review of the City's 5 Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP), 1997-98, Pictorial Guide revealed that there are no improvement projects scheduled for implementation that would significantly affect the transportation system in the study area. However several improvements are anticipated in the downtown area. These include the construction of the "Gold Line" by the Pasadena Blue Line Authority from Union Station into Pasadena, the Adaptive Traffic Control System throughout Downtown Los Angeles, the Figueroa Corridor Economic Development Strategy where Figueroa Street would be rebalanced south of Ninth Street to provide three lanes in each direction, the Hollywood Freeway (US-101) ramps at Glendale Boulevard will be reconstructed into a full diamond interchange, the Hollywood Freeway will be improved between Vermont Avenue and the four level interchange to provide one additional lane in each direction with a future conversion to an HOV facility is also planned between Glendale Boulevard and Vermont Avenue, the Harbor Freeway (State Route 110) northbound and southbound ramps at Fourth Street will be reconfigured and the Santa Monica Freeway (I-10), the Olympic Boulevard interchange will be improved to provide a westbound off-ramp connection from the Santa Monica, and the connection of the HOV system throughout downtown. While these projects may be implemented in the future they have not been included in the future conditions with the project or with the project and the cumulative development in order to provide a conservative estimate of potential impacts.

Analysis of Future Traffic Conditions (Without Project, With Project and With Cumulative Development)

The analysis of future conditions in the project area was performed using the same critical lane analysis procedures described previously in this report. For future project conditions, the roadway system was not considered to be improved from existing conditions.

Traffic volumes for the analysis were developed as follows:

- As described earlier in the report, future-year benchmark traffic volumes for the no-project condition were determined by applying a 1% annual ambient growth factor to the existing traffic counts.
- Traffic volumes generated by the project were then combined with these benchmark volumes to arrive at the " with project" traffic analysis and to determine traffic impacts directly attributable to the proposed development.
- Finally, traffic generated by the 44 identified development projects was added to the "With Project" scenario, to produce an estimate of the potential cumulative traffic impacts within the study area.

The projected traffic volumes for the "with project" (2005) conditions described above are shown in Figure 11.

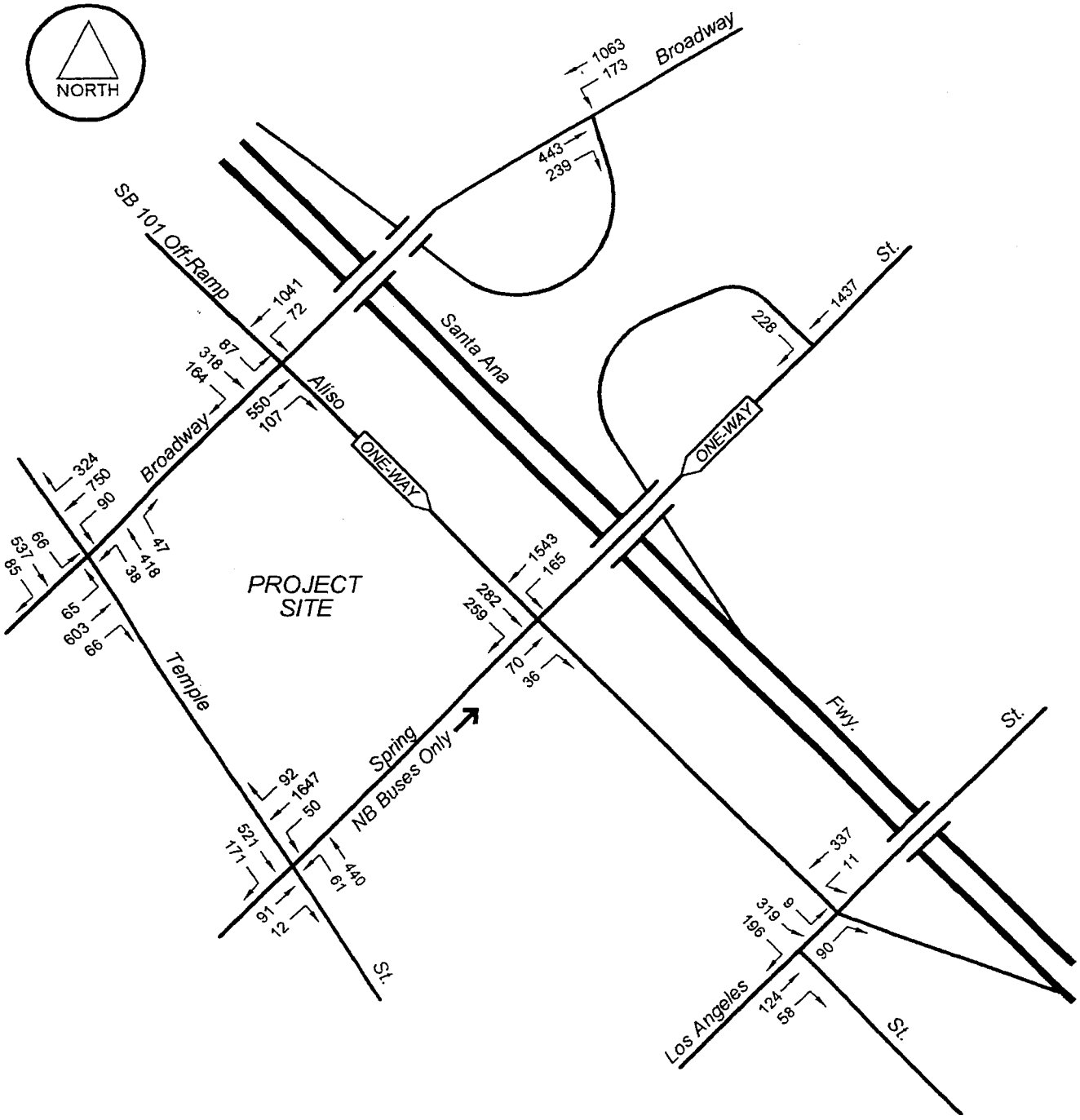

FIGURE 11(a)

3/7/03

Hall of Justice\AM2005\WP

FUTURE (2005) TRAFFIC VOLUMES
WITH PROJECT
AM PEAK HOUR

CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
2007 Sawtelle Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90025
(310) 473-6508
Transportation Planning -Traffic Engineering

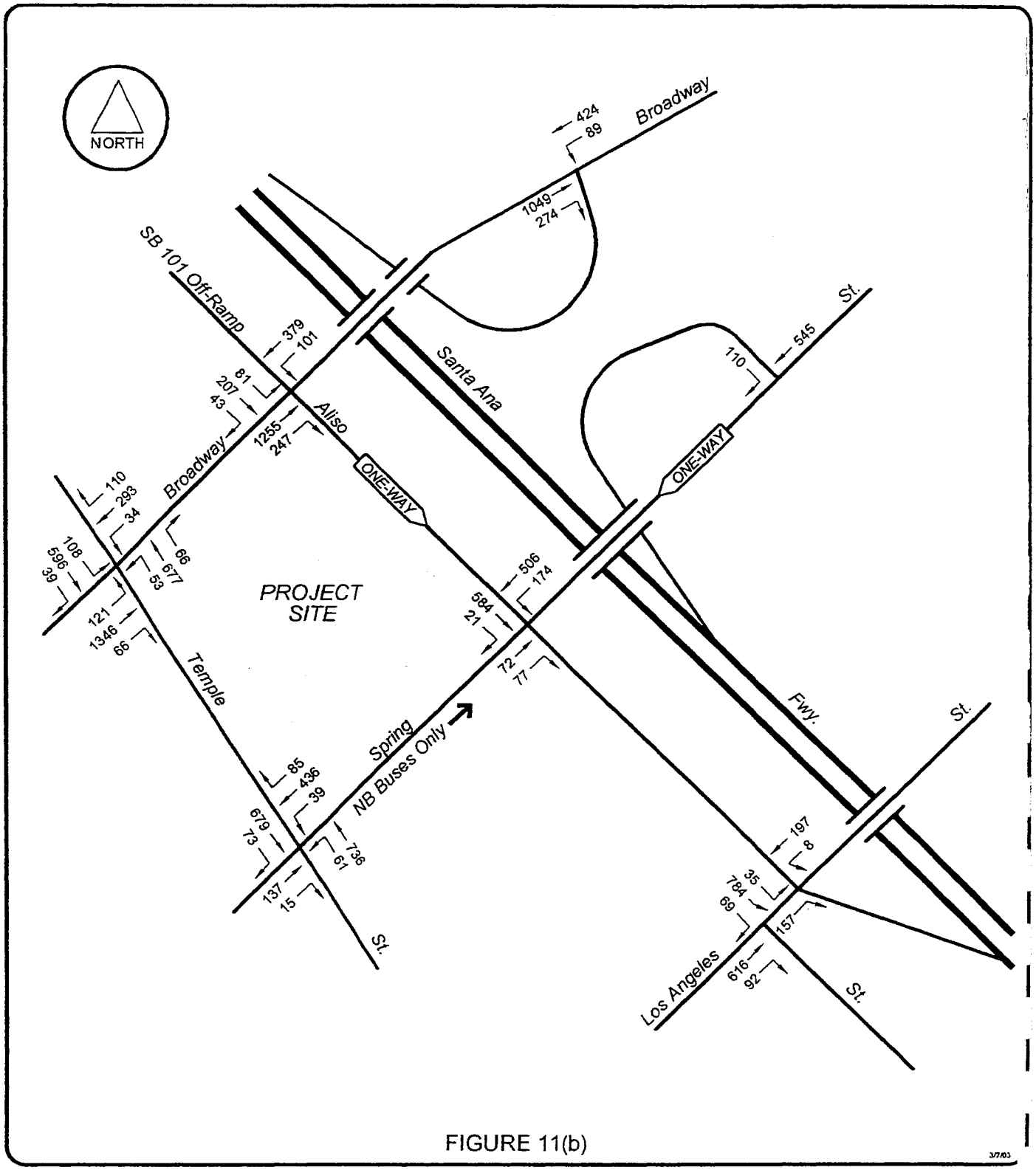

FIGURE 11(b)

3/7/03

Hall of Justice\PM2005\MP

FUTURE (2005) TRAFFIC VOLUMES
WITH PROJECT
PM PEAK HOUR

CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
2007 Sawtelle Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90025
(310) 473-6508
Transportation Planning -Traffic Engineering

The current definition of a "significant traffic impact" attributable to a project can occur within three ranges of CMA values as follows:

Table 10

Criteria for Significant Traffic Impact

LOS	Final CMA Value	Project-Related Increase in CMA Value
C	0.71 to 0.80	equal to or greater than 0.04
D	0.81 to 0.90	equal to or greater than 0.02
E, F	0.91 or greater	equal to or greater than 0.01

As indicated in Table 11, the proposed project is not expected to have a significant traffic impact at any of the seven study intersections.

Table 11
Summary of Critical Movement Analysis
Future (2005) Traffic Conditions - With and Without Project

			Without Project		With Project		
No.	Intersection	Hour	CMA	LOS	CMA	LOS	Impacts
1.	Temple Street &	AM	0.442	A	0.445	A	0.003
	North Broadway	PM	0.730	C	0.743	C	0.013
2.	Aliso St./SB 101 Fwy	AM	0.403	A	0.411	A	0.008
	Off-ramp & North Broadway	PM	0.497	A	0.512	A	0.015
3.	NB 101 Fwy On-ramp &	AM	0.438	A	0.443	A	0.005
	North Broadway	PM	0.611	B	0.626	B	0.015
4.	Temple Street &	AM	0.490	A	0.491	A	0.001
	North Spring Street	PM	0.316	A	0.321	A	0.005
5.	Aliso Street &	AM	0.339	A	0.366	A	0.027
	North Spring Street	PM	0.251	A	0.257	A	0.006
6.	NB 101 Fwy Off-ramp &	AM	0.385	A	0.394	A	0.009
	North Spring Street	PM	0.157	A	0.159	A	0.002
7.	SB 101 Fwy On-ramp &	AM	0.188	A	0.188	A	0.000
	Los Angeles Street	PM	0.290	A	0.294	A	0.004

Other projects which are proposed in the area around the project will add traffic to the study intersections. The proposed renovation of the Hall of Justice along with these related projects have been evaluated for potential cumulative impacts. The analysis

includes a conservative set of assumptions. It is likely that not all of the proposed development will be built or built to the intensity currently envisioned. In addition, many of the projects will be required to develop traffic mitigation plans for their development which will reduce cumulative impacts. The potential improvements which may be required of other developments have not been included in the analysis. Table 12 provides a summary of the future 2005 conditions with the cumulative development, and Figure 12 provides a graphic representation of the volumes.

Table 12
Future (2005) Traffic Conditions - With Cumulative Development

No.	Intersection	Peak Period	Without Project CMA	Without Project LOS	With Project CMA	With Project LOS	With Project Impact	With Project + Cumulative Projects CMA	With Project + Cumulative Projects LOS	With Project + Cumulative Projects Impact	Project % of Impact
1.	Temple Street &	AM	0.442	A	0.445	A	0.003	0.558	A	0.116	3%
	North Broadway	PM	0.730	C	0.743	C	0.013	0.941	E	0.211*	6%
2.	Aliso St./SB 101 Fwy	AM	0.403	A	0.411	A	0.008	0.451	A	0.048	17%
	Off-ramp & North Broadway	PM	0.497	A	0.512	A	0.015	0.701	C	0.204*	7%
3.	NB 101 Fwy On-ramp &	AM	0.438	A	0.443	A	0.005	0.542	A	0.104	5%
	North Broadway	PM	0.611	B	0.626	B	0.015	0.829	D	0.218*	7%
4.	Temple Street &	AM	0.490	A	0.491	A	0.001	0.524	A	0.034	3%
	North Spring Street	PM	0.316	A	0.321	A	0.005	0.351	A	0.035	14%
5.	Aliso Street &	AM	0.339	A	0.366	A	0.027	0.390	A	0.051	53%
	North Spring Street	PM	0.251	A	0.257	A	0.006	0.272	A	0.021	29%
6.	NB 101 Fwy Off-ramp &	AM	0.385	A	0.394	A	0.009	0.407	A	0.022	41%
	North Spring Street	PM	0.157	A	0.159	A	0.002	0.173	A	0.016	13%
7.	SB 101 Fwy On-ramp &	AM	0.188	A	0.188	A	0.000	0.312	A	0.124	0%
	Los Angeles Street	PM	0.290	A	0.294	A	0.004	0.465	A	0.175	2%

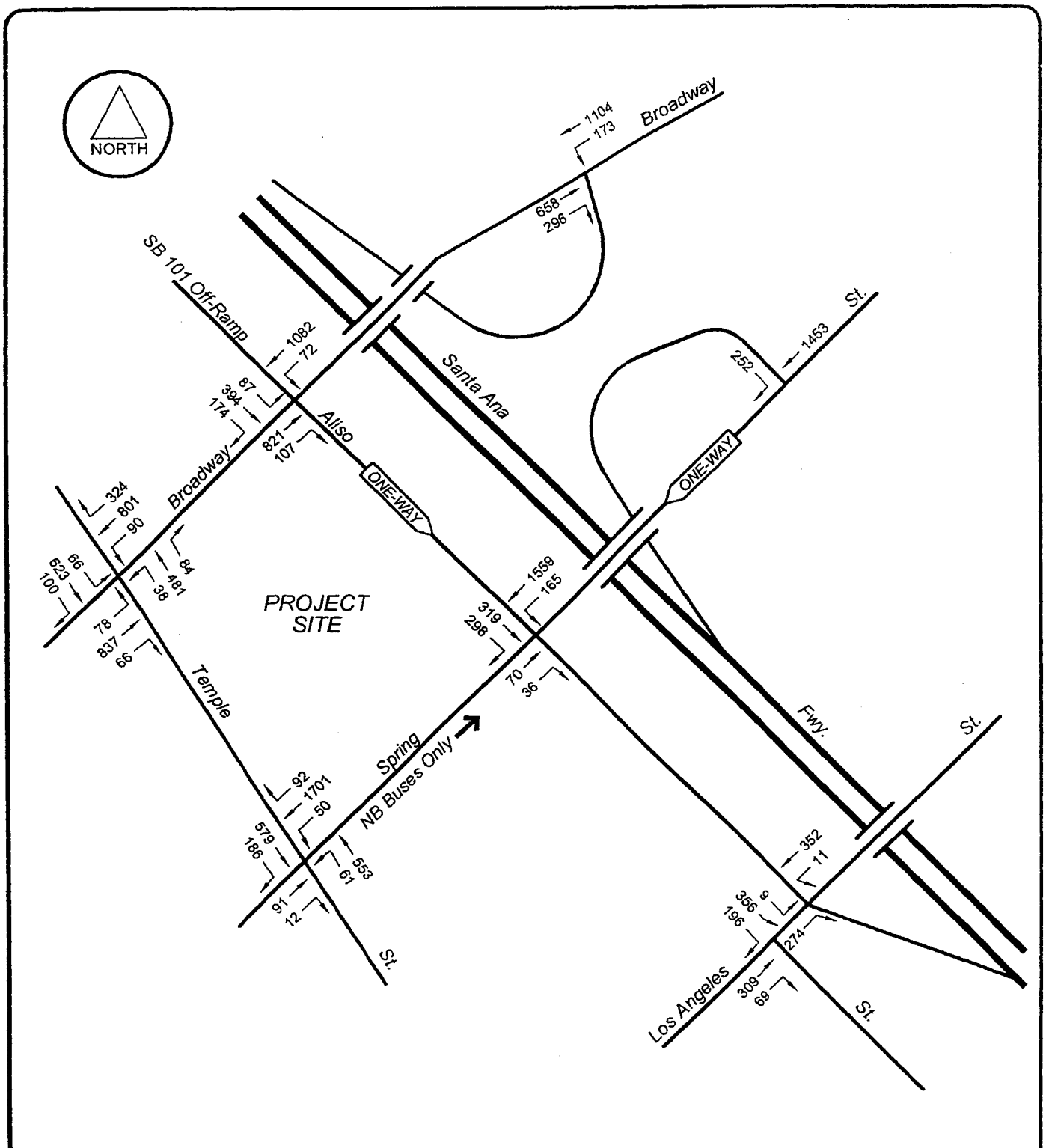

FIGURE 12(a)

3/7/03

Hall of Justice\AM2005WP+C

FUTURE (2005) TRAFFIC VOLUMES
WITH PROJECT + CUMULATIVE PROJECTS
AM PEAK HOUR

CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
2007 Sawtelle Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90025
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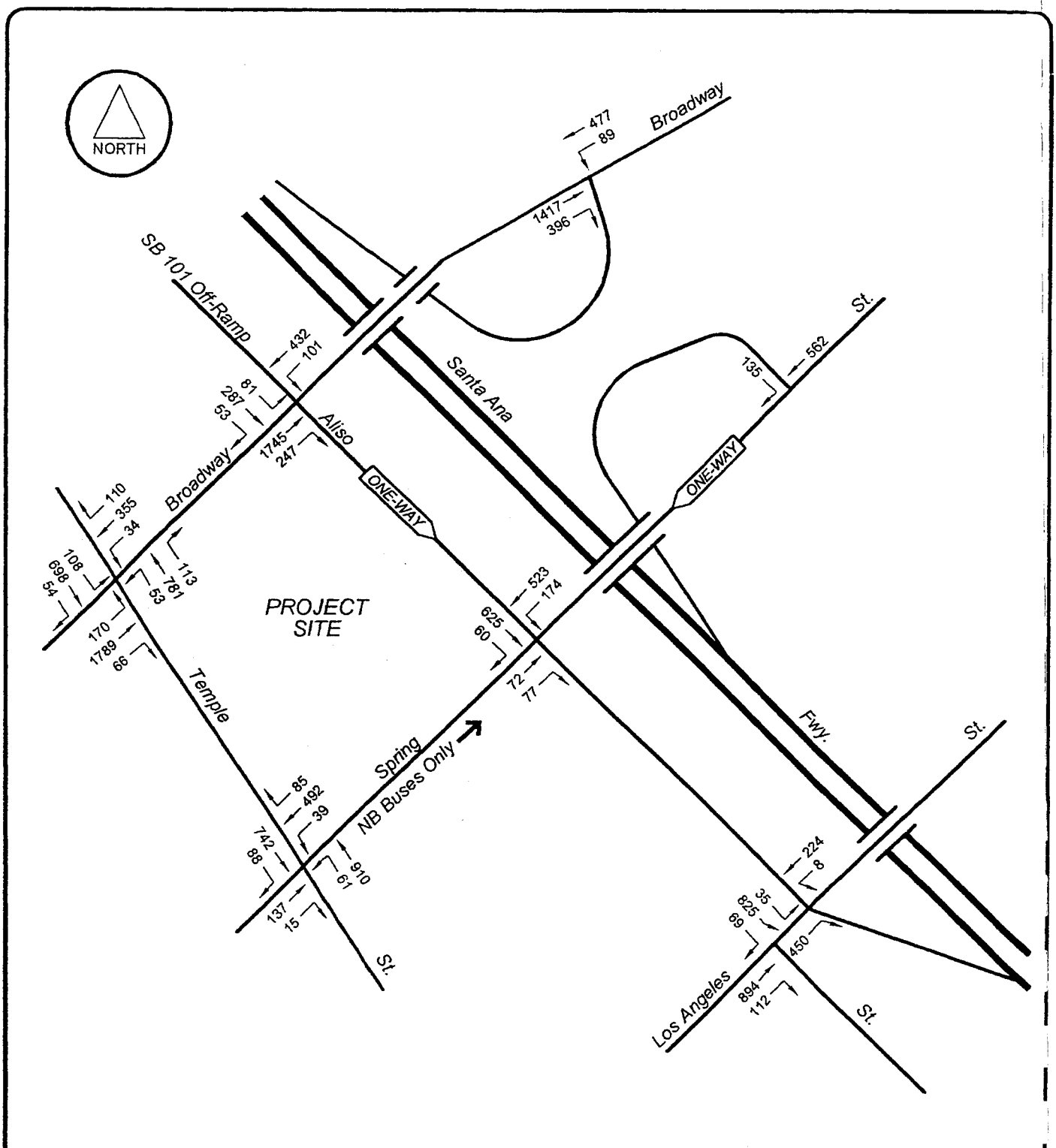


FIGURE 12(b)

3/7/03

Hall of Justice\PM2005WP+C

FUTURE (2005) TRAFFIC VOLUMES
WITH PROJECT + CUMULATIVE PROJECTS
PM PEAK HOUR

C&A
CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
2007 Sawtelle Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90025
(310) 473-6508
Transportation Planning -Traffic Engineering

Future conditions with the project and conservative assumptions on future development indicate a significant cumulative traffic impact during the PM peak hour at the intersection of Temple Street and North Broadway, Aliso Street/Southbound 101 Freeway Off-ramp and North Broadway and the Northbound 101 On-ramp and North Broadway. These significant impacts would occur without the project. They are not created by the proposed project.

Impacts on Regional Transportation System

To address the increasing public concern that traffic congestion was impacting the quality of life and economic vitality of the State of California, the Congestion Management Program (CMP) was enacted by Proposition 111.

The intent of the CMP is to provide the analytical basis for transportation decisions through the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) process. A countywide approach has been established by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the local CMP agency, to implement the statutory requirements of the CMP. The countywide approach includes designating a highway network that includes all state highways and principal arterials within the County and monitoring the network's Level of Service standards. This monitoring of the CMP network is one of the responsibilities of local jurisdictions. If Level of Service standards deteriorate, then local jurisdictions must prepare a deficiency plan to be in conformance with the countywide plan.

Furthermore, all development projects which are required to prepare an EIR are subject to the Land Use Analysis program of the CMP. This requirement will provide decision-makers with the project-specific traffic impacts created by large projects on the CMP highway network. The traffic impact analysis (TIA) to be included in an EIR requires that all freeway segments where the project adds 150 or more trips, in each direction, during the peak hours be analyzed. An analysis is also required at all CMP

intersections where the project will add 50 or more trips during the peak hour. The CMP intersection closest to the project is Wilshire Boulevard and Alvarado Street. The intersection is over 2 miles away from the project. Less than 50 project related trips are anticipated to utilize this intersection during the peak hours. In addition, as shown previously in Figures 5(a) and 5(b), the proposed project will not add 150 or more trips to any of the freeway segments including the Harbor Freeway south of the Hollywood Freeway, the Harbor Freeway at Alpine Street, the Hollywood Freeway north of Vignes Street or Golden State Freeway at Stadium Way, all the CMP Freeway segments in the project area. Therefore, no additional analysis was performed.

IMPROVEMENT MEASURES

As indicated in this project traffic analysis, no significant project related impacts are created by the renovation and reuse of the Hall of Justice. However, under a conservative set of assumptions significant cumulative traffic impacts have been identified during the PM peak hour at the intersection of Temple Street and North Broadway, Aliso Street/Southbound 101 Freeway and at the intersection of the Northbound Hollywood Freeway on ramp and North Broadway. These significant impacts would occur with or without the project and are not project related. The project contributes to these impacts by 6% at Temple Street and North Broadway, 7% at Aliso Street/Southbound 101 Freeway Off-ramp and North Broadway and 7% at the intersection of the Northbound 101 Freeway On-ramp and North Broadway. In order to contribute to the reduction of the cumulative traffic impacts, the project will implement a Transportation System Management (TSM) plan. With successful implementation of the following TSM plan the ridesharing will help to reduce the number of vehicles which will be utilizing the cumulatively impacted intersections.

Transportation System Management (TSM) Program

There are a number of viable strategies the project can utilize to encourage options to single occupancy vehicles to and from the site. The following details plans in which the reoccupied Hall of Justice will achieve vehicle trip reduction goals. The project's TSM efforts incorporate ridesharing in all the traditional methods such as vanpooling, carpooling, walking, bicycling and bus ridership. Downtown Los Angeles has the benefit of housing Union Station which provides opportunities to utilize trains, light rail and the current subway system and hence the entire regional network of public transit services. The full TSM program is discussed below in detail.

- The project will encourage employee ridership of the rail, bus and subway services through employee awareness programs and convenient access to schedules and routes.
- The project will implement TSM measures to increase the convenience and attractiveness of the other transportation alternatives among employees and visitors. Services such as carpool and vanpool matching, vanpool formation and leasing assistance, and preferred parking for employees who carpool or vanpool together, will be provided by the project to facilitate ridesharing. These services work well in conjunction with, and benefit those who wish to take advantage of, the high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes on the freeways.
- Bicycle travel will be supported by the project through such on-site amenities as bicycle racks or lockers that are located on site. Bicycle ridership is supported by some other modes of transportation with bicycle racks. The availability of these services will be highlighted.
- The trip-reduction strategies discussed above will be carried out and marketed by a centralized transportation management office (TMO) established within the project. The TMO will provide rideshare matching, public transit schedules and the opportunity to purchase bus and metro rail passes on-site. The services will be coordinated through a centralized rideshare coordinator.
- The project volumes can be reduced by 10 to 20% with the implementation of the TSM program.

While the TSM program is not required to mitigate a specific project related impact it is offered to participate in the reduction of overall trips into Downtown Los Angeles. The successful implementation of the program will help reduce potential cumulative impacts which have been identified under the conservative cumulative analysis.

SHORT TERM CONSTRUCTION PARKING AND TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

The potential traffic and parking impacts associated with the project construction period was evaluated. It is anticipated that there will be approximately 250 construction employees on-site on any given day from approximately 6:30 AM to 7:00 PM. Approximately 65 trucks per day would be needed for construction activities during a three month time period. A specific off-loading site has not yet been selected for hauling any dirt related to construction activities. However, it is likely that the site would be accessed from the 101 Freeway north of the project site.

Construction Traffic Impact Analysis

There are no County criteria to identify significant traffic impacts associated with the construction of a project, because unlike the completed project itself, construction impacts are short-term effects. However, a quantitative construction traffic impact analysis was prepared. The following assessment as to whether expected construction traffic on surrounding streets is "significant" was based on the County's criteria for a proposed project. This is a highly conservative analytical approach as these criteria were formulated to apply to the long-term traffic impacts of a completed project, not short-term construction traffic impacts. Nevertheless, this procedure was utilized to ensure that worst case impacts were adequately analyzed.

For purposes of a highly conservative analysis, it was assumed that all construction workers, supervisory and staff personnel, and visitors would drive alone to the site and park their vehicles on-site. It was assumed that one-half of the haul, concrete, delivery and other heavy-duty construction truck trips would be on the street system during peak commuter periods.

Construction workers are expected to arrive at the site prior to the 6:30 AM start time and leave soon after the 7:00 PM quitting time. Once on the site, the majority of the

construction workers are not expected to leave the site until the end of the work day. Supervisory and staff personnel are expected to arrive earlier and leave later than the construction workers, and may make trips to and from the site during work hours. Visitor and miscellaneous trips are estimated to occur between 7:00 AM and 6:00 PM. Heavy-duty construction trucks are expected to arrive and depart from the site throughout the day.

It is estimated that most weeks of construction would generally entail four days of average activity and one day of peak activity during each stage of construction. The number of construction workers is expected to range from 200 to 250 workmen per day during peak construction activity periods.

Construction truck and employee vehicle activity is estimated to consist of the following:

- 65 inbound and 65 outbound haul trucks, concrete trucks, delivery trucks (lumber, rebar etc.) trips per day for the site work, dirt hauling and grading.
- 250 inbound – AM peak hour and 250 outbound –PM peak Hour personal vehicles for construction employees. This is a conservative assumption as it would be anticipated that construction employees will rideshare.

As the construction work force and visitors would be from all parts of the region, they would be arriving from all directions. The location receiving the soil, debris and other materials excavated from the site during site work demolition, clearing and grading has not been established.

The surrounding intersections listed below were selected for analysis (same as the project traffic analysis), as they are the intersections expected to be the most affected by construction-related traffic.

1. North Broadway and Temple Street
2. Aliso Street/Southbound 101 Freeway Off-ramp and North Broadway
3. Northbound 101 Freeway On-ramp and North Broadway
4. North Spring Street and Temple Street
5. Aliso Street and North Spring Street
6. Northbound 101 Freeway Off-ramp and North Spring Street
7. Southbound 101 Freeway On-ramp and Los Angeles Street

As the time frame of construction is anticipated to be 2004 - 2005, the early year of 2005 was assumed as the baseline year for the construction traffic impact analysis. Existing peak hour traffic volumes on these intersections, which were obtained from recent traffic counts conducted in May 2002, were increased by a growth factor of 1.0 percent per year to reflect 2005 baseline conditions. This is the same growth factor used in the analysis of project traffic impacts. No related projects traffic volumes were added to these intersections.

In order to evaluate potential construction related traffic impacts conditions associated with existing, future without construction activity, and future with construction activity were evaluated. No significant traffic impacts have been identified with the analysis. Significant impact criteria are the same as previously identified in Table 10.

Table 13

LOS Analysis for Construction Activity

No.	Intersection	Peak Hour	Existing CMA	Existing LOS	Construction Activity CMA	Construction Activity LOS	Construction Activity CMA	Construction Activity LOS	Impact
1	TEMPLE STREET &	AM	0.548	A	0.561	A	0.569	A	0.008
	N. BROADWAY	PM	0.714	C	0.730	C	0.760	C	0.030
2	ALISO STREET/SB 101 FWY	AM	0.394	A	0.403	A	0.421	A	0.018
	OFF-RAMP & N. BROADWAY	PM	0.485	A	0.497	A	0.531	A	0.034
3	NB 101 FWY ON-RAMP &	AM	0.364	A	0.372	A	0.382	A	0.010
	N. BROADWAY	PM	0.528	A	0.541	A	0.576	A	0.035
4	TEMPLE STREET &	AM	0.479	A	0.490	A	0.493	A	0.003
	N. SPRING STREET	PM	0.309	A	0.316	A	0.329	A	0.013
5	ALISO STREET &	AM	0.333	A	0.339	A	0.394	A	0.055
	N. SPRING STREET	PM	0.246	A	0.251	A	0.265	A	0.014
6	NB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP &	AM	0.377	A	0.385	A	0.405	A	0.020
	N. SPRING STREET	PM	0.154	A	0.157	A	0.162	A	0.005
7	SB 101 FWY ON-RAMP &	AM	0.184	A	0.188	A	0.188	A	0.000
	LOS ANGELES STREET	PM	0.285	A	0.290	A	0.298	A	0.008

In order to ensure construction activity does not interfere with weekday activities, the following measures are recommended.

Construction Traffic Measures

It is recommended that the following measures be implemented during construction:

- Trucks and construction materials and equipment should be staged on-site whenever feasible. If additional space is necessary it is recommended that lane closure plans be submitted to the County and City of Los Angeles for approval.
- Temporary "Truck Crossing" warning signs should be placed in each direction in advance of each site driveway used by construction vehicles.
- A flag person or persons should be positioned at the project site to assist truck operators in entering and exiting the project area, and to help minimize conflicts with other motorists.

- To the greatest extent possible, heavy-duty construction trucks should be scheduled to arrive and depart before and after peak commuting periods of 7:00 AM to 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM to 7:00 PM.
- A construction worker ridesharing plan should be implemented to reduce construction-related trips.
- A off-site parking area for parking construction workers personal vehicles should be established during peak construction activity days/time periods when all worker vehicles cannot be accommodated on site.
- Once a site has been identified for hauling excess dirt, a haul route should be developed which keeps trucks on major. The haul route should be reviewed and approved by the County and City.

Parking During Construction

No parking impacts from construction-related vehicles are expected to occur on the surrounding streets. All construction-related vehicles, including construction worker vehicles, would be parked on the project site. On street parking is in high demand in the project site area. If during peak construction activity parking demand cannot be adequately accommodated on-site, then a parking plan involving an off-site location and a shuttle operation would be implemented for the affected work crew.

APPENDIX A

INTERSECTION COUNTS

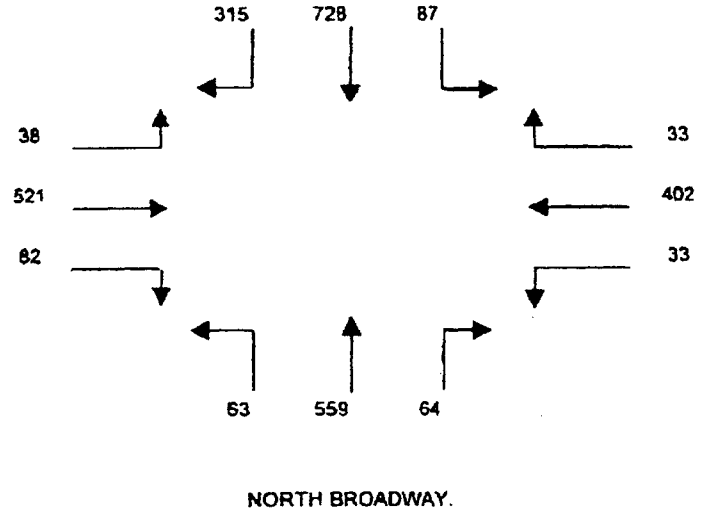
INTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT SUMMARY

CLIENT: CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
PROJECT: HALL OF JUSTICE DOWNTOWN L.A.
DATE: THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2002
PERIOD: 07:00 AM TO 09:00 AM
INTERSECTION N/S NORTH BROADWAY.
E/W TEMPLE STREET.
FILE NUMBER: 3-AM

15 MINUTE TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT
700-715	65	163	10	7	75	2	15	128	10	12	122	10
715-730	76	151	19	10	103	6	12	146	14	9	109	8
730-745	81	204	27	8	112	9	20	128	10	17	141	12
745-800	74	171	29	12	85	10	15	135	18	27	140	10
800-815	84	202	12	3	102	8	17	150	21	29	131	8
815-830	63	187	13	10	78	10	20	121	9	13	92	10
830-845	74	190	20	6	73	5	15	116	15	22	112	9
845-900	62	163	20	7	76	11	13	128	10	20	118	14

1 HOUR TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT	TOTALS
700-800	296	689	85	37	375	27	62	537	52	65	512	40	2777
715-815	315	728	87	33	402	33	64	559	63	82	521	38	2925
730-830	302	764	81	33	377	37	72	534	58	86	504	40	2888
745-845	295	750	74	31	338	33	67	522	63	91	475	37	2778
800-900	283	742	65	26	329	34	65	515	55	84	453	41	2692

A.M. PEAK HOUR
715-815



THE TRAFFIC SOLUTION
329 DIAMOND STREET
ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA 91006
626.446.7978

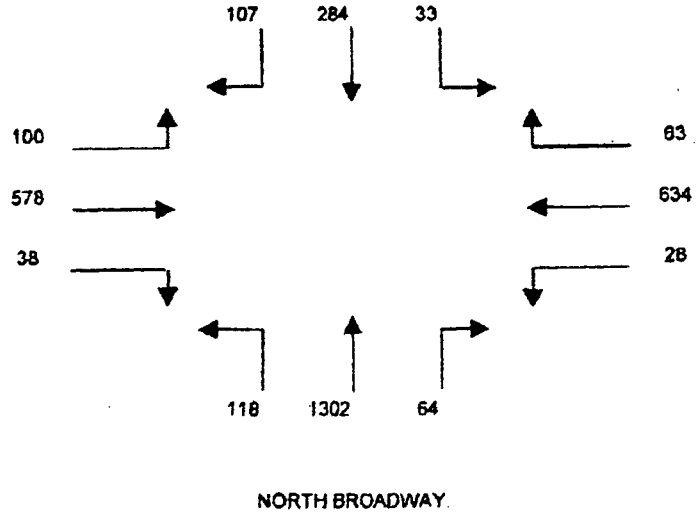
INTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT SUMMARY

CLIENT: CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
PROJECT: HALL OF JUSTICE DOWNTOWN L.A.
DATE: THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2002
PERIOD: 04:00 PM TO 06:00 PM
INTERSECTION N/S NORTH BROADWAY.
E/W TEMPLE STREET.
FILE NUMBER: 3-PM

15 MINUTE TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT
400-415	20	79	12	19	158	9	26	221	35	9	122	23
415-430	17	56	2	15	150	8	26	212	27	11	95	24
430-445	22	73	13	20	163	7	25	221	35	15	125	30
445-500	25	75	10	12	147	8	18	316	42	18	139	21
500-515	27	62	8	17	145	6	13	314	22	11	177	43
515-530	30	66	6	19	158	5	15	340	31	10	145	18
530-545	25	81	9	15	184	9	18	332	23	1	117	18
545-600	16	68	4	11	133	3	12	351	20	4	91	24

1 HOUR TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT	TOTALS
400-500	84	283	37	66	618	32	95	970	139	51	481	98	2954
415-515	91	266	33	64	605	29	82	1063	126	53	536	118	3066
430-530	104	276	37	68	613	28	71	1191	130	52	586	112	3266
445-545	107	284	33	63	634	28	64	1302	118	38	578	100	3349
500-600	98	277	27	62	620	23	58	1337	96	26	530	103	3257

P.M. PEAK HOUR
445-545



TEMPLE STREET.

THE TRAFFIC SOLUTION
329 DIAMOND STREET
ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA 91006
626.446.7978

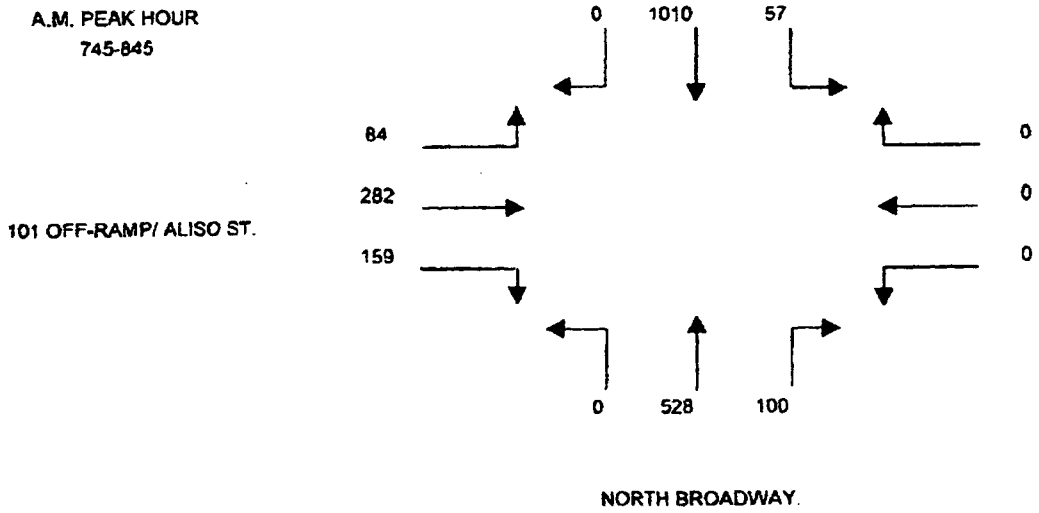
INTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT SUMMARY

CLIENT: CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
PROJECT: HALL OF JUSTICE DOWNTOWN L.A
DATE: THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2002
PERIOD: 07:00 AM TO 09:00 AM
INTERSECTION N/S NORTH BROADWAY.
E/W NB 101 OFF-RAMP/ ALISO ST.
FILE NUMBER: 2-AM

15 MINUTE TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT
700-715	0	179	8	0	0	0	11	110	0	22	58	22
715-730	0	214	11	0	0	0	16	108	0	29	86	16
730-745	0	236	16	0	0	0	22	116	0	18	86	18
745-800	0	251	16	0	0	0	30	136	0	36	70	29
800-815	0	243	14	0	0	0	23	132	0	36	74	20
815-830	0	265	8	0	0	0	33	139	0	49	78	19
830-845	0	251	19	0	0	0	14	121	0	38	60	16
845-900	0	182	24	0	0	0	12	98	0	20	95	18

1 HOUR TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT	TOTALS
700-800	0	880	51	0	0	0	79	470	0	105	280	85	1950
715-815	0	944	57	0	0	0	91	492	0	119	296	83	2082
730-830	0	995	54	0	0	0	108	523	0	139	308	86	2213
745-845	0	1010	57	0	0	0	100	528	0	159	282	84	2220
800-900	0	941	65	0	0	0	82	490	0	143	307	73	2101

A.M. PEAK HOUR
745-845



THE TRAFFIC SOLUTION
329 DIAMOND STREET
ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA 91006
626.446.7978

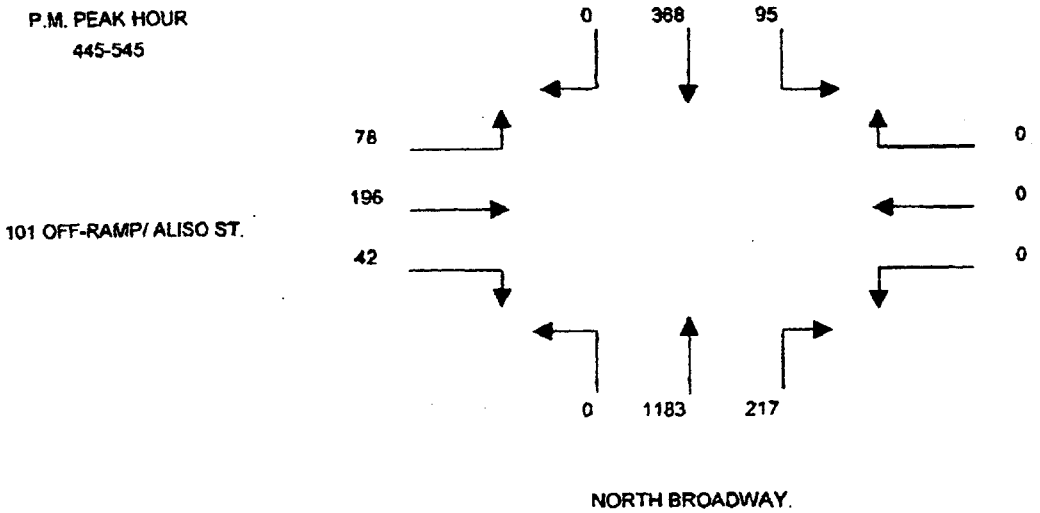
INTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT SUMMARY

CLIENT: CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
PROJECT: HALL OF JUSTICE DOWNTOWN L.A.
DATE: THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2002
PERIOD: 04:00 PM TO 06:00 PM
INTERSECTION N/S NORTH BROADWAY.
E/W NB 101 OFF-RAMP/ ALISO ST.
FILE NUMBER: 2-PM

15 MINUTE TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT
400-415	0	62	20	0	0	0	53	208	0	11	32	14
415-430	0	96	14	0	0	0	54	273	0	21	65	32
430-445	0	89	17	0	0	0	45	261	0	6	47	26
445-500	0	112	25	0	0	0	51	322	0	17	68	24
500-515	0	75	28	0	0	0	74	271	0	4	38	14
515-530	0	77	16	0	0	0	55	282	0	12	43	18
530-545	0	104	26	0	0	0	37	308	0	9	47	22
545-600	0	76	23	0	0	0	27	281	0	18	65	53

1 HOUR TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT	TOTALS
400-500	0	359	76	0	0	0	203	1064	0	55	212	96	2065
415-515	0	372	84	0	0	0	224	1127	0	48	218	96	2169
430-530	0	353	86	0	0	0	225	1136	0	39	196	82	2117
445-545	0	368	95	0	0	0	217	1183	0	42	196	78	2179
500-600	0	332	93	0	0	0	193	1142	0	43	193	107	2103

P.M. PEAK HOUR
445-545



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626.446.7978

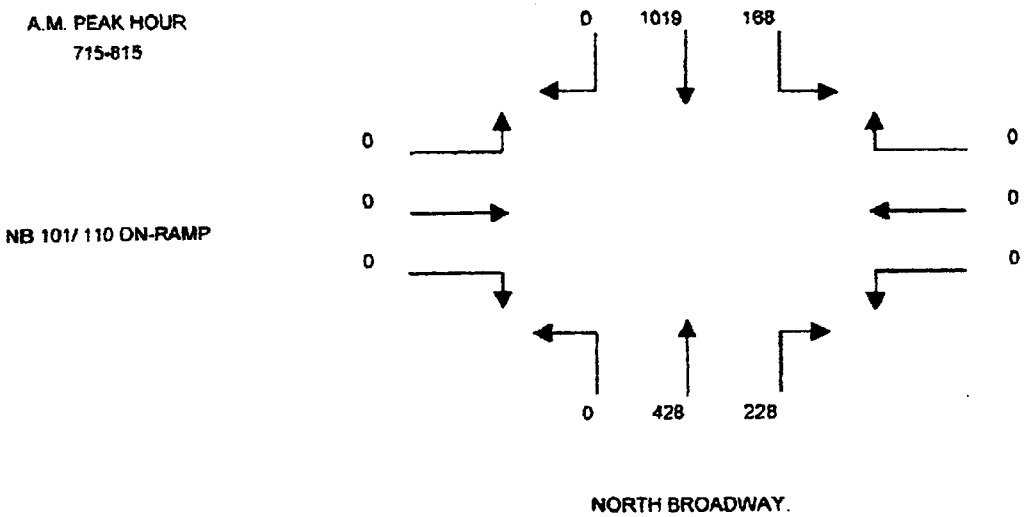
INTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT SUMMARY

CLIENT: CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
PROJECT: HALL OF JUSTICE DOWNTOWN L.A.
DATE: THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2002
PERIOD: 07:00 AM TO 09:00 AM
INTERSECTION N/S NORTH BROADWAY.
E/W NB 101/ 110 ON-RAMP
FILE NUMBER: 1-AM

15 MINUTE TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT
700-715	0	209	28	0	0	0	51	96	0	0	0	0
715-730	0	237	38	0	0	0	56	104	0	0	0	0
730-745	0	260	29	0	0	0	50	107	0	0	0	0
745-800	0	271	68	0	0	0	71	113	0	0	0	0
800-815	0	251	33	0	0	0	51	104	0	0	0	0
815-830	0	246	44	0	0	0	45	95	0	0	0	0
830-845	0	259	40	0	0	0	60	87	0	0	0	0
845-900	0	248	36	0	0	0	54	92	0	0	0	0

1 HOUR TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT	TOTALS
700-800	0	977	163	0	0	0	228	420	0	0	0	0	1788
715-815	0	1019	168	0	0	0	228	428	0	0	0	0	1843
730-830	0	1028	174	0	0	0	217	419	0	0	0	0	1838
745-845	0	1027	185	0	0	0	227	399	0	0	0	0	1838
800-900	0	1004	153	0	0	0	210	378	0	0	0	0	1745

A.M. PEAK HOUR
715-815



THE TRAFFIC SOLUTION
329 DIAMOND STREET
ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA 91006
626.446.7978

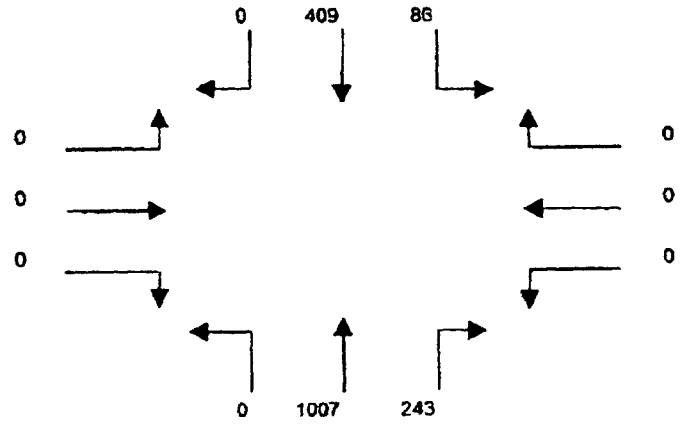
INTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT SUMMARY

CLIENT: CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
PROJECT: HALL OF JUSTICE DOWNTOWN L.A.
DATE: THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2002
PERIOD: 04:00 PM TO 06:00 PM
INTERSECTION N/S NORTH BROADWAY.
E/W NB 101/ 110 ON-RAMP
FILE NUMBER: 1-PM

15 MINUTE TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT
400-415	0	98	26	0	0	0	52	203	0	0	0	0
415-430	0	116	32	0	0	0	74	249	0	0	0	0
430-445	0	94	19	0	0	0	56	258	0	0	0	0
445-500	0	106	17	0	0	0	54	247	0	0	0	0
500-515	0	93	18	0	0	0	59	253	0	0	0	0
515-530	0	107	17	0	0	0	46	252	0	0	0	0
530-545	0	85	9	0	0	0	62	245	0	0	0	0
545-600	0	105	20	0	0	0	46	247	0	0	0	0

1 HOUR TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT	TOTALS
400-500	0	414	94	0	0	0	236	957	0	0	0	0	1701
415-515	0	409	86	0	0	0	243	1007	0	0	0	0	1745
430-530	0	400	71	0	0	0	215	1010	0	0	0	0	1696
445-545	0	391	61	0	0	0	221	997	0	0	0	0	1670
500-600	0	390	64	0	0	0	213	997	0	0	0	0	1664

P.M. PEAK HOUR
415-515



NB 101/ 110 ON-RAMP

NORTH BROADWAY.

THE TRAFFIC SOLUTION
329 DIAMOND STREET
ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA 91006
626.446.7978

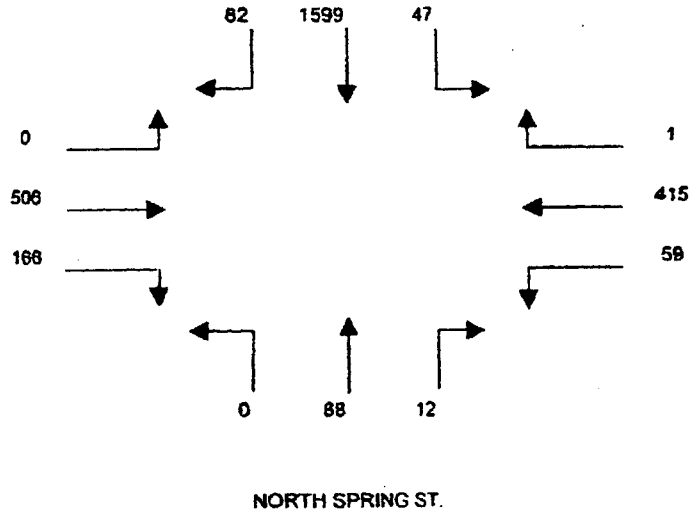
INTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT SUMMARY

CLIENT: CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
PROJECT: HALL OF JUSTICE DOWNTOWN L.A.
DATE: THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2002
PERIOD: 07:00 AM TO 09:00 AM
INTERSECTION N/S NORTH SPRING ST.
E/W TEMPLE STREET.
FILE NUMBER: 6-AM

15 MINUTE TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT
700-715	11	253	7	1	75	14	4	20	0	34	122	0
715-730	16	287	7	0	77	18	3	23	0	36	110	0
730-745	12	305	10	2	97	6	4	29	0	34	112	0
745-800	18	354	17	0	112	19	3	24	0	31	118	0
800-815	28	431	9	0	111	16	3	19	0	45	127	0
815-830	13	428	9	1	88	14	3	24	0	39	128	0
830-845	25	386	12	0	104	10	3	21	0	51	133	0
845-900	12	372	19	1	94	9	2	11	0	34	110	0

1 HOUR TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT	TOTALS
700-800	55	1199	41	3	361	57	14	96	0	135	462	0	2423
715-815	72	1377	43	2	397	59	13	95	0	148	467	0	2671
730-830	69	1518	45	3	408	55	13	96	0	149	485	0	2841
745-845	82	1599	47	1	415	59	12	88	0	166	506	0	2975
800-900	78	1617	49	2	397	49	11	75	0	169	498	0	2945

A.M. PEAK HOUR
745-845



THE TRAFFIC SOLUTION
329 DIAMOND STREET
ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA 91006
626.446.7978

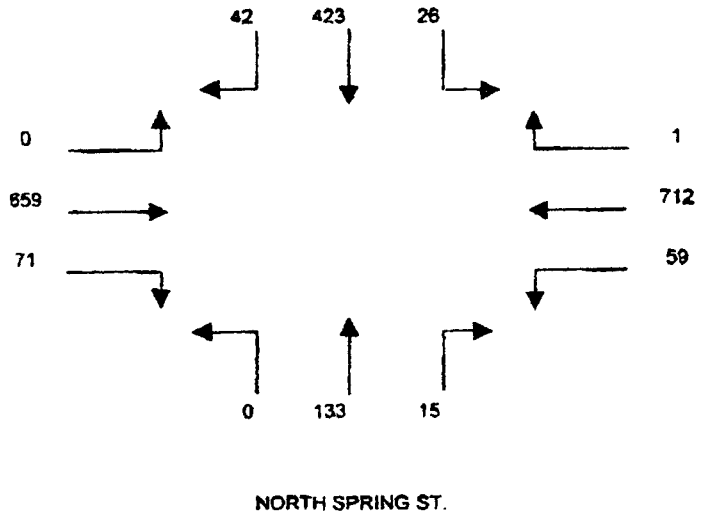
INTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT SUMMARY

CLIENT: CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
PROJECT: HALL OF JUSTICE DOWNTOWN L.A.
DATE: THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2002
PERIOD: 04:00 PM TO 06.00 PM
INTERSECTION N/S NORTH SPRING ST.
E/W TEMPLE STREET.
FILE NUMBER: 6-PM

15 MINUTE TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT
400-415	26	118	15	1	170	25	5	21	0	17	112	0
415-430	25	129	6	0	193	17	4	28	0	27	125	0
430-445	13	103	9	1	194	7	5	40	0	23	185	0
445-500	6	109	7	0	120	21	3	32	0	22	158	0
500-515	18	105	7	0	184	11	4	30	0	13	169	0
515-530	7	106	3	0	214	20	3	31	0	13	169	0
530-545	9	107	0	1	150	3	3	31	0	17	162	0
545-600	8	93	3	0	172	13	5	39	0	12	119	0

1 HOUR TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT	TOTALS
400-500	70	459	37	2	677	70	17	121	0	89	558	0	2100
415-515	60	446	29	1	691	58	18	130	0	85	615	0	2129
430-530	42	423	26	1	712	59	15	133	0	71	659	0	2141
445-545	38	427	17	1	668	55	13	124	0	65	656	0	2064
500-600	40	411	13	1	720	47	15	131	0	55	619	0	2052

P.M. PEAK HOUR
430-530



TEMPLE STREET.

THE TRAFFIC SOLUTION
329 DIAMOND STREET
ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA 91006
626.446.7978

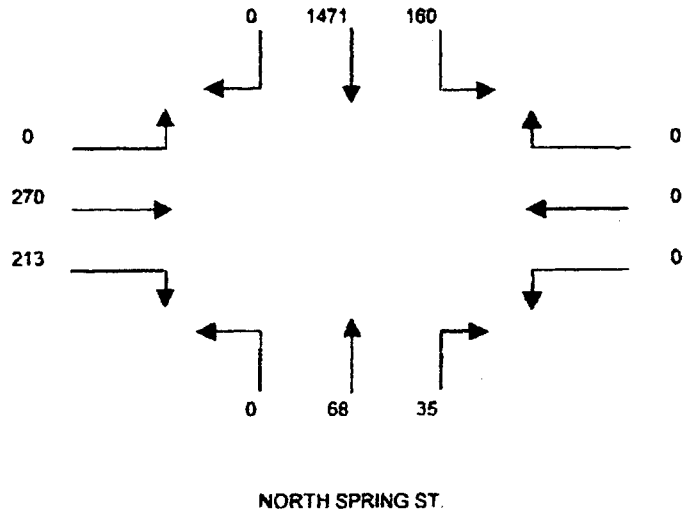
INTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT SUMMARY

CLIENT: CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
PROJECT: HALL OF JUSTICE DOWNTOWN L.A.
DATE: THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2002
PERIOD: 07:00 AM TO 09:00 AM
INTERSECTION N/S NORTH SPRING ST.
E/W ALISO STREET.
FILE NUMBER: 5-AM

15 MINUTE TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT
700-715	0	248	30	0	0	0	10	18	0	26	59	0
715-730	0	265	31	0	0	0	12	17	0	30	63	0
730-745	0	325	45	0	0	0	8	22	0	37	59	0
745-800	0	347	40	0	0	0	10	17	0	49	68	0
800-815	0	375	47	0	0	0	7	16	0	55	77	0
815-830	0	390	32	0	0	0	10	16	0	54	67	0
830-845	0	359	41	0	0	0	8	19	0	55	58	0
845-900	0	288	29	0	0	0	5	11	0	44	61	0

1 HOUR TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT	TOTALS
700-800	0	1183	146	0	0	0	40	74	0	142	249	0	1834
715-815	0	1312	163	0	0	0	37	72	0	171	267	0	2022
730-830	0	1437	164	0	0	0	35	71	0	195	271	0	2173
745-845	0	1471	160	0	0	0	35	68	0	213	270	0	2217
800-900	0	1412	149	0	0	0	30	62	0	208	263	0	2124

A.M. PEAK HOUR
745-845



THE TRAFFIC SOLUTION
329 DIAMOND STREET
ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA 91006
626.446.7978

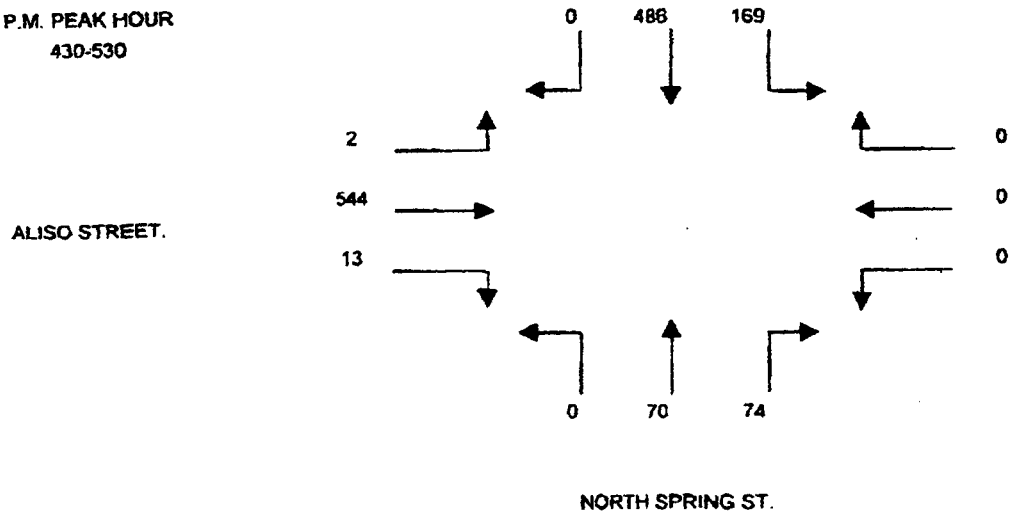
INTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT SUMMARY

CLIENT: CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
PROJECT: HALL OF JUSTICE DOWNTOWN L.A.
DATE: THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2002
PERIOD: 04:00 PM TO 06:00 PM
INTERSECTION N/S NORTH SPRING ST.
E/W ALISO STREET.
FILE NUMBER: 5-PM

15 MINUTE TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT
400-415	0	133	36	0	0	0	17	14	0	1	101	0
415-430	0	120	29	0	0	0	15	16	0	6	118	0
430-445	0	126	55	0	0	0	18	19	0	5	126	0
445-500	0	128	38	0	0	0	20	22	0	4	161	1
500-515	0	116	41	0	0	0	14	10	0	3	125	1
515-530	0	116	35	0	0	0	22	19	0	1	132	0
530-545	0	125	36	0	0	0	19	17	0	7	119	1
545-600	0	85	19	0	0	0	15	12	0	3	92	0

1 HOUR TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT	TOTALS
400-500	0	507	158	0	0	0	70	71	0	16	506	1	1329
415-515	0	490	163	0	0	0	67	67	0	18	530	2	1337
430-530	0	486	169	0	0	0	74	70	0	13	544	2	1358
445-545	0	485	150	0	0	0	75	68	0	15	537	3	1333
500-600	0	442	131	0	0	0	70	58	0	14	468	2	1185

P.M. PEAK HOUR
430-530



THE TRAFFIC SOLUTION
329 DIAMOND STREET
ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA 91006
626.446.7978

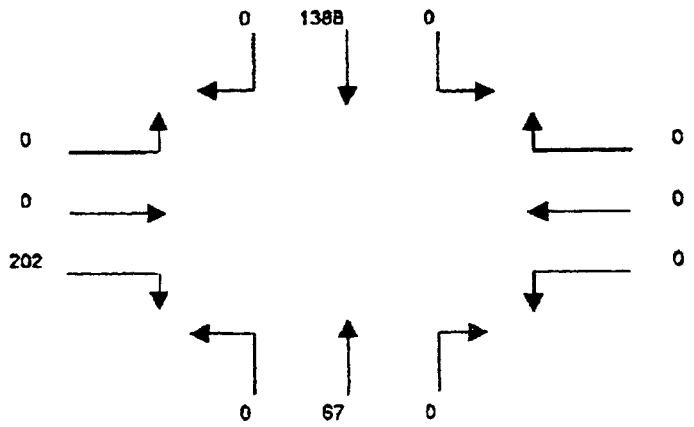
INTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT SUMMARY

CLIENT: CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
PROJECT: HALL OF JUSTICE DOWNTOWN L.A.
DATE: THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2002
PERIOD: 07:00 AM TO 09:00 AM
INTERSECTION N/S NORTH SPRING ST.
E/W NB 101 OFF-RAMP.
FILE NUMBER: 4-AM

15 MINUTE TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT
700-715	0	292	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	30	0	0
715-730	0	307	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	24	0	0
730-745	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	52	0	0
745-800	0	351	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	47	0	0
800-815	0	356	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	54	0	0
815-830	0	359	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	49	0	0
830-845	0	320	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	41	0	0
845-900	0	313	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	45	0	0

1 HOUR TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT	TOTALS
700-800	0	1272	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	153	0	0	1500
715-815	0	1336	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	177	0	0	1582
730-830	0	1388	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	202	0	0	1657
745-845	0	1386	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	191	0	0	1645
800-900	0	1348	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	189	0	0	1605

A.M. PEAK HOUR
730-830



NB 101 OFF-RAMP.

NORTH SPRING ST.

THE TRAFFIC SOLUTION
329 DIAMOND STREET
ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA 91006
626.446.7978

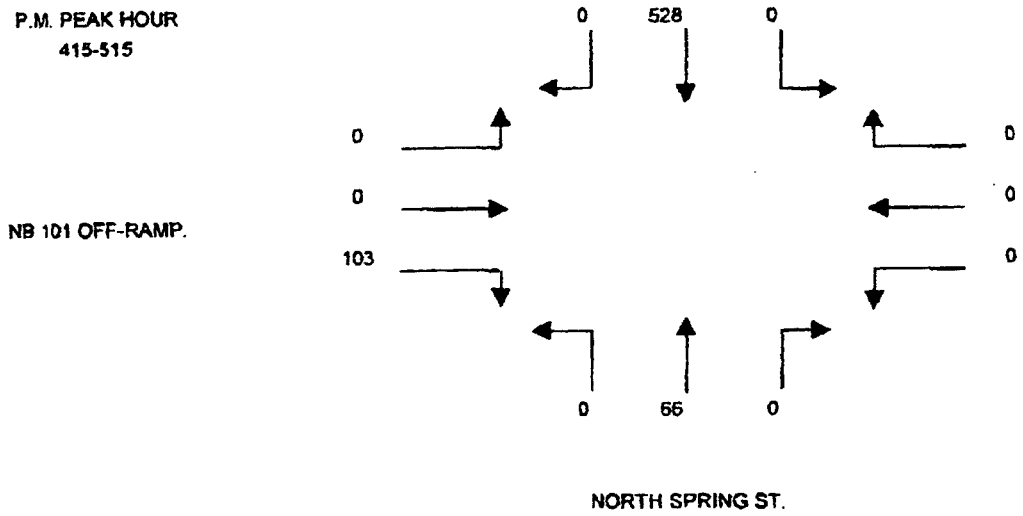
INTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT SUMMARY

CLIENT: CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
PROJECT: HALL OF JUSTICE DOWNTOWN L.A.
DATE: THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2002
PERIOD: 04:00 PM TO 06:00 PM
INTERSECTION N/S NORTH SPRING ST.
E/W NB 101 OFF-RAMP.
FILE NUMBER: 4-PM

15 MINUTE TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT
400-415	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	36	0	0
415-430	0	129	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	37	0	0
430-445	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	20	0	0
445-500	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	28	0	0
500-515	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	18	0	0
515-530	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	39	0	0
530-545	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	17	0	0
545-600	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	0

1 HOUR TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	4 WBRT	5 WBTH	6 WBLT	7 NBRT	8 NBTH	9 NBLT	10 EBRT	11 EBTH	12 EBLT	TOTALS
400-500	0	509	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	121	0	0	693
415-515	0	528	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	103	0	0	697
430-530	0	525	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	105	0	0	697
445-545	0	505	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	102	0	0	672
500-600	0	484	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	114	0	0	669

P.M. PEAK HOUR
415-515



THE TRAFFIC SOLUTION
329 DIAMOND STREET
ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA 91006
626.446.7978

INTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT SUMMARY

CLIENT: CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
PROJECT: HALL OF JUSTICE DOWNTOWN L.A.
DATE: THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2002
PERIOD: 07:00 AM TO 09:00 AM
INTERSECTION N/S LOS ANGELES ST.
E/W SB 101 ON-RAMP.
FILE NUMBER: 7-AM

15 MINUTE TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	3F SBLT	7 NBRT	7F NBRT	8 NBTH	10 EBRT	11F EBTH	11 EBTH	12 EBLT
700-715	0	58	2	0	17	13	36	58	39	22	2
715-730	0	69	3	2	19	16	25	62	46	28	3
730-745	0	75	1	1	25	22	26	42	37	30	1
745-800	0	97	2	0	13	22	28	39	56	21	2
800-815	0	64	2	3	15	26	31	49	43	27	4
815-830	0	74	2	0	10	20	36	48	51	23	1
830-845	0	92	2	0	19	19	36	54	57	29	2
845-900	0	78	1	1	16	14	29	35	48	29	4

1 HOUR TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	3F SBLT	7 NBRT	7F NBRT	8 NBTH	10 EBRT	11F EBTH	11 EBTH	12 EBLT	TOTALS
700-800	0	299	8	3	74	73	115	201	178	101	8	1060
715-815	0	305	8	6	72	86	110	192	182	106	10	1077
730-830	0	310	7	4	83	90	121	178	187	101	8	1069
745-845	0	327	8	3	57	87	131	190	207	100	9	1119
800-900	0	308	7	4	60	79	132	186	199	108	11	1094

THE TRAFFIC SOLUTION
329 DIAMOND STREET
ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA 91006
626.446.7978

INTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT SUMMARY

CLIENT: CRAIN & ASSOCIATES
PROJECT: HALL OF JUSTICE DOWNTOWN L.A
DATE: THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2002
PERIOD: 04:00 PM TO 08:00 PM
INTERSECTION N/S LOS ANGELES ST.
E/W SB 101 ON-RAMP.
FILE NUMBER: 7-PM

15 MINUTE TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	3F SBLT	7 NBRT	7F NBRT	8 NBTH	10 EBRT	11F EBTH	11 EBTH	12 EBLT
400-415	0	41	1	5	16	23	72	22	82	31	2
415-430	0	56	2	4	18	25	82	21	116	49	5
430-445	0	58	1	3	21	46	124	31	92	63	7
445-500	0	43	1	3	24	33	147	18	108	74	5
500-515	0	51	0	2	31	52	148	17	121	75	6
515-530	0	50	1	0	22	31	144	19	105	82	11
530-545	0	47	0	1	13	36	159	13	113	68	6
545-600	0	29	1	2	15	27	132	14	110	54	2

1 HOUR TOTALS	1 SBRT	2 SBTH	3 SBLT	3F SBLT	7 NBRT	7F NBRT	8 NBTH	10 EBRT	11F EBTH	11 EBTH	12 EBLT	TOTALS
400-500	0	198	5	15	79	127	425	92	396	217	19	1573
415-515	0	208	4	12	94	156	501	87	435	261	23	1781
430-530	0	202	3	8	98	162	563	85	424	294	29	1868
445-545	0	191	2	6	90	152	598	67	445	299	28	1878
500-600	0	177	2	5	81	146	583	63	449	279	25	1810

THE TRAFFIC SOLUTION
329 DIAMOND STREET
ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA 91006
626.446.7978

APPENDIX B

CMA CALCULATION WORKSHEETS

CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:1, TEMPLE STREET & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: EXISTING (2003)

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	33	406	33	0
EASTBOUND	38	526	83	0
NORTHBOUND	64	565	65	0
SOUTHBOUND	88	735	318	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
EASTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
NORTHBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	1	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	33	N/A	220	220	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	38	N/A	304	304	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	64	N/A	315	315	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	88	N/A	351	351	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 337
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 415

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 752

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.431

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

---
* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:1, TEMPLE STREET & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITHOUT PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	34	414	34	0
EASTBOUND	39	537	85	0
NORTHBOUND	65	576	66	0
SOUTHBOUND	90	750	324	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
EASTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
NORTHBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	1	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	34	N/A	224	224	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	39	N/A	311	311	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	65	N/A	321	321	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	90	N/A	358	358	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 345
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 423

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 768

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.442

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

---
* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:1, TEMPLE STREET & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	38	418	47	0
EASTBOUND	66	537	85	0
NORTHBOUND	65	603	66	0
SOUTHBOUND	90	750	324	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
EASTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
NORTHBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	1	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	38	N/A	232	232	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	66	N/A	311	311	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	65	N/A	334	334	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	90	N/A	358	358	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 349
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 424

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 773

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.445

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

---
* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:1, TEMPLE STREET & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT + CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	38	481	84	0
EASTBOUND	66	623	100	0
NORTHBOUND	78	837	66	0
SOUTHBOUND	90	801	324	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
EASTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
NORTHBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	1	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	38	N/A	282	282	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	66	N/A	362	362	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	78	N/A	452	452	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	90	N/A	375	375	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 400
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 542

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 942

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.558

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:2, ALISO STREET/SB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: EXISTING (2003)

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	85	285	161	0
NORTHBOUND	0	533	101	0
SOUTHBOUND	58	1020	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	0	0	0	3

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	185	185	N/A	161	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	266	N/A	101	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	58	N/A	510	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 185
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 510

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 695

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.394

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:2, ALISO STREET/SB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITHOUT PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	87	291	164	0
NORTHBOUND	0	544	103	0
SOUTHBOUND	59	1041	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	0	0	0	3

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	189	189	N/A	164	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	272	N/A	103	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	59	N/A	520	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 189
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 520

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 709

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.403

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:2, ALISO STREET/SB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	87	318	164	0
NORTHBOUND	0	550	107	0
SOUTHBOUND	72	1041	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	0	0	0	3

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	202	202	N/A	164	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	275	N/A	107	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	72	N/A	520	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 202
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 520

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 722

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.411

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:2, ALISO STREET/SB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT + CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED **
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	87	394	174	0
NORTHBOUND	0	821	107	0
SOUTHBOUND	72	1082	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	0	0	0	3

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	240	240	N/A	174	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	410	N/A	107	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	72	N/A	541	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 240
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 541

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 781

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.451

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:3, NB 101 FWY ON-RAMP & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: EXISTING (2003)

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0
NORTHBOUND	0	432	230	0
SOUTHBOUND	170	1029	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	0	0	0	3

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	331	331	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	170	N/A	514	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 0
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 514

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 514

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.428

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

Capacity assumed = 1200.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:3, NB 101 FWY ON-RAMP & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITHOUT PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED **
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0
NORTHBOUND	0	441	235	0
SOUTHBOUND	173	1050	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	0	0	0	3

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	338	338	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	173	N/A	525	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 0
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 525

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 525

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.438

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

Capacity assumed = 1200.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:3, NB 101 FWY ON-RAMP & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0
NORTHBOUND	0	443	239	0
SOUTHBOUND	173	1063	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	0	0	0	3

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	341	341	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	173	N/A	532	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 0
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 532

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 532

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.443

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

Capacity assumed = 1200.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:3, NB 101 FWY ON-RAMP & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT + CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0
NORTHBOUND	0	658	296	0
SOUTHBOUND	173	1104	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	0	0	0	3

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	477	477	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	173	N/A	552	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 0
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 650

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 650

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.542

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

Capacity assumed = 1200.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:4, TEMPLE STREET & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: EXISTING (2003)

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	60	419	1	0
EASTBOUND	0	511	168	0
NORTHBOUND	0	89	12	0
SOUTHBOUND	47	1615	83	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
EASTBOUND	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	3	1	0	0	5

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	60	N/A	210	210	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	340	N/A	340	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	50	50	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	47	N/A	424	424	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 400
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 424

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 824

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.479

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:4, TEMPLE STREET & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITHOUT PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	61	427	1	0
EASTBOUND	0	521	171	0
NORTHBOUND	0	91	12	0
SOUTHBOUND	48	1647	85	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
EASTBOUND	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	3	1	0	0	5

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	61	N/A	214	214	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	346	N/A	346	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	52	52	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	48	N/A	433	433	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 407
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 433

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 840

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.490

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:4, TEMPLE STREET & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	61	440	1	0
EASTBOUND	0	521	171	0
NORTHBOUND	0	91	12	0
SOUTHBOUND	50	1647	92	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
EASTBOUND	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	3	1	0	0	5

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	61	N/A	220	220	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	346	N/A	346	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	52	52	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	50	N/A	435	435	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 407
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 435

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 842

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.491

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:4, TEMPLE STREET & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT + CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	61	553	1	0
EASTBOUND	0	579	186	0
NORTHBOUND	0	91	12	0
SOUTHBOUND	50	1701	92	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
EASTBOUND	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	3	1	0	0	5

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	61	N/A	277	277	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	382	N/A	382	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	52	52	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	50	N/A	448	448	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 443
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 448

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 891

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.524

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:5, ALISO STREET & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: EXISTING (2003)

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	273	215	0
NORTHBOUND	0	69	35	0
SOUTHBOUND	162	1486	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	4	0	0	0	5

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	136	136	N/A	215	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	52	52	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	162	N/A	372	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 215
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 372

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 587

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.333

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:5, ALISO STREET & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITHOUT PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED **
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	278	219	0
NORTHBOUND	0	70	36	0
SOUTHBOUND	165	1516	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	4	0	0	0	5

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	139	139	N/A	219	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	53	53	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	165	N/A	379	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 219
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 379

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 598

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.339

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:5, ALISO STREET & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	282	259	0
NORTHBOUND	0	70	36	0
SOUTHBOUND	165	1543	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	4	0	0	0	5

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	141	141	N/A	259	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	53	53	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	165	N/A	386	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 259
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 386

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 645

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.366

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:5, ALISO STREET & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT + CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	319	298	0
NORTHBOUND	0	70	36	0
SOUTHBOUND	165	1559	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	4	0	0	0	5

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	160	160	N/A	298	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	53	53	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	165	N/A	390	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 298
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 390

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 688

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.390

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:6, NB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: EXISTING (2003)

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	204	0
NORTHBOUND	0	68	0	0
SOUTHBOUND	0	1402	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	0	0	4	0	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	102	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	34	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	350	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 102
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 350

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 452

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.377

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

Capacity assumed = 1200.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:6, NB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITHOUT PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED **
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	208	0
NORTHBOUND	0	69	0	0
SOUTHBOUND	0	1430	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	0	0	4	0	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	104	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	34	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	358	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 104
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 358

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 462

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.385

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

Capacity assumed = 1200.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:6, NB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED **
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	228	0
NORTHBOUND	0	69	0	0
SOUTHBOUND	0	1437	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	0	0	4	0	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	114	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	34	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	359	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 114
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 359

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 473

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.394

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

Capacity assumed = 1200.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:6, NB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT + CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	252	0
NORTHBOUND	0	69	0	0
SOUTHBOUND	0	1453	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	0	0	4	0	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	126	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	34	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	363	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 126
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 363

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 489

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.407

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

Capacity assumed = 1200.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:7, SB 101 FWY ON-RAMP & LOS ANGELES STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: EXISTING (2003)

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	8	310	169	23
NORTHBOUND	0	122	145	0
SOUTHBOUND	11	330	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	3	0	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	106	106	N/A	169	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	61	N/A	145	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	11	N/A	110	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 169
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 156

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 325

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.184

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:7, SB 101 FWY ON-RAMP & LOS ANGELES STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITHOUT PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	8	316	172	24
NORTHBOUND	0	124	148	0
SOUTHBOUND	11	337	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	3	0	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	108	108	N/A	172	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	62	N/A	148	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	11	N/A	112	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 172
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 159

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 331

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.188

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:7, SB 101 FWY ON-RAMP & LOS ANGELES STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	9	319	172	24
NORTHBOUND	0	124	148	0
SOUTHBOUND	11	337	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	3	0	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	109	109	N/A	172	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	62	N/A	148	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	11	N/A	112	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 172
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 159

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 331

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.188

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

---
* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:7, SB 101 FWY ON-RAMP & LOS ANGELES STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: AM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT + CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	9	356	196	0
NORTHBOUND	0	309	343	0
SOUTHBOUND	11	352	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	3	0	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	122	122	N/A	196	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	154	N/A	343	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	11	N/A	117	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 196
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 354

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 550

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.312

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:1, TEMPLE STREET & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: EXISTING (2003)

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	28	640	64	0
EASTBOUND	101	584	38	0
NORTHBOUND	119	1315	65	0
SOUTHBOUND	33	287	108	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
EASTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
NORTHBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	1	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	28	N/A	352	352	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	101	N/A	311	311	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	119	N/A	690	690	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	33	N/A	132	132	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 453
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 723

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 1176

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.714

LEVEL OF SERVICE C

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:1, TEMPLE STREET & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITHOUT PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	29	653	65	0
EASTBOUND	103	596	39	0
NORTHBOUND	121	1341	66	0
SOUTHBOUND	34	293	110	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
EASTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
NORTHBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	1	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	29	N/A	359	359	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	103	N/A	318	318	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	121	N/A	704	704	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	34	N/A	134	134	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 462
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 738

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 1200

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.730

LEVEL OF SERVICE C

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:1, TEMPLE STREET & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	53	677	66	0
EASTBOUND	108	596	39	0
NORTHBOUND	121	1346	66	0
SOUTHBOUND	34	293	110	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
EASTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
NORTHBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	1	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	53	N/A	372	372	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	108	N/A	318	318	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	121	N/A	706	706	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	34	N/A	134	134	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 480
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 740

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 1220

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.743

LEVEL OF SERVICE C

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:1, TEMPLE STREET & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT + CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	53	781	113	0
EASTBOUND	108	698	54	0
NORTHBOUND	170	1789	66	0
SOUTHBOUND	34	355	110	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
EASTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
NORTHBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	1	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	53	N/A	447	447	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	108	N/A	376	376	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	170	N/A	928	928	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	34	N/A	155	155	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 555
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 962

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 1517

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.941

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... E

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:2, ALISO STREET/SB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: EXISTING (2003)

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	79	198	0	42
NORTHBOUND	0	1195	219	0
SOUTHBOUND	96	372	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	0	0	0	3

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	138	138	N/A	0	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	598	N/A	219	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	96	N/A	186	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 138
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 694

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 832

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.485

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:2, ALISO STREET/SB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITHOUT PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED **
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	81	202	0	43
NORTHBOUND	0	1219	223	0
SOUTHBOUND	98	379	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	0	0	0	3

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	142	142	N/A	0	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	610	N/A	223	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	98	N/A	190	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 142
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 708

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 850

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.497

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:2, ALISO STREET/SB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	81	207	0	43
NORTHBOUND	0	1255	247	0
SOUTHBOUND	101	379	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	0	0	0	3

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	144	144	N/A	0	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	628	N/A	247	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	101	N/A	190	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 144
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 729

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 873

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.512

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:2, ALISO STREET/SB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT + CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	81	287	0	53
NORTHBOUND	0	1745	247	0
SOUTHBOUND	101	432	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	0	0	0	3

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	184	184	N/A	0	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	872	N/A	247	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	101	N/A	216	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 184
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 973

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 1157

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.701

LEVEL OF SERVICE C

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:3, NB 101 FWY ON-RAMP & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: EXISTING (2003)

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0
NORTHBOUND	0	1017	245	0
SOUTHBOUND	87	413	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	0	0	0	3

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	631	631	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	87	N/A	206	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 0
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 718

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 718

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.598

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

Capacity assumed = 1200.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:3, NB 101 FWY ON-RAMP & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITHOUT PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0
NORTHBOUND	0	1037	250	0
SOUTHBOUND	89	421	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	0	0	0	3

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	644	644	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	89	N/A	210	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 0
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 733

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 733

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.611

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... B

Capacity assumed = 1200.

File: J:\Icap6\Hall of Justice\Total4-03Rev.xls, Worksheet: Formula Total, Row: 25
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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:3, NB 101 FWY ON-RAMP & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0
NORTHBOUND	0	1049	274	0
SOUTHBOUND	89	424	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	0	0	0	3

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	662	662	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	89	N/A	212	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 0
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 751

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 751

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.626

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... B

Capacity assumed = 1200.

File: J:\Icap6\Hall of Justice\Total4-03Rev.xls, Worksheet: Formula Total, Row: 39
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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:3, NB 101 FWY ON-RAMP & N. BROADWAY
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT + CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED **
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0
NORTHBOUND	0	1417	396	0
SOUTHBOUND	89	477	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	2	0	0	0	3

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	906	906	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	89	N/A	238	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 0
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 995

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 995

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.829

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... D

Capacity assumed = 1200.

File: J:\Icap6\Hall of Justice\Total4-03Rev.xls, Worksheet: Formula Total, Row: 53
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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:4, TEMPLE STREET & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: EXISTING (2003)

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	60	719	1	0
EASTBOUND	0	666	72	0
NORTHBOUND	0	134	15	0
SOUTHBOUND	26	427	42	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
EASTBOUND	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	3	1	0	0	5

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	60	N/A	360	360	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	369	N/A	369	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	74	74	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	26	N/A	117	117	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 429
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 117

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 546

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.309

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:4, TEMPLE STREET & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITHOUT PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	61	733	1	0
EASTBOUND	0	679	73	0
NORTHBOUND	0	137	15	0
SOUTHBOUND	27	436	43	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
EASTBOUND	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	3	1	0	0	5

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	61	N/A	367	367	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	376	N/A	376	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	76	76	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	27	N/A	120	120	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 437
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 120

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 557

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.316

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:4, TEMPLE STREET & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	61	736	1	0
EASTBOUND	0	679	73	0
NORTHBOUND	0	137	15	0
SOUTHBOUND	39	436	85	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
EASTBOUND	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	3	1	0	0	5

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	61	N/A	368	368	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	376	N/A	376	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	76	76	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	39	N/A	130	130	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 437
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 130

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 567

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.321

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:4, TEMPLE STREET & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT + CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	61	910	1	0
EASTBOUND	0	742	88	0
NORTHBOUND	0	137	15	0
SOUTHBOUND	39	492	85	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
EASTBOUND	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	3	1	0	0	5

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	61	N/A	456	456	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	415	N/A	415	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	76	76	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	39	N/A	144	144	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 476
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 144

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 620

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.351

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:5, ALISO STREET & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: EXISTING (2003)

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	2	549	13	0
NORTHBOUND	0	71	75	0
SOUTHBOUND	171	491	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	4	0	0	0	5

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	188	188	188	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	71	N/A	75	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	171	N/A	123	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 188
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 246

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 434

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.246

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

---
* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:5, ALISO STREET & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITHOUT PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	2	560	13	0
NORTHBOUND	0	72	77	0
SOUTHBOUND	174	501	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	4	0	0	0	5

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	192	192	192	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	72	N/A	77	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	174	N/A	125	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 192
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 251

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 443

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.251

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

File: J:\Icap6\Hall of Justice\Total4-03Rev.xls, Worksheet: Formula Total, Row: 27
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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:5, ALISO STREET & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED **
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	2	584	21	0
NORTHBOUND	0	72	77	0
SOUTHBOUND	174	506	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	4	0	0	0	5

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	202	202	202	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	72	N/A	77	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	174	N/A	126	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 202
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 251

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 453

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.257

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:5, ALISO STREET & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT + CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	2	625	60	0
NORTHBOUND	0	72	77	0
SOUTHBOUND	174	523	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
NORTHBOUND	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	4	0	0	0	5

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	229	229	229	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	72	N/A	77	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	174	N/A	131	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 229
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 251

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 480

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.272

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

---
* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

File: J:\Icap6\Hall of Justice\Total4-03Rev.xls, Worksheet: Formula Total, Row: 55
4/24/03 5:34:08 PM

CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:6, NB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: EXISTING (2003)

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED **
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	104	0
NORTHBOUND	0	67	0	0
SOUTHBOUND	0	533	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	0	0	4	0	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	34	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	133	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 52
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 133

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 185

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.154

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

Capacity assumed = 1200.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:6, NB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITHOUT PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	106	0
NORTHBOUND	0	68	0	0
SOUTHBOUND	0	544	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	0	0	4	0	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	53	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	34	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	136	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 53
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 136

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 189

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.157

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

Capacity assumed = 1200.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:6, NB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	110	0
NORTHBOUND	0	68	0	0
SOUTHBOUND	0	545	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	0	0	4	0	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	34	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	136	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 55
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 136

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 191

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.159

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

Capacity assumed = 1200.

File: J:\Icap6\Hall of Justice\Total4-03Rev.xls, Worksheet: Formula Total, Row: 42
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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:6, NB 101 FWY OFF-RAMP & N. SPRING STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT + CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	135	0
NORTHBOUND	0	68	0	0
SOUTHBOUND	0	562	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
SOUTHBOUND	0	0	4	0	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	68	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	34	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	140	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 68
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 140

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 208

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.173

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

Capacity assumed = 1200.

File: J:\Icap6\Hall of Justice\Total4-03Rev.xls, Worksheet: Formula Total, Row: 56
4/24/03 5:34:08 PM

CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:7, SB 101 FWY ON-RAMP & LOS ANGELES STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: EXISTING (2003)

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED **
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	28	751	68	0
NORTHBOUND	0	604	244	0
SOUTHBOUND	8	193	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	3	0	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	212	212	212	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	283	283	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	8	N/A	64	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 212
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 291

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 503

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.285

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

---
* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:7, SB 101 FWY ON-RAMP & LOS ANGELES STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITHOUT PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED **
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	29	766	69	0
NORTHBOUND	0	616	249	0
SOUTHBOUND	8	197	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	3	0	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	216	216	216	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	288	288	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	8	N/A	66	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 216
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 296

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 512

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.290

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

---
* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

File: J:\Icap6\Hall of Justice\Total4-03Rev.xls, Worksheet: Formula Total, Row: 29
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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:7, SB 101 FWY ON-RAMP & LOS ANGELES STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	35	784	69	0
NORTHBOUND	0	616	249	0
SOUTHBOUND	8	197	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	3	0	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	222	222	222	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	288	288	N/A	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	8	N/A	66	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 222
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 296

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 518

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.294

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

---
* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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CRAIN AND ASSOCIATES
CMA CALCULATIONS

INTERSECTION:7, SB 101 FWY ON-RAMP & LOS ANGELES STREET
DATE: 4/24/03 INITIALS: LC PERIOD: PM PEAK HOUR
CASE: FUTURE (2005) WITH PROJECT + CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

** INPUT VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT	THROUGH	** RIGHT TURNS ** MIN ON GREEN	MAX ON RED
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	35	825	69	0
NORTHBOUND	0	894	562	0
SOUTHBOUND	8	224	0	0

** NUMBER OF LANES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED	TOTAL LANES
WESTBOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTBOUND	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
NORTHBOUND	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
SOUTHBOUND	1	0	3	0	0	0	4

** ASSIGNED LANE VOLUMES **

APPROACH	LEFT ONLY	LEFT SHARED	THROUGH ONLY	RIGHT SHARED	RIGHT ONLY	L/T/R SHARED
WESTBOUND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EASTBOUND	N/A	232	232	232	N/A	N/A
NORTHBOUND	N/A	N/A	447	N/A	562	N/A
SOUTHBOUND	8	N/A	75	N/A	N/A	N/A

EAST-WEST CRITICAL VOLUMES 232
NORTH-SOUTH CRITICAL VOLUMES 570

THE SUM OF CRITICAL VOLUMES 802

NUMBER OF CRITICAL CLEARANCE INTERVALS 2

CMA VALUE 0.465

LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... A

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* Includes CMA value decreased due to ATSAC Implementation.

Capacity assumed = 1500.

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APPENDIX 4.3(A)

Phase I Site Assessment

CONVERSE CONSULTANTS

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report

211 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California

Over 50 Years of Dedication in Geotechnical Engineering and Environmental Sciences

Converse Consultants

Over 50 Years of Dedication in Geotechnical Engineering and Environmental Sciences

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report

211 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California

PREPARED FOR

Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.,
304 South Broadway, Suite 400
Los Angeles, California 90013

Converse Project No. 03-41-108-01
March 24, 2003

222 East Huntington Drive, Suite 211, Monrovia, California 91016-3500
Telephone: (626) 930-1200 ♦ Facsimile: (626) 930-1212 ♦ e-mail: converse@converseconsultants.com

Converse Consultants

Over 50 Years of Dedication in Geotechnical Engineering and Environmental Sciences

March 24, 2003

Mr. Fred Case
Hall of Justice Associates, Inc.
304 South Broadway, Suite 400
Los Angeles, California 90013

Subject: **PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT**
211 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California
Converse Project No. 03-41-108-01

Mr. Case:

Attached is a copy of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report conducted for the referenced property.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you. If you should have any questions or comments regarding the contents of this report please contact either Laura Tanaka at (626) 930-1261 or Norman Eke at (626) 930-1260.

Sincerely,

CONVERSE CONSULTANTS

Laura Tanaka for
Kishore Butani
Sr. Staff Environmental Engineer

Laura Tanaka
Laura Tanaka, REA
Senior Environmental Scientist

Norman S. Eke, REA
Managing Officer

Dist.: 2/Addressee

222 East Huntington Drive, Suite 211, Monrovia, California 91016-3500
Telephone: (626) 930-1200 ♦ Facsimile: (626) 930-1212 ♦ e-mail: converse@converseconsultants.com

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APPENDIC E – EDR-RADIUS MAP REPORT

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope of Work

This report presents the results of the Converse Consultants (Converse) Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) performed for 211 West Temple Street, in the city of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Our study has been conducted in order to identify, to the extent feasible, recognized environmental conditions in connection with the subject property. The work was completed by environmental professionals and has been performed in accordance with our proposal dated January 20, 2003. Our work consisted of the following and was completed in general conformance with the scope and limitations of the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) Practice E 1527-00:

- Interviews with the property owner representatives
- Property and vicinity reconnaissance
- Review of regulatory agency records
- Description of physical setting
- Historical review
- Interviews with public agency personnel
- Preparation of this report

1.2 Non-Scope Considerations

The following were non-scope considerations for this assessment:

- Asbestos
- Radon
- Soil Stabilization
- Wetlands
- Cultural & Historic Resources
- Industrial Hygiene
- Health & Safety
- Dust Permitting
- Lead-based Paint
- Lead in Drinking Water
- Regulatory Compliance
- Ecological Resources
- Endangered Species
- Indoor Air Quality
- Testing or Sampling of Materials

1.3 Significant Assumptions

Converse did not make any significant assumptions for this assessment.

1.4 Limitations and Exceptions

This report is for the sole benefit and exclusive use of Hall of Justice Associates, Inc., as it applies to 211 West Temple Street in the city of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Its preparation has been in accordance with generally accepted practices in environmental sciences. No other warranty, either express or implied, is made. This report should not be regarded as a guarantee that no further contamination beyond that which could be detected within the scope of this assessment is present at the Property.

The conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are based on the agreed upon scope of work outlined above. Access to the interior of the building was not gained during Converse's Property reconnaissance. The Phase I Environmental Site Assessment report pertains only to the observations of the exterior of the Property. Converse makes no warranties or guarantees as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided or compiled by others. It is possible that information exists beyond the scope of this assessment. It is not possible to absolutely confirm that no hazardous materials and/or substances exist at the Property. If none are identified as part of a limited scope of work, such a conclusion should not be construed as a guaranteed absence of such materials, but merely the results of the evaluation. Also, events may occur after the Property visit, which may result in contamination of the Property. Additional information, which was not found or available to Converse at the time of report preparation, may result in a modification of the conclusions and recommendations presented. Reliance on this report by Third Parties shall be at the Third Party's sole risk.

2.0 Property Description

2.1 Current Uses of the Property

The subject Property (herein referred to as Property) is currently improved with a vacant, 14-story commercial building (formerly occupied by offices, courtrooms and jailhouses) and an associated asphalt paved parking lot.

A Property location map and Property plan is provided in Appendix A. Pertinent Property photographs are provided in Appendix B.

2.2 Location and Legal Description

The Property is bound by the following streets:

- North – Aliso Street
- South – Temple Street
- East – North Spring Street; and
- West – North Broadway

The Property is located approximately 40-feet south of the Hollywood Freeway (101 Freeway).

The Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) for the Property is 5161-005-903. The Property is zoned as C4-2D, commercial.

2.3 Description of Property Structure(s)

The total area of the Property is approximately 3.23-acres. The building is a 14-story steel frame structure encased in concrete, with concrete floor slabs, granite exterior veneer and hollow clay tile partitions in the interior walls. The foot print of the rectangular building is approximately 185-feet by 229-feet. Due to damage caused by the Northridge Earthquake, the building has been "red-tagged" and vacant since 1994.

2.4 Current Uses of Adjoining Properties

Based on our research and observations during our Property visit, the Property is bordered by the following:

North: Aliso Street, beyond which is the Hollywood Freeway.
South: Temple Street, beyond which is a multi-story commercial (office)

building.

East: Spring Street, beyond which is a multi-story commercial building.

West: Broadway Street, beyond which is a commercial/light industrial building.

2.5 General Vicinity Description

The general vicinity of the Property is predominantly commercial and light industrial facilities.

3.0 User-Provided Information

The following documents and information were requested from Mr. Fred E. Case, (owner representative/user), however, he had no information or documents.

- Title Records
- Environmental permits or hazardous waste generator notices/reports
- Aboveground and underground storage tanks
- Septic systems, oil wells, or water wells
- Material Safety Data Sheets; Community Right to Know Plans; or Safety, Preparedness and prevention Plans; Spill Protection Countermeasures and Control Plans
- Knowledge of pending, threatened or past proceedings or notices from governmental entities regarding violation, liens, and hazardous substances, or petroleum products.
- Specialized Knowledge of Property
- Valuation Reduction for Environmental Issues
- Environmental problems with adjacent or vicinity locations.

Mr. Case did provide a description of the building dated January 10, 2003. According to this document, the Los Angeles County, Hall of Justice building was constructed in 1925. The building was reported to be rectangular in shape, with an approximate area of 185-feet by 229-feet. The building was designed to accommodate a morgue, jail, courtrooms and offices. In 1994, the building was occupied by the Sheriff's Department. A copy of the document is provided in Appendix C.

4.0 Records Review

4.1 Physical Setting

4.1.1 Geology

The Property is located approximately 290-feet above mean sea level (msl) with surface topography sloping towards the southwest (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Topographic Map, Los Angeles Quadrangle, California, 1965 photorevised 1981). The Property is underlain by quaternary age alluvium, playa and terrace deposits (Geology of Southern California, 1977).

4.1.2 Groundwater

According to the Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works (DPW), Hydrologic Records, the closest groundwater well is located approximately ½-miles east of the Property. Well #2772 was last measured in November 1942 and at that time, depth to groundwater was reported to be approximately 31.5-feet below ground surface (bgs). According to the EDR Map Report the direction of groundwater flow was reported to be towards the southwest.

4.1.3 Potable Water

Potable water for the Property is provided by the City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power (DWP).

4.2 Historical Review

4.2.1. Aerial Photograph and Map Review

Available historical aerial photographs from the Fairchild Aerial Photography Collection were reviewed at Whittier College. The dates of the photographs reviewed are as follows: 1929, 1/26/34, 1937, 8/14/41, 10/1946, 9/14/60 and 1966.

Historical Sanborn Fire Insurance (Sanborn) map coverage of the Property was requested from Environmental Data Resources (EDR), Inc. The Sanborn maps reviewed were dated as follows: 1888, 1894, 1906, 1920, 1950, 1953, 1954, 1957, 1960, 1964, 1965, 1968 and 1970. The south adjacent Property, beyond Temple Street, was not provided on the Sanborn maps reviewed. Copies of portions of the Sanborn maps have been provided in Appendix D.

Topographic maps of the Pasadena. Los Angeles and Hollywood quadrangles, which were published by the USGS, were also reviewed. The topographic maps were dated, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1921, 1953, 1966, 1965 photorevised 1981, 1966 photorevised 1972, 1966 photorevised 1981, 1981 photorevised 1994. A chronological summary of the aerial photograph and map review is provided below.

1888, 1894 Sanborn Map and 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902 Topographic Maps
The Property was depicted as being occupied by a church building and several residential dwellings.

The adjacent property to the north was depicted as being occupied by residential dwellings. The adjacent property to the east was depicted as being occupied by commercial (office) and residential dwellings. The adjacent property to the west was depicted as being occupied by commercial (hotel) and residential dwellings.

The general vicinity was depicted as being occupied by residential dwellings.

1906 Sanborn map
The Property was depicted as being occupied residential dwellings, retail stores and a hotel building.

The adjacent properties to the north were depicted as being residential dwellings. The adjacent properties to the east and west were depicted as mixed residential and retail store buildings. Aliso Street was not developed. North Spring Street was named Buena Vista Street.

The general vicinity was depicted as being mixed residential and retail.

1920 Sanborn Map
The Property was depicted as being occupied by several retail stores and a residential dwelling.

The adjacent properties to the north, east and west were depicted as retail store buildings. A commercial building was depicted on the adjacent property to the south. Spring Street to the south was named Buena Vista.

The general vicinity appeared to be occupied by retail store buildings.

1929, 1/26/34, 1937, 8/14/41 and 10/1946 photographs
The Property appeared to be occupied by the present-day Hall of Justice building. A second building was evident on the northeast portion of the Property.

The adjacent property to the north appeared to be undeveloped. The present day commercial building appeared on the adjacent Property to the south. The adjacent property to the west appeared to be developed with several commercial buildings with associated parking lots. A multi-story commercial building appeared on the adjacent property to the east. The Freeway (adjacent to the east) was not developed.

The general vicinity appeared to be commercial.

1950 Sanborn Map

Two (2) buildings were depicted on the Property. The Hall of Justice building was depicted in its present day configuration. The map depicted county offices and courtrooms upto the 10th floor of the building. County jails were indicated beginning on the 11th floor. A six-story municipal court building was depicted on the northeast portion of the Property.

The Hollywood Freeway, beyond Aliso Street, was depicted adjacent to the north. The adjacent site to the east, beyond Spring Street, was depicted as being occupied by a 15-story "U. S. Post Office and Courthouse" building. The adjacent site to the west, beyond Broadway Street, was depicted as a two-story building (under demolition) and retail store buildings with associated parking lots.

The general vicinity was depicted as being occupied by commercial establishments.

1953, 1954 Sanborn Maps and 1953 Topographic Map

No apparent changes were depicted on the Property from the previous Sanborn Map.

No apparent changes were depicted on the adjacent sites to the north and east. No coverage was available for the adjacent site to the south beyond Temple Avenue. The adjacent site to the west, beyond Broadway Street, was depicted as a parking lot.

The adjacent properties were depicted as being commercial and light industrial/manufacturing facilities.

The general vicinity was depicted as being commercial.

9/14/60, 1966 photographs and 1957, 1960, 1964, 1965, 1968, 1970, Sanborn Maps and 1921, 1953, 1966, 1965 photorevised 1981, 1966 photorevised 1972, 1966 photorevised 1981, 1981, photorevised 1994 Topographic Maps

No apparent changes were depicted on the Property from the previous Sanborn Map.

The freeway was depicted to the north. The adjacent property to the south appeared to have present day improvements. The adjacent site to the west was depicted as being occupied by the L. A. County Heating and Cooling Center. No apparent changes were depicted on the adjacent properties to the east.

The general vicinity is predominately commercially developed.

4.2.2 Building Permit Review

Available historical and current building permits were reviewed at the City of Los Angeles, Building and Safety Department. A chronological summary of pertinent permits is provided in the table below.

Date of Permit	Permit Summary
1924	A building permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County for the installation of basement sprinklers. The building was reported to be under construction. The use of the building was reported as county offices.
1948	A building permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for interior modifications. The use of the building was reported as offices. The age of the building was reported as 20 years.
1949	An alteration permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for miscellaneous alterations to the building. The use of the building was reported as Hall of Justice.
1950	Permits were issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for miscellaneous plaster additions and installation of acoustic ceilings on the 5th floor of the building. The use of the building was reported as office building (Hall of Justice) and courthouse (Municipal Court Building).
3/21/51	A building permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, related to closing and roofing the existing bridge area on the 3rd floor of the Hall of Justice building. The size of the building was reported as 185-feet by 229-feet. The building was reported to be 14 stories high.
1952	A building permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for the construction of a retaining wall. Two (2) buildings, Hall of Justice building and Municipal Court building, were reported on the Property. A certificate of occupancy permit was issued to the owner, LOS ANGELES County, for a 24-feet by 42-feet enclosure of a bridge area on the 3rd floor in the existing 14-story building.

Date of Permit	Permit Summary
1954	Building permits were issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for miscellaneous partition walls to the equipment room and installation of acoustic ceilings in the grand jury room on the 5th floor. The use of the building was reported as office. One building was reported on the lot. The building was reported to be 14-stories and had been occupied for 30 years.
1955	Building permits were issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for miscellaneous construction work on the 4th floor of the 14-story Hall of Justice building. The use of the building was reported as office and courtrooms.
1956	A permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for the installation of miscellaneous plumbing/lighting fixtures and office partitions. The use of the building was reported as office.
1957	A permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for construction of miscellaneous interior partition walls. One building was reported on the lot. The use of the building was reported as office.
1958	A permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for the construction of a telephone equipment and operating room on the 5th Floor. The size of the lot was reported as 200-feet by 245-feet. The use of the building was reported as office and county jail.
1959	Permits were issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for miscellaneous interior construction. The use of the building was reported as office (Hall of Justice).
1962	A building permit was issued to the owner, Los Angeles County, for the construction of a hoist and mono rail inside the morgue located on the 1st floor of the building. The lot size was reported as 229-feet by 185-feet. One (1) building (Hall of Justice) was reported on the Property.

4.2.3 Historical Use Summary on Adjacent Properties

Between the late 1880s and the early 1900s, the adjacent properties appeared to be occupied by commercial and residential developments. By the 1920s, the adjacent properties were occupied by retail stores and commercial (office) buildings. Between the 1930s and late 1940s, the adjacent properties were developed by multi-story commercial buildings. The Hollywood Freeway was developed in the 1950s.

4.3 *Regulatory Database Search*

A regulatory database search was completed on the Property by EDR. The complete EDR report is provided in Appendix E – EDR-Radius Map Report.

The Property was identified in the Facility Index System (FINDS) and RCRIS-small quantity generator (RCRIS-SQG) databases (Map ID #A1). Los Angeles County Hall of Justice was reported to transport waste. No violations were reported for the Property. No other information was reported.

The following adjacent properties were identified in the database:

- Central Heating Plant/L. A. Co, FMD, Facility 10723-2 and L. A. County/ISD (Map ID # B4, B5, B6, B7 and B8) located at 301 N. Broadway Street (adjacent to the west) is listed in the Underground Storage Tank (UST), Hazardous Waste and Substance Site (CORTESE), Facility Inventory (CA FID), Hazardous Waste Information System and the Hazardous Material Incident Report System (CHMIRS) databases. One active UST is reported to be located on the facility. The facility generated asbestos containing, liquids with pH (greater than 2) and unspecified organic liquid mixture waste. The disposal method was reported as transfer station, recycler and landfill. In 1990, a caustic soda release was reported to the ground from the facility. The quantity released was reported as 30-gallons. The potential for environmental impact to the Property from this site appears to be low due to one or more of the following: type of regulatory listing and type of resource affected.

- U.S. Federal Courthouse, Federal Court Building, General Services Administration and 1X GSA located at 312 N. Spring Street (adjacent to the east) is listed in the UST, Historical UST (HIST UST), HAZNET and Facility Inventory (CA FID UST) databases (Map ID # C14, C15, C16, C17, C18 and C19). In 1937, two (2) 12,000-gallon diesel USTs were installed at the facility. The facility generated waste oil and mixed oil, asbestos containing, tank bottom, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and material containing PCBs, liquids with PCBs waste. The disposal method was reported as landfill, recycler and incineration. The facility also has an active underground storage tank (UST). The potential for environmental impact to the Property from this facility appears to be low due to the type of regulatory listing.

- L. A. County District Attorney, Criminal Courts Building and County of L. A., located at 210 West Temple Street (adjacent to the south) is listed in the Historical UST (HIST UST), HAZNET, HAZNET and Facility Inventory (CA FID UST) databases (Map ID # C20, C21, C22, C23, C24, and C25). A 5,126-gallon diesel UST was reported on the facility. The facility generated asbestos containing waste. The disposal method was reported as landfill. The potential for environmental impact to the Property from this facility appears to be low due to the type of regulatory listing.

- Hall of Records/L. A. Co. F. M. D., County of L. A. ISD and Department of Regional Planning located at 320 W. Temple Street (adjacent to the south) is listed in the UST, HIST UST, HAZNET and Facility Inventory (CA FID UST) databases (Map ID # A2, B9, B10, B11, B12, B13, C22, C23, C24, and C27). An active UST was reported on the facility. The facility generated organic solids, off-specification, aged or surplus organics, organic liquid mixture, asbestos containing, empty containers, liquids with pH (greater than 2), unspecified alkaline solution and inorganic solid waste. The disposal method was reported as transfer station, recycler and landfill. The potential for environmental impact to the Property from this facility appears to be low due to the type of regulatory listing.

Off-site locations of environmental concern identified by EDR included HAZNET, RCRA-small quantity generators of hazardous waste, sites listed in the CHMIRS databases, potential hazardous waste sites (CERCLIS and CALSITES), hazardous waste generators, CORTESE, UST, historical UST, leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites and cleanup sites (SLIC). The potential for environmental impact to the Property from these off-site locations of concern appears to be low due to one or more of the following: type of regulatory listing; distance from the subject Property; status of the case; type of resource affected, remedial efforts being directed by a regulatory agency; and/or potential responsible parties have been identified.

4.4 Additional Regulatory Agency Record Sources

4.4.1 Division of Oil and Gas (DOG)

According to the DOG, Map #116, Los Angeles City Field, dated June 30, 2001, no oil and gas wells are located on the Property and adjacent properties.

4.4.2 Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services (DHS)

The following is a summary of records on file for the Property:

1988
A fire in the narcotics storage area on the 7th floor resulted in toxic fumes and runoff being generated from approximately 100 pounds of cocaine.

There were no other records on file with the DHS.

4.4.3 City of Los Angeles Fire Department, Underground Storage Tank (UST) Plan Check Division

There were no records on file for the Property at the above agency.

4.4.4 City of Los Angeles Fire Department, Hazardous Materials Division

There were no records on file for the Property at the above agency:

4.4.5 South Coast Air Quality Management Districts (AQMD)

According to AQMD, there were no notices of compliance or violations on file for the Property:

4.4.6 Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)

According to RWQCB, there were no files for the Property:

5.0 Property Reconnaissance

5.1 Methodology

On March 3, 2003, Converse visited the Property to evaluate present use and environmental conditions at the Property. Our methodology involved walking the perimeter and accessible exterior areas of the building while noting observed evidence of present and potential environmental concerns. A field-generated map is provided in Appendix A. Pertinent Property photographs are provided in Appendix B.

5.2 Limiting Conditions

Converse's findings are based on the Property conditions observed on Monday, March 3, 2003. The interior of the building was not accessed.

5.3 Exterior Observations

During our Property visit, Converse made the following observations of the exterior of the Property:

Item or Condition	Observed Evidence	No Evidence Observed	Comments
Hazardous Substances & Petroleum Products:	☐	☒	
Storage Tanks & Related Equipment:	☐	☒	
Odors:	☐	☒	
Standing Surface Water or Other Pools of Liquid:	☐	☒	
Drums & Other Containers of Hazardous Substances, Petroleum Products, or Other Unidentified Contents:	☐	☒	
Transformers or Equipment containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs):	☐	☒	
Pits, Ponds, or Lagoons:	☐	☒	

Item or Condition	Observed Evidence	No Evidence Observed	Comments
Stained Soil or Pavement:	☐	☒	
Stressed Vegetation (other than from insufficient water):	☐	☒	
Evidence of Mounds, Depressions or Filled or Graded Areas Suggesting Trash or Other Solid Waste Disposal:	☐	☒	
Waste Water or any discharge (including storm water) into a Drain, Ditch, or Stream on or Adjacent to the Property:	☐	☒	
Wells (active, inactive, or abandonded):	☐	☒	
Septic Systems or Cesspools:	☐	☒	
Prior Structures:	☐	☒	
Roads, Tracks, Railroad Tracks or Spurs:	☐	☒	

In addition to the above items, Converse also made the following exterior observations:

- Abandoned machinery was observed along the northern exterior portion of the building. No staining was observed in the vicinity of the machines.
- Two (2) 55-gallon plastic drums containing infectious waste were observed inside a steel storage unit on the northern portion of the Property (near the guard shack on the parking lot).

6.0 Interviews

An environmental questionnaire was submitted to Mr. Fred Case (user) to be filled out by Property knowledgeable personnel. The questionnaire was not received during the time of preparation of this report. Upon receipt and review of the information, an addendum will be issued if items of concern are noted. In addition, our conclusions and recommendations will be modified accordingly.

7.0 Findings, Opinions and Conclusions

Converse has performed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment in general conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E 1527-00 for the Property located at 211 West Temple Street in the city of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Any exceptions to or deletions from this practice are described in the Limitations and Exceptions of Assessment section of this report. This assessment has revealed no evidence of recognized environmental conditions in connection with the Property. No further investigation appears warranted at this time.

8.0 References

California Department of Conservation, Division of Oil and Gas, Map #116, Los Angeles City Field, June 30, 2001.

Case, Mr. Fred, Property Owner Representative, Personal Communication, March 2003.

E Data Resources (EDR), Inc., EDR-Radius Map Report, March 2003.

E Data Resources (EDR), Inc., Request for Sanborn Map, March 2003.

Fairchild Aerial Photograph Collection, Whittier College, Aerial Photograph Review, March 2003.

Los Angeles, City of, Building Department, Building permit review, March 2003.

Los Angeles, City of, Fire Department, Hazardous Material Division, Personal Communication, March 2003.

Los Angeles, City of, Fire Department, UST Plan Check Division, Personal Communication, March 2003.

Map Sheet, Geology of Southern California, 1977.

United States Geological Survey, 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle, Inglewood, 1965 photorevised 1981.

Los Angeles, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Personal Communication, March 2003.

Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services, File Review, March 2003.

Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Hydrologic Records, Personal Communication, March 2003

South Coast Air Quality Management District, Request for Information, March 2003.

9.0 List of Preparers

Norman S. Eke
Managing Officer

B.A., Liberal Studies, Environmental Studies Emphasis, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1988.
Cal-EPA Registered Environmental Assessor, #05654
Cal-OSHA Certified Asbestos Consultant, #96-2093

Managing Officer of the southern California environmental offices of Converse Consultants. Mr. Eke has 14 years of experience of conducting Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, asbestos surveys, emergency response, hazardous waste transportation, and hazardous materials management. Current duties include managing Converse's three environmental offices, technical review and approval of proposals and reports.

Principal area of responsibility for this ESA report: Quality Control and Technical Review.

Laura Tanaka
Senior Environmental Scientist

B.S., Biology, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, 1987
Cal-EPA Registered Environmental Assessor, #06283
Cal-OSHA Site Surveillance Technician, #I94-1388
DHS Certified Lead Inspector/Assessor, #I - 3086
DHS Certified Project Designer #D - 3086
DHS Certified Project Monitor #M - 3084

Project Manager of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment department. Ms. Tanaka has 13 years experience in the conducting Phase I ESAs, asbestos surveys, lead-based paint surveys, as well as hazardous material audits, completing business plans, and AQMD permitting. Current duties at Converse include project management, business development, and conducting/managing ESAs.

Principal area of responsibility for this ESA report: Project Management, Client Point of Contact, Report Review.

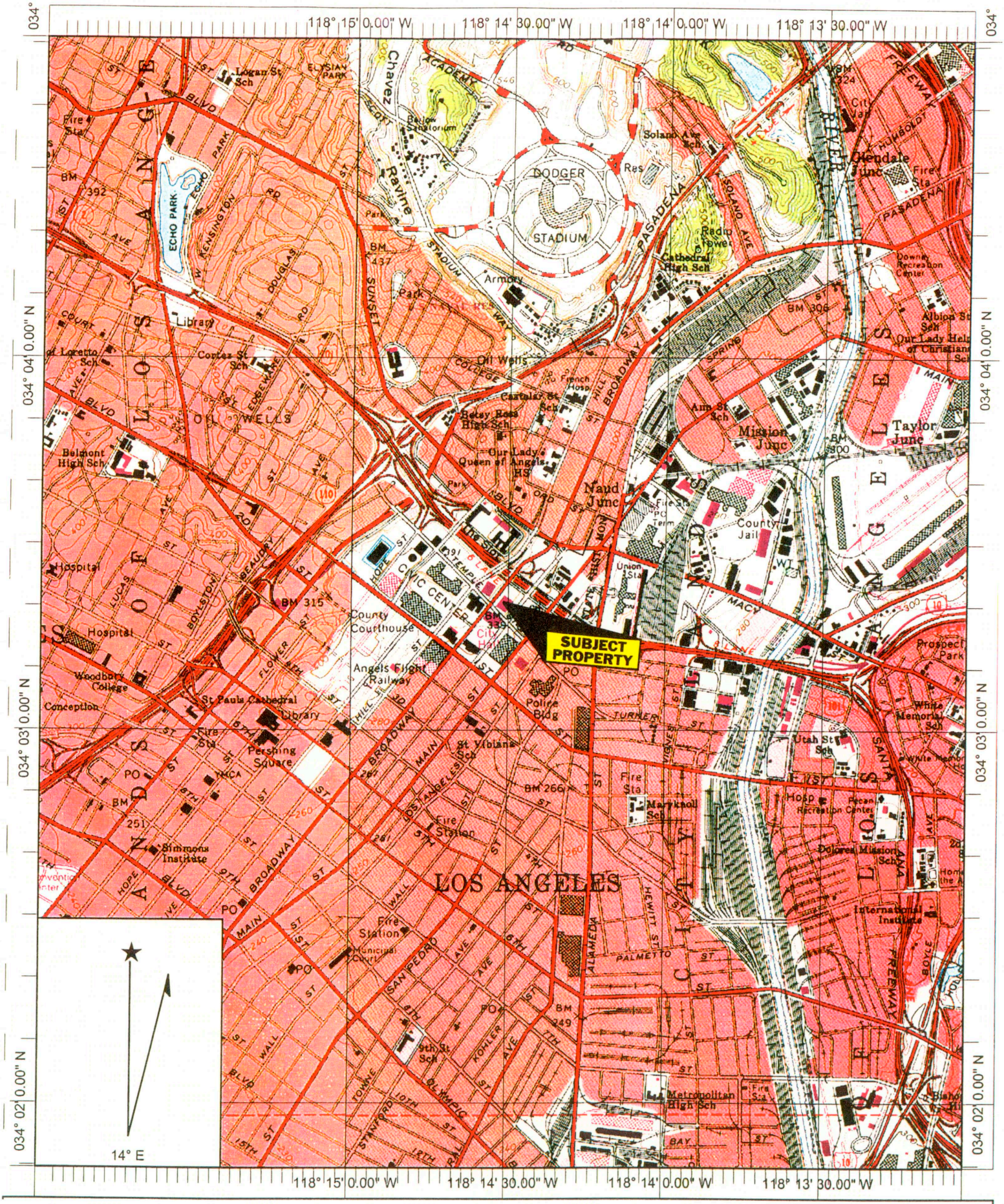
Kishore H. Butani
Senior Staff Environmental Engineer

M.S., Environmental Engineering, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 2000.
B. S., Civil Engineering, University of Bombay, 1998.
OSHA 40Hr-Hazwoper, Oct 2001.
Asbestos Building Inspector, May 2002
Asbestos Competent Person/Supervisor/Contractor, August 2002

Mr. Butani has performed numerous Phase I ESAs, asbestos surveys, engineering surveys/audits and Transaction Screens on undeveloped land to industrial facilities throughout California, Arizona and New Mexico. He has also performed soil sampling and sub surface exploration (Phase II's) at industrial, commercial and school sites throughout California.

Principal area of responsibility for this ESA report: Research, Site Reconnaissance, and Report Generation.

Appendix A

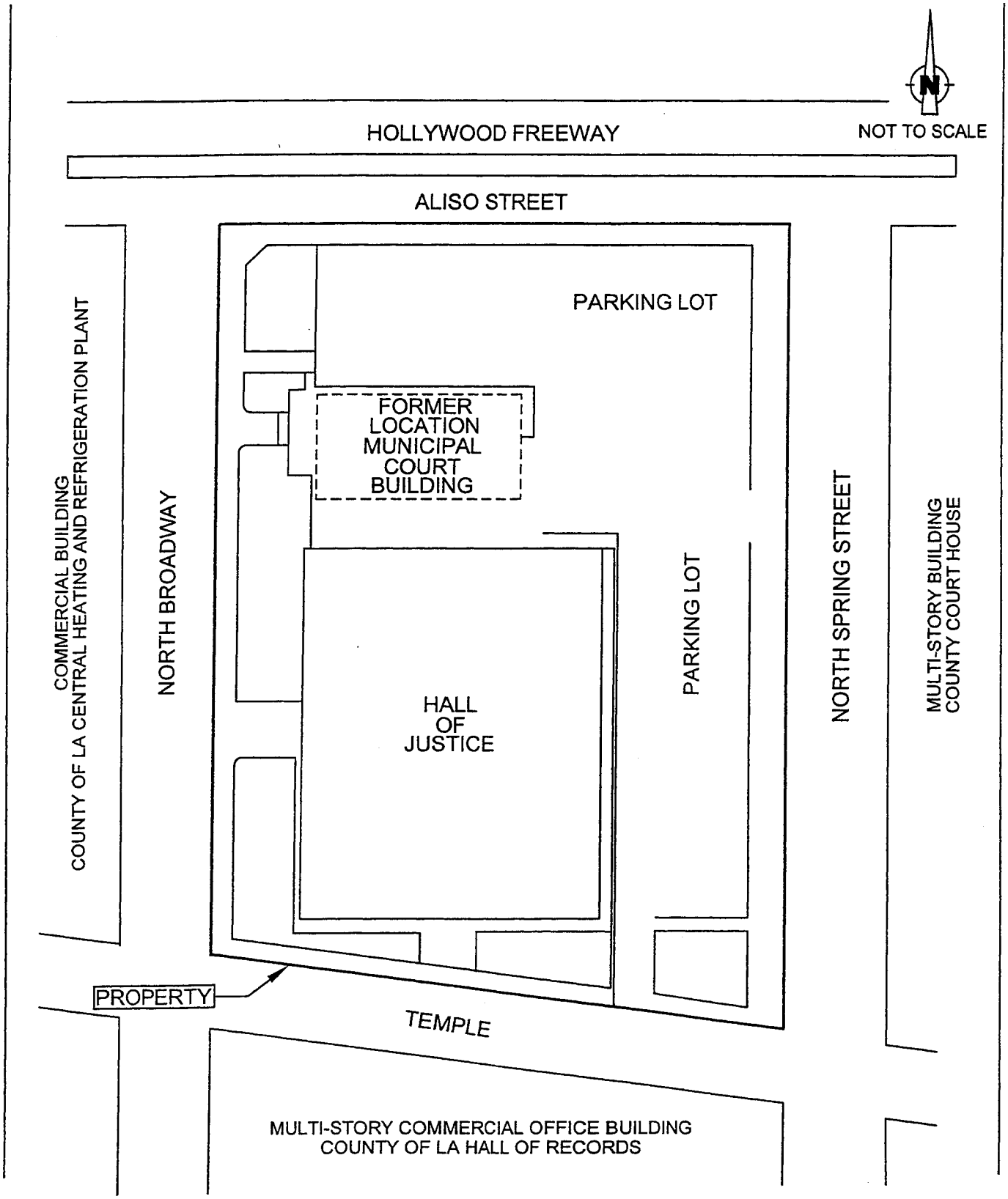


Name: LOS ANGELES
Date: 3/22/2003
Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 034° 03' 20.3" N 118° 14' 31.0" W
Caption: USGS 1965 Photorevised 1981

FIGURE 1

Copyright (C) 1997, Maptech, Inc.



PROPERTY PLAN

Converse Consultants

HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES, INC.
211 WEST TEMPLE STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Project No. 03-41-108-01

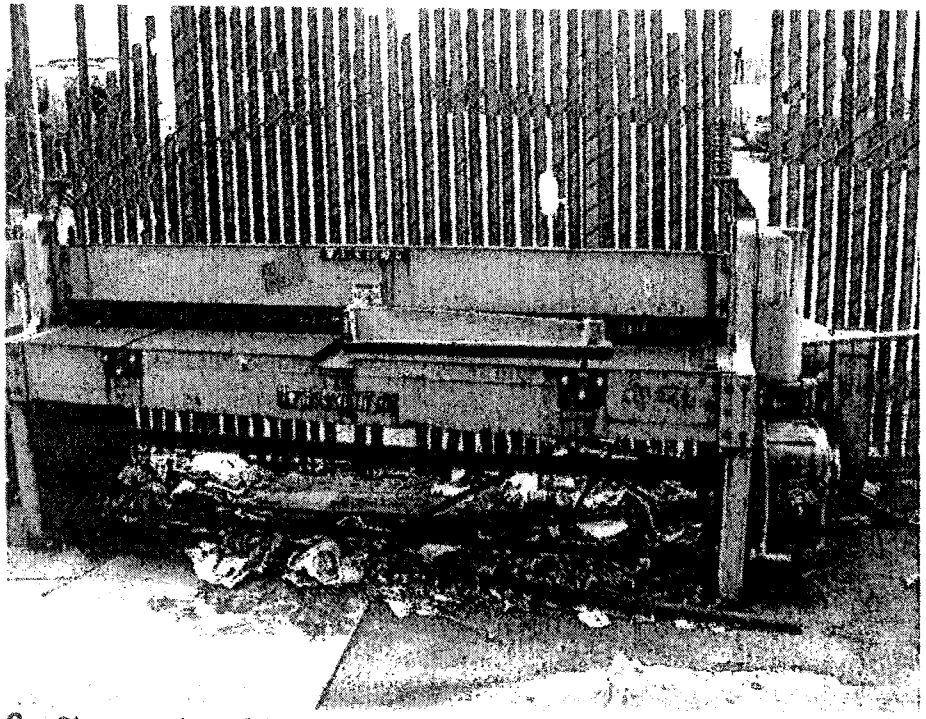
Figure No. 2

Appendix B

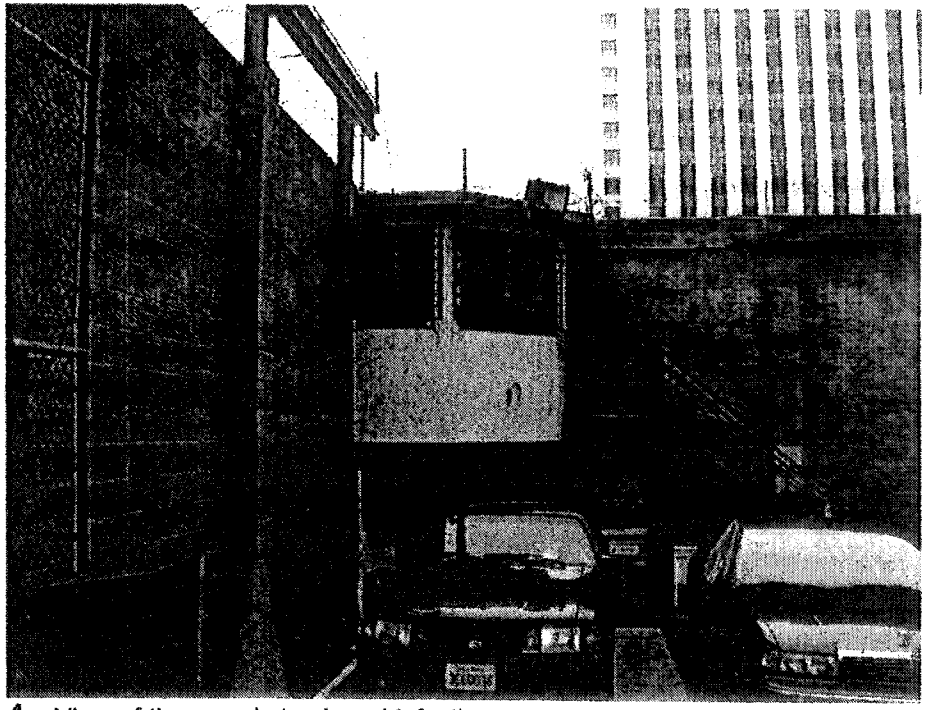
Pertinent Property Photographs

1. View towards the northeast from Temple Street.

2. View towards the southwest from Spring Street.



3. Close-up view of the machinery stored on the northern exterior portion of the building.



4. View of the guard shack and infectious waste storage area on the northern exterior portion of the building.

Appendix C

User Provided Documents

January 10, 2003

THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY
HALL OF JUSTICE
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Facility Description:

The Los Angeles County Hall of Justice, constructed in 1925, is located at 211 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, California. The facility was constructed with Type I non-combustible building materials including a steel frame structure encased in concrete, concrete floor slabs, granite exterior veneer, and hollow clay tile partitions at the interior.

The site is gently sloping downwards from west to east on an irregular shaped lot. The floor plan is rectangular in shape, 185'-6" x 229'-6". Interior court light wells, with walls constructed of unreinforced masonry, occur above the first floor at the north and south portions of the building.

The building sustained major damage from the January 17, 1994 earthquake, compromising its structural integrity to a point where it no longer provides the resistive value necessary to withstand another similar earthquake. The building has been "red-tagged" by building officials as an unsafe facility not suited for occupancy. The building has been closed since the earthquake. The majority of damage occurs at the hollow clay tile partitions inside the building.

Background Use of Building:

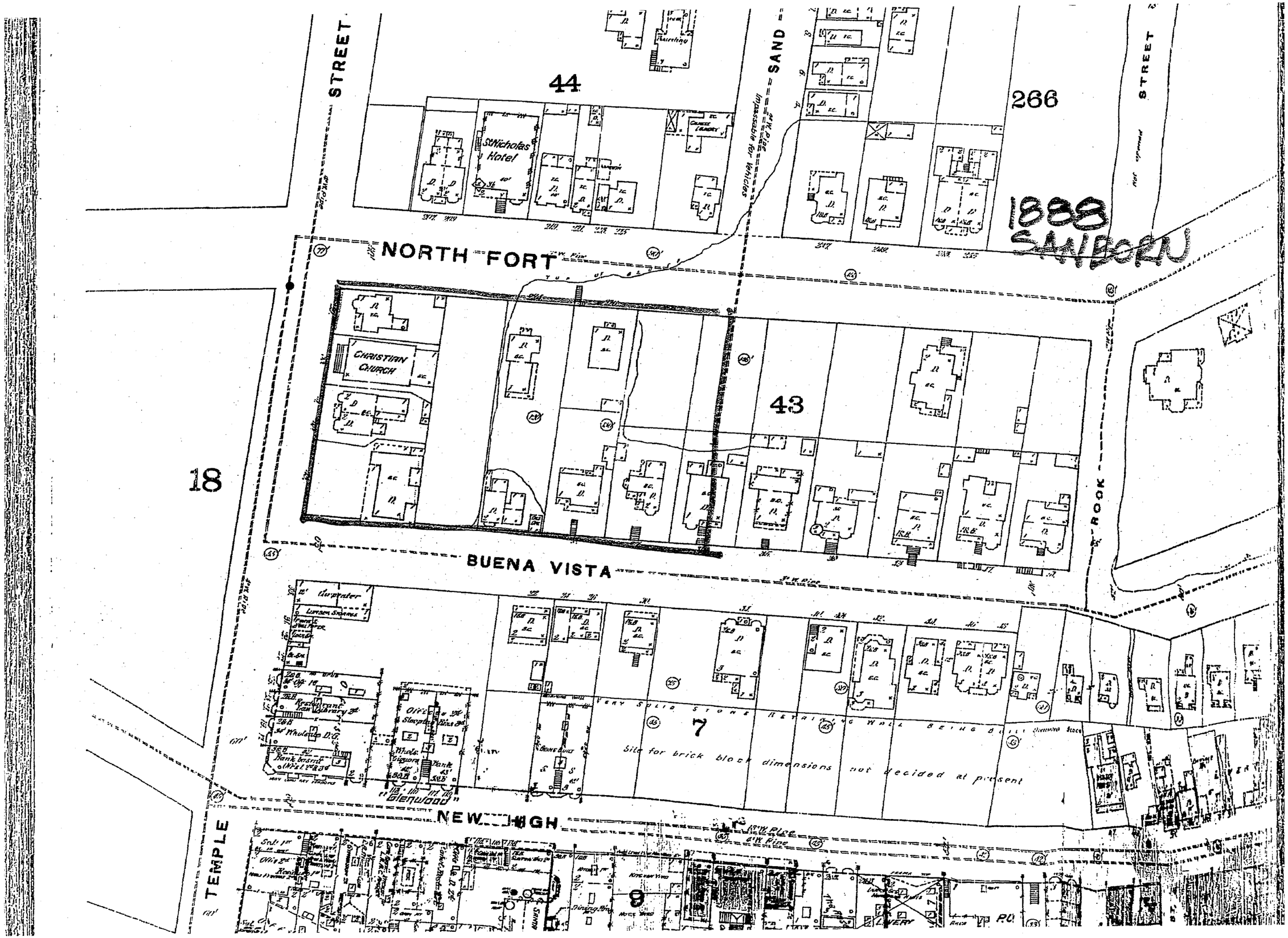
When the Hall of Justice was designed and built it accommodated a very wide range of functions for Los Angeles County. This included the Morgue, Tax Collector, Complaints, 17 Courtrooms, and a Jail with over 750 cells. By the time of the earthquake in 1994, the sole remaining occupant of the building was the Sheriff's Department. At that time, the uses included: 1) office and storage space for Sheriff's and County Departments; 2) courtrooms used as offices and storage (with Judge's benches and seats removed); 3) four custody floors with cells, visiting and holding areas; 4) kitchen and medical suites; 5) roof inmate recreation; 6) library and laundry.

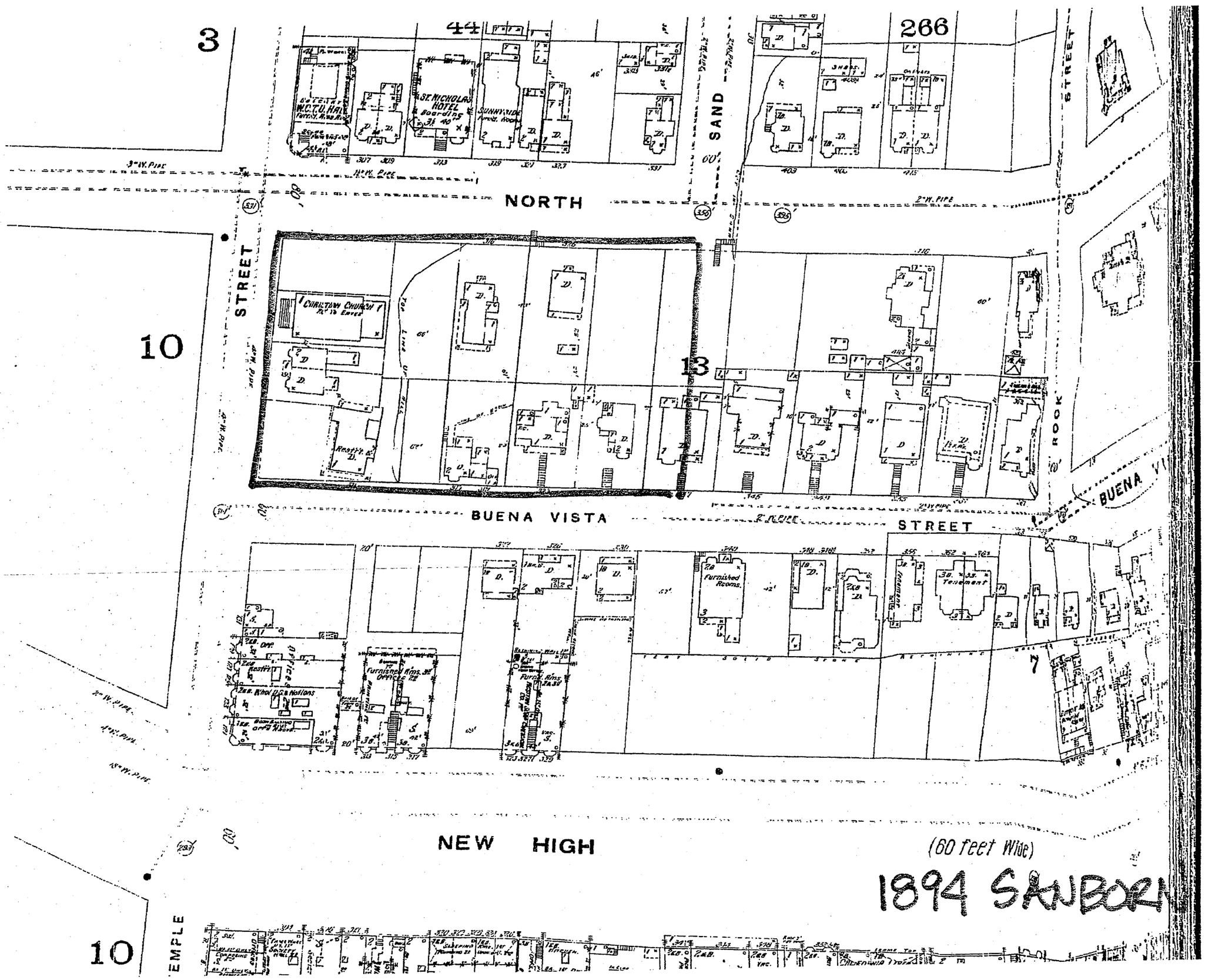
Development Plan

The Development Plan represents an approach to converting the Los Angeles County Hall of Justice from a jail/courts facility to a modern government office building for use by the Sheriff's Department and District Attorney. The new facility will be provided with new building systems including HVAC, plumbing, electrical, telecommunications, security, elevator, etc.

Sanborn Maps

Appendix D


STREET
44
SANDUSKY
266
STREET
St Nicholas Hotel
NORTH FORT
1888
Christian Church
43
18
ROCK
BUENA VISTA
Carpenter
Restaurant
Wholesale D.G.
Bank basement
Glenwood
7
Site for brick block dimensions not decided at present
NEW HIGH
TEMPLE
8
LIVERY


3
44
266
W.C.T.U. HALL
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL
SUNNYSIDE
SAND
STREET
NORTH
STREET
10
13
CHRISTIAN CHURCH
ROCK
BUENA VISTA
STREET
BUENA VI
Furnished Rooms.
Tenement
7
NEW HIGH
(60 feet Wide)
1894 SANBORN
10
TEMPLE

N. BROADWAY
CALIF
PL.
FORT MOORE
TEMPLE
BUENA VISTA
NEW HIGH
60 ft wide
SOUTH ENTRANCE
BROADWAY TUNNEL
HOTEL ABERDEEN
ABERDEEN ANNEX
LOS ANGELES COUNTY JAIL
FEDERAL BUILDING SITE
FIRST FLOOR ON NEW HIGH ST. EQUALS 2d ON MAIN ST
272
273
300
43
7
9
1906 SANBORN

CONSOLIDATED DISTRICT
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
1920
SANBORN MAP CO.

Map Division,
MAY 19'20
Library of Congress

Scale 200 feet to an inch.

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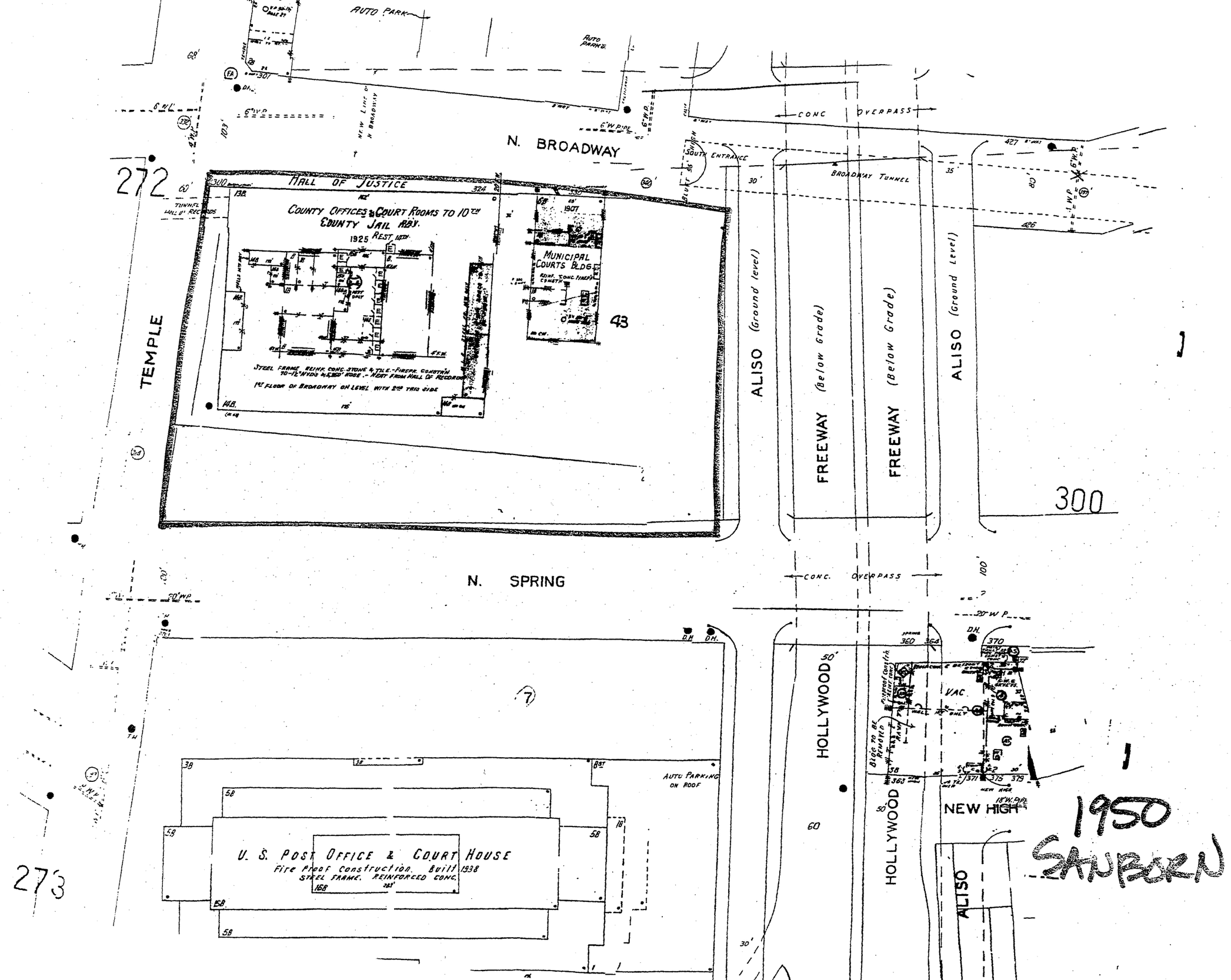
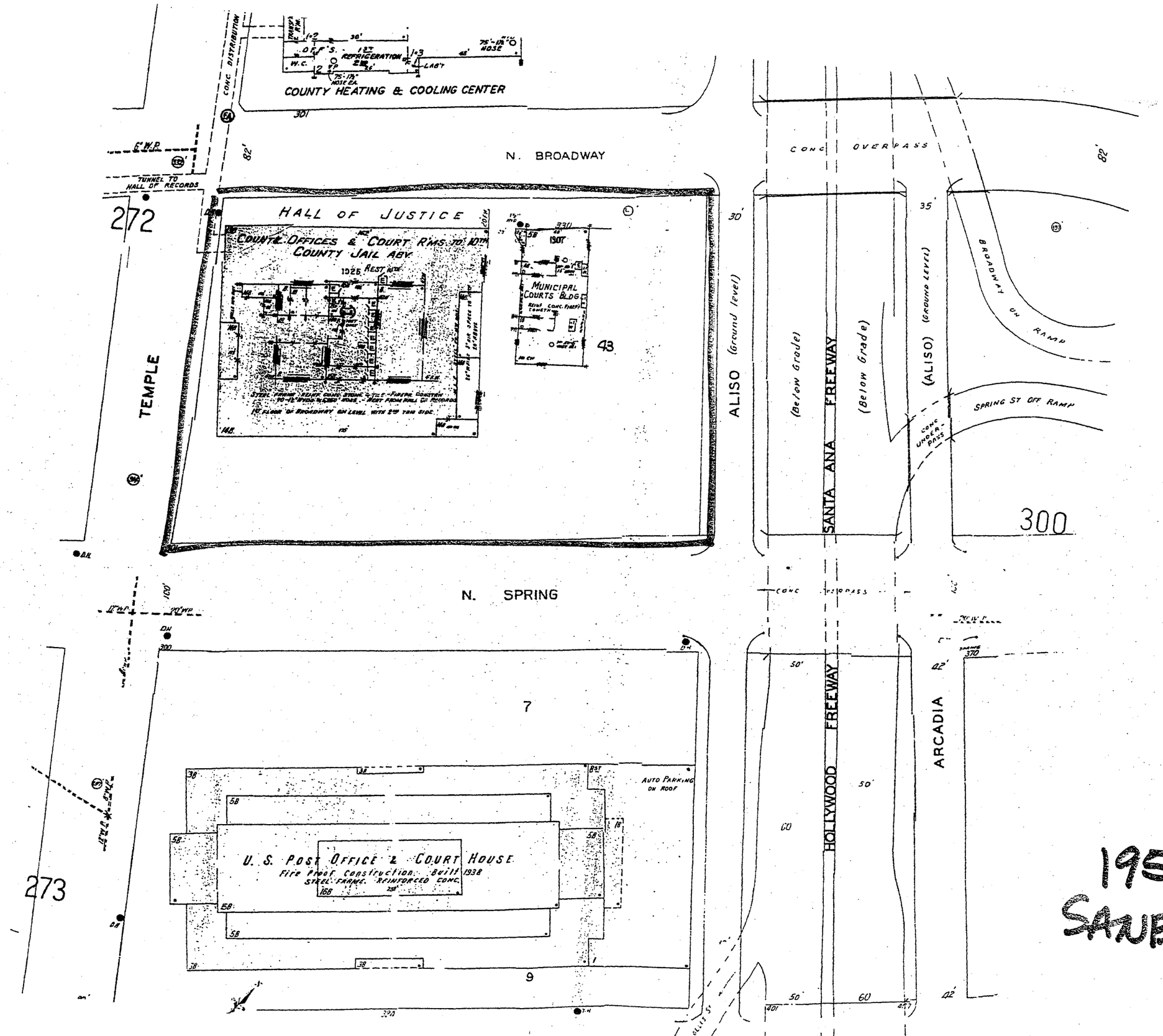
KEY

- ADOBE CONSTRUCTION
- FIREPROOF "
- BRICK "
- FRAME "
- STONE OR CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION
- FIRE DEPARTMENT
- (S) AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS

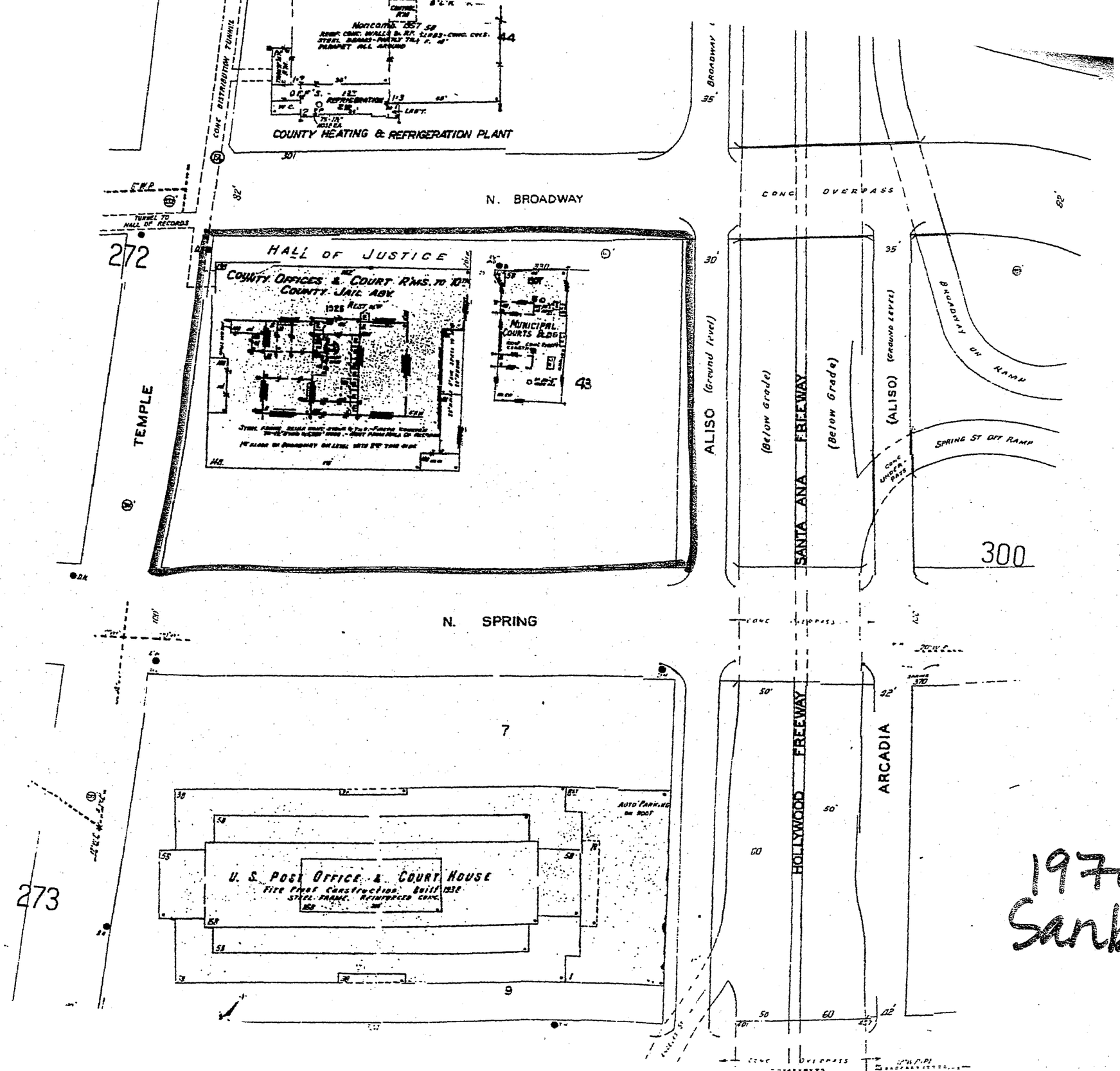
Figures in Streets denote Widths.
Figures in Buildings denote Story Heights.

1920
SANBORN


AUTO PARK
N. BROADWAY
CONC OVERPASS
SOUTH ENTRANCE
BROADWAY TUNNEL
272
HALL OF JUSTICE
COUNTY OFFICES & COURT ROOMS TO 10TH
COUNTY JAIL ABV.
1925
REST 10TH
MUNICIPAL COURTS BLDG
1907
43
TEMPLE
ALISO (Ground level)
FREEWAY (Below Grade)
FREEWAY (Below Grade)
ALISO (Ground Level)
300
N. SPRING
CONC. OVERPASS
HOLLYWOOD
HOLLYWOOD
NEW HIGH
VAC
ALISO
U. S. POST OFFICE & COURT HOUSE
Fire Proof Construction. Built 1938
STEEL FRAME. REINFORCED CONC.
AUTO PARKING ON ROOF
273
1950
SANBORN



1957 SANBORN



1970 Sanborn

EDR-Radius Map
Report

Appendix E

The EDR Radius Map
with GeoCheck®

Hall of Justice
211 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Inquiry Number: 934741.3s

February 28, 2003

Environmental Data Resources, Inc.

The Source For Environmental Risk Management Data

3530 Post Road
Southport, Connecticut 06890

Nationwide Customer Service

Telephone: 1-800-352-0050
Fax: 1-800-231-6802
Internet: www.edrnet.com

FORM-GMK

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Government Records Searched/Data Currency Tracking	GR-1

GEOCHECK ADDENDUM

Physical Setting Source Addendum	A-1
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Physical Setting Source Records Searched	A-11

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR). The report meets the government records search requirements of ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments, E 1527-00. Search distances are per ASTM standard or custom distances requested by the user.

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

211 W. TEMPLE STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	34.056200 - 34' 3' 22.3"
Longitude (West):	118.242700 - 118' 14' 33.7"
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 11
UTM X (Meters):	385309.0
UTM Y (Meters):	3768889.2

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property:	2434118-A2 LOS ANGELES, CA
Source:	USGS 7.5 min quad index

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was identified in the following government records. For more information on this property see page 6 of the attached EDR Radius Map report:

Site	Database(s)	EPA ID
LOS ANGELES COUNTY HALL OF JUSTICE 211 W TEMPLE LOS ANGELES, CA 90012	RCRIS-SQG FINDS	CAD980675847

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the ASTM E 1527-00 search radius around the target property for the following databases:

FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD

NPL..... National Priority List
Proposed NPL..... Proposed National Priority List Sites
CERCLIS..... Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CERC-NFRAP..... CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned
CORRACTS..... Corrective Action Report
RCRIS-TSD..... Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
ERNS..... Emergency Response Notification System

STATE ASTM STANDARD

Notify 65..... Proposition 65 Records

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Toxic Pits..... Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites
SWF/LF..... Solid Waste Information System
WMUDS/SWAT..... Waste Management Unit Database
CA BOND EXP. PLAN..... Bond Expenditure Plan
VCP..... Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties
INDIAN UST..... Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

FEDERAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL

CONSENT..... Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
ROD..... Records Of Decision
Delisted NPL..... National Priority List Deletions
HMIRS..... Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
MLTS..... Material Licensing Tracking System
MINES..... Mines Master Index File
NPL Liens..... Federal Superfund Liens
PADS..... PCB Activity Database System
RAATS..... RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
TRIS..... Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSCA..... Toxic Substances Control Act
SSTS..... Section 7 Tracking Systems
FTTS..... FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

STATE OR LOCAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL

AST..... Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
CLEANERS..... Cleaner Facilities
CA WDS..... Waste Discharge System
DEED..... List of Deed Restrictions
LOS ANGELES CO. HMS.... HMS: Street Number List
LA Co. Site Mitigation..... Site Mitigation List
AOCONCERN..... San Gabriel Valley Areas of Concern

BROWNFIELDS DATABASES

VCP..... Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties

EDR PROPRIETARY HISTORICAL DATABASES

See the EDR Proprietary Historical Database Section for details

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified.

Elevations have been determined from the USGS 1 degree Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified. EDR's definition of a site with an elevation equal to the target property includes a tolerance of +/- 10 feet. Sites with an elevation equal to or higher than the target property have been differentiated below from sites with an elevation lower than the target property (by more than 10 feet). Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD

RCRIS: The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act database includes selected information on sites that generate, store, treat, or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Act. The source of this database is the U.S. EPA.

A review of the RCRIS-LQG list, as provided by EDR, and dated 09/09/2002 has revealed that there are 2 RCRIS-LQG sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
LOS ANGELES TIMES COMMUNICATIO	*202 W 1ST ST*	*1/8 - 1/4 SSW*	*J68*	*51*

Lower Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
LA CITY HALL EAST	*200 N MAIN ST*	*1/8 - 1/4 S*	*H51*	*38*

RCRIS: The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act database includes selected information on sites that generate, store, treat, or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Act. The source of this database is the U.S. EPA.

A review of the RCRIS-SQG list, as provided by EDR, and dated 09/09/2002 has revealed that there are 6 RCRIS-SQG sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
PLANNING DEPT LA CITY OF	*200 N SPRING ST ROOM 10*	*1/8 - 1/4 SSW*	*D29*	*21*
LA CITY REPAIR SHOPS	*800 CITY HALL E 200 N M*	*1/8 - 1/4 S*	*56*	*44*
TIMES MIRROR COMPANY THE#	*220 W 1ST ST*	*1/8 - 1/4 SSW*	*J62*	*47*
CALIFORNIA DEPT OF JUSTICE	*107 S BROADWAY RM 3131*	*1/8 - 1/4 SW*	*K70*	*53*

Lower Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
LOS ANGELES CITY OF BUR SANITA	*200 N MAIN ST CHE RM 14*	*1/8 - 1/4 S*	*H48*	*37*
LA LOS ANGELES HALL	*201 N LOS ANGELES*	*1/8 - 1/4 SSE*	*I60*	*46*

STATE ASTM STANDARD

AWP: California DTSC's Annual Workplan, formerly known as BEP, identifies known hazardous substance sites targeted for cleanup. The source is the California Environmental Protection Agency.

A review of the AWP list, as provided by EDR, and dated 01/06/2003 has revealed that there is 1 AWP site within approximately 1 mile of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
WILLIAM MEAD HOMES	*1300 CARDINAL STREET*	*1/2 - 1 NE*	*149*	*160*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CAL-SITES: Formerly known as ASPIS, this database contains both known and potential hazardous substance sites. The source is the California Department of Toxic Substance Control.

A review of the Cal-Sites list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there are 15 Cal-Sites sites within approximately 1 mile of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
CENTRAL LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOO	450 NORTH GRAND AVENUE	1/4 - 1/2 NW	72	55
MAGNUS COMPANY, INC	860 NORTH MAIN STREET	1/2 - 1 NE	99	86
BELMONT LEARNING CENTER	1101 WEST 1ST STREET	1/2 - 1 WNW	134	142
WITCO-ALLIED-KELITE	***1250 N MAIN ST***	***1/2 - 1 NE***	***146***	***155***
WILLIAM MEAD HOMES	***1300 CARDINAL STREET***	***1/2 - 1 NE***	***149***	***160***
CORNFIELDS SITE	***1245 N. SPRING STREET***	***1/2 - 1 NE***	***X157***	***170***
CALIFORNIA BRASS MANUFACTURING	1447 NAUD STREET	1/2 - 1 NE	166	186
CENTRAL LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOO	350 S. BIXEL STREET	1/2 - 1 W	177	200

Lower Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
SO CAL GAS/ALISO A MGP	***KELLER ST., VIGNES ST.,***	***1/2 - 1 ESE***	***102***	***89***
SO CAL GAS/ALISO C MGP	***CENTER ST @ COMMERCIAL,***	***1/2 - 1 ESE***	***103***	***93***
SO CAL GAS/ALISO E MGP	BAUCHET STREET / VIGNES	1/2 - 1 ENE	P114	108
MOGUL CORPORATION	967 NORTH VIGNES STREET	1/2 - 1 ENE	R119	115
SO CAL GAS/RAMIREZ (ALISO) MGP	***530 RAMIREZ STREET***	***1/2 - 1 E***	***T125***	***123***
SO CAL GAS/ALISO B MGP	***555 RAMIREZ STREET***	***1/2 - 1 E***	***T128***	***130***
SANTA FE/MACY STREET	***MACY STREET/ALISO ST/KE***	***1/2 - 1 ESE***	***163***	***181***

CHMIRS: The California Hazardous Material Incident Report System contains information on reported hazardous material incidents, i.e., accidental releases or spills. The source is the California Office of Emergency Services.

A review of the CHMIRS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/31/2001 has revealed that there are 48 CHMIRS sites within approximately 1 mile of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
Not reported	301 NORTH BROADWAY	0 - 1/8 SW	B8	9
Not reported	618 NEW HIGH ST	1/4 - 1/2 NE	71	54
Not reported	***120 SOUTH SPRING STREET***	***1/4 - 1/2 SSW***	***J73***	***56***
Not reported	688 NEW HIGH STREET	1/4 - 1/2 NE	79	62
Not reported	711 NORTH MAIN STREET	1/4 - 1/2 ENE	82	66
Not reported	711 N. BROADWAY AVE.	1/4 - 1/2 NNE	85	70
Not reported	300 S. GRAND AVE	1/2 - 1 WSW	100	86
Not reported	715 WEST 3RD STREET	1/2 - 1 WSW	107	101
Not reported	905 NORTH YALE STREET	1/2 - 1 NNE	Q116	112
Not reported	711 WEST COLLEGE STREET	1/2 - 1 N	120	116
Not reported	433 S. SPRING ST.	1/2 - 1 SSW	121	117
Not reported	220 WEST 5TH STREET	1/2 - 1 SW	136	143
Not reported	500 S. GRAND AVE	1/2 - 1 WSW	U141	149
Not reported	412 W. 6TH ST. ROOM 507	1/2 - 1 SW	151	163
Not reported	303 W. 6TH ST.	1/2 - 1 SW	W152	164
Not reported	319 W 6TH ST	1/2 - 1 SW	W153	165
Not reported	334 WEST 6TH ST	1/2 - 1 SW	154	166
Not reported	610 S. BROADWAY	1/2 - 1 SW	W155	167
L A SIGNAL SHOP	***1251 N SPRING ST***	***1/2 - 1 NE***	***X159***	***175***
Not reported	IN ALLEY NEXT TO 224 W	1/2 - 1 SW	164	183
Not reported	1312 WEST ANGELINA ST	1/2 - 1 NW	169	188
Not reported	411 WEST 7TH STREET	1/2 - 1 SW	170	189

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
Not reported	1310 W. COURT ST	1/2 - 1 NW	171	190
UNITED BUILDING ASSOCIATES	***707 SO BROADWAY RM 411***	***1/2 - 1 SW***	***Y173***	***193***
Not reported	707 S BROADWAY	1/2 - 1 SW	Y174	195
MINUTE PRINT INC	***527 WEST 7TH STREET SUI***	***1/2 - 1 SW***	***175***	***196***

Lower Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
Not reported	200 NORTH MAIN ST	1/8 - 1/4 S	H52	40
Not reported	200 NORTH MAIN	1/8 - 1/4 S	H53	41
Not reported	201 NORTH LOS ANGELES	1/8 - 1/4 SSE	I59	45
Not reported	500 N ALAMEDA ST	1/4 - 1/2 E	L75	58
Not reported	520 NORTH ALAMEDA ST	1/4 - 1/2 E	L76	60
Not reported	520 NORTH ALAMEDA	1/4 - 1/2 E	L77	61
Not reported	151 N. SANPEDRO	1/4 - 1/2 SSE	86	71
Not reported	US 101 N/COMMERICAL ST	1/4 - 1/2 ESE	97	83
Not reported	433 EAST TEMPLE ST	1/2 - 1 SE	101	87
Not reported	441 E. BAUCHET ST.	1/2 - 1 ENE	P112	105
Not reported	441 EAST BAUCHET STREET	1/2 - 1 ENE	P113	107
Not reported	450 BAUCHET ST	1/2 - 1 ENE	P117	113
L.A.C.M.T.A.	***900 LYON ST***	***1/2 - 1 E***	***S123***	***119***
Not reported	900 LYON ST	1/2 - 1 E	S124	122
Not reported	530 E. RAMIREZ ST	1/2 - 1 E	T126	127
Not reported	555 E RAMIREZ ST #275	1/2 - 1 E	T129	132
Not reported	443 SOUTH SAN PEDRO ST	1/2 - 1 S	144	153
Not reported	210 N. CENTER ST.	1/2 - 1 SE	145	154
Not reported	610 S. MAIN ST.	1/2 - 1 SSW	162	179
Not reported	320 S. SANTA FE AVENUE	1/2 - 1 SE	168	187
Not reported	237 NORTH MISSION ROAD	1/2 - 1 ESE	172	191
Not reported	963 E. 4TH STREET	1/2 - 1 SSE	176	199

CORTESE: This database identifies public drinking water wells with detectable levels of contamination, hazardous substance sites selected for remedial action, sites with known toxic material identified through the abandoned site assessment program, sites with USTs having a reportable release and all solid waste disposal facilities from which there is known migration. The source is the California Environmental Protection Agency/Office of Emergency Information.

A review of the Cortese list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there are 44 Cortese sites within approximately 1 mile of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
FACILITY 10723-2	301 BROADWAY	0 - 1/8 SW	B5	7
76 PRODUCTS STATION #1099	200 HILL	1/8 - 1/4 WSW	30	21
LA CO HALL OF ADMINIST.	***500 TEMPLE ST W***	***1/8 - 1/4 WNW***	***E37***	***28***
TIMES MIRROR CORPORATION	***145 SPRING ST S***	***1/4 - 1/2 SSW***	***74***	***57***
MOBIL #11-HPB (FORMER)	***706 SUNSET BLVD W***	***1/4 - 1/2 NNW***	***84***	***69***
TIMES MIRROR	***240 HILL ST S***	***1/4 - 1/2 SW***	***87***	***73***
ELIAS Y ZAWAHERI	***766 N HILL ST***	***1/4 - 1/2 NNE***	***90***	***77***
MWD HEADQUARTERS GARAGE	***610 FIGUEROA TERRACE N***	***1/4 - 1/2 NNW***	***98***	***84***
FANSTEEL CALIFORNIA DROP FORGE	***1033 ALHAMBRA AVE***	***1/2 - 1 NE***	***104***	***97***
THE MUTUAL GARAGE BUILDING	***363 OLIVE ST S***	***1/2 - 1 SW***	***106***	***99***
TEXACO	***900 HILL ST***	***1/2 - 1 NNE***	***109***	***103***
LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE STATIO	***108 FREMONT AVE***	***1/2 - 1 WNW***	***110***	***104***
MORGAN SERVICE INC	***905 YALE***	***1/2 - 1 NNE***	***Q115***	***109***
BANK OF AMERICA DATA CENTER	***1000 TEMPLE ST W***	***1/2 - 1 NW***	***122***	***118***

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
METRO RAIL CONSTRUCTION PROJ	*425 MAIN ST*	*1/2 - 1 SSW*	*130*	*133*
PACIFIC BELL	*420 S GRAND*	*1/2 - 1 WSW*	*131*	*134*
LA CO PARKING GARAGE	*1035 ALAMEDA ST N*	*1/2 - 1 NE*	*132*	*137*
UNOCAL #0122	*1031 002ND ST W*	*1/2 - 1 W*	*135*	*143*
ARCO PARKING STRUCTURE	*400 S FLOWER ST*	*1/2 - 1 WSW*	*137*	*144*
MARLAND COMPANY	1100-1154 BELLEVUE AVE	1/2 - 1 NNW	138	146
SOUTHERN CA GAS CENTER	*501 005TH ST W*	*1/2 - 1 SW*	*U139*	*146*
LIBRARY SQUARE CONSTRUCTION	*633 5TH ST W*	*1/2 - 1 WSW*	*V140*	*147*
FORMER LEACH CORP. FACILITY	*444 FLOWER ST S*	*1/2 - 1 WSW*	*142*	*150*
LA CITY GENERAL SERVICES DPT	*630 005TH ST W*	*1/2 - 1 WSW*	*V143*	*151*
CHEVRON #3-8619	*1100 002ND ST W*	*1/2 - 1 W*	*147*	*158*
KATHLEEN ROSS PROPERTY	*1165 SUNSET BLVD W*	*1/2 - 1 NNW*	*150*	*161*
PACIFIC MUTUAL BUILDING	*523 006TH ST W*	*1/2 - 1 SW*	*156*	*168*
VACANT	*1245 SPRING ST*	*1/2 - 1 NE*	*X158*	*174*
DILLINGHAM PROPERTY	*409 BEAUDRY AVE*	*1/2 - 1 W*	*160*	*177*
GRAND RENT-A-CAR	*1207 003RD ST W*	*1/2 - 1 W*	*161*	*178*

Lower Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
MOBIL #11-HDH	*520 ALAMEDA ST N*	*1/4 - 1/2 ESE*	*M80*	*63*
VETERANS AFFAIRS OUTPATIENT CL	*351 TEMPLE ST E*	*1/4 - 1/2 SE*	*83*	*67*
LOS ANGELES TIMES	*214 002ND ST E*	*1/4 - 1/2 S*	*89*	*75*
PARKER CENTER	*151 SAN PEDRO ST N*	*1/4 - 1/2 S*	*91*	*78*
S & P COMMERCIAL PROPERTY	501 COMMERCIAL	1/4 - 1/2 ESE	O95	82
BREITLING PROPERTY #1	322 LOS ANGELES	1/2 - 1 SSW	105	99
MANGROVE ESTATE, B.V.	*617 001ST ST E*	*1/2 - 1 SE*	*108*	*102*
LA COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT	*441 BAUCHET ST*	*1/2 - 1 ENE*	*P111*	*105*
MOGUL CORPORATION	967 VIGNES	1/2 - 1 ENE	R118	115
LOS ANGELES CITY/DEPT OF TRANS	*555 RAMIREZ AVE*	*1/2 - 1 E*	*T127*	*128*
FRIEDMAN BAG CO INC	*801 E COMMERCIAL ST*	*1/2 - 1 ESE*	*133*	*138*
MENDOZA SERVICE, INC.	*866 CESAR CHAVEZ ST E*	*1/2 - 1 E*	*148*	*159*
SOLAGLAS	*415 MISSION RD N*	*1/2 - 1 ESE*	*165*	*185*
CALIFORNIA HOTEL	150 MYERS	1/2 - 1 ESE	167	187

LUST: The Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. The data come from the State Water Resources Control Board Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System.

A review of the LUST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 01/06/2003 has revealed that there are 14 LUST sites within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
LA CO HALL OF ADMINIST.	*500 TEMPLE ST W*	*1/8 - 1/4 WNW*	*E37*	*28*
TIMES MIRROR CORPORATION	*145 SPRING ST S*	*1/4 - 1/2 SSW*	*74*	*57*
MOBIL #11-HPB (FORMER)	*706 SUNSET BLVD W*	*1/4 - 1/2 NNW*	*84*	*69*
TIMES MIRROR	*240 HILL ST S*	*1/4 - 1/2 SW*	*87*	*73*
LA CITY FIRE STATION #4	800 MAIN ST N	1/4 - 1/2 ENE	88	74
ELIAS Y ZAWAHERI	*766 N HILL ST*	*1/4 - 1/2 NNE*	*90*	*77*
MOBIL #11-H41 (FORMER)	774 BROADWAY N	1/4 - 1/2 NNE	N92	80
MWD HEADQUARTERS GARAGE	*610 FIGUEROA TERRACE N*	*1/4 - 1/2 NNW*	*98*	*84*

Lower Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
MOBIL #11-HDH	*520 ALAMEDA ST N*	*1/4 - 1/2 ESE*	*M80*	*63*

Lower Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
MOBIL #18-HDH	520 ALAMEDA ST N	1/4 - 1/2 ESE	M81	65
VETERANS AFFAIRS OUTPATIENT CL	***351 TEMPLE ST E***	***1/4 - 1/2 SE***	***83***	***67***
LOS ANGELES TIMES	***214 002ND ST E***	***1/4 - 1/2 S***	***89***	***75***
PARKER CENTER	***151 SAN PEDRO ST N***	***1/4 - 1/2 S***	***91***	***78***
PBR REALTY LLC	531 COMMERCIAL ST	1/4 - 1/2 ESE	O96	82

UST: The Underground Storage Tank database contains registered USTs. USTs are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The data come from the State Water Resources Control Board's Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database.

A review of the UST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 01/06/2003 has revealed that there are 7 UST sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
CENTRAL HEATING PLANT/LA CO. F	301 N BROADWAY	0 - 1/8 SW	B4	7
HALL OF RECORDS/ISD	320 W TEMPLE ST	0 - 1/8 WSW	B10	11
US FEDERAL COURTHOUSE	312 N SPRING ST	0 - 1/8 S	C14	13
LOS ANGELES CITY HALL	***200 N SPRING ST***	***1/8 - 1/4 SSW***	***D32***	***23***
HALL OF ADMINISTRATION	***500 W TEMPLE ST***	***1/8 - 1/4 WNW***	***E34***	***26***
AUTO PARK 10	145 N BROADWAY	1/8 - 1/4 SW	F43	35

Lower Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
LOS ANGELES CITY HALL EAST	200 N MAIN ST	1/8 - 1/4 S	H54	43

CA FID: The Facility Inventory Database contains active and inactive underground storage tank locations. The source is the State Water Resource Control Board.

A review of the CA FID UST list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there are 13 CA FID UST sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
HALL OF RECORDS/ LACO F.M.D	320 N BROADWAY	0 - 1/8 W	A2	6
CENTRAL HEATING PLANT/LACO FMD	***301 N BROADWAY***	***0 - 1/8 SW***	***B6***	***7***
HALL OF RECORDS	320 W TEMPLE ST	0 - 1/8 WSW	B11	12
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATIO	312 N SPRING ST	0 - 1/8 S	C18	16
COUNTY OF L.A.	***210 W TEMPLE ST***	***0 - 1/8 S***	***C23***	***18***
IT CORP	400 W TEMPLE ST	0 - 1/8 W	26	19
LOS ANGELES CITY HALL	***200 N SPRING ST***	***1/8 - 1/4 SSW***	***D32***	***23***
HALL OF ADMINISTRATION	***500 W TEMPLE ST***	***1/8 - 1/4 WNW***	***E35***	***27***
PHASE II MALL ARCHIVES	***145 N BROADWAY***	***1/8 - 1/4 SW***	***F38***	***30***
CATHAY MANOR	600 N BROADWAY	1/8 - 1/4 NE	61	47
LOS ANGELES STATE OFFICE BUILD	107 S BROADWAY	1/8 - 1/4 SW	K65	49
THE TIMES MIRROR COMPANY	202 W 1ST ST	1/8 - 1/4 SSW	J67	51

Lower Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
FEDERAL BUILDING	***300 N LOS ANGELES ST***	***1/8 - 1/4 SE***	***G39***	***30***

HIST UST: Historical UST Registered Database.

A review of the HIST UST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/15/1990 has revealed that there are 10 HIST UST sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
HALL OF RECORD	320 W TEMPLE ST	0 - 1/8 WSW	B12	12
U.S. COURTHOUSE	312 N SPRING ST	0 - 1/8 S	C15	13
CRIMINAL COURTS BLDG.	210 W TEMPLE ST	0 - 1/8 S	C21	17
DISTRIBUTING STATION 7	330 N HILL ST	0 - 1/8 WNW	25	19
LOS ANGELES CITY HALL	***200 N SPRING ST***	***1/8 - 1/4 SSW***	***D32***	***23***
HALL OF ADMINISTRATION	***500 W TEMPLE ST***	***1/8 - 1/4 WNW***	***E34***	***26***
PHASE II MALL ARCHIVES	145 N BROADWAY	1/8 - 1/4 SW	F44	35
LOS ANGELES STATE OFFICE BUILD	107 S BROADWAY STE 1007	1/8 - 1/4 SW	K69	53

Lower Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
FEDERAL BUILDING	300 N LOS ANGELES ST	1/8 - 1/4 SE	G42	33
LA CITY HALL EAST	***200 N MAIN ST***	***1/8 - 1/4 S***	***H51***	***38***

STATE OR LOCAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL

CA SLIC: SLIC Region comes from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

A review of the CA SLIC list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there are 5 CA SLIC sites within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
CITY OF LOS ANGELES - FED. BLD	255 TEMPLE	0 - 1/8 SSW	3	6
CATHEDRAL CHURCH	555 TEMPLE	1/8 - 1/4 WNW	49	37
MOBIL OIL CORP.	774 BROADWAY	1/4 - 1/2 NNE	N93	81

Lower Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
METRO RAIL	UNION STATION	1/4 - 1/2 E	78	62
CALTRANS COMMERCIAL STREET PRO	501 COMMERCIAL	1/4 - 1/2 ESE	O94	81

HAZNET: The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000-1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000-500,000 shipments. Data from non-California manifests & continuation sheets are not included at the present time. Data are from the manifests submitted without correction, and therefore many contain some invalid values for data elements such as generator ID, TSD ID, waste category, & disposal method. The source is the Department of Toxic Substance Control is the agency

A review of the HAZNET list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there are 32 HAZNET sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
LOS ANGELES COUNTY/ ISD	301 N BROADWAY	0 - 1/8 SW	B7	7
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ISD	320-500 W TEMPLE ST	0 - 1/8 WSW	B9	10
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ISD	320-500 W. TEMPLE ST.	0 - 1/8 WSW	B13	12
FEDERAL COURT BUILDING	312 N SPRING ST	0 - 1/8 S	C16	14
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATIO	312 N SPRING ST	0 - 1/8 S	C17	14

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
1X GSA	312 NORTH SPRING STREET	0 - 1/8 S	C19	16
LA COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY	210 W TEMPLE RM 16-301	0 - 1/8 S	C20	16
CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING	210 W TEMPLE STREET	0 - 1/8 S	C22	17
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	210 WEST TEMPLE STREET	0 - 1/8 S	C24	18
DEPT OF REGIONAL PLANNING	320 W TEMPLE ST RM 1187	0 - 1/8 W	27	19
LA COUNTY PW	501 NEW HIGH ST	1/8 - 1/4 ENE	28	20
PLANNING DEPT LA CITY OF	***200 N SPRING ST ROOM 10***	***1/8 - 1/4 SSW***	***D29***	***21***
CITY OF L A GENERAL SERVICES	200 N SPRING ST	1/8 - 1/4 SSW	D31	22
LOS ANGELES CITY HALL	***200 N SPRING ST***	***1/8 - 1/4 SSW***	***D32***	***23***
CO OF LA GRAPHIC ARTS DEPARTME	500 W TEMPLE STREET	1/8 - 1/4 WNW	E33	26
HALL OF ADMINISTRATION	***500 W TEMPLE ST***	***1/8 - 1/4 WNW***	***E35***	***27***
CTY OF LOS ANGELES TREASURER	500 W TEMPLE STREET	1/8 - 1/4 WNW	E36	27
PHASE II MALL ARCHIVES	***145 N BROADWAY***	***1/8 - 1/4 SW***	***F38***	***30***
LOS ANGELES COUNTY-INTERNAL SV	145 N BROADWAY	1/8 - 1/4 SW	F45	35
EL PUEBLO HISTORIC MONUMENT DE	125 E SUNSET BLVD	1/8 - 1/4 NE	50	37
LOS ANGELES TIMES - TIMES MIRR	220 W 1ST ST	1/8 - 1/4 SSW	J63	48
20TH CENTURY FOX 413	610 N MAIN ST	1/8 - 1/4 ENE	64	49
STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT OF GE	107 S BROADWAY AVE #100	1/8 - 1/4 SW	K66	50
LOS ANGELES TIMES COMMUNICATIO	***202 W 1ST ST***	***1/8 - 1/4 SSW***	***J68***	***51***

Lower Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
FEDERAL BUILDING	***300 N LOS ANGELES ST***	***1/8 - 1/4 SE***	***G39***	***30***
GSA/ FEDERAL BUILDING	300 N LOS ANGELES ST	1/8 - 1/4 SE	G40	31
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATIO	300 NORTH LOS ANGELES S	1/8 - 1/4 SE	G41	33
DEPT OF RECREATION AND PARKS	200 N MAIN ST RM 800-CH	1/8 - 1/4 S	H46	36
LA CITY HALL EAST	***200 N MAIN ST***	***1/8 - 1/4 S***	***H51***	***38***
CITY OF LA, FIRE DEPT.	200 N MAIN ST	1/8 - 1/4 S	H55	43
CITY OF LOS ANGELES - GENERAL	425 N LOS ANGELES ST	1/8 - 1/4 ESE	57	44
LOS ANGELES HALL	201 N LOS ANGELES	1/8 - 1/4 SSE	I58	45

EDR PROPRIETARY HISTORICAL DATABASES

See the EDR Proprietary Historical Database Section for details

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped:

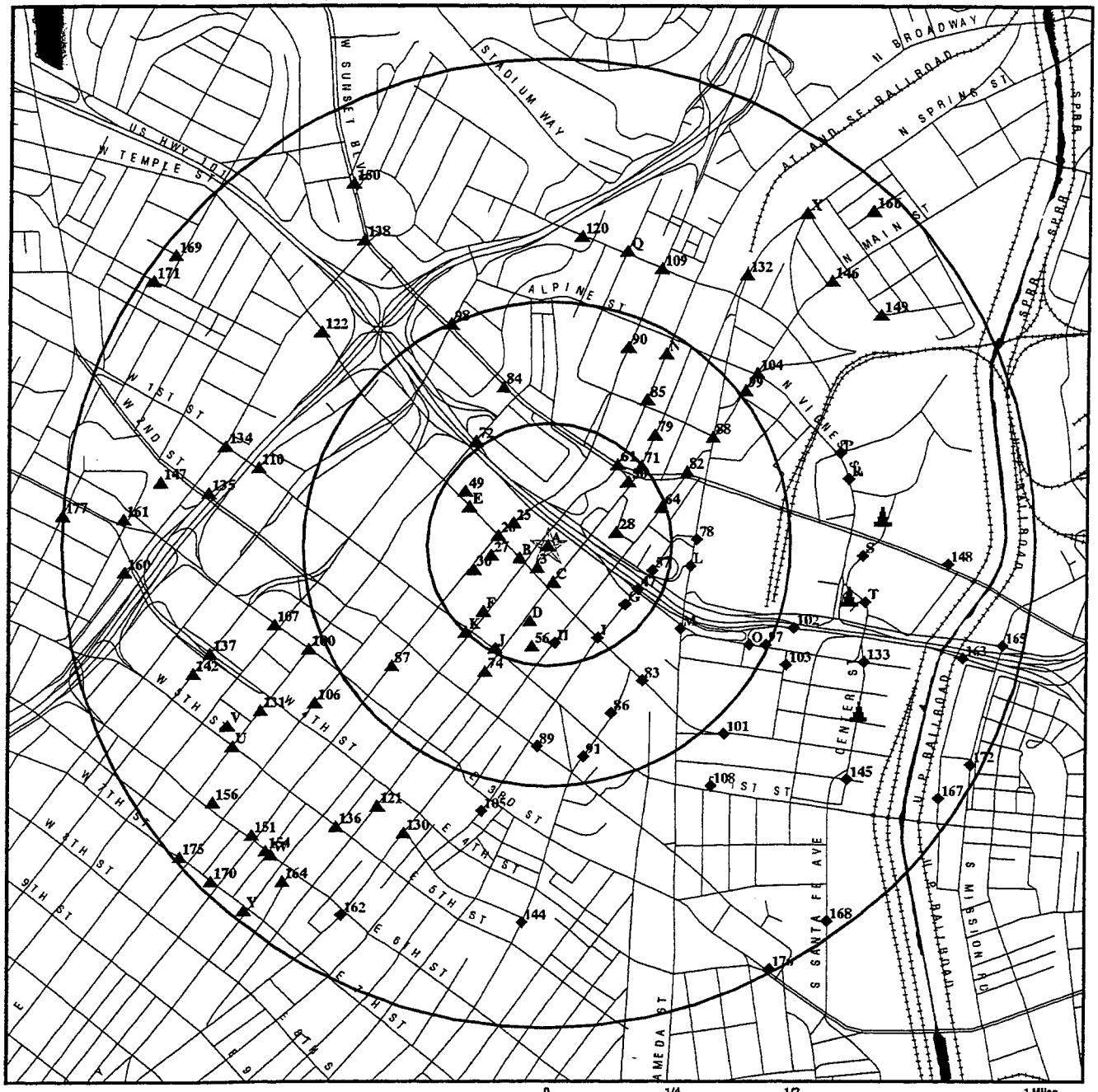
Site Name	Database(s)
1X PACER STEAM CLEANERS (DIV OF AS	CLEANERS
DOWNTOWN BUSINESS MAGNET	Cal-Sites
CALTRANS I-105 FRWY PROJ 2,PCLS 10	Cal-Sites
CALTRANS I-105 FRWY PROJ 1, PCLS 3	Cal-Sites
SO CAL GAS/ALISO D MGP	Cal-Sites, VCP
FRANCISCO BRAVO MEDICAL MAGNET	Cal-Sites
BELMONT NEW PRIMARY CENTER #12	Cal-Sites
SO CAL GAS/ALISO SITE-WIDE HISTORY	Cal-Sites, VCP
BERTH 126 LA HARBOR	HAZNET, CHMIRS
PIER 3, NAVAL STATION LONG BEA	HAZNET, CHMIRS
UNOCAL SERVICE STATION #0253	HAZNET, Cortese
LA PUMPING PLANT #92	CERCLIS, RCRIS-SQG, FINDS
PLATING SHOP	CERC-NFRAP
UNOCAL #0253	LUST
MURPHY INDUSTRIAL COATINGS INC	HAZNET
MURPHY IND COATING LOS ANGELES	HAZNET
CITY OF LOS ANGELES	HAZNET
RAFFI COHEN INDUSTRIES INC	HAZNET
CHOR'S JEWELRY DESIGN	HAZNET
HEANG CHHUN HENG	HAZNET
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES	HAZNET
CITY OF LOS ANGELES	HAZNET
ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS	HAZNET
DANGS GARAGE	HAZNET
CHINATOWN CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC	HAZNET
DIRECT KIWI VESSEL #LACP4	HAZNET
UNOCAL SO CAL. DIV. PIPE LINE	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES RIOT	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES COUNTY STORM DAMAGE	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES COUNTY/EMERG RESPONSE	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES X	HAZNET, LOS ANGELES CO. HMS
LOS ANGELES CITY/BUR ST MAINT	HAZNET
DEPT OF RECREATION AND PARKS	HAZNET
CHINA DENTAL CLINIC	HAZNET
LA COUNTY INTERNAL SERVCE DEPT	HAZNET
ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF LA	HAZNET
CNTY OF LOS ANGELES/ISD	HAZNET
CALTRANS DISTRICT 7	HAZNET
PACIFIC RIM TRANSPORTATION INC	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES COUNTY/CLANDESTINE DRU	HAZNET
CALTRANS	RCRIS-SQG, FINDS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped:

Site Name	Database(s)
1X PACER STEAM CLEANERS (DIV OF AS	CLEANERS
DOWNTOWN BUSINESS MAGNET	Cal-Sites
CALTRANS I-105 FRWY PROJ 2,PCLS 10	Cal-Sites
CALTRANS I-105 FRWY PROJ 1, PCLS 3	Cal-Sites
SO CAL GAS/ALISO D MGP	Cal-Sites, VCP
FRANCISCO BRAVO MEDICAL MAGNET	Cal-Sites
BELMONT NEW PRIMARY CENTER #12	Cal-Sites
SO CAL GAS/ALISO SITE-WIDE HISTORY	Cal-Sites, VCP
BERTH 126 LA HARBOR	HAZNET, CHMIRS
PIER 3, NAVAL STATION LONG BEA	HAZNET, CHMIRS
UNOCAL SERVICE STATION #0253	HAZNET, Cortese
LA PUMPING PLANT #92	CERCLIS, RCRIS-SQG, FINDS
PLATING SHOP	CERC-NFRAP
UNOCAL #0253	LUST
MURPHY INDUSTRIAL COATINGS INC	HAZNET
MURPHY IND COATING LOS ANGELES	HAZNET
CITY OF LOS ANGELES	HAZNET
RAFFI COHEN INDUSTRIES INC	HAZNET
CHOR'S JEWELRY DESIGN	HAZNET
HEANG CHHUN HENG	HAZNET
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES	HAZNET
CITY OF LOS ANGELES	HAZNET
ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS	HAZNET
DANGS GARAGE	HAZNET
CHINATOWN CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC	HAZNET
DIRECT KIWI VESSEL #LACP4	HAZNET
UNOCAL SO CAL. DIV. PIPE LINE	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES RIOT	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES COUNTY STORM DAMAGE	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES COUNTY/EMERG RESPONSE	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES X	HAZNET, LOS ANGELES CO. HMS
LOS ANGELES CITY/BUR ST MAINT	HAZNET
DEPT OF RECREATION AND PARKS	HAZNET
CHINA DENTAL CLINIC	HAZNET
LA COUNTY INTERNAL SERVCE DEPT	HAZNET
ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF LA	HAZNET
CNTY OF LOS ANGELES/ISD	HAZNET
CALTRANS DISTRICT 7	HAZNET
PACIFIC RIM TRANSPORTATION INC	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES COUNTY/CLANDESTINE DRU	HAZNET
CALTRANS	RCRIS-SQG, FINDS

OVERVIEW MAP - 934741.3s - Converse Consultants



0 1/4 1/2 1 Miles

- ★ Target Property
- ▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- ◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Coal Gasification Sites
- National Priority List Sites
- Landfill Sites
- Power transmission lines
- Oil & Gas pipelines
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone
- Wetlands
- Areas of Concern

TARGET PROPERTY:	Hall of Justice	CUSTOMER:	Converse Consultants
ADDRESS:	211 W. Temple Street	CONTACT:	Kishore Butani
CITY/STATE/ZIP:	Los Angeles CA 90012	INQUIRY #:	934741.3s
LAT/LONG:	34.0562 / 118.2427	DATE:	February 28, 2003 7:56 pm

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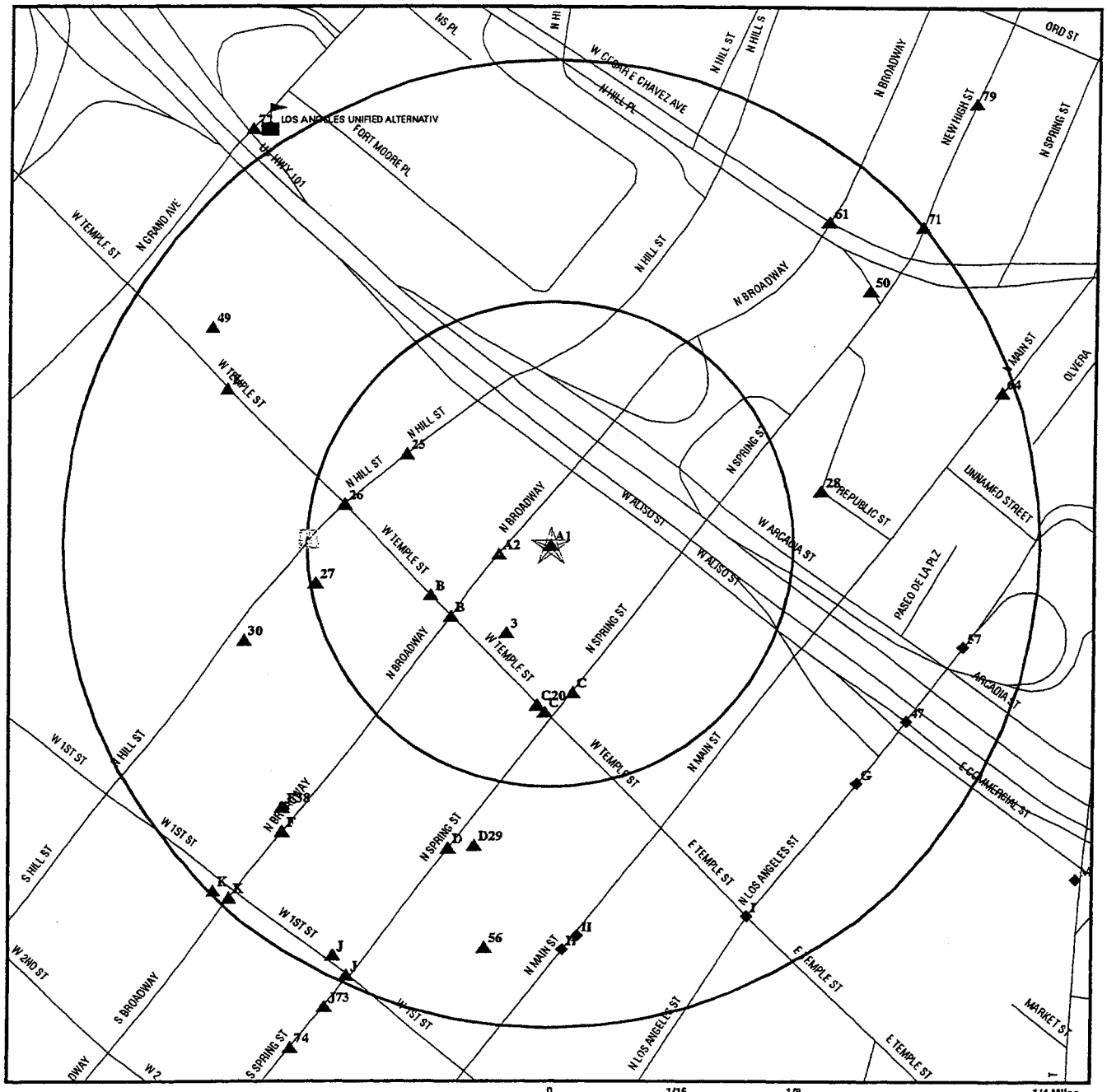
DETAIL MAP - 934741.3s - Converse Consultants



★ Target Property

▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property

◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property

Coal Gasification Sites

Historical Gas Stations / Historical Dry Cleaners
See the EDR Proprietary Historical Map Findings

Sensitive Receptors

National Priority List Sites

Landfill Sites

Power transmission lines

Oil & Gas pipelines

100-year flood zone

500-year flood zone

Areas of Concern

TARGET PROPERTY:	Hall of Justice	CUSTOMER:	Converse Consultants
ADDRESS:	211 W. Temple Street	CONTACT:	Kishore Butani
CITY/STATE/ZIP:	Los Angeles CA 90012	INQUIRY #:	934741.3s
LAT/LONG:	34.0562 / 118.2427	DATE:	February 28, 2003 7:58 pm

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MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD								
NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
CERCLIS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CERC-NFRAP		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CORRACTS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
RCRIS-TSD		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
RCRIS Lg. Quan. Gen.		0.250	0	2	NR	NR	NR	2
RCRIS Sm. Quan. Gen.	X	0.250	0	6	NR	NR	NR	6
ERNS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
STATE ASTM STANDARD								
AWP		1.000	0	0	0	1	NR	1
Cal-Sites		1.000	0	0	1	14	NR	15
CHMIRS		1.000	1	3	10	34	NR	48
Cortese		1.000	1	2	10	31	NR	44
Notify 65		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Toxic Pits		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
State Landfill		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
WMUDS/SWAT		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LUST		0.500	0	1	13	NR	NR	14
CA Bond Exp. Plan		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
UST		0.250	3	4	NR	NR	NR	7
VCP		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CA FID UST		0.250	6	7	NR	NR	NR	13
HIST UST		0.250	4	6	NR	NR	NR	10
FEDERAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL								
CONSENT		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
ROD		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Delisted NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
FINDS	X	TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HMIRS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MINES		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
NPL Liens		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RAATS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
STATE OR LOCAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL								
AST		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
CLEANERS		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CA WDS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DEED		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CA SLIC		0.500	1	1	3	NR	NR	5
HAZNET		0.250	10	22	NR	NR	NR	32
Los Angeles Co. HMS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
LA Co. Site Mitigation		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
AOCONCERN		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
EDR PROPRIETARY HISTORICAL DATABASES								
Gas Stations/Dry Cleaners		0.250	1	0	NR	NR	NR	1
Coal Gas		1.000	0	0	0	3	NR	3
BROWNFIELDS DATABASES								
VCP		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0

NOTES:

See the EDR Proprietary Historical Database Section for details

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID / Direction / Distance / Distance (ft.) / Elevation	Site	Database(s)	EDR ID Number / EPA ID Number
A1 Target Property	**LOS ANGELES COUNTY HALL OF JUSTICE 211 W TEMPLE LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**RCRIS-SQG FINDS**	**1000102050 CAD980675847**

Site 1 of 2 in cluster A

RCRIS:

Owner: LOS ANGELES COUNTY
(415) 555-1212
EPA ID: CAD980675847

Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
(213) 578-2827

Classification: Handler transports wastes, but commercial status is unknown, Small Quantity Generator
Used Oil Recyc: No
TSDF Activities: Not reported

Violation Status: No violations found

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site:
Facility Registry System (FRS)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information system (RCRAINFO)

A2 West < 1/8 139 ft. Higher	**HALL OF RECORDS/ LACO F.M.D 320 N BROADWAY LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**CA FID UST**	**S101587922 N/A**

Site 2 of 2 in cluster A

FID:

Facility ID:	19056147	Regulate ID:	Not reported
Reg By:	Active Underground Storage Tank Location		
Cortese Code:	Not reported	SIC Code:	Not reported
Status:	Active	Facility Tel:	(213) 267-2242
Mail To:	Not reported 320 N BROADWAY LOS ANGELES, CA 90012		
Contact:	Not reported	Contact Tel:	Not reported
DUNs No:	Not reported	NPDES No:	Not reported
Creation:	10/22/93	Modified:	00/00/00
EPA ID:	Not reported		
Comments:	Not reported		

---

3 SSW < 1/8 264 ft. Higher	**CITY OF LOS ANGELES - FED. BLDG. ANNEX 255 TEMPLE LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**CA SLIC**	**S103878588 N/A**

SLIC Region 4:

Facility ID: Not reported
Facility Status: Closure
Region: 4
SLIC 0097
Staff: Not reported
Substance: Not reported

Map ID / Direction / Distance / Distance (ft.) / Elevation	Site	Database(s)	EDR ID Number / EPA ID Number
B4 SW < 1/8 328 ft. Higher	**CENTRAL HEATING PLANT/LA CO. FMD** **301 N BROADWAY** **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**UST**	**U003780796** **N/A**

Site 1 of 10 in cluster B

State UST:
- Facility ID: 24353
- Total Tanks: 1
- Region: STATE
- Local Agency: Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

B5 SW < 1/8 328 ft. Higher	**FACILITY 10723-2** **301 BROADWAY** **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**Cortese**	**S105024588** **N/A**

Site 2 of 10 in cluster B

CORTESE:
- Reg Id: 3058
- Region: CORTESE
- Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

B6 SW < 1/8 328 ft. Higher	**CENTRAL HEATING PLANT/LACO FMD** **301 N BROADWAY** **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**CA FID UST** **LOS ANGELES CO. HMS**	**S101583837** **N/A**

Site 3 of 10 in cluster B

FID:

Facility ID:	19006677	Regulate ID:	Not reported
Reg By:	Active Underground Storage Tank Location		
Cortese Code:	Not reported	SIC Code:	Not reported
Status:	Active	Facility Tel:	(213) 267-2242
Mail To:	Not reported 301 N BROADWAY LOS ANGELES, CA 90012		
Contact:	Not reported	Contact Tel:	Not reported
DUNs No:	Not reported	NPDES No:	Not reported
Creation:	10/22/93	Modified:	00/00/00
EPA ID:	Not reported		
Comments:	Not reported		

HMS:

Facility Id:	012450-012598		
Facility Type:	Not reported		
Permit Number:	Not reported	Permit Status:	Not reported
Facility Status:	OPEN	Area:	3F
Region:	Los Angeles County:		

B7 SW < 1/8 328 ft. Higher	**LOS ANGELES COUNTY/ ISD** **301 N BROADWAY** **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**HAZNET**	**S103650896** **N/A**

Site 4 of 10 in cluster B

LOS ANGELES COUNTY/ ISD (Continued) **S103650896**

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAL000163402
Tepaid:	CAD008252405
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	5.0665
Category:	***
Disposal Method:	Not reported
Contact:	LOS ANGELES COUNTY/ ISD
Telephone:	(213) 267-2081
Mailing Address:	1100 N EASTERN AVE__RM 119 LOS ANGELES, CA 90063 - 3200
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAL000163402
Tepaid:	CAD089446710
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	5.0665
Category:	***
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	LOS ANGELES COUNTY/ ISD
Telephone:	(213) 267-2081
Mailing Address:	1100 N EASTERN AVE__RM 119 LOS ANGELES, CA 90063 - 3200
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAL000163402
Tepaid:	CAD009007626
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	37.9260
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	LOS ANGELES COUNTY/ ISD
Telephone:	(213) 267-2081
Mailing Address:	1100 N EASTERN AVE__RM 119 LOS ANGELES, CA 90063 - 3200
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAL000163402
Tepaid:	CAD097030993
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	16.6800
Category:	Liquids with pH <UN-> 2
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	LOS ANGELES COUNTY/ ISD
Telephone:	(213) 267-2081
Mailing Address:	1100 N EASTERN AVE__RM 119 LOS ANGELES, CA 90063 - 3200
County	Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES COUNTY/ ISD (Continued) **S103650896**

Gepaid:	CAL000163402
Tepaid:	CAT080022148
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	San Bernardino
Tons:	.2710
Category:	Unspecified organic liquid mixture
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	LOS ANGELES COUNTY/ ISD
Telephone:	(213) 267-2081
Mailing Address:	1100 N EASTERN AVE__RM 119 LOS ANGELES, CA 90063 - 3200
County	Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 26 additional records for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

B8 **CHMIRS** **S100220841**
SW **301 NORTH BROADWAY** **N/A**
< 1/8 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
328 ft.
Higher **Site 5 of 10 in cluster B**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	9014105	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Corrosives		
Chemical Name:	CAUSTIC SODA SOLUTION		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	30
Environmental Contamination:	Ground	Property Use:	099
Incident Date:	21-NOV-90	Date Completed:	21-NOV-90

Time Completed :	1300
Physical State Stored :	Liquid
Physical State Released :	Liquid
Release Unit :	Gallons
Container Description :	1
Container Type :	10
Container Material :	Plastic Fiberglass , Rigid
Level Of Container :	10
Container Capacity :	0
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	6
Agency Id Number :	19105
Agency Incident Number :	346
OES Incident Number :	9014105
Time Notified :	1210
Surrounding Area :	100
Estimated Temperature :	75
Property Management :	C
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	0

(Continued) **S100220841**

Others Number Of Decontaminated :		0
Others Number Of Injuries :		0
Others Number Of Fatalities :		0
Vehicle Make/year :		Not reported
Vehicle License Number :		Not reported
Vehicle State :		Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :		Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :		Not reported
Company Name :		Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :		GREGORY E. NEWLAND GNO168 FS4C
Report Date :		21-NOV-90
Comments :		Yes
Facility Telephone Number :		213 485-6003
Waterway Involved :		Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :		Not reported
Cleanup By :	Not reported	
Containment :		Not reported
What Happened :	Not reported	
Date/Time :		Not reported
Evacuations :		Not reported
Type :	Not reported	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

B9 **COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ISD** **HAZNET** **S105722910**
WSW **320-500 W TEMPLE ST** **N/A**
< 1/8 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
347 ft.
Higher **Site 6 of 10 in cluster B**

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAL000107656
Tepaid:	CAD982444481
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	San Bernardino
Tons:	0.23
Category:	Other organic solids
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	LEE FORD SAFETY OFFICER
Telephone:	(323) 267-2081
Mailing Address:	1100 N EASTERN AVE LOS ANGELES, CA 90063 - 3200
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAL000107656
Tepaid:	CAD008252405
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	0.07
Category:	Off-specification, aged, or surplus organics
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	LEE FORD SAFETY OFFICER
Telephone:	(323) 267-2081
Mailing Address:	1100 N EASTERN AVE LOS ANGELES, CA 90063 - 3200
County	Los Angeles

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ISD (Continued) **S105722910**

Gepaid: CAL000107656
Tepaid: CAD009007626
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 13.48
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Contact: LEE FORD SAFETY OFFICER
Telephone: (323) 267-2081
Mailing Address: 1100 N EASTERN AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90063 - 3200
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAL000107656
Tepaid: CAD028409019
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 0.01
Category: Unspecified organic liquid mixture
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: LEE FORD SAFETY OFFICER
Telephone: (323) 267-2081
Mailing Address: 1100 N EASTERN AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90063 - 3200
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAL000107656
Tepaid: CAD028409019
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 0.02
Category: Other empty containers 30 gallons or more
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: LEE FORD SAFETY OFFICER
Telephone: (323) 267-2081
Mailing Address: 1100 N EASTERN AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90063 - 3200
County Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 1 additional record for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

B10 WSW < 1/8 347 ft. Higher **HALL OF RECORDS/ISD** **UST** **U003781708**
320 W TEMPLE ST **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Site 7 of 10 in cluster B

State UST:
Facility ID: 25484
Total Tanks: 1
Region: STATE
Local Agency: Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Map ID / Direction / Distance / Distance (ft.) / Elevation	Site	Database(s)	EDR ID Number / EPA ID Number
B11 WSW < 1/8 347 ft. Higher	**HALL OF RECORDS 320 W TEMPLE ST LOS ANGELES, CA 90063**	**CA FID UST**	**S101617577 N/A**

Site 8 of 10 in cluster B

Map ID / Direction / Distance / Distance (ft.) / Elevation	Site	Database(s)	EDR ID Number / EPA ID Number
B12 WSW < 1/8 347 ft. Higher	**HALL OF RECORD 320 W TEMPLE ST LOS ANGELES, CA 90063**	**HIST UST**	**U001562308 N/A**

Site 9 of 10 in cluster B

UST HIST:

Facility ID:	20718		
Tank Num:	1	Container Num:	#1
Tank Capacity:	1000	Year installed:	1984
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		
Contact Name:	L.A. COUNTY MECHANICAL DEPARTM	Telephone:	(213) 267-2242
Total Tanks:	1	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	COUNTY

Map ID / Direction / Distance / Distance (ft.) / Elevation	Site	Database(s)	EDR ID Number / EPA ID Number
B13 WSW < 1/8 347 ft. Higher	**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ISD 320-500 W. TEMPLE ST. LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**HAZNET**	**S103652503 N/A**

Site 10 of 10 in cluster B

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAL000107656
Tepaid:	CAD097030993
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	1.2510
Category:	Liquids with pH <UN-> 2
Disposal Method:	Not reported
Contact:	LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Telephone:	(213) 267-2242
Mailing Address:	1100 N EASTERN AVE LOS ANGELES, CA 90063 - 3200
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAL000107656
Tepaid:	CAD097030993
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	2.2935
Category:	Unspecified alkaline solution
Disposal Method:	Not reported
Contact:	LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Telephone:	(213) 267-2242
Mailing Address:	1100 N EASTERN AVE LOS ANGELES, CA 90063 - 3200
County	Los Angeles

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ISD (Continued) **S103652503**

Gepaid: CAL000107656
Tepaid: CAT000646117
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Kings
Tons: .5000
Category: Other organic solids
Disposal Method: Not reported
Contact: LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Telephone: (213) 267-2242
Mailing Address: 1100 N EASTERN AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90063 - 3200
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAL000107656
Tepaid: CAT080022148
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: San Bernardino
Tons: .2500
Category: Other inorganic solid waste
Disposal Method: Not reported
Contact: LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Telephone: (213) 267-2242
Mailing Address: 1100 N EASTERN AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90063 - 3200
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAL000107656
Tepaid: CAT080022148
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: San Bernardino
Tons: .1250
Category: Off-specification, aged, or surplus inorganics
Disposal Method: Not reported
Contact: LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Telephone: (213) 267-2242
Mailing Address: 1100 N EASTERN AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90063 - 3200
County Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 67 additional records for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

C14 **US FEDERAL COURTHOUSE** **UST** **U003780460**
South **312 N SPRING ST** **N/A**
< 1/8 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
405 ft.
Higher **Site 1 of 11 in cluster C**

State UST:
Facility ID: 24015
Total Tanks: 1
Region: STATE
Local Agency: Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

C15 **U.S. COURTHOUSE** **HIST UST** **U001560543**
South **312 N SPRING ST** **N/A**
< 1/8 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
405 ft.
Higher **Site 2 of 11 in cluster C**

U.S. COURTHOUSE (Continued) **U001560543**

UST HIST:

Facility ID:	47139		
Tank Num:	1	Container Num:	T-3-2
Tank Capacity:	12000	Year Installed:	1937
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		
Contact Name:	JERRY OLIVER	Telephone:	(213) 688-3222
Total Tanks:	2	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	OFFICE BUILDING

Facility ID:	47139		
Tank Num:	2	Container Num:	T-3-1
Tank Capacity:	12000	Year Installed:	1937
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		
Contact Name:	JERRY OLIVER	Telephone:	(213) 688-3222
Total Tanks:	2	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	OFFICE BUILDING

C16 South < 1/8 405 ft. Higher **FEDERAL COURT BUILDING** **HAZNET** **S104573606**
312 N SPRING ST **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Site 3 of 11 in cluster C

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAC002244161
Tepaid:	CAD099452708
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	0.0625
Category:	Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Telephone:	(213) 680-9568
Mailing Address:	312 N SPRING ST LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County	Los Angeles

C17 South < 1/8 405 ft. Higher **GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION** **HAZNET** **S103965807**
312 N SPRING ST **N/A**
PASADENA, CA 91101

Site 4 of 11 in cluster C

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAL000130532
Tepaid:	CAD009007626
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	16.8560
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	312 N SPRING ST RM 526

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (Continued) **S103965807**

LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAL000130532
Tepaid: CAT080013352
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 2.2935
Category: Tank bottom waste
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 312 N SPRING ST RM 526
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAL000130532
Tepaid: IRC957100891
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: 99
Tons: 36.7948
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Contact: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 312 N SPRING ST RM 526
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAL000130532
Tepaid: NYD986980233
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: 99
Tons: 5.0449
Category: Polychlorinated biphenyls and material containing PCB's
Disposal Method: Treatment, Incineration
Contact: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 312 N SPRING ST RM 526
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAL000130532
Tepaid: CAL000827758
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: San Bernardino
Tons: .0300
Category: Liquids with polychlorinated biphenyls > 50 mg/l
Disposal Method: Not reported
Contact: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 312 N SPRING ST RM 526
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 14 additional records for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

C18 **GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATIO** **CA FID UST** **S101585018**
South **312 N SPRING ST** **N/A**
< 1/8 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
405 ft.
Higher **Site 5 of 11 in cluster C**

FID:

Facility ID:	19018396	Regulate ID:	00047139
Reg By:	Active Underground Storage Tank Location		
Cortese Code:	Not reported	SIC Code:	Not reported
Status:	Active	Facility Tel:	(213) 894-3253
Mail To:	Not reported 312 N SPRING ST LOS ANGELES, CA 90012		
Contact:	Not reported	Contact Tel:	Not reported
DUNs No:	Not reported	NPDES No:	Not reported
Creation:	10/22/93	Modified:	00/00/00
EPA ID:	Not reported		
Comments:	Not reported		

C19 **1X GSA** **HAZNET** **S103947193**
South **312 NORTH SPRING STREET** **N/A**
< 1/8 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
405 ft.
Higher **Site 6 of 11 in cluster C**

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAC000787248
Tepaid:	AZD983478322
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	99
Tons:	.5510
Category:	Polychlorinated biphenyls and material containing PCB's
Disposal Method:	Not reported
Contact:	DAVID M GRIFFIN
Telephone:	(213) 894-3253
Mailing Address:	525 MARKET ST 30TH FLR ATTN: A SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAC000907312
Tepaid:	IRC957100891
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	99
Tons:	42.9828
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	GSA
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	312 N SPRING ST LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County	Los Angeles

C20 **LA COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY** **HAZNET** **S103641248**
South **210 W TEMPLE RM 16-301** **N/A**
< 1/8 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
436 ft.
Higher **Site 7 of 11 in cluster C**

LA COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY (Continued) **S103641248**

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAL000097115
Tepaid:	CAL000027741
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	5
Tons:	3.3712
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	LA COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	210 W TEMPLE STREET SUITE 160-301 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 3210
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAL000097115
Tepaid:	CAD009007626
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	.8428
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	LA COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	210 W TEMPLE STREET SUITE 160-301 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 3210
County	Los Angeles

C21 **CRIMINAL COURTS BLDG.** **HIST UST** **U001562245**
South **210 W TEMPLE ST** **N/A**
< 1/8 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90063**
453 ft.
Higher **Site 8 of 11 in cluster C**

UST HIST:

Facility ID:	20714		
Tank Num:	1	Container Num:	#1
Tank Capacity:	5126	Year Installed:	Not reported
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		
Contact Name:	L.A. COUNTY MECHANICAL DEPARTM	Telephone:	(213) 267-2242
Total Tanks:	1	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	COURT

C22 **CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING** **HAZNET** **S103959141**
South **210 W TEMPLE STREET** **N/A**
< 1/8 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
453 ft.
Higher **Site 9 of 11 in cluster C**

CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING (Continued) **S103959141**

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAC001023040
Tepaid:	CAD009007626
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	.6321
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Not reported
Contact:	LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Telephone:	(213) 267-2823
Mailing Address:	1100 N. EASTERN AVE. LOS ANGELES, CA 90063
County	Los Angeles

C23 South < 1/8 453 ft. Higher **COUNTY OF L.A.** **CA FID UST** **S101585026**
210 W TEMPLE ST **LOS ANGELES CO. HMS** **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90063

Site 10 of 11 in cluster C

FID:

Facility ID:	19018457	Regulate ID:	00020714
Reg By:	Active Underground Storage Tank Location		
Cortese Code:	Not reported	SIC Code:	Not reported
Status:	Active	Facility Tel:	(213) 267-2242
Mail To:	Not reported 1100 N EASTERN AVE LOS ANGELES, CA 90063		
Contact:	Not reported	Contact Tel:	Not reported
DUNs No:	Not reported	NPDES No:	Not reported
Creation:	10/22/93	Modified:	00/00/00
EPA ID:	Not reported		
Comments:	Not reported		

HMS:

Facility Id:	012453-012601		
Facility Type:	Not reported		
Permit Number:	Not reported	Permit Status:	Not reported
Facility Status:	OPEN	Area:	3F
Region:	Los Angeles County:		

C24 South < 1/8 453 ft. Higher **COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES** **HAZNET** **S103958791**
210 WEST TEMPLE STREET **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Site 11 of 11 in cluster C

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAC001057176
Tepaid:	CAL000027741
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	5
Tons:	2.5284
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	1100 NORTH EASTERN AVE

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES (Continued) **S103958791**

LOS ANGELES, CA 90063
County Los Angeles

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25 WNW < 1/8 458 ft. Higher **DISTRIBUTING STATION 7** **HIST UST** **U001560507**
330 N HILL ST **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

UST HIST:

Facility ID:	64819		
Tank Num:	1	Container Num:	0069/FLOOR
Tank Capacity:	1000	Year Installed:	1955
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	Not Reported	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	None		
Contact Name:	D.K. MCKAY	Telephone:	(213) 481-6611
Total Tanks:	2	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	WATER/ELECTRIC UTILI

Facility ID:	64819		
Tank Num:	2	Container Num:	0070/MAIN
Tank Capacity:	4000	Year Installed:	1955
Tank Used for:	WASTE		
Type of Fuel:	Not Reported	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	None		
Contact Name:	D.K. MCKAY	Telephone:	(213) 481-6611
Total Tanks:	2	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	WATER/ELECTRIC UTILI

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26 West < 1/8 571 ft. Higher **IT CORP** **CA FID UST** **S101588216**
400 W TEMPLE ST **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

FID:

Facility ID:	19056456	Regulate ID:	Not reported
Reg By:	Active Underground Storage Tank Location		
Cortese Code:	Not reported	SIC Code:	Not reported
Status:	Active	Facility Tel:	(213) 000-0000
Mail To:	Not reported 400 W TEMPLE ST LOS ANGELES, CA 90012		
Contact:	Not reported	Contact Tel:	Not reported
DUNs No:	Not reported	NPDES No:	Not reported
Creation:	10/22/93	Modified:	00/00/00
EPA ID:	Not reported		
Comments:	Not reported		

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27 West < 1/8 643 ft. Higher **DEPT OF REGIONAL PLANNING** **HAZNET** **S102826264**
320 W TEMPLE ST RM 1187 **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

DEPT OF REGIONAL PLANNING (Continued) **S102826264**

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAL921143536
Tepaid:	CAD008252405
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	.1459
Category:	Unspecified organic liquid mixture
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone:	(213) 974-6437
Mailing Address:	320 W TEMPLE ST RM 1383 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 3208
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAL921143536
Tepaid:	CAD028409019
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	.4000
Category:	Off-specification, aged, or surplus organics
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone:	(213) 974-6437
Mailing Address:	320 W TEMPLE ST RM 1383 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 3208
County	Los Angeles

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28 **LA COUNTY PW** **HAZNET** **S104565886**
ENE **501 NEW HIGH ST** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
749 ft.
Higher

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAC001179144
Tepaid:	AZC950823111
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	99
Tons:	2.5284
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Not reported
Contact:	COUTNY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone:	(626) 458-5114
Mailing Address:	900 S FREMONT AVE LA HABRA, CA 91803 - 1331
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAC001179144
Tepaid:	AZR000005454
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	0
Tons:	0.7262
Category:	Polychlorinated biphenyls and material containing PCB's
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	COUTNY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone:	(626) 458-5114
Mailing Address:	900 S FREMONT AVE LA HABRA, CA 91803 - 1331
County	Los Angeles

LA COUNTY PW (Continued) **S104565886**

Gepaid: CAC001179144
Tepaid: CAD009007626
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 2.5284
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Contact: COUTNY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone: (626) 458-5114
Mailing Address: 900 S FREMONT AVE
LA HABRA, CA 91803 - 1331
County Los Angeles

D29 SSW 1/8-1/4 842 ft. Higher

PLANNING DEPT LA CITY OF
200 N SPRING ST ROOM 1021
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

RCRIS-SQG FINDS HAZNET **1000317626 CAD982519480**

Site 1 of 3 in cluster D

RCRIS:
Owner: CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(415) 555-1212
EPA ID: CAD982519480
Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
(213) 485-3734
Classification: Small Quantity Generator
Used Oil Recyc: No
TSDF Activities: Not reported
Violation Status: No violations found

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site:
Facility Registry System (FRS)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information system (RCRAINFO)

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CAD982519480
Tepaid: CAT000613976
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Orange
Tons: .0625
Category: Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: Not reported
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 200 N SPRING ST ROOM 703
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

---

30 WSW 1/8-1/4 861 ft. Higher

76 PRODUCTS STATION #1099
200 HILL
LOS ANGELES, CA 90033

Cortese **S105024620 N/A**

CORTESE:

76 PRODUCTS STATION #1099 (Continued) **S105024620**

Reg Id: 911060025
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

D31 SSW 1/8-1/4 869 ft. Higher **CITY OF L A GENERAL SERVICES** **HAZNET** **S105721966**
200 N SPRING ST **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Site 2 of 3 in cluster D

HAZNET:

Gepaid: CAD981575954
Tepaid: CAD008252405
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 0.91
Category: Unspecified solvent mixture Waste
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: SHARI KUROKI MGMT ANALYST
Telephone: (213) 473-7748
Mailing Address: 419 S SPRING ST 12TH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90013
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD981575954
Tepaid: CAD981402522
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Kern
Tons: 0.12
Category: Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: SHARI KUROKI MGMT ANALYST
Telephone: (213) 473-7748
Mailing Address: 419 S SPRING ST 12TH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90013
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD981575954
Tepaid: CAD028409019
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 0.75
Category: Other organic solids
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: SHARI KUROKI MGMT ANALYST
Telephone: (213) 473-7748
Mailing Address: 419 S SPRING ST 12TH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90013
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD981575954
Tepaid: CAD009007626
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 25.28
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Not reported
Contact: SHARI KUROKI MGMT ANALYST
Telephone: (213) 473-7748
Mailing Address: 419 S SPRING ST 12TH FLOOR

CITY OF L A GENERAL SERVICES (Continued) **S105721966**

LOS ANGELES, CA 90013
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD981575954
Tepaid: CAD009007626
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 57.31
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Contact: SHARI KUROKI MGMT ANALYST
Telephone: (213) 473-7748
Mailing Address: 419 S SPRING ST 12TH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90013
County Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 1 additional record for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

D32 SSW 1/8-1/4 869 ft. Higher

LOS ANGELES CITY HALL
200 N SPRING ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

HAZNET 1000102065
UST N/A
CA FID UST
HIST UST

Site 3 of 3 in cluster D

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CAD981575954
Tepaid: CAD981402522
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Kern
Tons: .0250
Category: Metal sludge - Alkaline solution (pH <UN-> 12.5) with metals (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, and zinc)
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: DEPT OF GENERAL SERVICES
Telephone: (213) 485-5846
Mailing Address: 111 E 1ST STREET RM 709
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD981575954
Tepaid: CAD981402522
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Kern
Tons: 1.5846
Category: Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: DEPT OF GENERAL SERVICES
Telephone: (213) 485-5846
Mailing Address: 111 E 1ST STREET RM 709
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES CITY HALL (Continued) **1000102065**

Gepaid: CAD981575954
Tepaid: CAD981402522
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Kern
Tons: .2502
Category: Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method: Not reported
Contact: DEPT OF GENERAL SERVICES
Telephone: (213) 485-5846
Mailing Address: 111 E 1ST STREET RM 709
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD981575954
Tepaid: CAT080013352
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: .2085
Category: Tank bottom waste
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: DEPT OF GENERAL SERVICES
Telephone: (213) 485-5846
Mailing Address: 111 E 1ST STREET RM 709
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD981575954
Tepaid: CAD981402522
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Kern
Tons: .7297
Category: Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: DEPT OF GENERAL SERVICES
Telephone: (213) 485-5846
Mailing Address: 111 E 1ST STREET RM 709
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 62 additional records for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

FID:

Facility ID:	19018780	Regulate ID:	00047106
Reg By:	Active Underground Storage Tank Location		
Cortese Code:	Not reported	SIC Code:	Not reported
Status:	Active	Facility Tel:	(213) 485-2357
Mail To:	Not reported 200 N MAIN STREET-ROOM LOS ANGELES, CA 90012		
Contact:	Not reported	Contact Tel:	Not reported
DUNs No:	Not reported	NPDES No:	Not reported
Creation:	10/22/93	Modified:	00/00/00
EPA ID:	Not reported		
Comments:	Not reported		

LOS ANGELES CITY HALL (Continued) **1000102065**

Facility ID:	19022020	Regulate ID:	00047104
Reg By:	Active Underground Storage Tank Location		
Cortese Code:	Not reported	SIC Code:	Not reported
Status:	Active	Facility Tel:	(213) 485-2357
Mail To:	Not reported 200 N MAIN STREET-ROOM LOS ANGELES, CA 90012		
Contact:	Not reported	Contact Tel:	Not reported
DUNs No:	Not reported	NPDES No:	Not reported
Creation:	10/22/93	Modified:	00/00/00
EPA ID:	Not reported		
Comments:	Not reported		

UST HIST:

Facility ID:	47104		
Tank Num:	1	Container Num:	#1
Tank Capacity:	10000	Year Installed:	1974
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	PREMIUM	Tank Construction:	1/4" inches
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		
Contact Name:	DAVE FERM	Telephone:	(213) 485-2357
Total Tanks:	4	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	YARD

Facility ID:	47104		
Tank Num:	2	Container Num:	#2
Tank Capacity:	10000	Year Installed:	1974
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	UNLEADED	Tank Construction:	1/4" inches
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		
Contact Name:	DAVE FERM	Telephone:	(213) 485-2357
Total Tanks:	4	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	YARD

Facility ID:	47104		
Tank Num:	3	Container Num:	#3
Tank Capacity:	10000	Year Installed:	1984
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	Not Reported	Tank Construction:	1/4 inches
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		
Contact Name:	DAVE FERM	Telephone:	(213) 485-2357
Total Tanks:	4	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	YARD

Facility ID:	47104		
Tank Num:	4	Container Num:	#4
Tank Capacity:	0	Year Installed:	1928
Tank Used for:	WASTE		
Type of Fuel:	Not Reported	Tank Construction:	6 inches
Leak Detection:			
Contact Name:	DAVE FERM	Telephone:	(213) 485-2357
Total Tanks:	4	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	YARD

State UST:

Facility ID:	24334
Total Tanks:	1

LOS ANGELES CITY HALL (Continued) **1000102065**

Region: STATE
Local Agency: Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

E33 WNW 1/8-1/4 969 ft. Higher **CO OF LA GRAPHIC ARTS DEPARTMENT** **HAZNET** **S102824438**
500 W TEMPLE STREET **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Site 1 of 5 in cluster E

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CAL000152297
Tepaid: CAD981402522
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Kern
Tons: .2502
Category: Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method: Not reported
Contact: LA COUNTY
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 500 W TEMPLE ST STE 767
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 2700
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAL000152297
Tepaid: CAD981402522
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Kern
Tons: .1042
Category: Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: LA COUNTY
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 500 W TEMPLE ST STE 767
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 2700
County Los Angeles

E34 WNW 1/8-1/4 969 ft. Higher **HALL OF ADMINISTRATION** **UST** **U001562307**
500 W TEMPLE ST **HIST UST** **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Site 2 of 5 in cluster E

UST HIST:
Facility ID: 20716
Tank Num: 1 Container Num: #1
Tank Capacity: 1000 Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: DIESEL Tank Construction: Not reported
Leak Detection: Stock Inventor
Contact Name: L.A. COUNTY MECHANICAL DEPARTM Telephone: (213) 267-2242
Total Tanks: 1 Region: STATE
Facility Type: 2 Other Type: COUNTY HALL

State UST:
Facility ID: 25486
Total Tanks: 1
Region: STATE
Local Agency: Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

E35 WNW 1/8-1/4 969 ft. Higher — **HALL OF ADMINISTRATION**, **500 W TEMPLE ST**, **LOS ANGELES, CA 90063** — **HAZNET**, **CA FID UST**, **LOS ANGELES CO. HMS** — **S101617576**, **N/A**

Site 3 of 5 in cluster E

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAC001041344
Tepaid:	AZD983481813
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	99
Tons:	3.3712
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Not reported
Contact:	LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	500 W TEMPLE LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAC001129480
Tepaid:	CAL000027741
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	5
Tons:	1.6856
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	1100 N EASTERN AVE LOS ANGELES, CA 90063
County	Los Angeles

HMS:

Facility Id:	012615-012782		
Facility Type:	Not reported		
Permit Number:	Not reported	Permit Status:	Not reported
Facility Status:	OPEN	Area:	3F
Region:	Los Angeles County:		

E36 WNW 1/8-1/4 969 ft. Higher — **CTY OF LOS ANGELES TREASURER**, **500 W TEMPLE STREET**, **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012** — **HAZNET** — **S103959296**, **N/A**

Site 4 of 5 in cluster E

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAC001202792
Tepaid:	CAT000613976
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Orange
Tons:	.1290
Category:	Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	LA COUNTY
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	500 W TEMPLE STREET LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County	Los Angeles

CTY OF LOS ANGELES TREASURER (Continued) **S103959296**

Gepaid:	CAC001202792
Tepaid:	CAT000613976
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Orange
Tons:	.1876
Category:	Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	LA COUNTY
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	500 W TEMPLE STREET LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAC001202792
Tepaid:	CAT000613976
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Orange
Tons:	0.0625
Category:	Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	LA COUNTY
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	500 W TEMPLE STREET LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAC001202792
Tepaid:	CAT000613976
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Orange
Tons:	.1164
Category:	Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	LA COUNTY
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	500 W TEMPLE STREET LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County	Los Angeles

E37 WNW 1/8-1/4 969 ft. Higher **LA CO HALL OF ADMINIST.** **LUST S102432399**
500 TEMPLE ST W **Cortese N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Site 5 of 5 in cluster E

State LUST:

Cross Street:	GRAND		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900120389		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Diesel		
Lead Agency:	Local Agency		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Soil only		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported

LA CO HALL OF ADMINIST. (Continued) **S102432399**

Remed Action: Not reported Monitoring: Not reported
Close Date: 9/6/1990
Release Date: 11/10/1987
Cleanup Fund Id : Not reported
Discover Date : 1/1/1965
Enforcement Dt : Not reported
Enf Type: Not reported
Enter Date : 5/11/1988
Funding: Not reported
Staff Initials: UNK
How Discovered: Inventory Control
How Stopped: Not reported
Interim : Not reported
Leak Cause: Not reported
Leak Source: Piping
MTBE Date : Not reported
Max MTBE GW : Not reported
MTBE Tested: Not Required to be Tested.
Priority: Not reported
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : JLC
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : SARACCO, STEVE
Oversight Prgm: Local Implementing Agency UST (includes non-LOP cases within LOP jurisdiction)
Oversight Prgm : LIA
Review Date : 9/6/1990
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyL.A. COUNTY HALL OF ADMINIST.
RP Address: 500 WEST TEMPLE AVE, LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
Global Id: T0603700533
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 0
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 11/10/1987
Lead Agency: Local Agency
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120389
Substance: Diesel
Case Type: Soil
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

CORTESE:

LA CO HALL OF ADMINIST. (Continued) **S102432399**

Reg Id: 900120389
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

F38 SW 1/8-1/4 1013 ft. Higher

PHASE II MALL ARCHIVES
145 N BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES, CA 90063

HAZNET **S101617589**
CA FID UST **N/A**
LOS ANGELES CO. HMS

Site 1 of 4 in cluster F

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CAC000907024
Tepaid: CAT080013352
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: .2085
Category: Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: Not reported
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: ISD
LOS ANGELES, CA 90020
County Los Angeles

HMS:
Facility Id: 012458-012608
Facility Type: Not reported
Permit Number: Not reported
Permit Status: Not reported
Facility Status: OPEN
Area: 3F
Region: Los Angeles County:

G39 SE 1/8-1/4 1053 ft. Lower

FEDERAL BUILDING
300 N LOS ANGELES ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

HAZNET **S101617140**
CA FID UST **N/A**

Site 1 of 4 in cluster G

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CAC000265289
Tepaid: AZC950823111
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: 99
Tons: 14.5804
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Not reported
Contact: FEDERAL BUILDING
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAC000265289
Tepaid: CAD009007626
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 12.642
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Contact: FEDERAL BUILDING
Telephone: (000) 000-0000

FEDERAL BUILDING (Continued) **S101617140**

Mailing Address: LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAC000265289
Tepaid: AZD983481813
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: 99
Tons: .4214
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Not reported
Contact: FEDERAL BUILDING
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAC000265289
Tepaid: CAD009007626
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 7.5852
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Contact: FEDERAL BUILDING
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAC000265289
Tepaid: CAD981388952
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Shasta
Tons: 8.8494
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Contact: FEDERAL BUILDING
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 6 additional records for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

G40 **GSA/ FEDERAL BUILDING** **HAZNET** **S103966816**
SE **300 N LOS ANGELES ST** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
1053 ft.
Lower **Site 2 of 4 in cluster G**

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CAL000122470
Tepaid: CAD981388952
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Shasta
Tons: 16.8560
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Contact: G S A/FEDERAL/US GOVERNMENT
Telephone: (213) 894-3742
Mailing Address: 300 N LOS ANGELES ST STE 3124
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 3335

GSA/ FEDERAL BUILDING (Continued) **S103966816**

County	Los Angeles
Gepaid:	CAL000122470
Tepaid:	Not reported
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	0
Tons:	11.7992
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	G S A/FEDERAL/US GOVERNMENT
Telephone:	(213) 894-3742
Mailing Address:	300 N LOS ANGELES ST STE 3124 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 3335
County	Los Angeles
Gepaid:	CAL000122470
Tepaid:	CAT080010101
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	San Diego
Tons:	.8011
Category:	Polychlorinated biphenyls and material containing PCB's
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	G S A/FEDERAL/US GOVERNMENT
Telephone:	(213) 894-3742
Mailing Address:	300 N LOS ANGELES ST STE 3124 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 3335
County	Los Angeles
Gepaid:	CAL000122470
Tepaid:	CAL000027741
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	5
Tons:	.8428
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	G S A/FEDERAL/US GOVERNMENT
Telephone:	(213) 894-3742
Mailing Address:	300 N LOS ANGELES ST STE 3124 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 3335
County	Los Angeles
Gepaid:	CAL000122470
Tepaid:	CAT080013352
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	.8340
Category:	Unspecified organic liquid mixture
Disposal Method:	Not reported
Contact:	G S A/FEDERAL/US GOVERNMENT
Telephone:	(213) 894-3742
Mailing Address:	300 N LOS ANGELES ST STE 3124 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 3335
County	Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 7 additional records for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

Map ID / Direction / Distance / Distance (ft.) / Elevation	Site	Database(s)	EDR ID Number / EPA ID Number
G41 SE 1/8-1/4 1053 ft. Lower	**GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION 300 NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**HAZNET**	**S103965806 N/A**

Site 3 of 4 in cluster G

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAC000724000
Tepaid:	Not reported
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	0
Tons:	.0000
Category:	
Disposal Method:	Treatment, Incineration
Contact:	UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	300 NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAC000724000
Tepaid:	Not reported
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	0
Tons:	.6000
Category:	Polychlorinated biphenyls and material containing PCB's
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	300 NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAL000116888
Tepaid:	CAT080013352
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	1.6680
Category:	Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	P O BOX 231 LOS ANGELES, CA 90003
County	Los Angeles

G42 SE 1/8-1/4 1053 ft. Lower	**FEDERAL BUILDING 300 N LOS ANGELES ST LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**HIST UST**	**U001560510 N/A**

Site 4 of 4 in cluster G

UST HIST:

Facility ID:	63395		
Tank Num:	1	Container Num:	6
Tank Capacity:	10000	Year Installed:	Not reported
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	Not Reported	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	None		
Contact Name:	JAMES E. HENDRICKS	Telephone:	(213) 688-3559
Total Tanks:	6	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	OFFICE BUILDING

FEDERAL BUILDING (Continued) **U001560510**

Facility ID:	63395		
Tank Num:	2	Container Num:	5
Tank Capacity:	10000	Year Installed:	Not reported
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	Not Reported	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	None		
Contact Name:	JAMES E. HENDRICKS	Telephone:	(213) 688-3559
Total Tanks:	6	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	OFFICE BUILDING

Facility ID:	63395		
Tank Num:	3	Container Num:	4
Tank Capacity:	995	Year Installed:	1962
Tank Used for:	WASTE		
Type of Fuel:	Not Reported	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	None		
Contact Name:	JAMES E. HENDRICKS	Telephone:	(213) 688-3559
Total Tanks:	6	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	OFFICE BUILDING

Facility ID:	63395		
Tank Num:	4	Container Num:	3
Tank Capacity:	3500	Year Installed:	1962
Tank Used for:	WASTE		
Type of Fuel:	Not Reported	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	None		
Contact Name:	JAMES E. HENDRICKS	Telephone:	(213) 688-3559
Total Tanks:	6	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	OFFICE BUILDING

Facility ID:	63395		
Tank Num:	5	Container Num:	2
Tank Capacity:	15000	Year Installed:	1962
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	None		
Contact Name:	JAMES E. HENDRICKS	Telephone:	(213) 688-3559
Total Tanks:	6	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	OFFICE BUILDING

Facility ID:	63395		
Tank Num:	6	Container Num:	1
Tank Capacity:	15000	Year Installed:	1962
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	None		
Contact Name:	JAMES E. HENDRICKS	Telephone:	(213) 688-3559
Total Tanks:	6	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	OFFICE BUILDING

Facility ID:	65713		
Tank Num:	1	Container Num:	T-1-1
Tank Capacity:	10000	Year Installed:	1964
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		

FEDERAL BUILDING (Continued) **U001560510**

Contact Name:	JIM GREEN	Telephone:	(213) 894-3742
Total Tanks:	2	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	OFFICE BUILDING
Facility ID:	65713		
Tank Num:	2	Container Num:	T-1-2
Tank Capacity:	10000	Year Installed:	1964
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		
Contact Name:	JIM GREEN	Telephone:	(213) 894-3742
Total Tanks:	2	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	OFFICE BUILDING

F43 **AUTO PARK 10** **UST** **U003780769**
SW **145 N BROADWAY** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
1060 ft.
Higher **Site 2 of 4 in cluster F**

State UST:

Facility ID:	24326
Total Tanks:	1
Region:	STATE
Local Agency:	Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

F44 **PHASE II MALL ARCHIVES** **HIST UST** **U001562359**
SW **145 N BROADWAY** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90063**
1060 ft.
Higher **Site 3 of 4 in cluster F**

UST HIST:

Facility ID:	20713		
Tank Num:	1	Container Num:	#1
Tank Capacity:	5000	Year Installed:	1968
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		
Contact Name:	L.A. COUNTY MECHANICAL DEPARTM	Telephone:	(213) 267-2242
Total Tanks:	1	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	CO. ARCHIVES

F45 **LOS ANGELES COUNTY-INTERNAL SVCS DEPT** **HAZNET** **S103975373**
SW **145 N BROADWAY** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
1060 ft.
Higher **Site 4 of 4 in cluster F**

LOS ANGELES COUNTY-INTERNAL SVCS DEPT (Continued) **S103975373**

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAC001129472
Tepaid:	CAT080022148
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	San Bernardino
Tons:	.7089
Category:	Oil/water separation sludge
Disposal Method:	Not reported
Contact:	LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	1100 N EASTERN AVE LOS ANGELES, CA 90063
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAC001129472
Tepaid:	CAL000027741
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	5
Tons:	2.5284
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	1100 N EASTERN AVE LOS ANGELES, CA 90063
County	Los Angeles

H46
South
1/8-1/4
1070 ft.
Lower

DEPT OF RECREATION AND PARKS **HAZNET** **S105089428**
200 N MAIN ST RM 800-CHE **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Site 1 of 7 in cluster H

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAL000047646
Tepaid:	CAD050806850
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	.1500
Category:	Other organic solids
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	200 N MAIN ST RM 1330 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 4110
County	Los Angeles

47
ESE
1/8-1/4
1074 ft.
Lower

U.S.ARMY CORPS - PAINTED ROCK DAM **WWFAC** **S104740967**
350 N. LOS ANGELES BLVD **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90053

AZ WWFAC:

Owner Address:	350 N. Los Angeles Blvd Los Angeles, C A9005

Map ID / Direction / Distance / Distance (ft.) / Elevation	Site	Database(s)	EDR ID Number / EPA ID Number
H48 South 1/8-1/4 1080 ft. Lower	**LOS ANGELES CITY OF BUR SANITATION 200 N MAIN ST CHE RM 1410 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**RCRIS-SQG FINDS**	**1000102048 CAD107729972**

Site 2 of 7 in cluster H

RCRIS:
Owner: CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(415) 555-1212
EPA ID: CAD107729972
Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
(213) 485-5347
Classification: Small Quantity Generator
Used Oil Recyc: No
TSDF Activities: Not reported
Violation Status: No violations found

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site:
Facility Registry System (FRS)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information system (RCRAINFO)

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49 WNW 1/8-1/4 1091 ft. Higher	**CATHEDRAL CHURCH 555 TEMPLE LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**CA SLIC**	**S103547098 N/A**

SLIC Region 4:
Facility ID: Not reported
Facility Status: Closure
Region: 4
SLIC 0827
Staff: JTL
Substance: VOCs

---

50 NE 1/8-1/4 1101 ft. Higher	**EL PUEBLO HISTORIC MONUMENT DEPT. 125 E SUNSET BLVD LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**HAZNET**	**S104565123 N/A**

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CAC000889464
Tepaid: CAD009007626
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 58.9960
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Contact: CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 125 PASEO DE LAS PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

H51 South 1/8-1/4 1106 ft. Lower

LA CITY HALL EAST
200 N MAIN ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Site 3 of 7 in cluster H

FINDS 1000172456
HAZNET CAD981963358
RCRIS-LQG
HIST UST

RCRIS:

Owner: CITY OF LA
(415) 555-1212
EPA ID: CAD981963358

Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
(213) 485-7527

Classification: Large Quantity Generator
Used Oil Recyc: No
TSDF Activities: Not reported

Violation Status: No violations found

FINDS:

Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site:
Facility Registry System (FRS)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information system (RCRAINFO)

HAZNET:

Gepaid: CAD981963358
Tepaid: CAD093459485
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Fresno
Tons: .1998
Category: Unspecified solvent mixture Waste
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: DEPT OF GENERAL SERVICES
Telephone: (213) 485-5846
Mailing Address: 111 E 1ST STREET RM 709
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD981963358
Tepaid: CAD067786749
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 21.0700
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Contact: DEPT OF GENERAL SERVICES
Telephone: (213) 485-5846
Mailing Address: 111 E 1ST STREET RM 709
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD981963358
Tepaid: CAL000027741
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: 5
Tons: 87.6512
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Contact: DEPT OF GENERAL SERVICES
Telephone: (213) 485-5846
Mailing Address: 111 E 1ST STREET RM 709

LA CITY HALL EAST (Continued) **1000172456**

LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD981963358
Tepaid: CAT000613935
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: .2627
Category: Liquids with halogenated organic compounds > 1000 mg/l
Disposal Method: Not reported
Contact: DEPT OF GENERAL SERVICES
Telephone: (213) 485-5846
Mailing Address: 111 E 1ST STREET RM 709
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD981963358
Tepaid: CAT000613935
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: .1876
Category: Hydrocarbon solvents (benzene, hexane, Stoddard, etc.)
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: DEPT OF GENERAL SERVICES
Telephone: (213) 485-5846
Mailing Address: 111 E 1ST STREET RM 709
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 78 additional records for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

UST HIST:

Facility ID: 47106
Tank Num: 1 — Container Num: #1
Tank Capacity: 10000 — Year Installed: 1973
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: PREMIUM — Tank Construction: 1/4 inches
Leak Detection: Stock Inventor
Contact Name: DAVE FERM — Telephone: (213) 485-2357
Total Tanks: 6 — Region: STATE
Facility Type: 2 — Other Type: GOVERNMENT

Facility ID: 47106
Tank Num: 2 — Container Num: #2
Tank Capacity: 10000 — Year Installed: 1973
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: UNLEADED — Tank Construction: 1/4 inches
Leak Detection: Stock Inventor
Contact Name: DAVE FERM — Telephone: (213) 485-2357
Total Tanks: 6 — Region: STATE
Facility Type: 2 — Other Type: GOVERNMENT

Facility ID: 47106
Tank Num: 3 — Container Num: #3
Tank Capacity: 10000 — Year Installed: 1973
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: DIESEL — Tank Construction: 1/4 inches
Leak Detection: Stock Inventor

LA CITY HALL EAST (Continued) **1000172456**

Contact Name:	DAVE FERM	Telephone:	(213) 485-2357
Total Tanks:	6	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	GOVERNMENT

Facility ID:	47106		
Tank Num:	4	Container Num:	#4
Tank Capacity:	10000	Year Installed:	1973
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Tank Construction:	1/4 inches
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		
Contact Name:	DAVE FERM	Telephone:	(213) 485-2357
Total Tanks:	6	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	GOVERNMENT

Facility ID:	47106		
Tank Num:	5	Container Num:	#5
Tank Capacity:	10000	Year Installed:	1973
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Tank Construction:	1/4 inches
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		
Contact Name:	DAVE FERM	Telephone:	(213) 485-2357
Total Tanks:	6	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	GOVERNMENT

Facility ID:	47106		
Tank Num:	6	Container Num:	#6
Tank Capacity:	10000	Year Installed:	1973
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Tank Construction:	1/4 inches
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		
Contact Name:	DAVE FERM	Telephone:	(213) 485-2357
Total Tanks:	6	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	GOVERNMENT

H52 **CHMIRS S105635133**
South **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **200 NORTH MAIN ST**
1106 ft. **LOS ANGELES, CA 24476**
Lower **Site 4 of 7 in cluster H**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	2881	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	diesel		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	150 gals
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	Not reported

Time Completed :	Not reported
Physical State Stored :	Not reported
Physical State Released :	Not reported
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported

(Continued) **S105635133**

Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	2881
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	NO
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	NO
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	YES
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	RD
Cleanup By :	direction of co hlth
Containment :	NO
What Happened :	human error - failed to replace bung plug after tank re
Date/Time :	6/28/94 0359
Evacuations :	NO
Type :	PETROLEUM
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

H53 **CHMIRS** **S105668812**
South **200 NORTH MAIN** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **LOS ANGELES, CA 24476**
1106 ft.
Lower **Site 5 of 7 in cluster H**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	00-0902	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	oily water		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	100
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	2/25/00
Time Completed :		Not reported	

(Continued) **S105668812**

Physical State Stored :	Not reported
Physical State Released :	Not reported
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	00-0902
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	No
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Other
Cleanup By :	Fire Dept. and Safety Clean
Containment :	Yes
What Happened :	Car wash hose disconnected at the 3rd floor of a 5 story parking structure. The fire dept. and Safety Clean are on scene conducting the clean up.
Date/Time :	2/25/00 1115
Evacuations :	0
Type :	PETROLEUM
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

Map ID / Direction / Distance / Distance (ft.) / Elevation	Site	Database(s)	EDR ID Number / EPA ID Number
H54 South 1/8-1/4 1106 ft. Lower	**LOS ANGELES CITY HALL EAST** **200 N MAIN ST** **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**UST**	**U003780777** **N/A**

Site 6 of 7 in cluster H

State UST:

Facility ID:	24333
Total Tanks:	1
Region:	STATE
Local Agency:	Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

H55 South 1/8-1/4 1106 ft. Lower	**CITY OF LA, FIRE DEPT.** **200 N MAIN ST** **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**HAZNET**	**S105722007** **N/A**

Site 7 of 7 in cluster H

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAD981963358
Tepaid:	CAT000613935
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	8.15
Category:	Aqueous solution with less than 10% total organic residues
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	ADRIA WILLIAMS, MGMT. ANALYST
Telephone:	(213) 485-6108
Mailing Address:	140 N AVE 19 LOS ANGELES, CA 90031
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAD981963358
Tepaid:	CAT080013352
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	0.62
Category:	Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	ADRIA WILLIAMS, MGMT. ANALYST
Telephone:	(213) 485-6108
Mailing Address:	140 N AVE 19 LOS ANGELES, CA 90031
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAD981963358
Tepaid:	CAT000613976
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Orange
Tons:	0.14
Category:	Liquids with halogenated organic compounds > 1000 mg/l
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	ADRIA WILLIAMS, MGMT. ANALYST
Telephone:	(213) 485-6108
Mailing Address:	140 N AVE 19 LOS ANGELES, CA 90031
County	Los Angeles

CITY OF LA, FIRE DEPT. (Continued) **S105722007**

Gepaid: CAD981963358
Tepaid: CAD099452708
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 4.46
Category: Oil/water separation sludge
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: ADRIA WILLIAMS, MGMT. ANALYST
Telephone: (213) 485-6108
Mailing Address: 140 N AVE 19
LOS ANGELES, CA 90031
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD981963358
Tepaid: CAT000613893
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 0.1
Category: Aqueous solution with less than 10% total organic residues
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: ADRIA WILLIAMS, MGMT. ANALYST
Telephone: (213) 485-6108
Mailing Address: 140 N AVE 19
LOS ANGELES, CA 90031
County Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 1 additional record for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

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56 South 1/8-1/4 1111 ft. Higher

LA CITY REPAIR SHOPS
800 CITY HALL E 200 N MAIN ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

RCRIS-SQG 1000172450
FINDS CAD981614407

RCRIS:
Owner: CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(415) 555-1212
EPA ID: CAD981614407

Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
(213) 485-7527

Classification: Small Quantity Generator
Used Oil Recyc: No
TSDF Activities: Not reported

Violation Status: No violations found

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site:
Facility Registry System (FRS)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information system (RCRAINFO)

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57 ESE 1/8-1/4 1149 ft. Lower

CITY OF LOS ANGELES - GENERAL SVCS CONST
425 N LOS ANGELES ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

HAZNET S105083548
N/A

CITY OF LOS ANGELES - GENERAL SVCS CONST (Continued) **S105083548**

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAC001438040
Tepaid:	CAD050806850
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	3.4000
Category:	Other organic solids
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	555 RAMIREZ ST SPACE #150 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County	Los Angeles

I58 **LOS ANGELES HALL** **HAZNET** **S103975404**
SSE **201 N LOS ANGELES** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
1149 ft.
Lower **Site 1 of 3 in cluster I**

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAD981962756
Tepaid:	CAD009007626
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	33.7120
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	DEPT OF GENERAL SERVICES
Telephone:	(213) 485-5846
Mailing Address:	111 E 1ST STREET RM 709 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County	Los Angeles

I59 **CHMIRS** **S105631103**
SSE **201 NORTH LOS ANGELES ST. #201** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **LOS ANGELES, CA 24476**
1149 ft.
Lower **Site 2 of 3 in cluster I**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	27703	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	hydro carbon solvent liquid wrench		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	24 ounces
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	Not reported
Time Completed :		Not reported	
Physical State Stored :		Not reported	
Physical State Released :		Not reported	
Release Unit :		Not reported	
Container Description :		Not reported	
Container Type :		Not reported	
Container Material :		Not reported	
Level Of Container :		Not reported	
Container Capacity :		Not reported	
Container Capacity Units (code) :		Not reported	

(Continued) **S105631103**

Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	27703
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Not reported
Cleanup By :	ventaelated
Containment :	NO
What Happened :	city employees sprayed water into building air conditions system several pers
Date/Time :	Not reported
Evacuations :	Not reported
Type :	CHEMICAL
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

I60 **LA LOS ANGELES HALL** **RCRIS-SQG** **1000290912**
SSE **201 N LOS ANGELES** **FINDS** **CAD981962756**
1/8-1/4 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
1149 ft.
Lower **Site 3 of 3 in cluster I**

LA LOS ANGELES HALL (Continued) **1000290912**

RCRIS:
Owner: CITY OF LA
(415) 555-1212
EPA ID: CAD981962756
Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
(213) 485-7527
Classification: Small Quantity Generator
Used Oil Recyc: No
TSDF Activities: Not reported
Violation Status: No violations found

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site:
Facility Registry System (FRS)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information system (RCRAINFO)

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61 NE 1/8-1/4 1154 ft. Higher **CATHAY MANOR** **600 N BROADWAY** **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012** **CA FID UST** **S101584928** **N/A**

FID:

Facility ID:	19016997	Regulate ID:	Not reported
Reg By:	Active Underground Storage Tank Location		
Cortese Code:	Not reported	SIC Code:	Not reported
Status:	Active	Facility Tel:	(213) 000-0000
Mail To:	Not reported 600 N BROADWAY LOS ANGELES, CA 90012		
Contact:	Not reported	Contact Tel:	Not reported
DUNs No:	Not reported	NPDES No:	Not reported
Creation:	10/22/93	Modified:	00/00/00
EPA ID:	Not reported		
Comments:	Not reported		

J62 SSW 1/8-1/4 1262 ft. Higher **TIMES MIRROR COMPANY THE#** **220 W 1ST ST** **LOS ANGELES, CA 90053** **RCRIS-SQG** **FINDS** **1000221221** **CAD008382400**

Site 1 of 5 in cluster J

RCRIS:
Owner: THE TIMES MIRROR COMPANY
(415) 555-1212
EPA ID: CAD008382400
Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
(213) 972-5715
Classification: Small Quantity Generator
Used Oil Recyc: No
TSDF Activities: Not reported

TIMES MIRROR COMPANY THE# (Continued) **1000221221**

BIENNIAL REPORTS:
Last Biennial Reporting Year: 1999

Waste	Quantity (Lbs)
D008	122200.00

Violation Status: No violations found

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site:
Biennial Reporting System (BRS)
Facility Registry System (FRS)
National Emissions Trends (NET)
National Toxics Inventory (NTI)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information system (RCRAINFO)

J63 **LOS ANGELES TIMES - TIMES MIRROR** **HAZNET** **S103642567**
SSW **220 W 1ST ST** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90053**
1280 ft.
Higher **Site 2 of 5 in cluster J**

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAD008382400
Tepaid:	CAT000646117
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Kings
Tons:	290.766
Category:	Other organic solids
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Other
Contact:	LOS ANGELES TIMES
Telephone:	(213) 237-5014
Mailing Address:	145 S SPRING ST ADM SERVICES LOS ANGELES, CA 90053 - 4105
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAD008382400
Tepaid:	CAT000646117
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Kings
Tons:	32.4478
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	LOS ANGELES TIMES
Telephone:	(213) 237-5014
Mailing Address:	145 S SPRING ST ADM SERVICES LOS ANGELES, CA 90053 - 4105
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAD008382400
Tepaid:	CAL000027741
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	5
Tons:	32.0264
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Not reported
Contact:	LOS ANGELES TIMES
Telephone:	(213) 237-5014
Mailing Address:	145 S SPRING ST ADM SERVICES LOS ANGELES, CA 90053 - 4105

LOS ANGELES TIMES - TIMES MIRROR (Continued) **S103642567**

County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD008382400
Tepaid: CAL000027741
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: 5
Tons: 349.7620
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Contact: LOS ANGELES TIMES
Telephone: (213) 237-5014
Mailing Address: 145 S SPRING ST ADM SERVICES
LOS ANGELES, CA 90053 - 4105
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD008382400
Tepaid: CAT000646117
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Kings
Tons: 982.7048
Category: Other organic solids
Disposal Method: Disposal, Other
Contact: LOS ANGELES TIMES
Telephone: (213) 237-5014
Mailing Address: 145 S SPRING ST ADM SERVICES
LOS ANGELES, CA 90053 - 4105
County Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 5 additional records for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

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64 **20TH CENTURY FOX 413** **HAZNET** **S103666734**
ENE **610 N MAIN ST** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90030**
1285 ft.
Higher

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CAC001226608
Tepaid: CAD008252405
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: .4795
Category: Unspecified organic liquid mixture
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: 20TH CENTURY FOX 413
Telephone: (213) 465-9580
Mailing Address: 610 N MAIN ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90030
County Los Angeles

K65 **LOS ANGELES STATE OFFICE BUILD** **CA FID UST** **S101617142**
SW **107 S BROADWAY** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
1290 ft.
Higher **Site 1 of 4 in cluster K**

K66
SW
1/8-1/4
1290 ft.
Higher

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT OF GEN SRVS
107 S BROADWAY AVE #1007
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

HAZNET **S103621820**
N/A

Site 2 of 4 in cluster K

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAD981445299
Tepaid:	CAD028409019
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	.0208
Category:	Pesticides and other waste associated with pesticide production
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	STATE DEPT GENERAL SERVICES
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	107 S BROADWAY STE 1007 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 4407
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAD981445299
Tepaid:	IRC957100891
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	99
Tons:	.8428
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	STATE DEPT GENERAL SERVICES
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	107 S BROADWAY STE 1007 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 4407
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAD981445299
Tepaid:	IRC957100891
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	99
Tons:	.8428
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	STATE DEPT GENERAL SERVICES
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	107 S BROADWAY STE 1007 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 4407
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAD981445299
Tepaid:	CAT080013352
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	5.0040
Category:	Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	STATE DEPT GENERAL SERVICES
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	107 S BROADWAY STE 1007 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 4407
County	Los Angeles

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT OF GEN SRVS (Continued) **S103621820**

Gepaid: CAD981445299
Tepaid: CAL000027741
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: 5
Tons: .2107
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Contact: STATE DEPT GENERAL SERVICES
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 107 S BROADWAY STE 1007
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 4407
County Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 8 additional records for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

J67 SSW 1/8-1/4 1295 ft. Higher **THE TIMES MIRROR COMPANY** **CA FID UST** **S101587543**
202 W 1ST ST **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Site 3 of 5 in cluster J

FID:

Facility ID:	19055742	Regulate ID:	Not reported
Reg By:	Active Underground Storage Tank Location		
Cortese Code:	Not reported	SIC Code:	Not reported
Status:	Active	Facility Tel:	(213) 000-0000
Mail To:	Not reported 202 W 1ST ST LOS ANGELES, CA 90012		
Contact:	Not reported	Contact Tel:	Not reported
DUNs No:	Not reported	NPDES No:	Not reported
Creation:	10/22/93	Modified:	00/00/00
EPA ID:	Not reported		
Comments:	Not reported		

J68 SSW 1/8-1/4 1295 ft. Higher **LOS ANGELES TIMES COMMUNICATIONS L L C** **HAZNET** **1000102051**
202 W 1ST ST **RCRIS-LQG** **CAD980896229**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Site 4 of 5 in cluster J

RCRIS:
Owner: L A TIMES COMMUNICATIONS LLC
(213) 237-5014
EPA ID: CAD980896229
Contact: MARY ELLEN VOJTEK
(213) 237-5014
Classification: Large Quantity Generator
Used Oil Recyc: No
TSDF Activities: Not reported

BIENNIAL REPORTS:
Last Biennial Reporting Year: 1999

Waste	Quantity (Lbs)	Waste	Quantity (Lbs)
D001	3560.00	D002	3007.00

LOS ANGELES TIMES COMMUNICATIONS L L C (Continued) **1000102051**

D006	360.00	D008	3140.00
D009	3602.00	D011	235.00
D018	150.00		

Violation Status: No violations found

HAZNET:

Gepaid: CAD980896229
Tepaid: AZ0000337360
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: 0
Tons: 1.52
Category: Other inorganic solid waste
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: LOS ANGELES TIMES
Telephone: (213) 237-5014
Mailing Address: 145 S SPRING ST ADM SERVICES
LOS ANGELES, CA 90053 - 3816
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD980896229
Tepaid: AZ0000337360
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: 0
Tons: 0.125
Category: Polychlorinated biphenyls and material containing PCB's
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: LOS ANGELES TIMES
Telephone: (213) 237-5014
Mailing Address: 145 S SPRING ST ADM SERVICES
LOS ANGELES, CA 90053 - 3816
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD980896229
Tepaid: AZD049318009
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: 99
Tons: 0.0125
Category: Empty containers less than 30 gallons
Disposal Method: Not reported
Contact: LOS ANGELES TIMES
Telephone: (213) 237-5014
Mailing Address: 145 S SPRING ST ADM SERVICES
LOS ANGELES, CA 90053 - 3816
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD980896229
Tepaid: AZD983473539
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: 99
Tons: 1.8
Category: Other inorganic solid waste
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: LOS ANGELES TIMES
Telephone: (213) 237-5014
Mailing Address: 145 S SPRING ST ADM SERVICES
LOS ANGELES, CA 90053 - 3816
County Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES TIMES COMMUNICATIONS L L C (Continued) **1000102051**

Gepaid: CAD980896229
Tepaid: AZD983473539
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: 99
Tons: 0.225
Category: Polychlorinated biphenyls and material containing PCB's
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: LOS ANGELES TIMES
Telephone: (213) 237-5014
Mailing Address: 145 S SPRING ST ADM SERVICES
LOS ANGELES, CA 90053 - 3816
County Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 207 additional records for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

K69 **LOS ANGELES STATE OFFICE BUILD** **HIST UST** **U001560524**
SW **107 S BROADWAY STE 1007** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
1298 ft.
Higher **Site 3 of 4 in cluster K**

UST HIST:

Facility ID:	33915		
Tank Num:	1	Container Num:	(1)
Tank Capacity:	5000	Year Installed:	1959
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Visual		
Contact Name:	MEL GILLIARD,	Telephone:	(213) 620-3370
Total Tanks:	2	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	OFFICE

Facility ID:	33915		
Tank Num:	2	Container Num:	(2)
Tank Capacity:	10000	Year Installed:	1982
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		
Contact Name:	MEL GILLIARD,	Telephone:	(213) 620-3370
Total Tanks:	2	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	OFFICE

K70 **CALIFORNIA DEPT OF JUSTICE** **RCRIS-SQG** **1000252205**
SW **107 S BROADWAY RM 3131** **FINDS** **CAD980673743**
1/8-1/4 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
1306 ft.
Higher **Site 4 of 4 in cluster K**

CALIFORNIA DEPT OF JUSTICE (Continued) **1000252205**

RCRIS:
Owner: STATE OF CALIFORNIA
(415) 555-1212
EPA ID: CAD980673743
Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
(213) 620-3444
Classification: Small Quantity Generator
Used Oil Recyc: No
TSDF Activities: Not reported
Violation Status: No violations found

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site:
Facility Registry System (FRS)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information system (RCRAINFO)

71
NE
1/4-1/2
1321 ft.
Higher

618 NEW HIGH ST
LOS ANGELES, CA

CHMIRS **S105658460**
N/A

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	99-5472	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	Raw Sewage		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	3400
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	12/29/99

Time Completed : Not reported
Physical State Stored : Not reported
Physical State Released : Not reported
Release Unit : Not reported
Container Description : Not reported
Container Type : Not reported
Container Material : Not reported
Level Of Container : Not reported
Container Capacity : Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) : Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) : Not reported
Agency Id Number : Not reported
Agency Incident Number : Not reported
OES Incident Number : 99-5472
Time Notified : Not reported
Surrounding Area : Not reported
Estimated Temperature : Not reported
Property Management : Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? : Not reported
Special Studies 1 : Not reported
Special Studies 2 : Not reported
Special Studies 3 : Not reported
Special Studies 4 : Not reported
Special Studies 5 : Not reported
Special Studies 6 : Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries : 0

(Continued) **S105658460**

Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	No
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Merchant/Business
Cleanup By :	Reporting Party
Containment :	Yes
What Happened :	Grease blockage in sewer line ruptured a pipe. Contained in basement of a business.
Date/Time :	12/29/99 1220
Evacuations :	0
Type :	SEWAGE
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

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72 NW 1/4-1/2 1392 ft. Higher

CENTRAL LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOOL #9
450 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Cal-Sites **S105628541**
N/A

CAL-SITES:

Facility ID	19730194
Status:	NFA - NO FURTHER ACTION FOR DTSC
Status Date:	02/21/2001
Lead:	DTSC
Region:	3 - GLENDALE
Branch:	SE - SCHOOL EVALUATION
File Name:	CENTRAL LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOOL #9
Status Name:	NO FURTHER ACTION FOR DTSC
Lead Agency:	DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL
NPL:	Not reported
SIC:	73 BUSINESS SERVICES
Facility Type:	PSCHL
Type Name:	PROPOSED SCHOOL SITE PROPERTY
Staff Member Responsible for Site:	RMORRIS
Supervisor Responsible for Site:	Not reported
Region Water Control Board:	Not reported
Access:	Not reported
Cortese:	Not reported
Hazardous Ranking Score:	Not reported
Date Site Hazard Ranked:	Not reported
Groundwater Contamination:	Not reported
No. of Contamination Sources:	0.00000

Not reported

CENTRAL LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOOL #9 (Continued) **S105628541**

Lat/Long:	0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.0° 0.00000′ 0.00000″
Lat/long Method:	Not reported
State Assembly District Code:	46
State Senate District:	22

The CAL-SITES database may contain additional details for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

J73 **HAZNET** **S100277423**
SSW **120 SOUTH SPRING STREET** **CHMIRS** **N/A**
1/4-1/2 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
1398 ft.
Higher **Site 5 of 5 in cluster J**

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAL000110277
Tepaid:	CAD009007626
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	1.6
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	RICHARD CRAWFORD
Telephone:	(213) 620-3328
Mailing Address:	2187 RIVERSIDE DR LOS ANGELES, CA 90039
County	Los Angeles

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	9116179	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Corrosives		
Chemical Name:	UNKNOWN ACID		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	.5
Environmental Contamination:	Ground	Property Use:	Mercantile, Business
Incident Date:	03-APR-91	Date Completed:	03-APR-91

Time Completed :	1610
Physical State Stored :	Liquid
Physical State Released :	Liquid
Release Unit :	Gallons
Container Description :	2
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	0
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	2
Agency Id Number :	19105
Agency Incident Number :	380
OES Incident Number :	9116179
Time Notified :	1417
Surrounding Area :	500
Estimated Temperature :	80
Property Management :	P
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported

(Continued) **S100277423**

Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	0
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	0
Others Number Of Injuries :	0
Others Number Of Fatalities :	0
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	GREGORY E. NEWLAND GN0168
Report Date :	03-APR-91
Comments :	Yes
Facility Telephone Number :	213 485-6003
Waterway Involved :	Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Not reported
Cleanup By :	Not reported
Containment :	Not reported
What Happened :	Not reported
Date/Time :	Not reported
Evacuations :	Not reported
Type :	Not reported
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

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74 SSW 1/4-1/2 1537 ft. Higher

TIMES MIRROR CORPORATION
145 SPRING ST S
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

LUST Cortese **S102439123 N/A**

State LUST:

Cross Street:	1ST ST		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900120061		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Gasoline		
Lead Agency:	Regional Board		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Soil only		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Abate Method:	No Action Required - incident is minor, requiring no remedial action		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	3/30/1989		
Release Date:	4/27/1988		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	Not reported		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		

TIMES MIRROR CORPORATION (Continued) **S102439123**

Enf Type: Not reported
Enter Date : 6/3/1988
Funding: Not reported
Staff Initials: UNK
How Discovered: Not reported
How Stopped: Not reported
Interim : Yes
Leak Cause: Not reported
Leak Source: Not reported
MTBE Date : Not reported
Max MTBE GW : Not reported
MTBE Tested: Site NOT Tested for MTBE.Includes Unknown and Not Analyzed.
Priority: Not reported
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : JLC
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : MALCOR, JOSEPH V.
Oversight Prgm: RB Lead Underground Storage Tank
Oversight Prgm : UST
Review Date : 3/30/1989
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended : Not reported
Responsible Party TIMES MIRROR CORPORATION
RP Address: 145 S SPRING ST, LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
Global Id: T0603700505
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 4/27/1988
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120061
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Soil
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120061
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

L75 **CHMIRS** **S105666378**
East **500 N ALAMEDA ST** **N/A**
1/4-1/2 **LOS ANGELES, CA**
1552 ft.
Lower **Site 1 of 3 in cluster L**

(Continued) **S105666378**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	00-3418	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	Diesel Fuel		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	75
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	7/31/00

Time Completed :	Not reported
Physical State Stored :	Not reported
Physical State Released :	Not reported
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	00-3418
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	Yes
Waterway :	Storm Drain
Spill Site :	Road
Cleanup By :	Unknown
Containment :	No
What Happened :	Traffic accident involving a big rig, fuel tanks punctured.
Date/Time :	7/31/00 1217
Evacuations :	0

(Continued) **S105666378**

Type :	PETROLEUM	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

L76 **CHMIRS** **S105660967**
East **520 NORTH ALAMEDA ST** **N/A**
1/4-1/2 **LOS ANGELES, CA 24476**
1555 ft.
Lower **Site 2 of 3 in cluster L**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	99-2799	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	gasolene		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	unk
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	7/2/99
Time Completed :		Not reported	
Physical State Stored :		Not reported	
Physical State Released :		Not reported	
Release Unit :		Not reported	
Container Description :		Not reported	
Container Type :		Not reported	
Container Material :		Not reported	
Level Of Container :		Not reported	
Container Capacity :		Not reported	
Container Capacity Units (code) :		Not reported	
Extent Of Release (code) :		Not reported	
Agency Id Number :		Not reported	
Agency Incident Number :		Not reported	
OES Incident Number :		99-2799	
Time Notified :		Not reported	
Surrounding Area :		Not reported	
Estimated Temperature :		Not reported	
Property Management :		Not reported	
More Than Two Substances Involved? :		Not reported	
Special Studies 1 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 2 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 3 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 4 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 5 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 6 :		Not reported	
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :		0	
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :		0	
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :		Not reported	
Others Number Of Decontaminated :		Not reported	
Others Number Of Injuries :		Not reported	
Others Number Of Fatalities :		Not reported	
Vehicle Make/year :		Not reported	
Vehicle License Number :		Not reported	
Vehicle State :		Not reported	
Vehicle Id Number :		Not reported	
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :		Not reported	
Company Name :		Not reported	
Reporting Officer Name/ID :		Not reported	
Report Date :		Not reported	

(Continued) **S105660967**

Comments :		Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :		Not reported
Waterway Involved :		No
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :		Service Station
Cleanup By :	Mobil oil	
Containment :		Unknown
What Happened :	stp sump was full of water/gas mixture Unknown cause or if ther is a leak.	
Date/Time :		7/2/99 1500
Evacuations :		0
Type :	PETROLEUM	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

L77 **CHMIRS** **S105667976**
East **520 NORTH ALAMEDA** **N/A**
1/4-1/2 **LOS ANGELES, CA 24476**
1555 ft.
Lower **Site 3 of 3 in cluster L**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	00-1761	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	Gasoline		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	0
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	4/17/00
Time Completed :		Not reported	
Physical State Stored :		Not reported	
Physical State Released :		Not reported	
Release Unit :		Not reported	
Container Description :		Not reported	
Container Type :		Not reported	
Container Material :		Not reported	
Level Of Container :		Not reported	
Container Capacity :		Not reported	
Container Capacity Units (code) :		Not reported	
Extent Of Release (code) :		Not reported	
Agency Id Number :		Not reported	
Agency Incident Number :		Not reported	
OES Incident Number :		00-1761	
Time Notified :		Not reported	
Surrounding Area :		Not reported	
Estimated Temperature :		Not reported	
Property Management :		Not reported	
More Than Two Substances Involved? :		Not reported	
Special Studies 1 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 2 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 3 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 4 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 5 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 6 :		Not reported	
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :		0	
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :		0	
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :		Not reported	

(Continued) **S105667976**

Others Number Of Decontaminated :		Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :		Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :		Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :		Not reported
Vehicle License Number :		Not reported
Vehicle State :		Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :		Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :		Not reported
Company Name :		Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :		Not reported
Report Date :		Not reported
Comments :		Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :		Not reported
Waterway Involved :		No
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :		Service Station
Cleanup By :	Contractor	
Containment :		No
What Happened :	While taking soil samples around underground tank levels of MTBE and TPH were discovered.	
Date/Time :		4/17/00 1640
Evacuations :		0
Type :	PETROLEUM	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

78
East
1/4-1/2
1606 ft.
Lower

METRO RAIL
UNION STATION
LOS ANGELES, CA 90023

CA SLIC **S103547105**
N/A

SLIC Region 4:

Facility ID:	Not reported
Facility Status:	Closure
Region:	4
SLIC	0311
Staff:	Manjulika Chakarbarti
Substance:	TPH

79
NE
1/4-1/2
1656 ft.
Higher

688 NEW HIGH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 24476

CHMIRS **S105654189**
N/A

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	98-4438	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	Untreated Sewage		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	6000
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	9/28/98
Time Completed :		Not reported	
Physical State Stored :		Not reported	

(Continued) **S105654189**

Physical State Released :	Not reported
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	98-4438
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	No
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Merchant/Business
Cleanup By :	Reporting Party
Containment :	Yes
What Happened :	Spill backed up into garage of building due to grease in sewer line. Pumped back into system. All recovered.
Date/Time :	9/28/98 1455
Evacuations :	0
Type :	SEWAGE
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

M80 **MOBIL #11-HDH** **LUST** **S104406273**
ESE **520 ALAMEDA ST N** **Cortese** **N/A**
1/4-1/2 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
1689 ft.
Lower **Site 1 of 2 in cluster M**

MOBIL #11-HDH (Continued) **S104406273**

State LUST:

Cross Street:	COMMERCIAL		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900120243		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Waste Oil		
Lead Agency:	Regional Board		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Other ground water affected		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	7/18/1996		
Release Date:	10/28/1986		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	1/1/1965		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	12/31/1986		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	Tank Test		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Not reported		
Leak Cause:	UNK		
Leak Source:	Tank		
MTBE Date :	Not reported		
Max MTBE GW :	Not reported		
MTBE Tested:	Not Required to be Tested.		
Priority:	Not reported		
Local Case # :	Not reported		
Beneficial:	Not reported		
Staff :	JLC		
GW Qualifier :	Not reported		
Max MTBE Soil :	Not reported		
Soil Qualifier :	Not reported		
Hydr Basin #:	Not reported		
Operator :	KAKU, R. OLD CASE #000747		
Oversight Prgm:	RB Lead Underground Storage Tank		
Oversight Prgm :	UST		
Review Date :	5/16/1997		
Stop Date :	10/22/1986		
Work Suspended :	Not reported		
Responsible Party	MOBIL OIL CORPORATION		
RP Address:	3225 GALLOW RD, RM #6W319, FAIRFAX, VA 22037-0001	D	
Global Id:	T0603700519		
Org Name:	Not reported		
Contact Person:	Not reported		
MTBE Conc:	0		
Mtbe Fuel:	0		
Water System Name:	Not reported		
Well Name:	Not reported		
Distance To Lust:	0		
Waste Discharge Global ID:	Not reported		

MOBIL #11-HDH (Continued) **S104406273**

Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:

Report Date:	10/28/1986
Lead Agency:	Regional Board
Local Agency:	19050
Case Number:	900120243
Substance:	Waste Oil
Case Type:	Groundwater
Status:	Case Closed
Region:	4
Staff:	Not reported

CORTESE:

Reg Id:	900120243
Region:	CORTESE
Reg By:	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Reg Id:	900120243A
Region:	CORTESE
Reg By:	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

M81 **MOBIL #18-HDH** **LUST** **S104406274**
ESE **520 ALAMEDA ST N** **N/A**
1/4-1/2 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
1689 ft.
Lower **Site 2 of 2 in cluster M**

State LUST:

Cross Street:	ALAMEDA/COMMERCIAL		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900120243A		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Gasoline		
Lead Agency:	Local Agency		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Soil only		
Status:	Preliminary site assessment underway		
County:	Los Angeles		
Abate Method:	Other Means		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	6/24/1999	Prelim Assess:	6/24/1999
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	Not reported		
Release Date:	7/7/1999		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	1/1/1965		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	Not reported		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	OM		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Not reported		
Leak Cause:	Not reported		
Leak Source:	Other Source		
MTBE Date :	3/29/2000		
Max MTBE GW :	Not reported		

MOBIL #18-HDH (Continued) **S104406274**

MTBE Tested: MTBE Detected. Site tested for MTBE & MTBE detected
Priority: Not reported
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : JLC
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : 0.48 Parts per Million
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : Not reported
Oversight Prgm: Local Implementing Agency UST (includes non-LOP cases within LOP jurisdiction)
Oversight Prgm : LIA
Review Date : 7/30/1999
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyMOBIL OIL CORPORATION
RP Address: 3700 W. 190TH ST. TPT2, TORRANCE, CA 90509
Global Id: T0603700520
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 1
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 7/7/1999
Lead Agency: Local Agency
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120243A
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Soil
Status: Preliminary site assessment underway
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

82
ENE
1/4-1/2
1696 ft.
Higher

711 NORTH MAIN STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA

CHMIRS **S105661292**
N/A

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	99-2463	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	sewage		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	2,000
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	6/8/99

Time Completed : Not reported
Physical State Stored : Not reported
Physical State Released : Not reported
Release Unit : Not reported
Container Description : Not reported

(Continued) **S105661292**

Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	99-2463
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	Yes
Waterway :	storm drain
Spill Site :	Road
Cleanup By :	Reporting Party
Containment :	Yes
What Happened :	A possible broken connection at a hotel is the cause of release. The sewage released into a void under the street. Approximately 100 gals entered the storm drain.
Date/Time :	6/8/99 1400
Evacuations :	0
Type :	SEWAGE
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

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83 **VETERANS AFFAIRS OUTPATIENT CL** **LUST** **S102590721**
SE **351 TEMPLE ST E** **Cortese** **N/A**
1/4-1/2 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
1793 ft.
Lower

VETERANS AFFAIRS OUTPATIENT CL (Continued) **S102590721**

State LUST:

Cross Street:	ALAMEDA ST		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900120261		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Gasoline		
Lead Agency:	Regional Board		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Other ground water affected		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	7/30/1997		
Release Date:	7/1/1985		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	1/1/1965		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	Not reported		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	Subsurface Monitoring		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Not reported		
Leak Cause:	UNK		
Leak Source:	UNK		
MTBE Date :	Not reported		
Max MTBE GW :	Not reported		
MTBE Tested:	Site NOT Tested for MTBE.Includes Unknown and Not Analyzed.		
Priority:	Not reported		
Local Case # :	Not reported		
Beneficial:	Not reported		
Staff :	RN		
GW Qualifier :	Not reported		
Max MTBE Soil :	Not reported		
Soil Qualifier :	Not reported		
Hydr Basin #:	Not reported		
Operator :	OLD CASE #030389-03		
Oversight Prgm:	RB Lead Underground Storage Tank		
Oversight Prgm :	UST		
Review Date :	7/17/1997		
Stop Date :	Not reported		
Work Suspended :	Not reported		
Responsible Party	VETERANS AFFAIRS OUTPATIENT CL		
RP Address:	351 TEMPLE ST E, LOS ANGELES 90012	X4048	
Global Id:	T0603700522		
Org Name:	Not reported		
Contact Person:	Not reported		
MTBE Conc:	0		
Mtbe Fuel:	1		
Water System Name:	Not reported		
Well Name:	Not reported		
Distance To Lust:	0		
Waste Discharge Global ID:	Not reported		

VETERANS AFFAIRS OUTPATIENT CL (Continued) **S102590721**

Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:

Report Date:	7/1/1985
Lead Agency:	Regional Board
Local Agency:	19050
Case Number:	900120261
Substance:	Gasoline
Case Type:	Groundwater
Status:	Case Closed
Region:	4
Staff:	RN

CORTESE:

Reg Id:	900120261
Region:	CORTESE
Reg By:	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

---

84 NNW 1/4-1/2 1796 ft. Higher

MOBIL #11-HPB (FORMER)
706 SUNSET BLVD W
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

LUST S104406271
Cortese N/A

State LUST:

Cross Street:	GRAND		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900120189		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Gasoline		
Lead Agency:	Regional Board		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Other ground water affected		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Abate Method:	Excavate and Dispose - remove contaminated soil and dispose in approved site		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	10/23/1996		
Release Date:	9/7/1994		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	1/1/1965		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	10/14/1987		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	OM		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Not reported		
Leak Cause:	UNK		
Leak Source:	UNK		
MTBE Date :	1/1/1965		
Max MTBE GW :	400 Parts per Billion		
MTBE Tested:	MTBE Detected. Site tested for MTBE & MTBE detected		
Priority:	Not reported		
Local Case # :	Not reported		

MOBIL #11-HPB (FORMER) (Continued) **S104406271**

Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : JLC
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : ND Parts per Million
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : Not reported
Oversight Prgm: RB Lead Underground Storage Tank
Oversight Prgm : UST
Review Date : 2/24/1997
Stop Date : 6/16/1987
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyMOBIL OIL CORP
RP Address: 3700 W 190TH ST, TORRANCE CA 90509
Global Id: T0603700514
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 2
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 9/7/1994
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120189
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120189
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

85
NNE
1/4-1/2
1900 ft.
Higher

711 N. BROADWAY AVE.
LOS ANGELES, CA 0

CHMIRS **S105674872**
N/A

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	01-2750	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	Sewage		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	10,325
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	5/11/01

Time Completed : Not reported
Physical State Stored : Not reported
Physical State Released : Not reported
Release Unit : Not reported
Container Description : Not reported

(Continued) **S105674872**

Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	01-2750
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	No
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Other
Cleanup By :	Reporting Party
Containment :	Yes
What Happened :	Blockage in a sewer line caused sewage to back up into a sub-terrian parking garage where it is now contained, where it is currently being cleaned up and returned to the system.
Date/Time :	5/11/01 1300
Evacuations :	0
Type :	SEWAGE
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

86
SSE **151 N. SANPEDRO**
1/4-1/2 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
1961 ft.
Lower

CHMIRS **S100218117**
N/A

(Continued) **S100218117**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	8909499	DOT ID:	1203
DOT Hazard Class:	Flammable liquid		
Chemical Name:	GASOLINE		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	700
Environmental Contamination:	Ground	Property Use:	Industrial, Utility
Incident Date:	15-DEC-89	Date Completed:	15-DEC-89

Time Completed :	700
Physical State Stored :	Liquid
Physical State Released :	Liquid
Release Unit :	Gallons
Container Description :	3
Container Type :	01
Container Material :	Aluminum and Aluminium alloys
Level Of Container :	10
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	6
Agency Id Number :	19105
Agency Incident Number :	112
OES Incident Number :	8909499
Time Notified :	422
Surrounding Area :	600
Estimated Temperature :	60
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	0
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	0
Others Number Of Injuries :	0
Others Number Of Fatalities :	0
Vehicle Make/year :	KENSWORTH
Vehicle License Number :	BP1487
Vehicle State :	CA
Vehicle Id Number :	CAL-T 130057
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	ICCMC174330
Company Name :	MTT
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	GREGORY E. NEWLAND GN0168 FS4C
Report Date :	28-DEC-89
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	213 485-7480
Waterway Involved :	Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Not reported
Cleanup By :	Not reported
Containment :	Not reported
What Happened :	Not reported
Date/Time :	Not reported
Evacuations :	Not reported

(Continued) **S100218117**

Type : Not reported
Other : Not reported
Chemical 1 : Not Reported
Chemical 2 : Not Reported
Chemical 3 : Not Reported

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87 SW 1/4-1/2 2137 ft. Higher

TIMES MIRROR
240 HILL ST S
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

LUST **S101297033**
Cortese **N/A**

State LUST:

Cross Street:	Not reported		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900120107		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Hydrocarbons		
Lead Agency:	Regional Board		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Other ground water affected		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Abate Method:	Remove Free Product - remove floating product from water table		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	12/10/1991	Prelim Assess:	12/10/1991
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	8/19/1997		
Release Date:	12/10/1991		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	Not reported		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	12/11/1991		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	Not reported		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Yes		
Leak Cause:	UNK		
Leak Source:	UNK		
MTBE Date :	1/1/1965		
Max MTBE GW :	10 Parts per Billion		
MTBE Tested:	MTBE Detected. Site tested for MTBE & MTBE detected		
Priority:	Not reported		
Local Case # :	Not reported		
Beneficial:	Not reported		
Staff :	RN		
GW Qualifier :	Not reported		
Max MTBE Soil :	Not reported		
Soil Qualifier :	Not reported		
Hydr Basin #:	Not reported		
Operator :	Not reported		
Oversight Prgm:	RB Lead Underground Storage Tank		
Oversight Prgm :	UST		
Review Date :	9/29/1997		
Stop Date :	Not reported		
Work Suspended :	Not reported		

TIMES MIRROR (Continued) **S101297033**

Responsible PartyTIME MIRROR
RP Address: TIMES MIRROR SQUARE, LOS ANGELES CA 90053
Global Id: T0603700509
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 1
Mtbe Fuel: 0
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 12/10/1991
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120107
Substance: Hydrocarbons
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: RN

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120107
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

---

88 ENE 1/4-1/2 2140 ft. Higher | **LA CITY FIRE STATION #4** | **LUST** **S104773312**
800 MAIN ST N **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

State LUST:
Cross Street: Not reported
Qty Leaked: Not reported
Case Number 900120443
Reg Board: Los Angeles Region
Chemical: 1
Lead Agency: Local Agency
Local Agency : 19050
Case Type: Soil only
Status: Leak being confirmed
County: Los Angeles
Review Date: 10/7/1999
Workplan: Not reported
Pollution Char: Not reported
Remed Action: Not reported
Close Date: Not reported
Release Date: 10/7/1999
Cleanup Fund Id : Not reported
Discover Date : 1/1/1965
Enforcement Dt : Not reported
Enf Type: Not reported
Enter Date : Not reported
Funding: Not reported
Staff Initials: UNK
How Discovered: Repair Tank

Confirm Leak: 10/7/1999
Prelim Assess: Not reported
Remed Plan: Not reported
Monitoring: Not reported

LA CITY FIRE STATION #4 (Continued) **S104773312**

How Stopped: Not reported
Interim : Not reported
Leak Cause: Not reported
Leak Source: UNK
MTBE Date : Not reported
Max MTBE GW : Not reported
MTBE Tested: Not Required to be Tested.
Priority: Not reported
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : JLC
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : CITY OF L.A. FD.
Oversight Prgm: Local Implementing Agency UST (includes non-LOP cases within LOP jurisdiction)
Oversight Prgm : LIA
Review Date : 10/7/1999
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyCITY OF LOS ANGELES
RP Address: 419 S. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CA 90013
Global Id: T0603793074
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 0
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 10/7/1999
Lead Agency: Local Agency
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120443
Substance: 1
Case Type: Soil
Status: Leak being confirmed
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

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89 South 1/4-1/2 2200 ft. Lower

LOS ANGELES TIMES
214 002ND ST E
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

LUST S104406275
Cortese N/A

State LUST:
Cross Street: BROADWAY
Qty Leaked: Not reported
Case Number 900120252
Reg Board: Los Angeles Region
Chemical: Gasoline
Lead Agency: Regional Board

LOS ANGELES TIMES (Continued) **S104406275**

Local Agency : 19050
Case Type: Other ground water affected
Status: Case Closed
County: Los Angeles
Review Date: Not reported
Workplan: Not reported
Pollution Char: Not reported
Remed Action: Not reported
Close Date: 7/19/1996
Release Date: 10/19/1992
Cleanup Fund Id : Not reported
Discover Date : Not reported
Enforcement Dt : Not reported
Enf Type: Not reported
Enter Date : 11/4/1992
Funding: Not reported
Staff Initials: UNK
How Discovered: Not reported
How Stopped: Not reported
Interim : Not reported
Leak Cause: UNK
Leak Source: UNK
MTBE Date : Not reported
Max MTBE GW : Not reported
MTBE Tested: Site NOT Tested for MTBE.Includes Unknown and Not Analyzed.
Priority: Not reported
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : JLC
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : OLD CASE #111092-01
Oversight Prgm: RB Lead Underground Storage Tank
Oversight Prgm : UST
Review Date : 11/10/1992
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyLOS ANGELES TIMES
RP Address: 145 S SPRING ST, 9TH FL, SAFETY DEPT, LA CA 90053 D
Global Id: T0603700521
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

Confirm Leak: Not reported
Prelim Assess: Not reported
Remed Plan: Not reported
Monitoring: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 10/19/1992
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120252
Substance: Gasoline

LOS ANGELES TIMES (Continued) **S104406275**

Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120252
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

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90 NNE 1/4-1/2 2314 ft. Higher

ELIAS Y ZAWAHERI
766 N HILL ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

LUST S101583982
Cortese N/A
CA FID UST

State LUST:

Cross Street:	ALPINE		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900120089		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Gasoline		
Lead Agency:	Regional Board		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Other ground water affected		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Abate Method:	Vapor Extraction		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	12/2/1991		
Release Date:	1/26/1989		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	1/1/1965		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	Not reported		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	Tank Closure		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Not reported		
Leak Cause:	Corrosion		
Leak Source:	Tank		
MTBE Date :	Not reported		
Max MTBE GW :	Not reported		
MTBE Tested:	Site NOT Tested for MTBE.Includes Unknown and Not Analyzed.		
Priority:	Not reported		
Local Case # :	Not reported		
Beneficial:	Not reported		
Staff :	JLC		
GW Qualifier :	Not reported		
Max MTBE Soil :	Not reported		
Soil Qualifier :	Not reported		
Hydr Basin #:	Not reported		
Operator :	Not reported		
Oversight Prgm:	RB Lead Underground Storage Tank		

ELIAS Y ZAWAHERI (Continued) **S101583982**

Oversight Prgm : UST
Review Date : 12/2/1991
Stop Date : 2/2/1989
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartySHELL OIL CO.
RP Address: 511 N BROOKHURST ST, ANAHEIM, CA 92803
Global Id: T0603700507
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 1/26/1989
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120089
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120089
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

FID:

Facility ID:	19007752	Regulate ID:	Not reported
Reg By:	Active Underground Storage Tank Location		
Cortese Code:	Not reported	SIC Code:	Not reported
Status:	Active	Facility Tel:	(213) 240-3543
Mail To:	Not reported 766 N HILL ST LOS ANGELES, CA 90012		
Contact:	Not reported	Contact Tel:	Not reported
DUNs No:	Not reported	NPDES No:	Not reported
Creation:	10/22/93	Modified:	00/00/00
EPA ID:	Not reported		
Comments:	Not reported		

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91 South 1/4-1/2 2346 ft. Lower

PARKER CENTER
151 SAN PEDRO ST N
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

LUST S101297231
Cortese N/A

State LUST:
Cross Street: 001ST ST
Qty Leaked: Not reported
Case Number 900120352
Reg Board: Los Angeles Region
Chemical: Diesel
Lead Agency: Local Agency

PARKER CENTER (Continued) **S101297231**

Local Agency : 19050
Case Type: Soil only
Status: Preliminary site assessment underway
County: Los Angeles
Review Date: Not reported
Confirm Leak: Not reported
Workplan: 7/2/1990
Prelim Assess: 7/2/1990
Pollution Char: Not reported
Remed Plan: Not reported
Remed Action: Not reported
Monitoring: Not reported
Close Date: Not reported
Release Date: 7/2/1990
Cleanup Fund Id : Not reported
Discover Date : 1/1/1965
Enforcement Dt : Not reported
Enf Type: Not reported
Enter Date : 12/12/1991
Funding: Not reported
Staff Initials: UNK
How Discovered: Tank Test
How Stopped: Not reported
Interim : Not reported
Leak Cause: UNK
Leak Source: Tank
MTBE Date : 5/16/1996
Max MTBE GW : Not reported
MTBE Tested: MTBE Detected. Site tested for MTBE & MTBE detected
Priority: Not reported
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : JLC
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : 0.005 Parts per Million
Soil Qualifier : <
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : DEPT. OF GEN'L SVC
Oversight Prgm: Local Implementing Agency UST (includes non-LOP cases within LOP jurisdiction)
Oversight Prgm : LIA
Review Date : 5/16/1996
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended : Not reported
Responsible Party COTTI, JOHN
RP Address: 200 N MAIN ST, RM 800 CHE, LOS ANGELES, 90012
Global Id: T0603700531
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 1
Mtbe Fuel: 0
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 7/2/1990
Lead Agency: Local Agency
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120352

PARKER CENTER (Continued) **S101297231**

Substance: Diesel
Case Type: Soil
Status: Preliminary site assessment underway
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120352
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

N92 NNE 1/4-1/2 2408 ft. Higher | **MOBIL #11-H41 (FORMER)** | **LUST** | **S102433578**
774 BROADWAY N | **N/A**
MONTECITO HEIGHTS, CA 90012

Site 1 of 2 in cluster N

State LUST:

Cross Street:	ALPINE ST		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900310125		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Gasoline		
Lead Agency:	Regional Board		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Other ground water affected		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	1/14/1992	Prelim Assess:	1/14/1992
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	9/26/1996		
Release Date:	7/26/1990		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	Not reported		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	12/18/1990		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	Not reported		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Yes		
Leak Cause:	Not reported		
Leak Source:	Not reported		
MTBE Date :	Not reported		
Max MTBE GW :	Not reported		
MTBE Tested:	Site NOT Tested for MTBE.Includes Unknown and Not Analyzed.		
Priority:	Not reported		
Local Case # :	Not reported		
Beneficial:	Not reported		
Staff :	BRC		
GW Qualifier :	Not reported		
Max MTBE Soil :	Not reported		
Soil Qualifier :	Not reported		
Hydr Basin #:	Not reported		
Operator :	OLD#121890-01		
Oversight Prgm:	BRC		

MOBIL #11-H41 (FORMER) (Continued) **S102433578**

Oversight Prgm : BRC
Review Date : 9/26/1996
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyMOBIL OIL CORP.
RP Address: 3700 190TH ST W, TPT2, TORRANCE CA 90509-2929
Global Id: T0603700793
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 7/26/1990
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900310125
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: BRC

N93 NNE 1/4-1/2 2433 ft. Higher — **MOBIL OIL CORP.** — **CA SLIC** — **S103546841 N/A**
774 BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Site 2 of 2 in cluster N

SLIC Region 4:
Facility ID: Not reported
Facility Status: Closure
Region: 4
SLIC 0497
Staff: JTL
Substance: TPH/B

O94 ESE 1/4-1/2 2441 ft. Lower — **CALTRANS COMMERCIAL STREET PROPERTY** — **CA SLIC** — **S105219915 N/A**
501 COMMERCIAL
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Site 1 of 3 in cluster O

SLIC Region 4:
Facility ID: 2040048
Facility Status: Site Assessment
Region: 4
SLIC 1088
Staff: SSH
Substance: TPH

Map ID / Direction / Distance / Distance (ft.) / Elevation	Site	Database(s)	EDR ID Number / EPA ID Number
O95 ESE 1/4-1/2 2441 ft. Lower	**S & P COMMERCIAL PROPERTY 501 COMMERCIAL LOS ANGELES, CA**	**Cortese**	**S105024596 N/A**

Site 2 of 3 in cluster O

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120270
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

O96 ESE 1/4-1/2 2565 ft. Lower	**PBR REALTY LLC 531 COMMERCIAL ST LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**LUST**	**S104773306 N/A**

Site 3 of 3 in cluster O

State LUST:

Cross Street:	Not reported		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900120270		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Hydrocarbons		
Lead Agency:	Regional Board		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Other ground water affected		
Status:	Post remedial action monitoring		
County:	Los Angeles		
Abate Method:	Remove Free Product - remove floating product from water table		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	3/19/1993	Prelim Assess:	3/19/1993
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	9/8/2000	Monitoring:	9/8/2000
Close Date:	Not reported		
Release Date:	4/8/1993		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	Not reported		
Enforcement Dt :	8/14/2000		
Enf Type:	EF		
Enter Date :	2/25/1993		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	Not reported		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Yes		
Leak Cause:	UNK		
Leak Source:	Tank		
MTBE Date :	1/1/1965		
Max MTBE GW :	1.1 Parts per Billion		
MTBE Tested:	MTBE Detected. Site tested for MTBE & MTBE detected		
Priority:	Not reported		
Local Case # :	Not reported		
Beneficial:	Not reported		
Staff :	EW		
GW Qualifier :	Not reported		
Max MTBE Soil :	Not reported		
Soil Qualifier :	Not reported		
Hydr Basin #:	Not reported		
Operator :	OLD CASE #121494-11		
Oversight Prgm:	Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup UST		
Oversight Prgm :	SLIC		

PBR REALTY LLC (Continued) **S104773306**

Review Date : 10/12/2000
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyBYRON BALL
RP Address: 100 SHORELINE HWY, BLDG. B, SUITE 395
Global Id: T0603700523
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 1
Mtbe Fuel: 0
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 4/8/1993
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120270
Substance: Hydrocarbons
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Post remedial action monitoring
Region: 4
Staff: GN

97
ESE
1/4-1/2
2610 ft.
Lower

US 101 N/COMMERICAL ST
LOS ANGELES, CA

CHMIRS **S100280922**
N/A

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	9991487	DOT ID:	1203
DOT Hazard Class:	Flammable liquid		
Chemical Name:	GASOLINE		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	400
Environmental Contamination:	Air	Property Use:	Freeway
Incident Date:	05-DEC-88	Date Completed:	06-DEC-88

Time Completed : Not reported
Physical State Stored : Liquid
Physical State Released : Liquid
Release Unit : Gallons
Container Description : 3
Container Type : 01
Container Material : Iron Steel and Other Iron Alloys
Level Of Container : Ground Level
Container Capacity : 4700
Container Capacity Units (code) : 2
Extent Of Release (code) : 7
Agency Id Number : Not reported
Agency Incident Number : Not reported
OES Incident Number : 9991487
Time Notified : Not reported
Surrounding Area : Not reported
Estimated Temperature : Not reported
Property Management : Not reported

(Continued) **S100280922**

More Than Two Substances Involved? :		Not reported
Special Studies 1 :		Not reported
Special Studies 2 :		Not reported
Special Studies 3 :		Not reported
Special Studies 4 :		Not reported
Special Studies 5 :		Not reported
Special Studies 6 :		Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :		Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :		Not reported
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :		Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :		Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :		Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :		Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :		Not reported
Vehicle License Number :		Not reported
Vehicle State :		Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :		Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :		Not reported
Company Name :		Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :		Not reported
Report Date :		Not reported
Comments :		Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :		Not reported
Waterway Involved :		Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :		Not reported
Cleanup By :	Not reported	
Containment :		Not reported
What Happened :	Not reported	
Date/Time :		Not reported
Evacuations :		Not reported
Type :	Not reported	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

98
NNW
1/4-1/2
2639 ft.
Higher

MWD HEADQUARTERS GARAGE
610 FIGUEROA TERRACE N
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

LUST **S101296998**
Cortese **N/A**

State LUST:

Cross Street:	Not reported		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900120207		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Waste Oil		
Lead Agency:	Regional Board		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Other ground water affected		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	8/27/1990	Remed Plan:	8/27/1990
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	7/14/1997		

MWD HEADQUARTERS GARAGE (Continued) **S101296998**

Release Date: 8/27/1990
Cleanup Fund Id : Not reported
Discover Date : 1/1/1965
Enforcement Dt : Not reported
Enf Type: Not reported
Enter Date : 10/15/1990
Funding: Not reported
Staff Initials: UNK
How Discovered: Tank Closure
How Stopped: Not reported
Interim : Not reported
Leak Cause: UNK
Leak Source: UNK
MTBE Date : Not reported
Max MTBE GW : Not reported
MTBE Tested: Not Required to be Tested.
Priority: Not reported
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : RN
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : Not reported
Oversight Prgm: RB Lead Underground Storage Tank
Oversight Prgm : UST
Review Date : 7/8/1997
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyMETROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
RP Address: 13191 CROSSROADS PKWY N.,STE 305,CITY OF INDUSTRY 91746-3497
Global Id: T0603700516
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 0
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 8/27/1990
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120207
Substance: Waste Oil
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: RN

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120207
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

99
NE
1/2-1
2717 ft.
Higher

MAGNUS COMPANY, INC
860 NORTH MAIN STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Cal-Sites **S101480911**
N/A

CAL-SITES:

Facility ID	19370356	
Status:	NFA - NO FURTHER ACTION FOR DTSC	
Status Date:	01/24/1984	
Lead:	Not reported	
Region:	3 - GLENDALE	
Branch:	SB - SO CAL - CYPRESS	
File Name:	Not reported	
Status Name:	NO FURTHER ACTION FOR DTSC	
Lead Agency:	N/A	Not reported
NPL:	Not reported	
SIC:	37 MANU - TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	
Facility Type:	Not reported	
Type Name:	N/A	
Staff Member Responsible for Site:	Not reported	
Supervisor Responsible for Site:	Not reported	
Region Water Control Board:	LA - LOS ANGELES	
Access:	Not reported	
Cortese:	Not reported	
Hazardous Ranking Score:	Not reported	
Date Site Hazard Ranked:	Not reported	
Groundwater Contamination:	Not reported	
No. of Contamination Sources:	0.00000	
Lat/Long:	0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.0° 0.00000′ 0.00000″	
Lat/long Method:	Not reported	
State Assembly District Code:	Not reported	
State Senate District:	Not reported	

The CAL-SITES database may contain additional details for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

100
WSW
1/2-1
2809 ft.
Higher

300 S. GRAND AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 24476

CHMIRS **S105661882**
N/A

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	99-1835	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	Halon 1301		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	1600
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	4/26/99
Time Completed :		Not reported	
Physical State Stored :		Not reported	
Physical State Released :		Not reported	
Release Unit :		Not reported	
Container Description :		Not reported	
Container Type :		Not reported	
Container Material :		Not reported	
Level Of Container :		Not reported	
Container Capacity :		Not reported	
Container Capacity Units (code) :		Not reported	

(Continued) **S105661882**

Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	99-1835
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	No
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Merchant/Business
Cleanup By :	Contractor
Containment :	Yes
What Happened :	Fire or overheating in computer room which caused discharge of halon system, which then went into exhaust system and was evacuated to atmosphere Building was unoccupied at time
Date/Time :	4/26/99 2009
Evacuations :	0
Type :	VAPOR
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

101
SE **433 EAST TEMPLE ST** **CHMIRS** **S105664449**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA 24476** **N/A**
2817 ft.
Lower

(Continued) **S105664449**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	00-5494	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	Hydralic Fluid		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	20
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	11/22/00

Time Completed :	Not reported
Physical State Stored :	Not reported
Physical State Released :	Not reported
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	00-5494
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	Yes
Waterway :	LA River
Spill Site :	Utilities/Substation
Cleanup By :	Reporting Party
Containment :	Unknown
What Happened :	Failure of a crane, releasing 20 gallons of fluid to the storm drain.
Date/Time :	11/22/00 720

(Continued) **S105664449**

Evacuations : 0
Type : PETROLEUM
Other : Not reported
Chemical 1 : Not Reported
Chemical 2 : Not Reported
Chemical 3 : Not Reported

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102 ESE 1/2-1 2831 ft. Lower

SO CAL GAS/ALISO A MGP
KELLER ST., VIGNES ST., / 101 FREEWAY
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Cal-Sites S102564461
VCP N/A

VCP:

Facility ID	19490240
Dtsc Region Code :	3
Region Code Definition :	GLENDALE
County Code :	19
Site Name Under :	SO CAL GAS/ALISO A MGP
Current Status Date :	01192001
Current Status Code :	VCP
Current Status :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Lead Agency Code :	DTSC
Lead Agency :	DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL
Site Type Code :	VCP
Site Type :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
National Priorities List :	Not reported
Tier :	Not reported
Source Of Funding Code :	Not reported
Staff Member :	SCUTTS
Supervisor :	Not reported
Sic Code :	49
Sic Code Definition :	ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES
Site Mitigatn & Brnflds Reuse Prog (SMBR) Code :	SA
SMBR Branch :	SO CAL - GLENDALE
Regional Water Quality Control Board :	LA
RWQCB Definition :	LOS ANGELES
Site Access Controlled :	Not reported
Listed In Haz Wst & Substncs Sites List (CORTESE):	Not reported
Date Hazard Ranked :	Not reported
GW Contamination Suspected :	Not reported
# Of Sources Contributing To Contamination :	0.00000
Lat/Long :	0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″
Direction Lat :	Not reported
Direction Long :	Not reported
Lat/long Method :	Not reported
Entity Lat/long Coordinates Refer To :	Not reported
State Assembly Distt Code :	34
State Senate Distt Code :	22
Identifying Code:	CSTAR
ID Value:	300615
Other ID Desc:	CALSTARS CODE
Identifying Code:	CSTAR
ID Value:	301005-11
Other ID Desc:	CALSTARS CODE
Alternate Name(s):	SO. CAL. GAS, ALISO A
Alternate Name(s):	ALISO A
Alternate Name(s):	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY - ALISO

SO CAL GAS/ALISO A MGP (Continued) **S102564461**

Alternate Name(s):	ALISO MANUFACTURED GAS PLANT
Alternate Name(s):	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO., ALISO A
Alternate Name(s):	SOUTHERN CALIF GAS CO - ALISO A
Alternate Name(s):	SO CAL GAS/ALISO A MGP
Alternate Name(s):	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
Alternate Name(s):	ALLISO/RAMIREZ ST. TOWNE GAS SITE
Alternate Name(s):	ALISO/RAMIREZ
Alternate Name(s):	ALISO STREET TOWNE GAS SITE
Alternate Name(s):	LOS ANGELES GAS AND ELECTRIC
Alternate Name(s):	SO CAL GAS/ALISO-RAMIREZ MGP
Alternate Name(s):	SO CAL GAS/RAMIREZ MGP
Alternate Name(s):	SO CAL GAS/RAMIREZ (ALISO) MGP
Alternate Name(s):	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
Alternate Name(s):	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY
Address(es) :	KELLER ST., VIGNES ST., AND 101 FREEWAY LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
Address(es) :	530 RAMIREZ STREET LOS ANGELES, CA 90013
Background Info :	This site is an operable unit of the larger Aliso Street Towne
Background Info :	Gas site. The site was used for gas manufacturing beginning in
Background Info :	approximately 1875 and ending in 1946. Expected contaminants
Background Info :	Not reported
Background Info :	include lampblack, tars, petroleum hydrocarbons, and possibly
Background Info :	cyanide. The site is fully paved and there is no route of
Background Info :	exposure unless construction occurs. A series of prior
Background Info :	investigation associated with the active or proposed highway
Background Info :	construction has indicated that contaminants do exist. Some
Background Info :	cleanup work has occured off-site under Vignes and Ramirez
Background Info :	Streets. A Consent Order (Walk) has been written and the RP
Background Info :	is in full compliance.
Background Info :	Not reported
Facility Id :	19490240
AWP Activities Code :	1.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	ORDER
Activity Code Def:	I/SE, IORSE, FFA, FFSRA, VCA, EA
AWP Activity Id :	CO
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	08151996
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19490240
AWP Activities Code :	2.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	PEA
Activity Code Def:	PRELIMINARY ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT
AWP Activity Id :	VCP
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	06261997
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported

SO CAL GAS/ALISO A MGP (Continued) **S102564461**

Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19490240
AWP Activities Code :	3.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	CHP65
Activity Code Def:	AMENDED ORDER/AGREEMENT, CHAPTER 6.5 TRANSITION
AWP Activity Id :	ORDER
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	01041999
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19490240
AWP Activities Code :	4.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	ORDER
Activity Code Def:	I/SE, IORSE, FFA, FFSRA, VCA, EA
AWP Activity Id :	VCA
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	10202000
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19490240
AWP Activities Code :	5.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	RIFS
Activity Code Def:	REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY
AWP Activity Id :	Not reported
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	12302002
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	Not reported
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Special Program Code:	Not reported
Special Program :	Not reported

SO CAL GAS/ALISO A MGP (Continued) **S102564461**

Comments Date : 01041999
Comments : Transition to Chapter 6.5 - Amendment to the existing Consent Order, No. 96/97-008, signed by the RP.
A Master Voluntary Agreement was signed under the So Cal Gas Master Agreement Aliso St. - Former MGP- for Sector A, B, C, D, and E, different blocks and various activities, terminating all previous agreements for the Aliso Street Former MGP Site.
RI Report has been received and is under review.
Review of RI Report will be completed in 3/02.
Review of RI report completed - awaiting response.
PEA completed. Further investigation (RI/FS) warranted for the site as PAH, VOC, TPH, metals and cyanide contamination exist in both soil and groundwater.
Revised RI Report and Risk Assessment under review.
Continued Remedial Investigation work done in November and December 2001. Both onsite and offsite subsurface soil samples were collected from about 20 locations. Eight soil-gas probes well installed around the Denny's Restaurant. RI Report scheduled for delivery by 8/31/2001
Not reported
On 08/15/1996 DTSC & The Gas Company executed a Consent Order for a Preliminary Endangerment Assessment for a portio (Sector A) of the former Aliso Manufactured Gas Plant Site - which is being investigated in 5 sectors or units. The "530 Ramirez" site (CalSites 19490235) is a portion of Sector A.
Review of revised RI Report and Risk Assessment completed - awaiting response. Feasibility Study submitted and reviewed - awaiting response.
Awaiting RI Report.
RI report scheduled for delivery by 10/31/2001.
DTSC entered into a Voluntary Cleanup Agreement (Agreement) with Southern California Gas Company (Proponent). The purpose of this Agreement is for the Proponent to conduct a Remedial investigation/Feasibility Study to further characterize the existing soil and groundwater contamination and, if necessary, to prepare a removal action workplan and implement a removal action under the oversight of DTSC. If appropriate, the Proponent has agreed to implement a deed restriction for the Site.
RI Report has been further delayed. Now scheduled for delivery by 12/31/2001. Will include a Feasibility Study.
Not reported

CAL-SITES:

Facility ID	19490240	
Status:	VCP - VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM (VCP)	
Status Date:	01/19/2001	
Lead:	DTSC	
Region:	3 - GLENDALE	
Branch:	SA - SO CAL - GLENDALE	
File Name:	SO CAL GAS/ALISO A MGP	
Status Name:	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM	
Lead Agency:	DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL	Not reported
NPL:	Not reported	
SIC:	49 ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	
Facility Type:	VCP	
Type Name:	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM	
Staff Member Responsible for Site:	SCUTTS	

SO CAL GAS/ALISO A MGP (Continued) **S102564461**

Supervisor Responsible for Site:	Not reported
Region Water Control Board:	LA - LOS ANGELES
Access:	Not reported
Cortese:	Not reported
Hazardous Ranking Score:	Not reported
Date Site Hazard Ranked:	Not reported
Groundwater Contamination:	Not reported
No. of Contamination Sources:	0.00000
Lat/Long:	0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.0° 0.00000′ 0.00000″
Lat/long Method:	Not reported
State Assembly District Code:	34
State Senate District:	22

The CAL-SITES database may contain additional details for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

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103 ESE 1/2-1 2910 ft. Lower

SO CAL GAS/ALISO C MGP
CENTER ST @ COMMERCIAL,DUCOMMUN / JACKSON
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Cal-Sites S102564463
VCP N/A

VCP:

Facility ID	19490242
Dtsc Region Code :	3
Region Code Definition :	GLENDALE
County Code :	19
Site Name Under :	ALISO C
Current Status Date :	01192001
Current Status Code :	VCP
Current Status :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Lead Agency Code :	DTSC
Lead Agency :	DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL
Site Type Code :	VCP
Site Type :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
National Priorities List :	Not reported
Tier :	Not reported
Source Of Funding Code :	Not reported
Staff Member :	PCOOKE
Supervisor :	Not reported
Sic Code :	49
Sic Code Definition :	ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES
Site Mitigatn & Brnflds Reuse Prog (SMBR) Code :	SA
SMBR Branch :	SO CAL - GLENDALE
Regional Water Quality Control Board :	LA
RWQCB Definition :	LOS ANGELES
Site Access Controlled :	Not reported
Listed In Haz Wst & Substncs Sites List (CORTESE):	Not reported
Date Hazard Ranked :	Not reported
GW Contamination Suspected :	Not reported
# Of Sources Contributing To Contamination :	0.00000
Lat/Long :	0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″
Direction Lat :	Not reported
Direction Long :	Not reported
Lat/long Method :	Not reported
Entity Lat/long Coordinates Refer To :	Not reported
State Assembly Distt Code :	34
State Senate Distt Code :	22

SO CAL GAS/ALISO C MGP (Continued) **S102564463**

Identifying Code:	CSTAR
ID Value:	300642
Other ID Desc:	CALSTARS CODE
Alternate Name(s):	SO CAL GAS - ALISO C
Alternate Name(s):	ALISO C
Alternate Name(s):	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY, ALISO C
Alternate Name(s):	ALISO MANUFACTURED GAS PLANT
Alternate Name(s):	SO CAL GAS/ALISO C MGP
Alternate Name(s):	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY
Alternate Name(s):	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
Address(es) :	CENTER ST @ COMMERCIAL,DUCOMMUN &JACKSON LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
Background Info :	The former Aliso Street manufactured Gas Plant covered approxi-
Background Info :	mately 52 acres in downtown Los Angeles. The site is being
Background Info :	investigated as 5 sectors and an overall groundwater unit. The
Background Info :	"C" sector consists of 16.4 acres south of the Hollywood (101)
Background Info :	Freeway, bisected by Center Street and bounded by Commercial,
Background Info :	Ducommun and Jackson Streets. Sector C is further subdivided
Background Info :	into Blocks G, K, L, N, O, Q, and R. Contaminants suspected
Background Info :	include petroleum hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds,
Background Info :	cyanide, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and heavy metals.
Background Info :	See also Sites 19490240, 19490241, 19490243, 19490244, and
Background Info :	19490248.
Facility Id :	19490242
AWP Activities Code :	1.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	ORDER
Activity Code Def:	I/SE, IORSE, FFA, FFSRA, VCA, EA
AWP Activity Id :	CO
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	01271997
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19490242
AWP Activities Code :	2.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	PEA
Activity Code Def:	PRELIMINARY ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT
AWP Activity Id :	Not reported
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	03221999
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19490242
AWP Activities Code :	3.00000

SO CAL GAS/ALISO C MGP (Continued) **S102564463**

DTSC Site Activity Code :	CHP65
Activity Code Def:	AMENDED ORDER/AGREEMENT, CHAPTER 6.5 TRANSITION ORDER
AWP Activity Id :	
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	01041999
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19490242
AWP Activities Code :	4.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	PEA
Activity Code Def:	PRELIMINARY ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT
AWP Activity Id :	PEAEN
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	03302003
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	Not reported
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19490242
AWP Activities Code :	5.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	PEA
Activity Code Def:	PRELIMINARY ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT
AWP Activity Id :	PEAEL
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	12302002
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	Not reported
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19490242
AWP Activities Code :	6.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	PEA
Activity Code Def:	PRELIMINARY ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT
AWP Activity Id :	PEAEQ
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	03302003
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	Not reported
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP

SO CAL GAS/ALISO C MGP (Continued) **S102564463**

Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19490242
AWP Activities Code :	7.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	ORDER
Activity Code Def:	I/SE, IORSE, FFA, FFSRA, VCA, EA
AWP Activity Id :	VCA
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	10102002
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Special Program Code:	Not reported
Special Program :	Not reported
Comments Date :	01041999

Comments :
Transition to Chapter 6.5 - Amendment to the existing Consent Order, No. 96/97-032, signed by the RP.
A Master Voluntary Cleanup Agreement was signed under the Master So Cal Gas Aliso St. Former MGP for Sector A, B, C, D, and E, different blocks and activities. All previous agreements for the Aliso Street Former MGP Site is terminated.
DTSC and the Southern California Gas Company executed a Consent Order for a Preliminary Endangerment Assessment for the "C Sector of the former Aliso Manufactured Gas Plant site.
Not reported
RI Report has been received and is under review.
Soil and groundwater contamination. Contaminants include PAH's, VOC's and metals. RI recommended.
Block L - Additional RI work done, report under review. Risk Assessment under review.
Block N - Additional RI work done in May 2002, awaiting results. Risk Assessment expected in 07/2002.
Sector C has been divided up into several blocks:
Block L: RI implemented in March 2001 - awaiting report.
Block N: RI implemented in April 2001 - awaiting report.
Blocks Q and R: RI workplan being reviewed.
Block L - Review of Risk Assessment completed, awaiting response.
Block N - Still awaiting Risk Assessment.
Block L: RI report received - now reviewing.
Block N: Awaiting RI report.
Blocks Q and R: RI workplan being implemented.
Tosco Corporation and DTSC signed and executed a VCA to charaterize and cleanup Block L of Sector C within the Aliso Street Former MGP Completion of characterization and cleanup cleanup is expected during the summer of 2003.
Block L: Continuing to review RI report.
Block N: Awaiting RI report.

SO CAL GAS/ALISO C MGP (Continued) **S102564463**

Blocks Q and R: RI Workplan implemented. Awaiting RI report.
Blocks G, K, and O: Included in master RI workplan for Alsio Street. Document under review.
Block N: Reviewing RI report.

CAL-SITES:

Facility ID	19490242	
Status:	VCP - VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM (VCP)	
Status Date:	01/19/2001	
Lead:	DTSC	
Region:	3 - GLENDALE	
Branch:	SA - SO CAL - GLENDALE	
File Name:	ALISO C	
Status Name:	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM	
Lead Agency:	DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL	Not reported
NPL:	Not reported	
SIC:	49 ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	
Facility Type:	VCP	
Type Name:	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM	
Staff Member Responsible for Site:	PCOOKE	
Supervisor Responsible for Site:	Not reported	
Region Water Control Board:	LA - LOS ANGELES	
Access:	Not reported	
Cortese:	Not reported	
Hazardous Ranking Score:	Not reported	
Date Site Hazard Ranked:	Not reported	
Groundwater Contamination:	Not reported	
No. of Contamination Sources:	0.00000	
Lat/Long:	0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.0° 0.00000′ 0.00000″	
Lat/long Method:	Not reported	
State Assembly District Code:	34	
State Senate District:	22	

The CAL-SITES database may contain additional details for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

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104 NE 1/2-1 2941 ft. Higher

FANSTEEL CALIFORNIA DROP FORGE
1033 ALHAMBRA AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

RCRIS-SQG 1000388388
FINDS CAD981400328
HAZNET
Cortese

RCRIS:

Owner:	FANSTEEL INC (415) 555-1212
EPA ID:	CAD981400328
Contact:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER (213) 221-1134
Classification:	Small Quantity Generator
Used Oil Recyc:	No
TSDF Activities:	Not reported

FANSTEEL CALIFORNIA DROP FORGE (Continued) **1000388388**

Violation Status: No violations found

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site:
AIRS Facility System (AIRS/AFS)
Facility Registry System (FRS)
National Compliance Database (NCDB)
National Emissions Trends (NET)
National Toxics Inventory (NTI)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information system (RCRAINFO)

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAD981400328
Tepaid:	CAD028409019
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	.0000
Category:	
Disposal Method:	Treatment, Tank
Contact:	Not reported
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	1033 ALHAMBRA AVE LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 2929
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAD981400328
Tepaid:	CAT000613893
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	.1250
Category:	Aqueous solution with less than 10% total organic residues
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	Not reported
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	1033 ALHAMBRA AVE LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 2929
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAD981400328
Tepaid:	CAD028409019
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	25.6455
Category:	Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method:	Not reported
Contact:	Not reported
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	1033 ALHAMBRA AVE LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 2929
County	Los Angeles

FANSTEEL CALIFORNIA DROP FORGE (Continued) **1000388388**

Gepaid: CAD981400328
Tepaid: CAD028409019
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 3.3360
Category: Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method: Treatment, Tank
Contact: Not reported
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 1033 ALHAMBRA AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 2929
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD981400328
Tepaid: AZC950823111
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: 99
Tons: 12.6420
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Not reported
Contact: Not reported
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 1033 ALHAMBRA AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 2929
County Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 50 additional records for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 3181
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

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105 SSW 1/2-1 2995 ft. Lower

BREITLING PROPERTY #1 **Cortese** **S105022418**
322 LOS ANGELES **N/A**
, CA 90013

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 3231
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

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106 SW 1/2-1 3037 ft. Higher

THE MUTUAL GARAGE BUILDING **LUST** **S101297179**
363 OLIVE ST S **Cortese** **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90013

State LUST:
Cross Street: 4TH
Qty Leaked: Not reported
Case Number 900130025
Reg Board: Los Angeles Region
Chemical: Gasoline
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency : 19050

THE MUTUAL GARAGE BUILDING (Continued) **S101297179**

Case Type: Soil only
Status: Case Closed
County: Los Angeles
Review Date: Not reported
Workplan: Not reported
Pollution Char: Not reported
Remed Action: Not reported
Close Date: 7/19/1996
Release Date: 1/17/1986
Cleanup Fund Id : Not reported
Discover Date : Not reported
Enforcement Dt : Not reported
Enf Type: Not reported
Enter Date : 12/31/1986
Funding: Not reported
Staff Initials: UNK
How Discovered: Not reported
How Stopped: Not reported
Interim : Not reported
Leak Cause: UNK
Leak Source: UNK
MTBE Date : Not reported
Max MTBE GW : Not reported
MTBE Tested: Site NOT Tested for MTBE.Includes Unknown and Not Analyzed.
Priority: Not reported
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : JLC
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : Not reported
Oversight Prgm: RB Lead Underground Storage Tank
Oversight Prgm : UST
Review Date : 3/27/1992
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyMUTUAL GARAGE BUILDING
RP Address: 363 S OLIVE ST, LOS ANGELES CA 90013 D
Global Id: T0603700540
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

Confirm Leak: Not reported
Prelim Assess: Not reported
Remed Plan: Not reported
Monitoring: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 1/17/1986
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900130025
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Soil

THE MUTUAL GARAGE BUILDING (Continued) **S101297179**

Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900130025
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

107
WSW
1/2-1
3072 ft.
Higher

715 WEST 3RD STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA

CHMIRS **S105665340**
N/A

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	00-4555	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	fuel oil, #2		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	50
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	10/4/00

Time Completed : Not reported
Physical State Stored : Not reported
Physical State Released : Not reported
Release Unit : Not reported
Container Description : Not reported
Container Type : Not reported
Container Material : Not reported
Level Of Container : Not reported
Container Capacity : Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) : Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) : Not reported
Agency Id Number : Not reported
Agency Incident Number : Not reported
OES Incident Number : 00-4555
Time Notified : Not reported
Surrounding Area : Not reported
Estimated Temperature : Not reported
Property Management : Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? : Not reported
Special Studies 1 : Not reported
Special Studies 2 : Not reported
Special Studies 3 : Not reported
Special Studies 4 : Not reported
Special Studies 5 : Not reported
Special Studies 6 : Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries : 0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities : 0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated : Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated : Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries : Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities : Not reported
Vehicle Make/year : Not reported
Vehicle License Number : Not reported
Vehicle State : Not reported
Vehicle Id Number : Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number : Not reported

(Continued) **S105665340**

Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	Yes
Waterway :	storm drain
Spill Site :	Other
Cleanup By :	Reporting Party
Containment :	Yes
What Happened :	A fuel oil tank overfilled. The fuel oil went into the gutter and then into the storm drain.
Date/Time :	10/4/00 1800
Evacuations :	0
Type :	PETROLEUM
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

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108 SE 1/2-1 3178 ft. Lower

MANGROVE ESTATE, B.V.
617 001ST ST E
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

LUST S104406272
Cortese N/A

State LUST:

Cross Street:	ALAMEDA ST.		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900120225		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Gasoline		
Lead Agency:	Regional Board		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Other ground water affected		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Abate Method:	Excavate and Dispose - remove contaminated soil and dispose in approved site		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	8/17/1992	Remed Plan:	8/17/1992
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	1/15/1997		
Release Date:	9/17/1992		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	Not reported		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	8/31/1992		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	Not reported		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Yes		
Leak Cause:	UNK		
Leak Source:	UNK		
MTBE Date :	Not reported		
Max MTBE GW :	Not reported		

MANGROVE ESTATE, B.V. (Continued) **S104406272**

MTBE Tested: Site NOT Tested for MTBE.Includes Unknown and Not Analyzed.
Priority: Not reported
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : JLC
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : OLD#092292-02
Oversight Prgm: RB Lead Underground Storage Tank
Oversight Prgm : UST
Review Date : 12/8/1998
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyBLANK RP
RP Address: 201 S SANTA FE AVE, SUITE 101, LOS ANGELES CA 90012
Global Id: T0603700517
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 9/17/1992
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120225
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120225
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

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109 NNE 1/2-1 3233 ft. Higher **TEXACO 900 HILL ST LOS ANGELES, CA 90012** **HAZNET Cortese** **S103990625 N/A**

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CAC001313656
Tepaid: CAD028409019
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 1.6137
Category: Unspecified aqueous solution
Disposal Method: Treatment, Tank
Contact: JIMMY J
Telephone: (626) 445-2300

TEXACO (Continued) **S103990625**

Mailing Address: 900 HILL ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120343
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

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110 WNW 1/2-1 3249 ft. Higher **LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE STATION 3**
108 FREMONT AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

HAZNET Cortese **S103975400 N/A**

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CAC002283641
Tepaid: CAT080013352
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: .2085
Category: Aqueous solution with less than 10% total organic residues
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 108 FREMONT AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD981690142
Tepaid: CAD099452708
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: .8131
Category: Tank bottom waste
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 200 N MAIN ST STE 1000
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 4123
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD981690142
Tepaid: CAT080013352
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: .2502
Category: Tank bottom waste
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 200 N MAIN ST STE 1000
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 4123
County Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE STATION 3 (Continued) **S103975400**

Gepaid: CAD981690142
Tepaid: CAT080013352
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 2.919
Category: Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 200 N MAIN ST STE 1000
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 4123
County Los Angeles

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120361
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Reg Id: 109
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

P111 **LA COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT** **HAZNET** **S103973963**
ENE **441 BAUCHET ST** **Cortese** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
3267 ft.
Lower **Site 1 of 5 in cluster P**

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CAC000984136
Tepaid: CAT000646117
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Kings
Tons: 8.4280
Category: Other inorganic solid waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Contact: LA COUNTY
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 1060 N EASTERN AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90063
County Los Angeles

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120298
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

P112 **CHMIRS** **S105633276**
ENE **441 E. BAUCHET ST.** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LA, CA**
3267 ft.
Lower **Site 2 of 5 in cluster P**

(Continued) **S105633276**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	4876	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	ethylene glycol		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	100gals
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	Not reported

Time Completed : Not reported
Physical State Stored : Not reported
Physical State Released : Not reported
Release Unit : Not reported
Container Description : Not reported
Container Type : Not reported
Container Material : Not reported
Level Of Container : Not reported
Container Capacity : Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) : Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) : Not reported
Agency Id Number : Not reported
Agency Incident Number : Not reported
OES Incident Number : 4876
Time Notified : Not reported
Surrounding Area : Not reported
Estimated Temperature : Not reported
Property Management : Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? : Not reported
Special Studies 1 : Not reported
Special Studies 2 : Not reported
Special Studies 3 : Not reported
Special Studies 4 : Not reported
Special Studies 5 : Not reported
Special Studies 6 : Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries : NO
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities : NO
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated : Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated : Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries : Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities : Not reported
Vehicle Make/year : Not reported
Vehicle License Number : Not reported
Vehicle State : Not reported
Vehicle Id Number : Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number : Not reported
Company Name : Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID : Not reported
Report Date : Not reported
Comments : Not reported
Facility Telephone Number : Not reported
Waterway Involved : YES
Waterway : Not reported
Spill Site : OTHER
Cleanup By : under co/doh supervision
Containment : NO
What Happened : pipe flang broke
Date/Time : 10/25/94 2149
Evacuations : NO

(Continued) **S105633276**

Type :	CHEMICAL	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

P113 **CHMIRS** **S100276240**
ENE **441 EAST BAUCHET STREET** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
3267 ft.
Lower **Site 3 of 5 in cluster P**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	9014698	DOT ID:	1897
DOT Hazard Class:	Miscellaneous hazardous material		
Chemical Name:	PERCHLOROETHYLENE		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	50
Environmental Contamination:	Other	Property Use:	099
Incident Date:	31-DEC-90	Date Completed:	31-DEC-90

Time Completed :	1530
Physical State Stored :	Liquid
Physical State Released :	Liquid
Release Unit :	Gallons
Container Description :	1
Container Type :	10
Container Material :	Aluminum and Aluminium alloys
Level Of Container :	Ground Level
Container Capacity :	55
Container Capacity Units (code) :	2
Extent Of Release (code) :	5
Agency Id Number :	19105
Agency Incident Number :	470
OES Incident Number :	9014698
Time Notified :	1352
Surrounding Area :	500
Estimated Temperature :	65
Property Management :	C
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	0
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	19
Others Number Of Injuries :	3
Others Number Of Fatalities :	0
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	ALVIN K. BARNHART AB7044 FS-4B
Report Date :	31-DEC-90

(Continued) **S100276240**

Comments :		Yes
Facility Telephone Number :		213 485-6003
Waterway Involved :		Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :		Not reported
Cleanup By :	Not reported	
Containment :		Not reported
What Happened :	Not reported	
Date/Time :		Not reported
Evacuations :		Not reported
Type :	Not reported	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

P114 **SO CAL GAS/ALISO E MGP** **Cal-Sites** **S102564462**
ENE **BAUCHET STREET / VIGNES STREET** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
3289 ft.
Lower **Site 4 of 5 in cluster P**

CAL-SITES:

Facility ID	19490241	
Status:	VCP - VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM (VCP)	
Status Date:	01/19/2001	
Lead:	DTSC	
Region:	3 - GLENDALE	
Branch:	SA - SO CAL - GLENDALE	
File Name:	ALISO E	
Status Name:	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM	
Lead Agency:	DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL	Not reported
NPL:	Not reported	
SIC:	49 ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	
Facility Type:	VCP	
Type Name:	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM	
Staff Member Responsible for Site:	PCOOKE	
Supervisor Responsible for Site:	Not reported	
Region Water Control Board:	Not reported	
Access:	Not reported	
Cortese:	Not reported	
Hazardous Ranking Score:	Not reported	
Date Site Hazard Ranked:	Not reported	
Groundwater Contamination:	Not reported	
No. of Contamination Sources:	0.00000	
Lat/Long:	0.00000° 0.00000' 0.00000" / 0.0° 0.00000' 0.00000"	
Lat/long Method:	Not reported	
State Assembly District Code:	34	
State Senate District:	22	

The CAL-SITES database may contain additional details for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

Map ID / Direction / Distance / Distance (ft.) / Elevation	Site	Database(s)	EDR ID Number / EPA ID Number
Q115 NNE 1/2-1 3302 ft. Higher	**MORGAN SERVICE INC 905 YALE LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 Site 1 of 2 in cluster Q**	**RCRIS-SQG FINDS HAZNET LUST Cortese CA FID UST HIST UST**	**1000232653 CAD982052912**

RCRIS:
Owner: RICHARD SENIOR
(415) 555-1212
EPA ID: CAD982052912

Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
(213) 231-8328

Classification: Small Quantity Generator
Used Oil Recyc: No
TSDF Activities: Not reported

Violation Status: No violations found

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site:
Facility Registry System (FRS)
National Emissions Trends (NET)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information system (RCRAINFO)

State LUST:

Cross Street:	COLLEGE ST		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900120052		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Gasoline		
Lead Agency:	Regional Board		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Other ground water affected		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Abate Method:	Vapor Extraction		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	9/9/1996		
Release Date:	5/21/1986		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	1/1/1965		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	4/23/1987		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	Tank Closure		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Yes		
Leak Cause:	Corrosion		
Leak Source:	Tank		
MTBE Date :	Not reported		
Max MTBE GW :	Not reported		
MTBE Tested:	Site NOT Tested for MTBE.Includes Unknown and Not Analyzed.		

MORGAN SERVICE INC (Continued) **1000232653**

Priority: Not reported
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : JLC
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : JOSE MARTINEZ
Oversight Prgm: RB Lead Underground Storage Tank
Oversight Prgm : UST
Review Date : 9/9/1996
Stop Date : 5/16/1986
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyMORGAN SERVICES, INCORPORATED
RP Address: 323N. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO, IL 90601
Global Id: T0603700504
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 5/21/1986
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120052
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CAD982052912
Tepaid: CAD093459485
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Fresno
Tons: .2500
Category: Organic liquids with metals Alkaline solution (pH <UN-> 12.5) with metals (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, and zinc)
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: Not reported
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 905 YALE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

MORGAN SERVICE INC (Continued) **1000232653**

Gepaid: CAD982052912
Tepaid: CAD044429835
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 0.5838
Category: Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: Not reported
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 905 YALE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD982052912
Tepaid: CAT000613893
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 0.0708
Category: Aqueous solution with less than 10% total organic residues
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: Not reported
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 905 YALE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120052
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

FID:
Facility ID: 19001214 Regulate ID: 00047003
Reg By: Inactive Underground Storage Tank Location
Cortese Code: Not reported SIC Code: Not reported
Status: Inactive Facility Tel: (213) 485-9666
Mail To: Not reported
222 N MICHIGAN AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
Contact: Not reported Contact Tel: Not reported
DUNs No: Not reported NPDES No: Not reported
Creation: 10/22/93 Modified: 00/00/00
EPA ID: Not reported
Comments: Not reported

UST HIST:
Facility ID: 47003
Tank Num: 1 Container Num: 3
Tank Capacity: 15000 Year Installed: 1973
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: DIESEL Tank Construction: Not reported
Leak Detection: Stock Inventor
Contact Name: JOSE MARTINEZ Telephone: (213) 485-9666
Total Tanks: 5 Region: STATE
Facility Type: 2 Other Type: LAUNDRY

Facility ID: 47003
Tank Num: 2 Container Num: 2
Tank Capacity: 15000 Year Installed: 1973

MORGAN SERVICE INC (Continued) **1000232653**

Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		
Contact Name:	JOSE MARTINEZ	Telephone:	(213) 485-9666
Total Tanks:	5	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	LAUNDRY
Facility ID:	47003		
Tank Num:	3	Container Num:	1
Tank Capacity:	15000	Year Installed:	1973
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		
Contact Name:	JOSE MARTINEZ	Telephone:	(213) 485-9666
Total Tanks:	5	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	LAUNDRY
Facility ID:	47003		
Tank Num:	4	Container Num:	4
Tank Capacity:	2500	Year Installed:	Not reported
Tank Used for:	WASTE		
Type of Fuel:	Not Reported	Tank Construction:	6 inches
Leak Detection:	None		
Contact Name:	JOSE MARTINEZ	Telephone:	(213) 485-9666
Total Tanks:	5	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	LAUNDRY
Facility ID:	47003		
Tank Num:	5	Container Num:	5
Tank Capacity:	4000	Year Installed:	Not reported
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	Not Reported	Tank Construction:	6 inches
Leak Detection:	None		
Contact Name:	JOSE MARTINEZ	Telephone:	(213) 485-9666
Total Tanks:	5	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	LAUNDRY

Q116
NNE
1/2-1
3302 ft.
Higher

905 NORTH YALE STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

CHMIRS **S100277225**
N/A

Site 2 of 2 in cluster Q

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	9115355	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Gases		
Chemical Name:	METHANE		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	Not reported
Environmental Contamination:	Ground	Property Use:	Industrial, Utility
Incident Date:	08-FEB-91	Date Completed:	08-FEB-91
Time Completed :		1445	
Physical State Stored :		Gas	
Physical State Released :		Gas	
Release Unit :		Not reported	
Container Description :		Not reported	
Container Type :		No Container	
Container Material :		Not reported	
Level Of Container :		Not reported	

(Continued) **S100277225**

Container Capacity :	0
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	2
Agency Id Number :	19105
Agency Incident Number :	365
OES Incident Number :	9115355
Time Notified :	1243
Surrounding Area :	500
Estimated Temperature :	78
Property Management :	P
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	0
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	0
Others Number Of Injuries :	0
Others Number Of Fatalities :	0
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	MICHAEL CATILLO F.S. 4-B
Report Date :	08-FEB-91
Comments :	Yes
Facility Telephone Number :	213 485-6003
Waterway Involved :	Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Not reported
Cleanup By :	Not reported
Containment :	Not reported
What Happened :	Not reported
Date/Time :	Not reported
Evacuations :	Not reported
Type :	Not reported
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

P117
ENE **450 BAUCHET ST** **CHMIRS** **S105633768**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES (County), CA** **N/A**
3328 ft.
Lower **Site 5 of 5 in cluster P**

(Continued) **S105633768**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	4355	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	ethylene glycol		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	600 gal
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	Not reported

Time Completed :	Not reported
Physical State Stored :	Not reported
Physical State Released :	Not reported
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	4355
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	NO
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	NO
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	Not reported
Waterway :	la river
Spill Site :	Not reported
Cleanup By :	la co hlth
Containment :	YES
What Happened :	equipment failure during test allowed tank overflow
Date/Time :	9/26/94 1118
Evacuations :	NO

(Continued) **S105633768**

Type : CHEMICAL
Other : Not reported
Chemical 1 : Not Reported
Chemical 2 : Not Reported
Chemical 3 : Not Reported

R118 ENE 1/2-1 3336 ft. Lower — **MOGUL CORPORATION** — **Cortese** — **S105024711** / **N/A**
967 VIGNES
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Site 1 of 2 in cluster R

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 19510059
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: CALSI

R119 ENE 1/2-1 3336 ft. Lower — **MOGUL CORPORATION** — **Cal-Sites** — **S101481023** / **N/A**
967 NORTH VIGNES STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Site 2 of 2 in cluster R

CAL-SITES:
Facility ID 19510059
Status: NFA - NO FURTHER ACTION FOR DTSC
Status Date: 09/09/1985
Lead: Not reported
Region: 3 - GLENDALE
Branch: SB - SO CAL - CYPRESS
File Name: Not reported
Status Name: NO FURTHER ACTION FOR DTSC
Lead Agency: N/A Not reported
NPL: Not reported
SIC: 51 WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS
Facility Type: Not reported
Type Name: N/A
Staff Member Responsible for Site: Not reported
Supervisor Responsible for Site: Not reported
Region Water Control Board: Not reported
Access: Controlled
Cortese: C
Hazardous Ranking Score: Not reported
Date Site Hazard Ranked: Not reported
Groundwater Contamination: Not reported
No. of Contamination Sources: 0.00000
Lat/Long: 0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.0° 0.00000′ 0.00000″
Lat/long Method: Not reported
State Assembly District Code: Not reported
State Senate District: Not reported

The CAL-SITES database may contain additional details for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

Map ID / Direction / Distance / Distance (ft.) / Elevation	Site	Database(s)	EDR ID Number / EPA ID Number
120 North 1/2-1 3376 ft. Higher	**711 WEST COLLEGE STREET LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**	**CHMIRS**	**S100277407 N/A**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	9116122	DOT ID:	1787
DOT Hazard Class:	Corrosives		
Chemical Name:	HYDRIODIC ACID		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	10
Environmental Contamination:	Ground	Property Use:	Vacant Lot
Incident Date:	29-MAR-91	Date Completed:	29-MAR-91

Time Completed :	1635
Physical State Stored :	Liquid
Physical State Released :	Liquid
Release Unit :	Gallons
Container Description :	2
Container Type :	Drum
Container Material :	Plastic Fiberglass , Rigid
Level Of Container :	Ground Level
Container Capacity :	55
Container Capacity Units (code) :	2
Extent Of Release (code) :	6
Agency Id Number :	19105
Agency Incident Number :	466
OES Incident Number :	9116122
Time Notified :	1323
Surrounding Area :	500
Estimated Temperature :	68
Property Management :	P
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	0
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	0
Others Number Of Injuries :	0
Others Number Of Fatalities :	0
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	ALVIN BARNHART AB7044 FSNB
Report Date :	29-MAR-91
Comments :	Yes
Facility Telephone Number :	213 485-6003
Waterway Involved :	Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Not reported
Cleanup By :	Not reported

(Continued) **S100277407**

Containment :		Not reported
What Happened :	Not reported	
Date/Time :		Not reported
Evacuations :		Not reported
Type :	Not reported	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

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121 SSW 1/2-1 3386 ft. Higher **433 S. SPRING ST.** **LOS ANGELES, CA 24476** **CHMIRS** **S105675147** **N/A**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	01-2499	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	Green substance w/ Ph level of 10		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	10
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	4/29/01

Time Completed :	Not reported
Physical State Stored :	Not reported
Physical State Released :	Not reported
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	01-2499
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported

(Continued) **S105675147**

CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :		Not reported
Company Name :		Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :		Not reported
Report Date :		Not reported
Comments :		Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :		Not reported
Waterway Involved :		Unknown
Waterway :	Storm Drain	
Spill Site :		Residence
Cleanup By :	Unknown	
Containment :		Yes
What Happened :	Fire Dept. inspector discovered the leak from an air conditioner unit. RP states approx. 50 gallons ran down the side of the building, with 10 gallons entering into the storm drain.	
Date/Time :		4/29/01 1454
Evacuations :		0
Type :	CHEMICAL	
Other :	"chill water"	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

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122 NW 1/2-1 3390 ft. Higher

BANK OF AMERICA DATA CENTER
1000 TEMPLE ST W
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

LUST S105032371
Cortese N/A

State LUST:

Cross Street:	TEMPLE/BEAUDRY
Qty Leaked:	Not reported
Case Number	900120116
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region
Chemical:	Gasoline
Lead Agency:	Regional Board
Local Agency :	19050
Case Type:	Other ground water affected
Status:	Remedial action (cleanup) Underway
County:	Los Angeles
Abate Method:	Excavate and Dispose - remove contaminated soil and dispose in approved site, Remove Free Product - remove floating product from water table, Vapor Extraction

Review Date:	7/23/1987	Confirm Leak:	7/23/1987
Workplan:	4/10/1988	Prelim Assess:	4/10/1988
Pollution Char:	11/7/1997	Remed Plan:	11/7/1997
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	Not reported		
Release Date:	5/3/1994		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	1/1/1965		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	6/3/1988		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	OM		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Yes		

BANK OF AMERICA DATA CENTER (Continued) **S105032371**

Leak Cause: Structure Failure
Leak Source: Piping
MTBE Date : 1/1/1965
Max MTBE GW : 279,000 Parts per Billion
MTBE Tested: MTBE Detected. Site tested for MTBE & MTBE detected
Priority: 1B3
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : GN
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : BANK OF AMERICA
Oversight Prgm: RB Lead Underground Storage Tank
Oversight Prgm : UST
Review Date : 4/17/2002
Stop Date : 2/14/1994
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyLISA DAMERON
RP Address: 1000 W. TEMPLE ST.
Global Id: T0603700510
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 1
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 5/3/1994
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120116
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Remedial action (cleanup) Underway
Region: 4
Staff: GN

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120116
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

S123 **L.A.C.M.T.A.** **HAZNET** **S100944575**
East **900 LYON ST** **CHMIRS** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90013**
3411 ft.
Lower **Site 1 of 2 in cluster S**

L.A.C.M.T.A. (Continued) **S100944575**

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAD981576978
Tepaid:	CAD050806850
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	.0035
Category:	Pharmaceutical waste
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	L.A.C.M.T.A.
Telephone:	(213) 972-5832
Mailing Address:	900 LYON ST
	LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 2913
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAD981576978
Tepaid:	CAD088504881
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Orange
Tons:	.0500
Category:	Other inorganic solid waste
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	L.A.C.M.T.A.
Telephone:	(213) 972-5832
Mailing Address:	900 LYON ST
	LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 2913
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAD981576978
Tepaid:	CAD088504881
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Orange
Tons:	7.7500
Category:	Liquids with pH <UN-> 2 with metals
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	L.A.C.M.T.A.
Telephone:	(213) 972-5832
Mailing Address:	900 LYON ST
	LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 2913
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAD981576978
Tepaid:	CAT000613935
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	35.6316
Category:	Hydrocarbon solvents (benzene, hexane, Stoddard, etc.)
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	L.A.C.M.T.A.
Telephone:	(213) 972-5832
Mailing Address:	900 LYON ST
	LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 2913
County	Los Angeles

L.A.C.M.T.A. (Continued) S100944575

Gepaid: CAD981576978
Tepaid: CAT000613933
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: 0
Tons: 1.6513
Category: Hydrocarbon solvents(benzene, hexane, Stoddard, etc.)
Disposal Method: Not reported
Contact: L.A.C.M.T.A.
Telephone: (213) 972-5832
Mailing Address: 900 LYON ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 - 2913
County Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 216 additional records for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	98-5282	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	anti-freeze/water		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	4000
Environmental Contamination:	Not Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	11/23/98

Time Completed : Not reported
Physical State Stored : Not reported
Physical State Released : Not reported
Release Unit : Not reported
Container Description : Not reported
Container Type : Not reported
Container Material : Not reported
Level Of Container : Not reported
Container Capacity : Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) : Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) : Not reported
Agency Id Number : Not reported
Agency Incident Number : Not reported
OES Incident Number : 98-5282
Time Notified : Not reported
Surrounding Area : Not reported
Estimated Temperature : Not reported
Property Management : Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? : Not reported
Special Studies 1 : Not reported
Special Studies 2 : Not reported
Special Studies 3 : Not reported
Special Studies 4 : Not reported
Special Studies 5 : Not reported
Special Studies 6 : Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Injuries : 0
Responding Agency Personel # Fatalities : 0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated : Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated : Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries : Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities : Not reported
Vehicle Make/year : Not reported
Vehicle License Number : Not reported

L.A.C.M.T.A. (Continued) **S100944575**

Vehicle State :		Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :		Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :		Not reported
Company Name :		Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :		Not reported
Report Date :		Not reported
Comments :		Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :		Not reported
Waterway Involved :		No
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :		Other
Cleanup By :	Unknown	
Containment :		Yes
What Happened :	Underground storage tank pump blew a seal allowing substance to pumped out of the tank and in to surrounding soil	
Date/Time :		11/23/98 1500
Evacuations :		0
Type :	CHEMICAL	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

S124 **CHMIRS** **S105629993**
East **900 LYON ST** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LA, CA**
3411 ft.
Lower **Site 2 of 2 in cluster S**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	60585	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	BATTERY ACID		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	3-5 GALLONS
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	Not reported

Time Completed :	Not reported
Physical State Stored :	Not reported
Physical State Released :	Not reported
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	60585
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported

(Continued) **S105629993**

Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	NO
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	NO
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	YES
Waterway :	STORMDRAIN
Spill Site :	OTHER
Cleanup By :	LA CO TRANS AUTH
Containment :	YES
What Happened :	BATTERY FELL OFF A FORKLIFT.
Date/Time :	10/7/93 1330
Evacuations :	NO
Type :	CHEMICAL
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

T125 East 1/2-1 3490 ft. Lower **SO CAL GAS/RAMIREZ (ALISO) MGP**
530 RAMIREZ STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90013

Cal-Sites S102564460
VCP N/A

Site 1 of 5 in cluster T

VCP:

Facility ID	19490235
Dtsc Region Code :	3
Region Code Definition :	GLENDALE
County Code :	19
Site Name Under :	ALISO/RAMIREZ
Current Status Date :	06192000
Current Status Code :	VCOMP
Current Status :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP AGREEMENT COMPLETE
Lead Agency Code :	DTSC
Lead Agency :	DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL
Site Type Code :	VCP
Site Type :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
National Priorities List :	Not reported
Tier :	Not reported
Source Of Funding Code :	Not reported
Staff Member :	RKAMAT
Supervisor :	Not reported
Sic Code :	49

SO CAL GAS/RAMIREZ (ALISO) MGP (Continued) **S102564460**

Sic Code Definition : ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES
Site Mitigatn & Brnflds Reuse Prog (SMBR) Code : SA
SMBR Branch : SO CAL - GLENDALE
Regional Water Quality Control Board : Not reported
RWQCB Definition : Not reported
Site Access Controlled : Not reported
Listed In Haz Wst & Substncs Sites List (CORTESE):Not reported
Date Hazard Ranked : Not reported
GW Contamination Suspected : Not reported
Of Sources Contributing To Contamination : 0.00000
Lat/Long : 0.00000° 0.00000' 0.00000" / 0.00000° 0.00000' 0.00000"
Direction Lat : Not reported
Direction Long : Not reported
Lat/long Method : Not reported
Entity Lat/long Coordinates Refer To : Not reported
State Assembly Distt Code : 46
State Senate Distt Code : 22
Identifying Code: CSTAR
ID Value: 300456
Other ID Desc: CALSTARS CODE
Alternate Name(s): ALISO/RAMIREZ ST. TOWNE GAS SITE
Alternate Name(s): ALISO/RAMIREZ
Alternate Name(s): ALISO STREET TOWNE GAS SITE
Alternate Name(s): LOS ANGELES GAS AND ELECTRIC
Alternate Name(s): SO CAL GAS/ALISO-RAMIREZ MGP
Alternate Name(s): SO CAL GAS/RAMIREZ MGP
Alternate Name(s): SO CAL GAS/RAMIREZ (ALISO) MGP
Alternate Name(s): SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
Alternate Name(s): SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY
Address(es) : 530 RAMIREZ STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90013
Address(es) : 555 W. 5TH AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90013
Address(es) : 530 RAMIREZ ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
Background Info : This site is an operable unit of the larger Aliso Street Towne
Background Info : Gas site. The site was used for gas manufacturing beginning in
Background Info : approximately 1875 and ending in 1946. Expected contaminants
Background Info : include lampblack, tars, petroleum hydrocarbons, and possibly
Background Info : cyanide. The site is fully paved and there is no route of expo-
Background Info : sure unless construction occurs. A series of prior investigation
Background Info : associated with the active or proposed highway construction has
Background Info : indicated that contaminants do exist. Some cleanup work has
Background Info : occurred off-site under Vignes and Ramirez Streets. A Consent
Background Info : Order (Walk) has been written and the RP is in full compliance.
Facility Id : 19490235
AWP Activities Code : 1.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code : ORDER
Activity Code Def: I/SE, IORSE, FFA, FFSRA, VCA, EA
AWP Activity Id : CONS
Dt Activity Due For Completion : Not reported
Revised Due Date : Not reported
Date Activity Completed : 08161994
Est # Of Person-years To Complete : 0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code : Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made : VCOMP
Status Code Definition : VOLUNTARY CLEANUP AGREEMENT COMPLETE

SO CAL GAS/RAMIREZ (ALISO) MGP (Continued) **S102564460**

Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Screen:	MP
Facility Id :	19490235
AWP Activities Code :	2.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	RIFS
Activity Code Def:	REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY
AWP Activity Id :	SOIL
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	03271997
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCOMP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP AGREEMENT COMPLETE
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Screen:	MP
Facility Id :	19490235
AWP Activities Code :	3.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	RAW
Activity Code Def:	REMOVAL ACTION WORKPLAN
AWP Activity Id :	Not reported
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	06161998
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCOMP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP AGREEMENT COMPLETE
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Screen:	MP
Facility Id :	19490235
AWP Activities Code :	4.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	RA
Activity Code Def:	REMOVAL ACTION
AWP Activity Id :	Not reported
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	06192000
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCOMP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP AGREEMENT COMPLETE
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Screen:	MP
Facility Id :	19490235
AWP Activities Code :	6.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	ORDER
Activity Code Def:	I/SE, IORSE, FFA, FFSRA, VCA, EA
AWP Activity Id :	VCA2

SO CAL GAS/RAMIREZ (ALISO) MGP (Continued) **S102564460**

Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	07071997
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCOMP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP AGREEMENT COMPLETE
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Screen:	MP
Facility Id :	19490235
AWP Activities Code :	8.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	CHP65
Activity Code Def:	AMENDED ORDER/AGREEMENT, CHAPTER 6.5 TRANSITION
AWP Activity Id :	ORDER
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	01041999
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCOMP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP AGREEMENT COMPLETE
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Screen:	MP
Special Program Code:	Not reported
Special Program :	Not reported
Comments Date :	01041999
Comments :	Transition to Chapter 6.5 - Amendment to the existing Consent Order, No. 96/97-064 signed by the RP. A Remedial Investigation Workplan was approved by the Department. Sampling activities are scheduled for April 1995. RI/FS for soil only. Groundwater to be evaluated as part of the Towne Gas Study. Interim measures include, capping and removal of contaminated soil from top two feet. On June 16, 1998, DTSC approved the RAW for removal of contaminated soil at the site. Approximately 9000 cubic yards of contaminated soil will be removed. Soil contamination includes PAHs, VOCs and Metals. VOC & PAH contaminated soil removed. Residual contamination to be addressed in overall groundwater investigation proposed for the entire 52-acre site. DTSC and The Gas Company signed a Consent Order calling for the preparation of a Removal Action Workplan and the implementation of a remedial action at the site. Not reported A Remedial Action Consent Order is executed by the Department. The Order provides for the completion of a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study to determine the extent of removal/remedial action necessary to allow planned highway construction.

CAL-SITES:

Facility ID	19490235
Status:	VCOMP

SO CAL GAS/RAMIREZ (ALISO) MGP (Continued) **S102564460**

Status Date:	06/19/2000
Lead:	DTSC
Region:	3 - GLENDALE
Branch:	SA - SO CAL - GLENDALE
File Name:	ALISO/RAMIREZ
Status Name:	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP AGREEMENT COMPLETE
Lead Agency:	DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL Not reported
NPL:	Not reported
SIC:	49 ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES
Facility Type:	VCP
Type Name:	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Staff Member Responsible for Site:	RKAMAT
Supervisor Responsible for Site:	Not reported
Region Water Control Board:	Not reported
Access:	Not reported
Cortese:	Not reported
Hazardous Ranking Score:	Not reported
Date Site Hazard Ranked:	Not reported
Groundwater Contamination:	Not reported
No. of Contamination Sources:	0.00000
Lat/Long:	0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.0° 0.00000′ 0.00000″
Lat/long Method:	Not reported
State Assembly District Code:	46
State Senate District:	22

The CAL-SITES database may contain additional details for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

T126 **CHMIRS** **S100275128**
East **530 E. RAMIREZ ST** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
3490 ft.
Lower **Site 2 of 5 in cluster T**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	8908131	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	UNKNOWN		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	4000
Environmental Contamination:	Ground	Property Use:	Vacant Lot
Incident Date:	28-SEP-89	Date Completed:	28-SEP-89

Time Completed :	1330
Physical State Stored :	Liquid
Physical State Released :	Liquid
Release Unit :	Gallons
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	7
Agency Id Number :	19105
Agency Incident Number :	240
OES Incident Number :	8908131
Time Notified :	924
Surrounding Area :	500
Estimated Temperature :	80

(Continued) **S100275128**

Property Management :		P
More Than Two Substances Involved? :		Not reported
Special Studies 1 :		Not reported
Special Studies 2 :		Not reported
Special Studies 3 :		Not reported
Special Studies 4 :		Not reported
Special Studies 5 :		Not reported
Special Studies 6 :		Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :		0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :		0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :		0
Others Number Of Decontaminated :		0
Others Number Of Injuries :		0
Others Number Of Fatalities :		0
Vehicle Make/year :		Not reported
Vehicle License Number :		Not reported
Vehicle State :		Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :		Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :		Not reported
Company Name :		Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :		ALVIN K. BARNHART AB7044 F.S. 4-B
Report Date :		28-SEP-89
Comments :		Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :		213 485-7480
Waterway Involved :		Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :		Not reported
Cleanup By :	Not reported	
Containment :		Not reported
What Happened :	Not reported	
Date/Time :		Not reported
Evacuations :		Not reported
Type :	Not reported	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

T127 **LOS ANGELES CITY/DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION** **HAZNET** **S103664837**
East **555 RAMIREZ AVE** **Cortese** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
3496 ft.
Lower **Site 3 of 5 in cluster T**

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAD980812879
Tepaid:	CAD050806850
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	1.6925
Category:	Other inorganic solid waste
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone:	(213) 485-2261
Mailing Address:	555 RAMIREZ AVE LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County	Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES CITY/DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION (Continued) **S103664837**

Gepaid: CAD980812879
Tepaid: CAD050806850
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 0.7506
Category: Oxygenated solvents (acetone, butanol, ethyl acetate, etc.)
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone: (213) 485-2261
Mailing Address: 555 RAMIREZ AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD980812879
Tepaid: CAD050806850
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 1.1467
Category: Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone: (213) 485-2261
Mailing Address: 555 RAMIREZ AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD980812879
Tepaid: CAD050806850
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 2.9283
Category: Off-specification, aged, or surplus organics
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone: (213) 485-2261
Mailing Address: 555 RAMIREZ AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD980812879
Tepaid: CAD050806850
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 0.045
Category: Other empty containers 30 gallons or more
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Telephone: (213) 485-2261
Mailing Address: 555 RAMIREZ AVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 39 additional records for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120398
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Map ID / Direction / Distance / Distance (ft.) / Elevation	Site	Database(s)	EDR ID Number / EPA ID Number
T128 East 1/2-1 3496 ft. Lower	**SO CAL GAS/ALISO B MGP 555 RAMIREZ STREET LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 Site 4 of 5 in cluster T**	**Cal-Sites VCP**	**S104241821 N/A**

VCP:

Facility ID	19490244
Dtsc Region Code :	3
Region Code Definition :	GLENDALE
County Code :	19
Site Name Under :	ALISO B
Current Status Date :	01192001
Current Status Code :	VCP
Current Status :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Lead Agency Code :	DTSC
Lead Agency :	DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL
Site Type Code :	VCP
Site Type :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
National Priorities List :	N
Tier :	Not reported
Source Of Funding Code :	Not reported
Staff Member :	PCOOKE
Supervisor :	Not reported
Sic Code :	49
Sic Code Definition :	ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES
Site Mitigatn & Brnflds Reuse Prog (SMBR) Code :	SA
SMBR Branch :	SO CAL - GLENDALE
Regional Water Quality Control Board :	LA
RWQCB Definition :	LOS ANGELES
Site Access Controlled :	Not reported
Listed In Haz Wst & Substncs Sites List (CORTESE):	Not reported
Date Hazard Ranked :	Not reported
GW Contamination Suspected :	Not reported
# Of Sources Contributing To Contamination :	0.00000
Lat/Long :	0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″
Direction Lat :	Not reported
Direction Long :	Not reported
Lat/long Method :	Not reported
Entity Lat/long Coordinates Refer To :	Not reported
State Assembly Distt Code :	Not reported
State Senate Distt Code :	Not reported
Identifying Code:	Not reported
ID Value:	Not reported
Other ID Desc:	Not reported
Alternate Name(s):	SO CAL GAS/ALISO B
Alternate Name(s):	ALISO B
Alternate Name(s):	SO CAL GAS/ALISO B MGP
Alternate Name(s):	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
Alternate Name(s):	SOUTHERN CALIF GAS CO - ALISO B
Alternate Name(s):	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO., ALISO B
Alternate Name(s):	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY - ALISO
Alternate Name(s):	SO. CAL. GAS, ALISO B
Address(es) :	CESAR CHAVEZ LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
Address(es) :	555 RAMIREZ STREET LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
Background Info :	The former Aliso Street Manufactured Gas Plant covered

SO CAL GAS/ALISO B MGP (Continued) **S104241821**

Background Info : approximately 52 acres in downtown Los Angeles. The site is
Background Info : being investigated as 5 sectors and an overall groundwater unit.
Background Info : The "B" sector consists of 14 acres south of the Cesar Chavez
Background Info : Avenue, west of Keller Street, east of Lyon Street and north of
Background Info : Ramirez Street. Contaminants suspected include petroleum
Background Info : hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds, cyanide, polycyclic
Background Info : aromatic hydrocarbons and heavy metals. See also Sites
Background Info : 19490235, 19490240, 19490241, 19490242, 19490243, and 19490248.

Facility Id : 19490244
AWP Activities Code : 1.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code : ORDER
Activity Code Def: I/SE, IORSE, FFA, FFSRA, VCA, EA
AWP Activity Id : VCA
Dt Activity Due For Completion : Not reported
Revised Due Date : Not reported
Date Activity Completed : 10251999
Est # Of Person-years To Complete : 0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code : Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made : VCP
Status Code Definition : VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion : 0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion : 0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion : 0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree Not reported

Facility Id : 19490244
AWP Activities Code : 2.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code : PEA
Activity Code Def: PRELIMINARY ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT
AWP Activity Id : Not reported
Dt Activity Due For Completion : Not reported
Revised Due Date : Not reported
Date Activity Completed : 06072000
Est # Of Person-years To Complete : 0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code : Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made : VCP
Status Code Definition : VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion : 0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion : 0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion : 0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree Not reported

Special Program Code: Not reported
Special Program : Not reported
Comments Date : 01192001
Comments : A Master Voluntary Cleanup Agreement was signed under the So Cal Gas Aliso St. Former MGP for Sectors A, B, C, D, and E, different blocks and activities, terminating all previous agreements for the Aliso Street Former MGP Site.
Soil contamination exists onsite. Contaminants include PAHs and VOCs. A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study recommended. DTSC entered into a Voluntary Cleanup Agreement with Southern California Gas Company to conduct a Preliminary Endangerment Assessment for the Site.

CAL-SITES:
Facility ID 19490244
Status: VCP - VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM (VCP)
Status Date: 01/19/2001
Lead: DTSC

SO CAL GAS/ALISO B MGP (Continued) **S104241821**

Region:	3 - GLENDALE	
Branch:	SA - SO CAL - GLENDALE	
File Name:	ALISO B	
Status Name:	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM	
Lead Agency:	DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL	Not reported
NPL:	Not Listed	
SIC:	49 ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	
Facility Type:	VCP	
Type Name:	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM	
Staff Member Responsible for Site:	PCOOKE	
Supervisor Responsible for Site:	Not reported	
Region Water Control Board:	LA - LOS ANGELES	
Access:	Not reported	
Cortese:	Not reported	
Hazardous Ranking Score:	Not reported	
Date Site Hazard Ranked:	Not reported	
Groundwater Contamination:	Not reported	
No. of Contamination Sources:	0.00000	
Lat/Long:	0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.0° 0.00000′ 0.00000″	
Lat/long Method:	Not reported	
State Assembly District Code:	Not reported	
State Senate District:	Not reported	

The CAL-SITES database may contain additional details for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

T129 **CHMIRS** **S100281099**
East **555 E RAMIREZ ST #275** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
3496 ft.
Lower **Site 5 of 5 in cluster T**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	9991864	DOT ID:	2672
DOT Hazard Class:	Corrosives		
Chemical Name:	AMMONIA		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	5
Environmental Contamination:	Air	Property Use:	Industrial, Utility
Incident Date:	22-AUG-88	Date Completed:	22-AUG-88

Time Completed :	Not reported
Physical State Stored :	Liquid
Physical State Released :	Liquid
Release Unit :	Gallons
Container Description :	2
Container Type :	04
Container Material :	Plastic , Flexible
Level Of Container :	10
Container Capacity :	1
Container Capacity Units (code) :	2
Extent Of Release (code) :	3
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	9991864
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported

(Continued) **S100281099**

Special Studies 1 :		Not reported
Special Studies 2 :		Not reported
Special Studies 3 :		Not reported
Special Studies 4 :		Not reported
Special Studies 5 :		Not reported
Special Studies 6 :		Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :		Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :		Not reported
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :		Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :		Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :		Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :		Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :		Not reported
Vehicle License Number :		Not reported
Vehicle State :		Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :		Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :		Not reported
Company Name :		Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :		Not reported
Report Date :		Not reported
Comments :		Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :		Not reported
Waterway Involved :		Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :		Not reported
Cleanup By :	Not reported	
Containment :		Not reported
What Happened :	Not reported	
Date/Time :		Not reported
Evacuations :		Not reported
Type :	Not reported	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

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130 SSW 1/2-1 3499 ft. Higher

METRO RAIL CONSTRUCTION PROJ
425 MAIN ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90013

RCRIS-SQG 1000366293
HAZNET CAD982030405
Cortese

RCRIS:

Owner: SO CALIF RTD
(415) 555-1212
EPA ID: CAD982030405

Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
(213) 972-6439

Classification: Small Quantity Generator
Used Oil Recyc: No
TSDF Activities: Not reported

METRO RAIL CONSTRUCTION PROJ (Continued) **1000366293**

Violation Status: No violations found

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CAD982030405
Tepaid: CAD009007626
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 4.2140
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Not reported
Contact: Not reported
Telephone: (000) 000-0000
Mailing Address: 900 LYON
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 4B192515001
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Cleanup or abatement orders that concern the discharge of wastes that are hazardous materials

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131 WSW 1/2-1 3583 ft. Higher

PACIFIC BELL
420 S GRAND
LOS ANGELES, CA 90071

FINDS **1000250339**
HAZNET **CAT080022809**
LUST
Cortese
RCRIS-LQG
UST

RCRIS:
Owner: NOT REQUIRED
(415) 555-1212
EPA ID: CAT080022809
Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
(213) 578-2827
Classification: Handler transports wastes, but commercial status is unknown, Large Quantity Generator
Used Oil Recyc: No
TSDF Activities: Not reported
Violation Status: No violations found

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site:
Facility Registry System (FRS)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information system (RCRAINFO)

State LUST:
Cross Street: Not reported
Qty Leaked: Not reported
Case Number 900710016
Reg Board: Los Angeles Region
Chemical: Diesel
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency : 19050
Case Type: Soil only
Status: Case Closed
County: Los Angeles

PACIFIC BELL (Continued) **1000250339**

Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	3/13/1997		
Release Date:	12/10/1990		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	Not reported		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	1/23/1991		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	Not reported		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Not reported		
Leak Cause:	UNK		
Leak Source:	UNK		
MTBE Date :	Not reported		
Max MTBE GW :	Not reported		
MTBE Tested:	Not Required to be Tested.		
Priority:	Not reported		
Local Case # :	Not reported		
Beneficial:	Not reported		
Staff :	JLC		
GW Qualifier :	Not reported		
Max MTBE Soil :	Not reported		
Soil Qualifier :	Not reported		
Hydr Basin #:	Not reported		
Operator :	OLD CASE #012391-03		
Oversight Prgm:	RB Lead Underground Storage Tank		
Oversight Prgm :	UST		
Review Date :	2/28/1997		
Stop Date :	Not reported		
Work Suspended :	Not reported		
Responsible Party	PACIFIC BELL		
RP Address:	100 N STONEMAN, RM #120, ALHAMBRA CA 91801		
Global Id:	T0603701232		
Org Name:	Not reported		
Contact Person:	Not reported		
MTBE Conc:	0		
Mtbe Fuel:	0		
Water System Name:	Not reported		
Well Name:	Not reported		
Distance To Lust:	0		
Waste Discharge Global ID:	Not reported		
Waste Disch Assigned Name:	Not reported		

LUST Region 4:

Report Date:	12/10/1990
Lead Agency:	Regional Board
Local Agency:	19050
Case Number:	900710016
Substance:	Diesel
Case Type:	Soil
Status:	Case Closed
Region:	4
Staff:	Not reported

PACIFIC BELL (Continued) **1000250339**

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAT080022809
Tepaid:	CAD067786749
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	8.4280
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	PACIFIC BELL
Telephone:	(925) 823-6161
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 5095
	SAN RAMON, CA 94583 - 0995
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAT080022809
Tepaid:	CAD067786749
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	2.5284
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Not reported
Contact:	PACIFIC BELL
Telephone:	(925) 823-6161
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 5095
	SAN RAMON, CA 94583 - 0995
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAT080022809
Tepaid:	CAD088504881
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Orange
Tons:	16.5132
Category:	Liquids with pH <UN-> 2
Disposal Method:	Treatment, Tank
Contact:	PACIFIC BELL
Telephone:	(925) 823-6161
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 5095
	SAN RAMON, CA 94583 - 0995
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAT080022809
Tepaid:	CAD067786749
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	.8428
Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Land Fill
Contact:	PACIFIC BELL
Telephone:	(925) 823-6161
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 5095
	SAN RAMON, CA 94583 - 0995
County	Los Angeles

PACIFIC BELL (Continued) **1000250339**

Gepaid: CAT080022809
Tepaid: CAD009007626
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 1.6856
Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Contact: PACIFIC BELL
Telephone: (925) 823-6161
Mailing Address: PO BOX 5095
SAN RAMON, CA 94583 - 0995
County Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 11 additional records for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900710016
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

State UST:
Facility ID: 23913
Total Tanks: 1
Region: STATE
Local Agency: Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

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132 NE 1/2-1 3636 ft. Higher

LA CO PARKING GARAGE
1035 ALAMEDA ST N
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

LUST S102432402
Cortese N/A

State LUST:
Cross Street: Not reported
Qty Leaked: Not reported
Case Number 900120161
Reg Board: Los Angeles Region
Chemical: Gasoline
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency : 19050
Case Type: Other ground water affected
Status: Case Closed
County: Los Angeles
Review Date: Not reported
Workplan: Not reported
Pollution Char: Not reported
Remed Action: Not reported
Close Date: 1/22/1998
Release Date: 3/1/1995
Cleanup Fund Id : Not reported
Discover Date : 1/1/1965
Enforcement Dt : Not reported
Enf Type: Not reported
Enter Date : 11/8/1995
Funding: Not reported
Staff Initials: UNK
How Discovered: Tank Closure
How Stopped: Not reported

Confirm Leak: Not reported
Prelim Assess: Not reported
Remed Plan: Not reported
Monitoring: Not reported

LA CO PARKING GARAGE (Continued) **S102432402**

Interim : Not reported
Leak Cause: Not reported
Leak Source: Not reported
MTBE Date : 1/1/1965
Max MTBE GW : 36 Parts per Billion
MTBE Tested: MTBE Detected. Site tested for MTBE & MTBE detected
Priority: Not reported
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : GN
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : Not reported
Oversight Prgm: RB Lead Underground Storage Tank
Oversight Prgm : UST
Review Date : 4/8/1998
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyLA COUNTY, ENERGY MANAGEMENT
RP Address: 1100 N. EASTERN AVE., RM 101, LOS ANGELES, CA 90063
Global Id: T0603700513
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 1
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 3/1/1995
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120161
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: GN

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120161
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

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133 ESE 1/2-1 3651 ft. Lower

FRIEDMAN BAG CO INC
801 E COMMERCIAL ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

RCRIS-SQG 1000201452
FINDS CAD008236960
HAZNET
LUST
Cortese
CA FID UST
HIST UST

FRIEDMAN BAG CO INC (Continued) **1000201452**

RCRIS:
Owner: NOT REQUIRED
(415) 555-1212
EPA ID: CAD008236960
Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
(213) 628-2341

Classification: Small Quantity Generator
Used Oil Recyc: No
TSDF Activities: Not reported

Violation Status: No violations found

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site:
Facility Registry System (FRS)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information system (RCRAINFO)

State LUST:

Cross Street:	CENTER		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900120407		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Gasoline		
Lead Agency:	Regional Board		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Soil only		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Review Date:	5/5/1987	Confirm Leak:	5/5/1987
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	8/23/2002		
Release Date:	5/5/1987		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	1/1/1965		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	CLOS		
Enter Date :	8/13/1987		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	Tank Closure		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Not reported		
Leak Cause:	UNK		
Leak Source:	UNK		
MTBE Date :	Not reported		
Max MTBE GW :	Not reported		
MTBE Tested:	Site NOT Tested for MTBE.Includes Unknown and Not Analyzed.		
Priority:	Not reported		
Local Case # :	Not reported		
Beneficial:	Not reported		
Staff :	AT		
GW Qualifier :	Not reported		
Max MTBE Soil :	Not reported		
Soil Qualifier :	Not reported		

FRIEDMAN BAG CO INC (Continued) **1000201452**

Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : Not reported
Oversight Prgm: LUST
Oversight Prgm : LUST
Review Date : 5/5/1987
Stop Date : 4/21/1987
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyKEN HEKIMIAN
RP Address: 801 E. COMMERCIAL ST.
Global Id: T0603700535
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 5/5/1987
Lead Agency: Local Agency
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120407
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Soil
Status: Leak being confirmed
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CAD008236960
Tepaid: CAD008302903
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: .3590
Category: Other empty containers 30 gallons or more
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: FRIEDMAN BAG CO INC
Telephone: (213) 628-2341
Mailing Address: 801 E COMMERCIAL ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD008236960
Tepaid: KSD980633259
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: 99
Tons: 1.6054
Category: Unspecified organic liquid mixture
Disposal Method: Not reported
Contact: FRIEDMAN BAG CO INC
Telephone: (213) 628-2341
Mailing Address: 801 E COMMERCIAL ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

FRIEDMAN BAG CO INC (Continued) **1000201452**

Gepaid: CAD008236960
Tepaid: CAT000613893
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 0.1668
Category: Aqueous solution with less than 10% total organic residues
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: FRIEDMAN BAG CO INC
Telephone: (213) 628-2341
Mailing Address: 801 E COMMERCIAL ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD008236960
Tepaid: OKD089761290
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: 99
Tons: 6.6111
Category:
Disposal Method: Not reported
Contact: FRIEDMAN BAG CO INC
Telephone: (213) 628-2341
Mailing Address: 801 E COMMERCIAL ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

Gepaid: CAD008236960
Tepaid: CAT000613893
Gen County: Los Angeles
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: .1000
Category: Aqueous solution with less than 10% total organic residues
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: FRIEDMAN BAG CO INC
Telephone: (213) 628-2341
Mailing Address: 801 E COMMERCIAL ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
County Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 6 additional records for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120407
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

FRIEDMAN BAG CO INC (Continued) **1000201452**

FID:

Facility ID:	19001341	Regulate ID:	00021061
Reg By:	Inactive Underground Storage Tank Location		
Cortese Code:	Not reported	SIC Code:	Not reported
Status:	Inactive	Facility Tel:	(213) 628-2341
Mail To:	Not reported 801 COMMERCIAL ST LOS ANGELES, CA 90012		
Contact:	Not reported	Contact Tel:	Not reported
DUNs No:	Not reported	NPDES No:	Not reported
Creation:	10/22/93	Modified:	00/00/00
EPA ID:	Not reported		
Comments:	Not reported		

UST HIST:

Facility ID:	21061		
Tank Num:	1	Container Num:	1
Tank Capacity:	500	Year Installed:	Not reported
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT		
Type of Fuel:	REGULAR	Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor		
Contact Name:	RUBEN PRECIADO	Telephone:	(213) 628-2341
Total Tanks:	1	Region:	STATE
Facility Type:	2	Other Type:	CONTAINER MFG.

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134 WNW 1/2-1 3653 ft. Higher

BELMONT LEARNING CENTER **Cal-Sites** **S103770863**
1101 WEST 1ST STREET **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90010

CAL-SITES:

Facility ID	19820013	
Status:	VCP - VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM (VCP)	
Status Date:	02/22/1999	
Lead:	DTSC	
Region:	3 - GLENDALE	
Branch:	SE - SCHOOL EVALUATION	
File Name:	BELMONT LEARNING COMPLEX	
Status Name:	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM	
Lead Agency:	DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL	Not reported
NPL:	Not Listed	
SIC:	82 EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	
Facility Type:	PSCHL	
Type Name:	PROPOSED SCHOOL SITE PROPERTY	
Staff Member Responsible for Site:	RAKULA	
Supervisor Responsible for Site:	Not reported	
Region Water Control Board:	Not reported	
Access:	Not reported	
Cortese:	Not reported	
Hazardous Ranking Score:	Not reported	
Date Site Hazard Ranked:	Not reported	
Groundwater Contamination:	Not reported	
No. of Contamination Sources:	0.00000	
Lat/Long:	0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.0° 0.00000′ 0.00000″	
Lat/long Method:	Not reported	
State Assembly District Code:	45	
State Senate District:	22	

BELMONT LEARNING CENTER (Continued) **S103770863**

The CAL-SITES database may contain additional details for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

135
West
1/2-1
3703 ft.
Higher

UNOCAL #0122
1031 002ND ST W
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

LUST **S104406270**
Cortese **N/A**

LUST Region 4:

Report Date:	10/24/1986
Lead Agency:	Regional Board
Local Agency:	19050
Case Number:	900120043
Substance:	Gasoline
Case Type:	Groundwater
Status:	Case Closed
Region:	4
Staff:	Not reported

CORTESE:

Reg Id:	900120043
Region:	CORTESE
Reg By:	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

136
SW
1/2-1
3821 ft.
Higher

220 WEST 5TH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90013

CHMIRS **S100280147**
N/A

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	9100453	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Corrosives		
Chemical Name:	JEWELY GLOW		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	1
Environmental Contamination:	Air	Property Use:	Mercantile, Business
Incident Date:	24-MAY-91	Date Completed:	24-MAY-91

Time Completed :	1315
Physical State Stored :	Liquid
Physical State Released :	Gas
Release Unit :	Gallons
Container Description :	3
Container Type :	Other
Container Material :	Glass , Pottery and Clay
Level Of Container :	Ground Level
Container Capacity :	.5
Container Capacity Units (code) :	2
Extent Of Release (code) :	7
Agency Id Number :	19105
Agency Incident Number :	359
OES Incident Number :	9100453
Time Notified :	1219
Surrounding Area :	500
Estimated Temperature :	75
Property Management :	P
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported

(Continued) **S100280147**

Special Studies 2 :		Not reported
Special Studies 3 :		Not reported
Special Studies 4 :		Not reported
Special Studies 5 :		Not reported
Special Studies 6 :		Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :		0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :		0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :		0
Others Number Of Decontaminated :		0
Others Number Of Injuries :		0
Others Number Of Fatalities :		0
Vehicle Make/year :		Not reported
Vehicle License Number :		Not reported
Vehicle State :		Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :		Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :		Not reported
Company Name :		Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :		ALVIN K. BARNHART FS4-B
Report Date :		24-MAY-91
Comments :		Yes
Facility Telephone Number :		213 485-6003
Waterway Involved :		Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :		Not reported
Cleanup By :	Not reported	
Containment :		Not reported
What Happened :	Not reported	
Date/Time :		Not reported
Evacuations :		Not reported
Type :	Not reported	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

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137 WSW 1/2-1 3826 ft. Higher

ARCO PARKING STRUCTURE
400 S FLOWER ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90071

LUST S101586515
Cortese N/A
CA FID UST

State LUST:

Cross Street:	5TH ST		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900710034		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Waste Oil		
Lead Agency:	Local Agency		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Soil only		
Status:	Leak being confirmed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Review Date:	2/4/1987	Confirm Leak:	2/4/1987
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	Not reported		
Release Date:	2/4/1987		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		

ARCO PARKING STRUCTURE (Continued) **S101586515**

Discover Date : 1/1/1965
Enforcement Dt : Not reported
Enf Type: Not reported
Enter Date : 4/23/1987
Funding: Not reported
Staff Initials: UNK
How Discovered: Tank Closure
How Stopped: Not reported
Interim : Not reported
Leak Cause: UNK
Leak Source: UNK
MTBE Date : Not reported
Max MTBE GW : Not reported
MTBE Tested: Not Required to be Tested.
Priority: Not reported
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : JLC
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : Not reported
Oversight Prgm: Local Implementing Agency UST (includes non-LOP cases within LOP jurisdiction)
Oversight Prgm : LIA
Review Date : 8/10/1987
Stop Date : 2/4/1987
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyARCO
RP Address: 444 S FLOWER ST, LOS ANGELES, CA 90017
Global Id: T0603701234
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 0
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 2/4/1987
Lead Agency: Local Agency
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900710034
Substance: Waste Oil
Case Type: Soil
Status: Leak being confirmed
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900710034
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

ARCO PARKING STRUCTURE (Continued) **S101586515**

FID:

Facility ID:	19053089	Regulate ID:	Not reported
Reg By:	Active Underground Storage Tank Location		
Cortese Code:	Not reported	SIC Code:	Not reported
Status:	Active	Facility Tel:	(213) 000-0000
Mail To:	Not reported 400 S FLOWER ST LOS ANGELES, CA 90071		
Contact:	Not reported	Contact Tel:	Not reported
DUNs No:	Not reported	NPDES No:	Not reported
Creation:	10/22/93	Modified:	00/00/00
EPA ID:	Not reported		
Comments:	Not reported		

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138 NNW 1/2-1 3888 ft. Higher **MARLAND COMPANY** **Cortese** **S105024731**
1100-1154 BELLEVUE AVE **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

CORTESE:

Reg Id:	900120434
Region:	CORTESE
Reg By:	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

U139 SW 1/2-1 3956 ft. Higher **SOUTHERN CA GAS CENTER** **LUST** **S102437788**
501 005TH ST W **Cortese** **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90013

Site 1 of 2 in cluster U

State LUST:

Cross Street:	OLIVE & GRAND		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900130052		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Gasoline		
Lead Agency:	Regional Board		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Other ground water affected		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	6/6/2001		
Release Date:	2/17/1989		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	1/1/1965		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	Not reported		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	Subsurface Monitoring		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Yes		

SOUTHERN CA GAS CENTER (Continued) **S102437788**

Leak Cause: UNK
Leak Source: Tank
MTBE Date : 1/1/1965
Max MTBE GW : 2 Parts per Billion
MTBE Tested: MTBE Detected. Site tested for MTBE & MTBE detected
Priority: 2A
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : GN
GW Qualifier : <
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : ADDRESSES 501 THROUGH 503
Oversight Prgm: RB Lead Underground Storage Tank
Oversight Prgm : UST
Review Date : 4/17/1990
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyMIKE HENEFENT
RP Address: 555 W. 5TH ST., SUITE #700
Global Id: T0603700542
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 1
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 2/17/1989
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900130052
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: GN

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900130052
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

V140 **LIBRARY SQUARE CONSTRUCTION** **LUST** **S104406319**
WSW **633 5TH ST W** **Cortese** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90071**
3971 ft.
Higher **Site 1 of 2 in cluster V**

State LUST:
Cross Street: 4TH ST
Qty Leaked: Not reported
Case Number 900710043
Reg Board: Los Angeles Region
Chemical: Waste Oil

LIBRARY SQUARE CONSTRUCTION (Continued) **S104406319**

Lead Agency: Local Agency
Local Agency : 19050
Case Type: Soil only
Status: Pollution Characterization
County: Los Angeles
Review Date: Not reported
Workplan: Not reported
Pollution Char: Not reported
Remed Action: Not reported
Close Date: Not reported
Release Date: 8/4/1987
Cleanup Fund Id : Not reported
Discover Date : 1/1/1965
Enforcement Dt : Not reported
Enf Type: Not reported
Enter Date : 8/14/1987
Funding: Not reported
Staff Initials: UNK
How Discovered: OM
How Stopped: Not reported
Interim : Not reported
Leak Cause: Corrosion
Leak Source: Tank
MTBE Date : Not reported
Max MTBE GW : Not reported
MTBE Tested: Not Required to be Tested.
Priority: Not reported
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : JLC
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : TODD, WILLIAM
Oversight Prgm: Local Implementing Agency UST (includes non-LOP cases within LOP jurisdiction)
Oversight Prgm : LIA
Review Date : 3/3/2000
Stop Date : 8/4/1987
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyTURNER CONSTRUCTION
RP Address: 445 S. FIGUEROA ST., LOS ANGELES, CA 90071
Global Id: T0603701235
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 0
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

Confirm Leak: Not reported
Prelim Assess: Not reported
Remed Plan: Not reported
Monitoring: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 8/4/1987
Lead Agency: Local Agency
Local Agency: 19050

LIBRARY SQUARE CONSTRUCTION (Continued) **S104406319**

Case Number: 900710043
Substance: Waste Oil
Case Type: Soil
Status: Pollution Characterization
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900710043
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

U141 **CHMIRS** **S105662780**
WSW **500 S. GRAND AVE** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA**
4041 ft.
Higher **Site 2 of 2 in cluster U**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	99-0886	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	Polyurethane		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	Unk
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	2/24/99

Time Completed : Not reported
Physical State Stored : Not reported
Physical State Released : Not reported
Release Unit : Not reported
Container Description : Not reported
Container Type : Not reported
Container Material : Not reported
Level Of Container : Not reported
Container Capacity : Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) : Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) : Not reported
Agency Id Number : Not reported
Agency Incident Number : Not reported
OES Incident Number : 99-0886
Time Notified : Not reported
Surrounding Area : Not reported
Estimated Temperature : Not reported
Property Management : Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? : Not reported
Special Studies 1 : Not reported
Special Studies 2 : Not reported
Special Studies 3 : Not reported
Special Studies 4 : Not reported
Special Studies 5 : Not reported
Special Studies 6 : Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries : 0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities : 0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated : Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated : Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries : Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities : Not reported
Vehicle Make/year : Not reported
Vehicle License Number : Not reported

(Continued) **S105662780**

Vehicle State :		Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :		Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :		Not reported
Company Name :		Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :		Not reported
Report Date :		Not reported
Comments :		Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :		Not reported
Waterway Involved :		No
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :		Merchant/Business
Cleanup By :	None needed	
Containment :		No
What Happened :	Workers at the Biltmore Hotel were doing a roofing job. The buckets containing the roofing material were open and near the buildings air handling system which took in the vapors and distributed them throughout the building. The building was evacuated on	
Date/Time :		2/24/99 1108
Evacuations :		200
Type :	PETROLEUM	
Other :	Vapors	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

142
WSW
1/2-1
4066 ft.
Higher

FORMER LEACH CORP. FACILITY
444 FLOWER ST S
LOS ANGELES, CA 90071

LUST **S103438000**
Cortese **N/A**

State LUST:

Cross Street:	Not reported		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900710025		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	1		
Lead Agency:	Local Agency		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Soil only		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	6/17/1998		
Release Date:	6/17/1998		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	Not reported		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	6/29/1998		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	Not reported		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Not reported		

FORMER LEACH CORP. FACILITY (Continued) **S103438000**

Leak Cause: Not reported
Leak Source: Not reported
MTBE Date : Not reported
Max MTBE GW : Not reported
MTBE Tested: Not Required to be Tested.
Priority: Not reported
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : JLC
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : Not reported
Oversight Prgm: Local Implementing Agency UST (includes non-LOP cases within LOP jurisdiction)
Oversight Prgm : LIA
Review Date : 6/17/1998
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyBLANK RP
RP Address: Not reported
Global Id: T0603701233
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 0
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 6/17/1998
Lead Agency: Local Agency
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900710025
Substance: 1
Case Type: Soil
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900710025
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

V143 **LA CITY GENERAL SERVICES DPT** **LUST** **S100866067**
WSW **630 005TH ST W** **Cortese** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90071**
4088 ft.
Higher **Site 2 of 2 in cluster V**

State LUST:
Cross Street: Not reported
Qty Leaked: Not reported
Case Number 900170016
Reg Board: Los Angeles Region

LA CITY GENERAL SERVICES DPT (Continued) **S100866067**

Chemical: Gasoline
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency : 19050
Case Type: Other ground water affected
Status: Case Closed
County: Los Angeles
Review Date: Not reported
Confirm Leak: Not reported
Workplan: Not reported
Prelim Assess: Not reported
Pollution Char: Not reported
Remed Plan: Not reported
Remed Action: Not reported
Monitoring: Not reported
Close Date: 7/24/1996
Release Date: 11/9/1984
Cleanup Fund Id : Not reported
Discover Date : Not reported
Enforcement Dt : Not reported
Enf Type: Not reported
Enter Date : 12/31/1986
Funding: Not reported
Staff Initials: UNK
How Discovered: Not reported
How Stopped: Not reported
Interim : Yes
Leak Cause: Not reported
Leak Source: Tank
MTBE Date : Not reported
Max MTBE GW : Not reported
MTBE Tested: Site NOT Tested for MTBE.Includes Unknown and Not Analyzed.
Priority: Not reported
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : JLC
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : CENTRAL LIBRARY PARKING LOT
Oversight Prgm: RB Lead Underground Storage Tank
Oversight Prgm : UST
Review Date : 4/7/1989
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyCITY OF LOS ANGELES
RP Address: 600 S SPRING ST, SUITE 200, LOS ANGELES CA 90014 D
Global Id: T0603700581
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 11/9/1984
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050

LA CITY GENERAL SERVICES DPT (Continued) **S100866067**

Case Number: 900170016
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900170016
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

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144 South 1/2-1 4138 ft. Lower **443 SOUTH SAN PEDRO ST.** **LOS ANGELES, CA 24476** **CHMIRS** **S105658484** **N/A**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	99-5446	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	Sulphuric Acid		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	1
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	12/27/99

Time Completed : Not reported
Physical State Stored : Not reported
Physical State Released : Not reported
Release Unit : Not reported
Container Description : Not reported
Container Type : Not reported
Container Material : Not reported
Level Of Container : Not reported
Container Capacity : Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) : Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) : Not reported
Agency Id Number : Not reported
Agency Incident Number : Not reported
OES Incident Number : 99-5446
Time Notified : Not reported
Surrounding Area : Not reported
Estimated Temperature : Not reported
Property Management : Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? : Not reported
Special Studies 1 : Not reported
Special Studies 2 : Not reported
Special Studies 3 : Not reported
Special Studies 4 : Not reported
Special Studies 5 : Not reported
Special Studies 6 : Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries : 0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities : 0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated : Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated : Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries : Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities : Not reported
Vehicle Make/year : Not reported
Vehicle License Number : Not reported

(Continued) **S105658484**

Vehicle State :		Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :		Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :		Not reported
Company Name :		Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :		Not reported
Report Date :		Not reported
Comments :		Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :		Not reported
Waterway Involved :		No
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :		Merchant/Business
Cleanup By :	Co. Health	
Containment :		Yes
What Happened :	Substance was used for cleaning in the commercial bldg at this location. A plastic one gallon jug had a leak and cleaning personnel put a cloth over it to contain it. The cloth caught fire and the substance leaked onto the floor and onto the floor of t	
Date/Time :		12/27/99 2100
Evacuations :		0
Type :	CHEMICAL	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

145
SE
1/2-1
4139 ft.
Lower

210 N. CENTER ST.
LOS ANGELES, CA 24476

CHMIRS **S105654622**
N/A

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	98-3978	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	Ammonia		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	100
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	8/30/98

Time Completed :	Not reported
Physical State Stored :	Not reported
Physical State Released :	Not reported
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	98-3978
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported

(Continued) **S105654622**

Special Studies 1 :		Not reported
Special Studies 2 :		Not reported
Special Studies 3 :		Not reported
Special Studies 4 :		Not reported
Special Studies 5 :		Not reported
Special Studies 6 :		Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :		0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :		0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :		Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :		Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :		Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :		Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :		Not reported
Vehicle License Number :		Not reported
Vehicle State :		Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :		Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :		Not reported
Company Name :		Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :		Not reported
Report Date :		Not reported
Comments :		Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :		Not reported
Waterway Involved :		No
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :		Industrial Plant
Cleanup By :	Not feasible	
Containment :		No
What Happened :	Motor overload caused surge of ammonia buildup triggering a pressure relief valve to open. Release resulted in a plume release to atmosphere. Some odor detected in area but no casualties.	
Date/Time :		8/30/98 530
Evacuations :		0
Type :	CHEMICAL	
Other :	liquid	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

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146 NE 1/2-1 4207 ft. Higher

WITCO-ALLIED-KELITE
1250 N MAIN ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Cal-Sites **S101617151**
CA FID UST **N/A**
VCP

VCP:

Facility ID	19281211
Dtsc Region Code :	3
Region Code Definition :	GLENDALE
County Code :	19
Site Name Under :	ALLIED KELITE
Current Status Date :	10241995
Current Status Code :	NFA
Current Status :	NO FURTHER ACTION FOR DTSC
Lead Agency Code :	DTSC
Lead Agency :	DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL
Site Type Code :	VCP
Site Type :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
National Priorities List :	Not reported

WITCO-ALLIED-KELITE (Continued) **S101617151**

Tier : Not reported
Source Of Funding Code : F
Staff Member : JHINOJOS
Supervisor : Not reported
Sic Code : 28
Sic Code Definition : MANU - CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS
Site Mitigatn & Brnflds Reuse Prog (SMBR) Code : SA
SMBR Branch : SO CAL - GLENDALE
Regional Water Quality Control Board : Not reported
RWQCB Definition : Not reported
Site Access Controlled : Not reported
Listed In Haz Wst & Substncs Sites List (CORTESE): Not reported
Date Hazard Ranked : Not reported
GW Contamination Suspected : Not reported
Of Sources Contributing To Contamination : 0.00000
Lat/Long : 0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″
Direction Lat : Not reported
Direction Long : Not reported
Lat/long Method : Not reported
Entity Lat/long Coordinates Refer To : Not reported
State Assembly Distt Code : Not reported
State Senate Distt Code : Not reported
Identifying Code: Not reported
ID Value: Not reported
Other ID Desc: Not reported
Alternate Name(s): ALLIED KELITE DIVISION, WITCO CORP.
Alternate Name(s): ALLIED KELITE
Alternate Name(s): ALLIED KELITE DIVISION
Alternate Name(s): WITCO CORPORATION
Alternate Name(s): WITCO/ALLIED KELITE DIVISION
Address(es) : 1250 NORTH MAIN STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
Background Info : From 1978 through 1994, the site was utilized for the
Background Info : blending and formulation of liquid and solid chemical
Background Info : compounds used in metal finishing and cleaning. Some soil
Background Info : and groundwater sampling has been done.
Background Info : The Los Angeles Fire Department was previously the lead
Background Info : agency. The site was referred to DTSC in October of 1994.
Facility Id : 19281211
AWP Activities Code : 1.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code : ORDER
Activity Code Def: I/SE, IORSE, FFA, FFSRA, VCA, EA
AWP Activity Id : VCP
Dt Activity Due For Completion : Not reported
Revised Due Date : Not reported
Date Activity Completed : 05161995
Est # Of Person-years To Complete : 0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code : Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made : NFA
Status Code Definition : NO FURTHER ACTION FOR DTSC
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion : 0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion : 0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion : 0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Screen: Not reported
Facility Id : 19281211
AWP Activities Code : 2.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code : PEA

WITCO-ALLIED-KELITE (Continued) **S101617151**

Activity Code Def:	PRELIMINARY ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT
AWP Activity Id :	NFA
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	10241995
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	NFA
Status Code Definition :	NO FURTHER ACTION FOR DTSC
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Special Program Code:	Not reported
Special Program :	Not reported
Comments Date :	05161995
Comments :	DTSC entered into a Voluntary Cleanup Agreement with Witco Corporation to complete a Preliminary Endangerment Assessment (PEA) for the Witco Corporation site. DTSC completed its review of the PEA Report for the Witco Corporation, Allied Kelite Division Site. Based on the information provided, DTSC determined that the residual contamination observed in the Site's soil does not pose a threat to human health via the inhalation and ingestion routes of exposure. Accordingly, DTSC concurs with the "No Further Action" recommendation for the soil with respect to the aforementioned routes of exposure. Not reported DTSC has determined that the groundwater beneath the Site has been impacted by Site operations and possibly other regional sources. The groundwater beneath the Site is not a potable source of drinking water and does not pose an imminent and substantial endangerment. However, the groundwater should be investigated. DTSC reserves the right to require additional work in the future should the Site's conditions differ from those described in the PEA

CAL-SITES:

Facility ID	19281211	
Status:	NFA - NO FURTHER ACTION FOR DTSC	
Status Date:	10/24/1995	
Lead:	DTSC	
Region:	3 - GLENDALE	
Branch:	SA - SO CAL - GLENDALE	
File Name:	ALLIED KELITE	
Status Name:	NO FURTHER ACTION FOR DTSC	
Lead Agency:	DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL	Not reported
NPL:	Not reported	
SIC:	28 MANU - CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	
Facility Type:	VCP	
Type Name:	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM	
Staff Member Responsible for Site:	JHINOJOS	
Supervisor Responsible for Site:	Not reported	
Region Water Control Board:	Not reported	
Access:	Not reported	
Cortese:	Not reported	
Hazardous Ranking Score:	Not reported	
Date Site Hazard Ranked:	Not reported	

WITCO-ALLIED-KELITE (Continued) **S101617151**

Groundwater Contamination:	Not reported
No. of Contamination Sources:	0.00000
Lat/Long:	0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.0° 0.00000′ 0.00000″
Lat/long Method:	Not reported
State Assembly District Code:	Not reported
State Senate District:	Not reported

The CAL-SITES database may contain additional details for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

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147 West 1/2-1 4238 ft. Higher

CHEVRON #3-8619
1100 002ND ST W
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

LUST S102427032
Cortese N/A

State LUST:

Cross Street:	Not reported		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900120025		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Gasoline		
Lead Agency:	Regional Board		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Other ground water affected		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	1/7/1997		
Release Date:	11/14/1985		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	Not reported		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	12/31/1986		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	Not reported		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Not reported		
Leak Cause:	UNK		
Leak Source:	UNK		
MTBE Date :	1/1/1965		
Max MTBE GW :	ND Parts per Billion		
MTBE Tested:	MTBE Detected. Site tested for MTBE & MTBE detected		
Priority:	Not reported		
Local Case # :	Not reported		
Beneficial:	Not reported		
Staff :	JLC		
GW Qualifier :	Not reported		
Max MTBE Soil :	Not reported		
Soil Qualifier :	Not reported		
Hydr Basin #:	Not reported		
Operator :	Not reported		
Oversight Prgm:	RB Lead Underground Storage Tank		
Oversight Prgm :	UST		

CHEVRON #3-8619 (Continued) **S102427032**

Review Date : 4/8/1997
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyCHEVRON PRODUCTS CO
RP Address: P.O. BOX 2833, LA HABRA CA 90632-2833
Global Id: T0603700501
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 1
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 11/14/1985
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120025
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120025
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

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148 East 1/2-1 4314 ft. Lower

MENDOZA SERVICE, INC.
866 CESAR CHAVEZ ST E
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

LUST Cortese **S102523295 N/A**

State LUST:
Cross Street: MISSION RD
Qty Leaked: Not reported
Case Number 900120307
Reg Board: Los Angeles Region
Chemical: Gasoline
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency : 19050
Case Type: Other ground water affected
Status: Case Closed
County: Los Angeles
Review Date: Not reported
Workplan: 4/30/1997
Pollution Char: Not reported
Remed Action: Not reported
Close Date: 9/25/2000
Release Date: 12/6/1996
Cleanup Fund Id : Not reported
Discover Date : 1/1/1965
Enforcement Dt : Not reported
Enf Type: Not reported
Enter Date : 3/5/1997

Confirm Leak: Not reported
Prelim Assess: 4/30/1997
Remed Plan: Not reported
Monitoring: Not reported

MENDOZA SERVICE, INC. (Continued) **S102523295**

Funding: Not reported
Staff Initials: UNK
How Discovered: Tank Closure
How Stopped: Not reported
Interim : Not reported
Leak Cause: Not reported
Leak Source: Piping
MTBE Date : 1/1/1965
Max MTBE GW : 522 Parts per Billion
MTBE Tested: MTBE Detected. Site tested for MTBE & MTBE detected
Priority: 1C
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : GN
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : 42 Parts per Million
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : Not reported
Oversight Prgm: RB Lead Underground Storage Tank
Oversight Prgm : UST
Review Date : 9/14/2000
Stop Date : 11/1/1994
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyMENDOZA, RICHARD
RP Address: 3410 BRANDON BLVD, PASADENA CA 91107
Global Id: T0603700526
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 2
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 12/6/1996
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120307
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: GN

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120307
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

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149 NE 1/2-1 4376 ft. Higher

WILLIAM MEAD HOMES
1300 CARDINAL STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Cal-Sites S101482998
AWP N/A

WILLIAM MEAD HOMES (Continued) **S101482998**

CAL-SITES:

Facility ID	19290312
Status:	AWP - ANNUAL WORKPLAN (AWP) - ACTIVE SITE
Status Date:	10/05/2001
Lead:	DTSC
Region:	3 - GLENDALE
Branch:	SA - SO CAL - GLENDALE
File Name:	WILLIAM MEAD HOMES SITE
Status Name:	ANNUAL WORKPLAN - ACTIVE SITE
Lead Agency:	DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL — Not reported
NPL:	Not Listed
SIC:	29 MANU - PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS
Facility Type:	RP
Type Name:	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Staff Member Responsible for Site:	RKINSELL
Supervisor Responsible for Site:	Not reported
Region Water Control Board:	Not reported
Access:	Not reported
Cortese:	Not reported
Hazardous Ranking Score:	Not reported
Date Site Hazard Ranked:	Not reported
Groundwater Contamination:	Not reported
No. of Contamination Sources:	0.00000
Lat/Long:	0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.0° 0.00000′ 0.00000″
Lat/long Method:	Not reported
State Assembly District Code:	46
State Senate District:	22

The CAL-SITES database may contain additional details for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

AWP Facility ID: 19290312
Facility Type: AWP

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150 NNW 1/2-1 4479 ft. Higher **KATHLEEN ROSS PROPERTY** **LUST** **S101297272**
1165 SUNSET BLVD W **Cortese** **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

State LUST:

Cross Street:	BELLEVUE AVE		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900120289		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Hydrocarbons		
Lead Agency:	Regional Board		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Soil only		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	8/30/1990	Prelim Assess:	8/30/1990
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	6/25/1998		
Release Date:	4/30/1990		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	Not reported		

KATHLEEN ROSS PROPERTY (Continued) **S101297272**

Enforcement Dt : Not reported
Enf Type: Not reported
Enter Date : 12/13/1990
Funding: Not reported
Staff Initials: UNK
How Discovered: Not reported
How Stopped: Not reported
Interim : Not reported
Leak Cause: Not reported
Leak Source: Not reported
MTBE Date : Not reported
Max MTBE GW : Not reported
MTBE Tested: Not Required to be Tested.
Priority: 1C
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : GN
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : OLD CASE #121490-02
Oversight Prgm: RB Lead Underground Storage Tank
Oversight Prgm : UST
Review Date : 4/30/1998
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyBLANK RP
RP Address: 17815 SUNBURST AVE, NORTHRIDGE, CA 91325
Global Id: T0603700524
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 0
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 4/30/1990
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120289
Substance: Hydrocarbons
Case Type: Soil
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: GN

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120289
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Map ID / Direction / Distance / Distance (ft.) / Elevation	Site	Database(s)	EDR ID Number / EPA ID Number
151 SW 1/2-1 4488 ft. Higher	**412 W. 6TH ST. ROOM 507 LOS ANGELES, CA**	**CHMIRS**	**S100196599 N/A**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	8907464	DOT ID:	1789
DOT Hazard Class:	Corrosives		
Chemical Name:	ACID, HYDROCHLORIC		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	1003485-2	Quantity Released:	Not reported
Environmental Contamination:	Air	Property Use:	Manufacturing
Incident Date:	14-AUG-89	Date Completed:	14-AUG-89

Time Completed :	1930
Physical State Stored :	Liquid
Physical State Released :	Liquid
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	2
Container Type :	04
Container Material :	Plastic Fiberglass , Rigid
Level Of Container :	10
Container Capacity :	1
Container Capacity Units (code) :	2
Extent Of Release (code) :	4
Agency Id Number :	19105
Agency Incident Number :	517
OES Incident Number :	8907464
Time Notified :	1540
Surrounding Area :	500
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	5
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	0
Others Number Of Injuries :	5
Others Number Of Fatalities :	0
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	ALFRED W WOBING AW1379 F.S.4B
Report Date :	14-AUG-89
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	213 485-7480
Waterway Involved :	Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Not reported
Cleanup By :	Not reported

(Continued) **S100196599**

Containment :		Not reported	
What Happened :	Not reported		
Date/Time :		Not reported	
Evacuations :		Not reported	
Type :	Not reported		
Other :	Not reported		
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported	
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported	
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported	

W152
SW
1/2-1
4494 ft.
Higher

303 W. 6TH ST.
LOS ANGELES, CA 24476

Site 1 of 3 in cluster W

CHMIRS **S105665046**
N/A

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	00-4862	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	Nitric acid		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	1
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	10/20/00
Time Completed :		Not reported	
Physical State Stored :		Not reported	
Physical State Released :		Not reported	
Release Unit :		Not reported	
Container Description :		Not reported	
Container Type :		Not reported	
Container Material :		Not reported	
Level Of Container :		Not reported	
Container Capacity :		Not reported	
Container Capacity Units (code) :		Not reported	
Extent Of Release (code) :		Not reported	
Agency Id Number :		Not reported	
Agency Incident Number :		Not reported	
OES Incident Number :		00-4862	
Time Notified :		Not reported	
Surrounding Area :		Not reported	
Estimated Temperature :		Not reported	
Property Management :		Not reported	
More Than Two Substances Involved? :		Not reported	
Special Studies 1 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 2 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 3 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 4 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 5 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 6 :		Not reported	
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :		0	
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :		0	
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :		Not reported	
Others Number Of Decontaminated :		Not reported	
Others Number Of Injuries :		Not reported	
Others Number Of Fatalities :		Not reported	
Vehicle Make/year :		Not reported	
Vehicle License Number :		Not reported	
Vehicle State :		Not reported	
Vehicle Id Number :		Not reported	

(Continued) **S105665046**

CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	No
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Merchant/Business
Cleanup By :	Reporting Party
Containment :	Yes
What Happened :	An illegal dumping of the container into a trash bin.
Date/Time :	10/20/00 430
Evacuations :	0
Type :	CHEMICAL VAPOR
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

W153 **CHMIRS** **S100216414**
SW **319 W 6TH ST** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90014**
4500 ft.
Higher **Site 2 of 3 in cluster W**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	8803372	DOT ID:	1680
DOT Hazard Class:	Poisonous and etiologic (infectious) material		
Chemical Name:	POTASSIUM CYANIDE		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	151-50-8	Quantity Released:	2
Environmental Contamination:	Ground	Property Use:	County/City Road
Incident Date:	19-OCT-88	Date Completed:	19-OCT-88

Time Completed :	2020
Physical State Stored :	Liquid
Physical State Released :	Liquid
Release Unit :	Gallons
Container Description :	2
Container Type :	05
Container Material :	Plastic Fiberglass , Rigid
Level Of Container :	Ground Level
Container Capacity :	10
Container Capacity Units (code) :	2
Extent Of Release (code) :	6
Agency Id Number :	19105
Agency Incident Number :	616
OES Incident Number :	8803372
Time Notified :	1755
Surrounding Area :	500
Estimated Temperature :	70
Property Management :	U
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported

(Continued) **S100216414**

Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :		Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :		Not reported
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :		Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :		1
Others Number Of Injuries :		Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :		Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :		Not reported
Vehicle License Number :		Not reported
Vehicle State :		Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :		Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :		Not reported
Company Name :		Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :		ALVIN K BARNHART AB7044 FS4-B
Report Date :		19-OCT-88
Comments :		Yes
Facility Telephone Number :		213 485-7480
Waterway Involved :		Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :		Not reported
Cleanup By :	Not reported	
Containment :		Not reported
What Happened :	Not reported	
Date/Time :		Not reported
Evacuations :		Not reported
Type :	Not reported	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

154
SW
1/2-1
4506 ft.
Higher

334 WEST 6TH ST
LOS ANGELES, CA

CHMIRS **S105632795**
N/A

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	5385	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	DIESEL		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	200 GALS
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	Not reported
Time Completed :		Not reported	
Physical State Stored :		Not reported	
Physical State Released :		Not reported	
Release Unit :		Not reported	
Container Description :		Not reported	
Container Type :		Not reported	
Container Material :		Not reported	
Level Of Container :		Not reported	
Container Capacity :		Not reported	
Container Capacity Units (code) :		Not reported	
Extent Of Release (code) :		Not reported	
Agency Id Number :		Not reported	
Agency Incident Number :		Not reported	
OES Incident Number :		5385	
Time Notified :		Not reported	

(Continued) **S105632795**

Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	NO
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	NO
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	YES
Waterway :	STORM DRAINS
Spill Site :	Not reported
Cleanup By :	PRIVATE CONTRACTOR
Containment :	Not reported
What Happened :	HUMAN ERROR - WRONG PRODUCT INTO SUMP PUMP BY UNEXPLAIN
Date/Time :	11/25/94 1100
Evacuations :	NO
Type :	Not reported
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

W155 **CHMIRS** **S105636179**
SW **610 S. BROADWAY** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA 24476**
4555 ft.
Higher **Site 3 of 3 in cluster W**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	1770	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	sulphuric acid		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	1 gal
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	Not reported
Time Completed :		Not reported	
Physical State Stored :		Not reported	
Physical State Released :		Not reported	
Release Unit :		Not reported	
Container Description :		Not reported	

(Continued) **S105636179**

Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	1770
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	NO
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	NO
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	YES
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	OTHER
Cleanup By :	co/doh
Containment :	NO
What Happened :	someone threw it on the sidewalk
Date/Time :	4/15/94 1907
Evacuations :	NO
Type :	CHEMICAL
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

156
SW
1/2-1
4565 ft.
Higher

PACIFIC MUTUAL BUILDING
523 006TH ST W
LOS ANGELES, CA 90014

LUST **S100928629**
Cortese **N/A**

State LUST:
Cross Street: PACIFIC AVE
Qty Leaked: Not reported

PACIFIC MUTUAL BUILDING (Continued) **S100928629**

Case Number	900140016		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Gasoline		
Lead Agency:	Regional Board		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Other ground water affected		
Status:	Case Closed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Abate Method:	Remove Free Product - remove floating product from water table		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	10/22/1996		
Release Date:	12/21/1987		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	Not reported		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	3/31/1988		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	Not reported		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Yes		
Leak Cause:	Not reported		
Leak Source:	Not reported		
MTBE Date :	Not reported		
Max MTBE GW :	Not reported		
MTBE Tested:	Site NOT Tested for MTBE.Includes Unknown and Not Analyzed.		
Priority:	Not reported		
Local Case # :	Not reported		
Beneficial:	Not reported		
Staff :	JLC		
GW Qualifier :	Not reported		
Max MTBE Soil :	Not reported		
Soil Qualifier :	Not reported		
Hydr Basin #:	Not reported		
Operator :	Not reported		
Oversight Prgm:	RB Lead Underground Storage Tank		
Oversight Prgm :	UST		
Review Date :	9/25/1996		
Stop Date :	Not reported		
Work Suspended :	Not reported		
Responsible Party	PM REALTY GROUP		
RP Address:	523 W 6TH ST, SUITE 218, LOS ANGELES CA 90014		
Global Id:	T0603700543		
Org Name:	Not reported		
Contact Person:	Not reported		
MTBE Conc:	0		
Mtbe Fuel:	1		
Water System Name:	Not reported		
Well Name:	Not reported		
Distance To Lust:	0		
Waste Discharge Global ID:	Not reported		
Waste Disch Assigned Name:	Not reported		

PACIFIC MUTUAL BUILDING (Continued) **S100928629**

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 12/21/1987
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900140016
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900140016
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

X157 NE 1/2-1 4567 ft. Higher **CORNFIELDS SITE** **Cal-Sites S105557560**
1245 N. SPRING STREET **VCP N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Site 1 of 3 in cluster X

VCP:
Facility ID 19400013
Dtsc Region Code : 3
Region Code Definition : GLENDALE
County Code : 19
Site Name Under : CORNFIELDS SITE
Current Status Date : 05172002
Current Status Code : VCP
Current Status : VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Lead Agency Code : DTSC
Lead Agency : DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL
Site Type Code : VCP
Site Type : VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
National Priorities List : Not reported
Tier : Not reported
Source Of Funding Code : Not reported
Staff Member : TYARGEAU
Supervisor : Not reported
Sic Code : 40
Sic Code Definition : RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION
Site Mitigatn & Brnflds Reuse Prog (SMBR) Code : SA
SMBR Branch : SO CAL - GLENDALE
Regional Water Quality Control Board : Not reported
RWQCB Definition : Not reported
Site Access Controlled : Not reported
Listed In Haz Wst & Substncs Sites List (CORTESE): Not reported
Date Hazard Ranked : Not reported
GW Contamination Suspected : Not reported
Of Sources Contributing To Contamination : 0.00000
Lat/Long : 0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″
Direction Lat : Not reported
Direction Long : Not reported
Lat/long Method : Not reported
Entity Lat/long Coordinates Refer To : Not reported
State Assembly Distt Code : 46
State Senate Distt Code : 22

CORNFIELDS SITE (Continued) **S105557560**

Identifying Code:	CSTAR
ID Value:	301019
Other ID Desc:	CALSTARS CODE
Alternate Name(s):	CORNFIELDS SITE
Alternate Name(s):	CORNFIELDS
Alternate Name(s):	CORNFIELDS RAILYARD
Alternate Name(s):	FORMER CORNFIELDS SITE
Address(es) :	1245 N. SPRING STREET
	LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
Background Info :	Site was used in the late 1800's as a Cornfield. Since the
Background Info :	1890's until approximately 1999 the site was used as a railroad
Background Info :	maintenance and storage facility. Although the site has not been
Background Info :	fully characterized VOC's and TPH have been detected in several
Background Info :	areas on this vacant 32-acre parcel of land. Currently, there is
Background Info :	an SVE unit towards the north end of the parcel to deal with
Background Info :	localized VOC contamination in the groundwater. Possible pathway
Background Info :	include both soil and groundwater.
Background Info :	Not reported
Background Info :	Several Phase II investigations have been performed for the site
Background Info :	in which some of the source areas have already been identified
Background Info :	and removed. However, the site has still not been fully
Background Info :	characterized and further investigations need to be performed.
Background Info :	Not reported
Background Info :	DTSC is the lead Agency for soil issues while the Regional
Background Info :	Water Quality Control Board remains the lead Agency for all
Background Info :	groundwater issues at the site.
Facility Id :	19400013
AWP Activities Code :	1.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	ORDER
Activity Code Def:	I/SE, IORSE, FFA, FFSRA, VCA, EA
AWP Activity Id :	VCA
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	08282001
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19400013
AWP Activities Code :	2.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	PEA
Activity Code Def:	PRELIMINARY ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT
AWP Activity Id :	VCP
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	12202001
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000

CORNFIELDS SITE (Continued) **S105557560**

Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19400013
AWP Activities Code :	3.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	ORDER
Activity Code Def:	I/SE, IORSE, FFA, FFSRA, VCA, EA
AWP Activity Id :	VCA2
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	05172002
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19400013
AWP Activities Code :	4.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	PEA
Activity Code Def:	PRELIMINARY ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT
AWP Activity Id :	PEAE2
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	09302002
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	09162002
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19400013
AWP Activities Code :	5.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	RAW
Activity Code Def:	REMOVAL ACTION WORKPLAN
AWP Activity Id :	VCA2
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	11152002
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	Not reported
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19400013
AWP Activities Code :	6.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	RA
Activity Code Def:	REMOVAL ACTION
AWP Activity Id :	VCA2
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	12302002
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	Not reported

CORNFIELDS SITE (Continued) **S105557560**

Est # Of Person-years To Complete : 0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code : Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made : VCP
Status Code Definition : VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion : 0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion : 0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion : 0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree Not reported
Special Program Code: Not reported
Special Program : Not reported
Comments Date : 01252002
Comments : Waste manifests submitted and included in Final PEA Report.
Additional Site Characterization Work Plan submitted to DTSC.
Additional Site Characterization fieldwork commences. Fieldwork completed 5/10/02.
Proponent, Trust for Public Land, enters into VCA with DTSC for RAW.
Sampling results submitted to DTSC.
DTSC approves PEA Workplan. Field work in support of PEA investigation commenced on 8/29/01.
DTSC and proponent, Dept. of Parks and Recreation, enter into Voluntary Cleanup Agreement.
Soil Gas Investigation is completed for 32-Acre parcel of the former Cornfield Rail Yard. Preliminary results revealed locations where VOC's are present in low concentrations.
Soil sampling is completed, DTSC is currently awaiting the results.
Site characterization activities which included additional sampling have been completed.
DTSC receives sample results from soil samples taken at one foot depths. Results indicate that there are 22 out of 54 on-site locations that require further investigation. COC's identified in these areas include lead, arsenic, TPH and PAH's.
DTSC receives Draft Final PEA Report.
Draft Final PEA Report conditionally approved pending the submittal of the waste manifests to be included in the Final PEA Report.

CAL-SITES:
Facility ID 19400013
Status: VCP - VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM (VCP)
Status Date: 05/17/2002
Lead: DTSC
Region: 3 - GLENDALE
Branch: SA - SO CAL - GLENDALE
File Name: CORNFIELDS SITE
Status Name: VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Lead Agency: DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL Not reported
NPL: Not reported
SIC: 40 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION
Facility Type: VCP
Type Name: VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Staff Member Responsible for Site: TYARGEAU
Supervisor Responsible for Site: Not reported
Region Water Control Board: Not reported
Access: Not reported
Cortese: Not reported
Hazardous Ranking Score: Not reported

CORNFIELDS SITE (Continued) **S105557560**

Date Site Hazard Ranked:	Not reported
Groundwater Contamination:	Not reported
No. of Contamination Sources:	0.00000
Lat/Long:	0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.0° 0.00000′ 0.00000″
Lat/long Method:	Not reported
State Assembly District Code:	46
State Senate District:	22

The CAL-SITES database may contain additional details for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

X158 **VACANT** **LUST** **S104406276**
NE **1245 SPRING ST** **Cortese** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
4567 ft.
Higher **Site 2 of 3 in cluster X**

State LUST:

Cross Street:	BAKER ST		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900120425		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	Gasoline		
Lead Agency:	Local Agency		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Other ground water affected		
Status:	Preliminary site assessment underway		
County:	Los Angeles		
Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	8/9/1999	Prelim Assess:	8/9/1999
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	Not reported		
Release Date:	8/9/1999		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	1/1/1965		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	Not reported		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	Subsurface Monitoring		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Not reported		
Leak Cause:	Not reported		
Leak Source:	UNK		
MTBE Date :	Not reported		
Max MTBE GW :	Not reported		
MTBE Tested:	Site NOT Tested for MTBE.Includes Unknown and Not Analyzed.		
Priority:	Not reported		
Local Case # :	Not reported		
Beneficial:	Not reported		
Staff :	JLC		
GW Qualifier :	Not reported		
Max MTBE Soil :	Not reported		
Soil Qualifier :	Not reported		
Hydr Basin #:	Not reported		
Operator :	Not reported		
Oversight Prgm:	Local Implementing Agency UST (includes non-LOP cases within LOP jurisdiction)		

VACANT (Continued) **S104406276**

Oversight Prgm : LIA
Review Date : 8/9/1999
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyBLANK RP
RP Address: Not reported
Global Id: T0603700537
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 8/9/1999
Lead Agency: Local Agency
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900120425
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Preliminary site assessment underway
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900120425
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

X159 **L A SIGNAL SHOP** **CHMIRS** **S101583746**
NE **1251 N SPRING ST** **CA FID UST** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90012**
4571 ft.
Higher **Site 3 of 3 in cluster X**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	01-3449	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	Fuel Oil		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	40
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	6/14/01

Time Completed : Not reported
Physical State Stored : Not reported
Physical State Released : Not reported
Release Unit : Not reported
Container Description : Not reported
Container Type : Not reported
Container Material : Not reported
Level Of Container : Not reported
Container Capacity : Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) : Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) : Not reported
Agency Id Number : Not reported
Agency Incident Number : Not reported

L A SIGNAL SHOP (Continued) **S101583746**

OES Incident Number :	01-3449
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	No
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Other
Cleanup By :	Responsible Party
Containment :	Yes
What Happened :	A fuel truck spilled diesel for an unknown reason in an inactive rail yard. It is under investigation.
Date/Time :	6/14/01 1400
Evacuations :	0
Type :	PETROLEUM
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

FID:

Facility ID:	19005869	Regulate ID:	00041511
Reg By:	Inactive Underground Storage Tank Location		
Cortese Code:	Not reported	SIC Code:	Not reported
Status:	Inactive	Facility Tel:	(714) 877-5830
Mail To:	Not reported 1 MARKET PLAZA - LOS ANGELES, CA 90012		
Contact:	Not reported	Contact Tel:	Not reported
DUNs No:	Not reported	NPDES No:	Not reported
Creation:	10/22/93	Modified:	00/00/00
EPA ID:	Not reported		
Comments:	Not reported		

160 West 1/2-1 4576 ft. Higher — **DILLINGHAM PROPERTY**, **409 BEAUDRY AVE**, **LOS ANGELES, CA 90017** — **LUST Cortese** — **S104234262 N/A**

State LUST:

Cross Street:	4TH ST
Qty Leaked:	Not reported
Case Number	900170198
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region
Chemical:	Gasoline
Lead Agency:	Regional Board
Local Agency :	19050
Case Type:	Other ground water affected
Status:	Post remedial action monitoring
County:	Los Angeles
Abate Method:	Remove Free Product - remove floating product from water table, No Action Required - incident is minor, requiring no remedial action, Vapor Extraction

Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	5/1/2000	Monitoring:	5/1/2000

Close Date:	Not reported
Release Date:	8/26/1999
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported
Discover Date :	1/1/1965
Enforcement Dt :	10/18/2000
Enf Type:	EF
Enter Date :	Not reported
Funding:	Not reported
Staff Initials:	UNK
How Discovered:	OM
How Stopped:	Not reported
Interim :	Yes
Leak Cause:	UNK
Leak Source:	UNK
MTBE Date :	2/11/2000
Max MTBE GW :	2,000 Parts per Billion
MTBE Tested:	MTBE Detected. Site tested for MTBE & MTBE detected
Priority:	Not reported
Local Case # :	Not reported
Beneficial:	Not reported
Staff :	GN
GW Qualifier :	<
Max MTBE Soil :	Not reported
Soil Qualifier :	Not reported
Hydr Basin #:	Not reported
Operator :	LA CENTER STUDIOS
Oversight Prgm:	RB Lead Underground Storage Tank
Oversight Prgm :	UST
Review Date :	5/15/2002
Stop Date :	Not reported
Work Suspended :	Not reported
Responsible Party	RICHARD WILLIAMS
RP Address:	376 S. VALENCIA AVE.
Global Id:	T0603700599
Org Name:	Not reported

DILLINGHAM PROPERTY (Continued) **S104234262**

Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 1
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 8/26/1999
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900170198
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Post remedial action monitoring
Region: 4
Staff: GN

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900170198
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

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161 West 1/2-1 4593 ft. Higher

GRAND RENT-A-CAR
1207 003RD ST W
LOS ANGELES, CA 90017

LUST Cortese **S102430915 N/A**

State LUST:
Cross Street: BOYLSTON ST
Qty Leaked: Not reported
Case Number 900170098
Reg Board: Los Angeles Region
Chemical: Gasoline
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency : 19050
Case Type: Other ground water affected
Status: Case Closed
County: Los Angeles
Abate Method: Remove Free Product - remove floating product from water table, Pump and Treat Ground Water - generally employed to remove dissolved contaminants, Vapor Extraction

Review Date:	Not reported	Confirm Leak:	Not reported
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	10/1/1991	Remed Plan:	10/1/1991
Remed Action:	11/1/1994	Monitoring:	11/1/1994

Close Date: 2/3/1997
Release Date: 9/28/1990
Cleanup Fund Id : Not reported
Discover Date : Not reported
Enforcement Dt : Not reported
Enf Type: Not reported
Enter Date : 11/20/1990
Funding: Not reported
Staff Initials: UNK
How Discovered: Not reported
How Stopped: Not reported

GRAND RENT-A-CAR (Continued) **S102430915**

Interim : Yes
Leak Cause: UNK
Leak Source: UNK
MTBE Date : Not reported
Max MTBE GW : Not reported
MTBE Tested: Site NOT Tested for MTBE.Includes Unknown and Not Analyzed.
Priority: Not reported
Local Case # : Not reported
Beneficial: Not reported
Staff : JLC
GW Qualifier : Not reported
Max MTBE Soil : Not reported
Soil Qualifier : Not reported
Hydr Basin #: Not reported
Operator : Not reported
Oversight Prgm: RB Lead Underground Storage Tank
Oversight Prgm : UST
Review Date : 10/3/1996
Stop Date : Not reported
Work Suspended :Not reported
Responsible PartyGRAND RENT-A-CAR CORP
RP Address: 1207 W 3RD ST, LOS ANGELES CA 90017
Global Id: T0603700589
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 1
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

LUST Region 4:
Report Date: 9/28/1990
Lead Agency: Regional Board
Local Agency: 19050
Case Number: 900170098
Substance: Gasoline
Case Type: Groundwater
Status: Case Closed
Region: 4
Staff: Not reported

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900170098
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

162
SSW
1/2-1
4614 ft.
Lower

610 S. MAIN ST.
LOS ANGELES, CA

CHMIRS **S105631884**
N/A

(Continued) **S105631884**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	26827	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	diesel		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	300-400 gals
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	Not reported

Time Completed :	Not reported
Physical State Stored :	Not reported
Physical State Released :	Not reported
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	26827
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	UNKNOWN
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	UNKNOWN
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Not reported
Cleanup By :	sp rr
Containment :	NO
What Happened :	ruptured fuel tank on diesel puller engine
Date/Time :	400
Evacuations :	UNKNOWN

(Continued) **S105631884**

Type : PETROLEUM
Other : Not reported
Chemical 1 : Not Reported
Chemical 2 : Not Reported
Chemical 3 : Not Reported

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163 ESE 1/2-1 4642 ft. Lower

SANTA FE/MACY STREET
MACY STREET/ALISO ST/KELLER ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Cal-Sites VCP **S102564449 N/A**

VCP:

Facility ID 19400010
Dtsc Region Code : 3
Region Code Definition : GLENDALE
County Code : 19
Site Name Under : MACY STREET SITE
Current Status Date : 04171996
Current Status Code : VCP
Current Status : VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Lead Agency Code : DTSC
Lead Agency : DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL
Site Type Code : VCP
Site Type : VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
National Priorities List : Not reported
Tier : Not reported
Source Of Funding Code : Not reported
Staff Member : SCUTTS
Supervisor : Not reported
Sic Code : 40
Sic Code Definition : RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION
Site Mitigatn & Brnflds Reuse Prog (SMBR) Code : SA
SMBR Branch : SO CAL - GLENDALE
Regional Water Quality Control Board : Not reported
RWQCB Definition : Not reported
Site Access Controlled : Not reported
Listed In Haz Wst & Substncs Sites List (CORTESE): Not reported
Date Hazard Ranked : Not reported
GW Contamination Suspected : Not reported
Of Sources Contributing To Contamination : 0.00000
Lat/Long : 0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″
Direction Lat : Not reported
Direction Long : Not reported
Lat/long Method : Not reported
Entity Lat/long Coordinates Refer To : Not reported
State Assembly Distt Code : 34
State Senate Distt Code : 22
Identifying Code: CSTAR
ID Value: 300568
Other ID Desc: CALSTARS CODE
Alternate Name(s): MACY STREET SITE
Alternate Name(s): SANTA FE/MACY STREET
Address(es) : MACY STREET/ALISO STREET/KELLER STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
Address(es) : SANTA FE/MACY STREET/ALISO ST/KELLER ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
Address(es) : MACY STREET/ALISO ST/KELLER ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

SANTA FE/MACY STREET (Continued) **S102564449**

Background Info : The Site property is roughly rectangular in shape. It is
Background Info : approximately 2-1/2 acres in area with average plan dimen-
Background Info : sions of approximately 780 feet in the north-south direction
Background Info : and 140 feet in the east-west direction. These dimensions
Background Info : include the adjacent railroad right-of-way(R/W) which is
Background Info : part of the overall site. The Proponent owned the Site from
Background Info : approximately 1897 to 1992. During that time the Proponent
Background Info : leased portions of the Site to a variety of commercial/in-
Background Info : dustrial businesses. The southern portion of the Site is
Background Info : currently used as a vehicle storage lot by the Los Angeles
Background Info : Police Department. The balance of the Site is vacant.

Facility Id :	19400010
AWP Activities Code :	1.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	ORDER
Activity Code Def:	I/SE, IORSE, FFA, FFSRA, VCA, EA
AWP Activity Id :	VCP
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	04171996
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19400010
AWP Activities Code :	2.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	PEA
Activity Code Def:	PRELIMINARY ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT
AWP Activity Id :	PEAE
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	Not reported
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	06292001
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000
Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion :	0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns Scree	Not reported
Facility Id :	19400010
AWP Activities Code :	3.00000
DTSC Site Activity Code :	RAW
Activity Code Def:	REMOVAL ACTION WORKPLAN
AWP Activity Id :	VCP
Dt Activity Due For Completion :	12302002
Revised Due Date :	Not reported
Date Activity Completed :	Not reported
Est # Of Person-years To Complete :	0.00000
Est. Size Of An Activity Code :	Not reported
Site Status When Activity Commitment Made :	VCP
Status Code Definition :	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
Cubic Yards Of Solids Removed At Completion :	0.00000
Gallons Of Liquid Removed Upon Completion :	0.00000

SANTA FE/MACY STREET (Continued) **S102564449**

Cubic Yards Of Solids Treated Upon Completion : 0.00000
Actvty Deleted Via The Commitmnt/Completns ScreeNot reported
Special Program Code: Not reported
Special Program : Not reported
Comments Date : 03042002
Comments : RAW scheduled for submission at the end of 3/02.
RAW has been submitted, and is now under review.
VCP agreement signed.
RI report for Macy Street Site accepted on 06/29/01 closing the RI phase. DTSC expects RAW by 8/31.
Origianlly an RI/FS was planned for the Site. However, since no feasibility study was needed an RI (PEAe commitment) was done instead. DTSC has approved the RI Report. Removal Action Plan due on 8/15/01.
Revised RAW under review. CEQA document are being finalized, as is the Public Participation Plan.
Awaiting RAW.

CAL-SITES:

Facility ID	19400010	
Status:	VCP - VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM (VCP)	
Status Date:	04/17/1996	
Lead:	DTSC	
Region:	3 - GLENDALE	
Branch:	SA - SO CAL - GLENDALE	
File Name:	MACY STREET SITE	
Status Name:	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM	
Lead Agency:	DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL	Not reported
NPL:	Not reported	
SIC:	40 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	
Facility Type:	VCP	
Type Name:	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM	
Staff Member Responsible for Site:	SCUTTS	
Supervisor Responsible for Site:	Not reported	
Region Water Control Board:	Not reported	
Access:	Not reported	
Cortese:	Not reported	
Hazardous Ranking Score:	Not reported	
Date Site Hazard Ranked:	Not reported	
Groundwater Contamination:	Not reported	
No. of Contamination Sources:	0.00000	
Lat/Long:	0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.0° 0.00000′ 0.00000″	
Lat/long Method:	Not reported	
State Assembly District Code:	34	
State Senate District:	22	

The CAL-SITES database may contain additional details for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

164
SW
1/2-1
4641 ft.
Higher

IN ALLEY NEXT TO 224 W 6TH ST
LOS ANGELES, CA

CHMIRS **S100281091**
N/A

(Continued) **S100281091**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	9991848	DOT ID:	1680
DOT Hazard Class:	Poisonous and etiologic (infectious) material		
Chemical Name:	POTASSIUM CYANIDE		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	151-50-8	Quantity Released:	Not reported
Environmental Contamination:	Air	Property Use:	County/City Road
Incident Date:	14-FEB-88	Date Completed:	15-FEB-88

Time Completed :	Not reported
Physical State Stored :	Solid
Physical State Released :	Gas
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	1
Container Type :	02
Container Material :	Iron Steel and Other Iron Alloys
Level Of Container :	Ground Level
Container Capacity :	100
Container Capacity Units (code) :	1
Extent Of Release (code) :	7
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	9991848
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Not reported
Cleanup By :	Not reported
Containment :	Not reported
What Happened :	Not reported
Date/Time :	Not reported
Evacuations :	Not reported

(Continued) **S100281091**

Type : Not reported
Other : Not reported
Chemical 1 : Not Reported
Chemical 2 : Not Reported
Chemical 3 : Not Reported

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165 ESE 1/2-1 5039 ft. Lower

SOLAGLAS
415 MISSION RD N
LOS ANGELES, CA 90033

LUST S101297159
Cortese N/A

State LUST:

Cross Street:	Not reported		
Qty Leaked:	Not reported		
Case Number	900330334		
Reg Board:	Los Angeles Region		
Chemical:	1		
Lead Agency:	Local Agency		
Local Agency :	19050		
Case Type:	Soil only		
Status:	Leak being confirmed		
County:	Los Angeles		
Review Date:	8/10/1987	Confirm Leak:	8/10/1987
Workplan:	Not reported	Prelim Assess:	Not reported
Pollution Char:	Not reported	Remed Plan:	Not reported
Remed Action:	Not reported	Monitoring:	Not reported
Close Date:	Not reported		
Release Date:	8/10/1987		
Cleanup Fund Id :	Not reported		
Discover Date :	1/1/1965		
Enforcement Dt :	Not reported		
Enf Type:	Not reported		
Enter Date :	4/23/1987		
Funding:	Not reported		
Staff Initials:	UNK		
How Discovered:	Tank Closure		
How Stopped:	Not reported		
Interim :	Not reported		
Leak Cause:	Corrosion		
Leak Source:	Tank		
MTBE Date :	Not reported		
Max MTBE GW :	Not reported		
MTBE Tested:	Not Required to be Tested.		
Priority:	Not reported		
Local Case # :	Not reported		
Beneficial:	Not reported		
Staff :	JLC		
GW Qualifier :	Not reported		
Max MTBE Soil :	Not reported		
Soil Qualifier :	Not reported		
Hydr Basin #:	Not reported		
Operator :	Not reported		
Oversight Prgm:	Local Implementing Agency UST (includes non-LOP cases within LOP jurisdiction)		
Oversight Prgm :	LIA		
Review Date :	8/10/1987		
Stop Date :	3/27/1987		
Work Suspended :	Not reported		

SOLAGLAS (Continued) **S101297159**

Responsible PartyRAGUS, TIM
RP Address: 415 N MISSION RD, LOS ANGELES, CA 90033
Global Id: T0603700852
Org Name: Not reported
Contact Person: Not reported
MTBE Conc: 0
Mtbe Fuel: 0
Water System Name: Not reported
Well Name: Not reported
Distance To Lust: 0
Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported
Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 900330334
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

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166 NE 1/2-1 5043 ft. Higher **CALIFORNIA BRASS MANUFACTURING CO.** **Cal-Sites** **1000252312**
1447 NAUD STREET **N/A**
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

CAL-SITES:
Facility ID 19330209
Status: REFOA - DOES NOT REQUIRE DTSC ACTION OR OVERSITE ACTIVITY. REFERED TO OTHER AGENCY LEAD
Status Date: 08/15/1995
Lead: Not reported
Region: 3 - GLENDALE
Branch: SA - SO CAL - GLENDALE
File Name: Not reported
Status Name: PROPERTY/SITE REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY
Lead Agency: N/A Not reported
NPL: Not reported
SIC: 33 MANU - PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES
Facility Type: Not reported
Type Name: N/A
Staff Member Responsible for Site: Not reported
Supervisor Responsible for Site: Not reported
Region Water Control Board: LA - LOS ANGELES
Access: Controlled
Cortese: C
Hazardous Ranking Score: Not reported
Date Site Hazard Ranked: Not reported
Groundwater Contamination: Not reported
No. of Contamination Sources: 0.00000
Lat/Long: 0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.0° 0.00000′ 0.00000″
Lat/long Method: Not reported
State Assembly District Code: Not reported
State Senate District: Not reported

The CAL-SITES database may contain additional details for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

Map ID / Direction / Distance / Distance (ft.) / Elevation	Site	Database(s)	EDR ID Number / EPA ID Number
167 ESE 1/2-1 5045 ft. Lower	**CALIFORNIA HOTEL 150 MYERS LOS ANGELES, CA 90033**	**Cortese**	**S105024654 N/A**

CORTESE:
Reg Id: 3062
Region: CORTESE
Reg By: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

168 SE 1/2-1 5118 ft. Lower	**320 S. SANTA FE AVENUE LOS ANGELES, CA 24476**	**CHMIRS**	**S105669825 N/A**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	01-7383	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	Unknown White Powder		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	.25
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	12/21/01

Time Completed :	Not reported
Physical State Stored :	Not reported
Physical State Released :	Not reported
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	01-7383
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported

(Continued) **S105669825**

Company Name :		Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :		Not reported
Report Date :		Not reported
Comments :		Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :		Not reported
Waterway Involved :		No
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :		Other
Cleanup By :	Fire Dept.	
Containment :		Yes
What Happened :	The substance was left in a Metrolink train car.	
Date/Time :		12/21/01 808
Evacuations :		0
Type :	CHEMICAL	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

169
NW
1/2-1
5122 ft.
Higher

1312 WEST ANGELINA ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 24476

CHMIRS **S105642278**
N/A

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	6395	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	methane gas		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	unknown
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	Not reported

Time Completed :	Not reported
Physical State Stored :	Not reported
Physical State Released :	Not reported
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	6395
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	NO

(Continued) **S105642278**

Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	NO	
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported	
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported	
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported	
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported	
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported	
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported	
Vehicle State :	Not reported	
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported	
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported	
Company Name :	Not reported	
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported	
Report Date :	Not reported	
Comments :	Not reported	
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported	
Waterway Involved :	NO	
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :	RESIDENCE	
Cleanup By :	dissapate	
Containment :	NO	
What Happened :	fire was called to scene of abandon oil well found methane gas coming from area around the well, dept conservation - gas and oil division on scene	
Date/Time :	110/24jan95	
Evacuations :	NO	
Type :	PETROLEUM	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported	
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported	
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported	

170
SW
1/2-1
5148 ft.
Higher

411 WEST 7TH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 24476

CHMIRS **S105647375**
N/A

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	11637	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	waste water with possible cyanide and heavy metal contamination		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	unknown
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	Not reported
Time Completed :	Not reported		
Physical State Stored :	Not reported		
Physical State Released :	Not reported		
Release Unit :	Not reported		
Container Description :	Not reported		
Container Type :	Not reported		
Container Material :	Not reported		
Level Of Container :	Not reported		
Container Capacity :	Not reported		
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported		
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported		
Agency Id Number :	Not reported		
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported		
OES Incident Number :	11637		

(Continued) **S105647375**

Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	NO
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	NO
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	YES
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	OTHER
Cleanup By :	Not reported
Containment :	NO
What Happened :	recovery system in building failed causing overflow in diked area.
Date/Time :	1802/1-6-96
Evacuations :	NO
Type :	CHEMICAL
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

171
NW
1/2-1
5149 ft.
Higher

1310 W. COURT ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 0

CHMIRS **S105657038**
N/A

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	98-1442	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	Crude Oil		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	40
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	3/22/98
Time Completed :		Not reported	
Physical State Stored :		Not reported	
Physical State Released :		Not reported	

(Continued) **S105657038**

Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	98-1442
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	No
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Oil Field
Cleanup By :	Responsible Party
Containment :	Yes
What Happened :	Broken pipe line from pump to tank allowed substance to leak
Date/Time :	3/22/98 1530
Evacuations :	0
Type :	PETROLEUM
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

172
ESE **237 NORTH MISSION ROAD** **CHMIRS** **S105643015**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA 24476** **N/A**
5159 ft.
Lower

(Continued) **S105643015**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	16884	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	transformer oil(pcb's unknown)		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	10 gals
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	Not reported

Time Completed :	Not reported
Physical State Stored :	Not reported
Physical State Released :	Not reported
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	16884
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	NO
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	NO
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	YES
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	RD
Cleanup By :	la hazmat crews
Containment :	NO
What Happened :	pole transformes downed due to vehicle versus pole accident
Date/Time :	0038 12/10/96
Evacuations :	NO

(Continued) **S105643015**

Type : PETROLEUM
Other : Not reported
Chemical 1 : Not Reported
Chemical 2 : Not Reported
Chemical 3 : Not Reported

Y173 SW 1/2-1 5159 ft. Same **UNITED BUILDING ASSOCIATES**
707 SO BROADWAY RM 411
LOS ANGELES, CA 90014

HAZNET S103669888
CHMIRS N/A

Site 1 of 2 in cluster Y

HAZNET:

Gepaid: CAL000059257
Tepaid: CAT080010101
Gen County: 3
Tsd County: San Diego
Tons: .2000
Category: Other inorganic solid waste
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Contact: UNITED BLDG ASSOCIATES C/O R S
Telephone: (213) 623-2187
Mailing Address: 707 S BROADWAY STE 411
LOS ANGELES, CA 90014 - 2807
County 3

Gepaid: CAL000059257
Tepaid: CAT080013352
Gen County: 3
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: 6.2550
Category: Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: UNITED BLDG ASSOCIATES C/O R S
Telephone: (213) 623-2187
Mailing Address: 707 S BROADWAY STE 411
LOS ANGELES, CA 90014 - 2807
County 3

Gepaid: CAL000059257
Tepaid: CAT080013352
Gen County: 3
Tsd County: Los Angeles
Tons: .8340
Category: Tank bottom waste
Disposal Method: Recycler
Contact: UNITED BLDG ASSOCIATES C/O R S
Telephone: (213) 623-2187
Mailing Address: 707 S BROADWAY STE 411
LOS ANGELES, CA 90014 - 2807
County 3

UNITED BUILDING ASSOCIATES (Continued) **S103669888**

Gepaid:	CAL000059257
Tepaid:	CAD000088252
Gen County:	3
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	3.3712
Category:	Other inorganic solid waste
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Contact:	UNITED BLDG ASSOCIATES C/O R S
Telephone:	(213) 623-2187
Mailing Address:	707 S BROADWAY STE 411 LOS ANGELES, CA 90014 - 2807
County	3

Gepaid:	CAL000059257
Tepaid:	CAT000646117
Gen County:	3
Tsd County:	Kings
Tons:	2.0000
Category:	Other inorganic solid waste
Disposal Method:	Not reported
Contact:	UNITED BLDG ASSOCIATES C/O R S
Telephone:	(213) 623-2187
Mailing Address:	707 S BROADWAY STE 411 LOS ANGELES, CA 90014 - 2807
County	3

The CA HAZNET database contains 2 additional records for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	3680	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	nitric acid residue		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	80 gal
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	Not reported

Time Completed :	Not reported
Physical State Stored :	Not reported
Physical State Released :	Not reported
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	3680
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported

UNITED BUILDING ASSOCIATES (Continued) **S103669888**

Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	UNKNOWN
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	NO
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	Not reported
Report Date :	Not reported
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	Not reported
Waterway Involved :	NO
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	IND PLT
Cleanup By :	undetermined
Containment :	NO
What Happened :	sprinkler had tripped, water got to chemicals in a gem
Date/Time :	1155
Evacuations :	NO
Type :	Not reported
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

Y174 **CHMIRS** **S100216843**
SW **707 S BROADWAY** **N/A**
1/2-1 **LOS ANGELES, CA 90014**
5163 ft.
Same **Site 2 of 2 in cluster Y**

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	8904826	DOT ID:	1789
DOT Hazard Class:	Oxidizers and organic pesticides		
Chemical Name:	ACID, MURIATIC		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	1
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Mercantile, Business
Incident Date:	09-FEB-89	Date Completed:	09-FEB-89

Time Completed :	2228
Physical State Stored :	Liquid
Physical State Released :	Liquid
Release Unit :	Gallons
Container Description :	2
Container Type :	04
Container Material :	Plastic , Flexible
Level Of Container :	Ground Level
Container Capacity :	1
Container Capacity Units (code) :	2
Extent Of Release (code) :	3

(Continued) **S100216843**

Agency Id Number :		19105
Agency Incident Number :		779
OES Incident Number :		8904826
Time Notified :		2028
Surrounding Area :		099
Estimated Temperature :		60
Property Management :		C
More Than Two Substances Involved? :		Not reported
Special Studies 1 :		Not reported
Special Studies 2 :		Not reported
Special Studies 3 :		Not reported
Special Studies 4 :		Not reported
Special Studies 5 :		Not reported
Special Studies 6 :		Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :		0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :		0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :		0
Others Number Of Decontaminated :		0
Others Number Of Injuries :		0
Others Number Of Fatalities :		0
Vehicle Make/year :		Not reported
Vehicle License Number :		Not reported
Vehicle State :		Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :		Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :		Not reported
Company Name :		Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :		JOHN L. QUINTANAR FS4-C
Report Date :		09-FEB-89
Comments :		Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :		213 485-7480
Waterway Involved :		Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :		Not reported
Cleanup By :	Not reported	
Containment :		Not reported
What Happened :	Not reported	
Date/Time :		Not reported
Evacuations :		Not reported
Type :	Not reported	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

175 SW 1/2-1 5214 ft. Higher

MINUTE PRINT INC
527 WEST 7TH STREET SUITE 404
LOS ANGELES, CA 90014

HAZNET S103663699
CHMIRS N/A

MINUTE PRINT INC (Continued) **S103663699**

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAL000037931
Tepaid:	CAD108040858
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	.0916
Category:	Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	HAAKANA BILL
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	527 W 7TH ST STE 404 LOS ANGELES, CA 90014
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAL000037931
Tepaid:	CAD108040858
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	.0625
Category:	Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	HAAKANA BILL
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	527 W 7TH ST STE 404 LOS ANGELES, CA 90014
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAL000037931
Tepaid:	CAD108040858
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	.1250
Category:	Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	HAAKANA BILL
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	527 W 7TH ST STE 404 LOS ANGELES, CA 90014
County	Los Angeles

Gepaid:	CAL000037931
Tepaid:	CAD108040858
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	.1042
Category:	Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	HAAKANA BILL
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	527 W 7TH ST STE 404 LOS ANGELES, CA 90014
County	Los Angeles

MINUTE PRINT INC (Continued) **S103663699**

Gepaid:	CAL000037931
Tepaid:	CAD108040858
Gen County:	Los Angeles
Tsd County:	Los Angeles
Tons:	.1000
Category:	Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Contact:	HAAKANA BILL
Telephone:	(000) 000-0000
Mailing Address:	527 W 7TH ST STE 404 LOS ANGELES, CA 90014
County	Los Angeles

The CA HAZNET database contains 1 additional record for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	97-5103	DOT ID:	Not reported
DOT Hazard Class:	Not Reported		
Chemical Name:	Raw Sewage		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	Not reported	Quantity Released:	5280
Environmental Contamination:	None Reported	Property Use:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported	Date Completed:	12/22/97

Time Completed :	Not reported
Physical State Stored :	Not reported
Physical State Released :	Not reported
Release Unit :	Not reported
Container Description :	Not reported
Container Type :	Not reported
Container Material :	Not reported
Level Of Container :	Not reported
Container Capacity :	Not reported
Container Capacity Units (code) :	Not reported
Extent Of Release (code) :	Not reported
Agency Id Number :	Not reported
Agency Incident Number :	Not reported
OES Incident Number :	97-5103
Time Notified :	Not reported
Surrounding Area :	Not reported
Estimated Temperature :	Not reported
Property Management :	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved? :	Not reported
Special Studies 1 :	Not reported
Special Studies 2 :	Not reported
Special Studies 3 :	Not reported
Special Studies 4 :	Not reported
Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries :	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities :	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported

MINUTE PRINT INC (Continued) **S103663699**

Vehicle State :		Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :		Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :		Not reported
Company Name :		Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :		Not reported
Report Date :		Not reported
Comments :		Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :		Not reported
Waterway Involved :		No
Waterway :	Not reported	
Spill Site :		Road
Cleanup By :	Reporting Party	
Containment :		Yes
What Happened :	Grease build up.	
Date/Time :		12/22/97 1105
Evacuations :		0
Type :	SEWAGE	
Other :	Not reported	
Chemical 1 :		Not Reported
Chemical 2 :		Not Reported
Chemical 3 :		Not Reported

176
SSE
1/2-1
5235 ft.
Lower

963 E. 4TH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA

CHMIRS **S100219121**
N/A

CHMIRS:

OES Control Number:	8990012	DOT ID:	1805
DOT Hazard Class:	Corrosives		
Chemical Name:	ACID, PHOSPHORIC		
Extent of Release:	Not reported		
CAS Number:	7664-38-2	Quantity Released:	1500
Environmental Contamination:	Other	Property Use:	Manufacturing
Incident Date:	11-APR-89	Date Completed:	11-APR-89
Time Completed :		1429	
Physical State Stored :		Liquid	
Physical State Released :		Liquid	
Release Unit :		Gallons	
Container Description :		1	
Container Type :		01	
Container Material :		Other	
Level Of Container :		Ground Level	
Container Capacity :		5000	
Container Capacity Units (code) :		2	
Extent Of Release (code) :		Not reported	
Agency Id Number :		19105	
Agency Incident Number :		368	
OES Incident Number :		8990012	
Time Notified :		1259	
Surrounding Area :		700	
Estimated Temperature :		70	
Property Management :		P	
More Than Two Substances Involved? :		Not reported	
Special Studies 1 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 2 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 3 :		Not reported	
Special Studies 4 :		Not reported	

(Continued) **S100219121**

Special Studies 5 :	Not reported
Special Studies 6 :	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries :	0
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities :	0
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated :	0
Others Number Of Decontaminated :	0
Others Number Of Injuries :	0
Others Number Of Fatalities :	0
Vehicle Make/year :	Not reported
Vehicle License Number :	Not reported
Vehicle State :	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number :	Not reported
CA/DOT/PUC/ICC Number :	Not reported
Company Name :	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID :	WILLIAM QUINN FS27C
Report Date :	11-APR-89
Comments :	Not reported
Facility Telephone Number :	213 485-7480
Waterway Involved :	Not reported
Waterway :	Not reported
Spill Site :	Not reported
Cleanup By :	Not reported
Containment :	Not reported
What Happened :	Not reported
Date/Time :	Not reported
Evacuations :	Not reported
Type :	Not reported
Other :	Not reported
Chemical 1 :	Not Reported
Chemical 2 :	Not Reported
Chemical 3 :	Not Reported

---

177 West 1/2-1 5274 ft. Higher

CENTRAL LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOOL #10
350 S. BIXEL STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90017

Cal-Sites **S105628502**
N/A

CAL-SITES:

Facility ID	19390061
Status:	VTERM
Status Date:	05/20/2001
Lead:	DTSC
Region:	3 - GLENDALE
Branch:	SE - SCHOOL EVALUATION
File Name:	CENTRAL LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOOL
Status Name:	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP AGREEMENT TERMINATED
Lead Agency:	DEPT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL Not reported
NPL:	Not reported
SIC:	39 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
Facility Type:	PSCHL
Type Name:	PROPOSED SCHOOL SITE PROPERTY
Staff Member Responsible for Site:	LZAREMBA
Supervisor Responsible for Site:	Not reported
Region Water Control Board:	Not reported
Access:	Not reported
Cortese:	Not reported
Hazardous Ranking Score:	Not reported
Date Site Hazard Ranked:	Not reported

CENTRAL LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOOL #10 (Continued) **S105628502**

Groundwater Contamination:	Not reported
No. of Contamination Sources:	0.00000
Lat/Long:	0.00000° 0.00000′ 0.00000″ / 0.0° 0.00000′ 0.00000″
Lat/long Method:	Not reported
State Assembly District Code:	22
State Senate District:	46

The CAL-SITES database may contain additional details for this site.
Please contact your EDR Account Executive for more information.

MAP FINDINGS - EDR PROPRIETARY HISTORICAL DATABASES

YEAR	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ST	DIR.	DIST.	ELEV.	TYPE
1947	FORMAN E S (SELF SERVICE)	274 N HILL ST	PASADENA	CA	West	< 1/8	Higher	Laundries
N/A	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO. - MACY STREET PLANT	1066 LYON STREET	LOS ANGELES	CA	East	1/2-1	Lower	LOS ANGELES

COAL GAS SITE DESCRIPTION: Site is located on East side of Lyon Street - North of E. Macy Street.

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N/A	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO. DUCOMMUN ST. PLANT	1124 CENTER STREET	LOS ANGELES	CA	ESE	1/2-1	Lower	LOS ANGELES

COAL GAS SITE DESCRIPTION: 1906 Los Angeles Gas and Electric Co. is located on East side of Center Street b un and Jackson. By 1937, site is called Southern California Gas Co. with additi nter between Commercial and Ducommun. Gas holders also located on West side of cial and Ducommun and between Ducommun and Jackson.

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N/A	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO.- BUTADIENE DIVISION	803 CENTER STREET (PLANT OFFICE)	LOS ANGELES	CA	East	1/2-1	Lower	LOS ANGELES

COAL GAS SITE DESCRIPTION: Large plant covers multi-block area bordered by Commercial, Lyon and E. Macy. 1 es Gas Co. on Southern portion of site. By 1894, expanded site called Los Angel 906, called Los Angeles Gas and Electric Co. 1937, site called Southern Califor ne Division.

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ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LOS ANGELES	S103679782	MURPHY INDUSTRIAL COATINGS INC	RTE 10 AT 10/60 SEPERATION		HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S105628460	DOWNTOWN BUSINESS MAGNET	1061 / 1081 WEST TEMPLE STRE	90012	Cal-Sites
LOS ANGELES	1000985012	CALTRANS	RTE 134 BETWEEN 0.5 MI E OF	90012	RCRIS-SQG, FINDS
LOS ANGELES	S103679783	MURPHY IND COATING LOS ANGELES	RTE 134 / PASS ST OC LA RVR		HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S103957068	CITY OF LOS ANGELES	2129 - 2135 1ST ST	90012	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S100216007		BERTH 126 LA HARBOR		HAZNET, CHMIRS
LOS ANGELES	S102799273	RAFFI COHEN INDUSTRIES INC	BETWEEN BROADWAY / SPRING ST		HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S101481079	CALTRANS I-105 FRWY PROJ 2,PCLS 10	BETWEEN HAWTHORNE BLVD / LON	90012	Cal-Sites
LOS ANGELES	S101481081	CALTRANS I-105 FRWY PROJ 1, PCLS 3	BETWEEN HAWTHORNE BLVD / LON	90012	Cal-Sites
LOS ANGELES	S103956269	CHOR'S JEWELRY DESIGN	818 N BROADWAY SUITE 112 B	90012	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S103967496	HEANG CHHUN HENG	818 N BROADWAY SUITE 114	90012	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S103678376	DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES	CAL STATE BLDG. 505	90012	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S100932655	CITY OF LOS ANGELES	CAL STATE LOS ANGELES		HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S102803750	ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS	803 WEST CESAR CHAVEZ	90012	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S103959739	DANGS GARAGE	818 CESAR CHAVEZ AVE	90012	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S103393772	SO CAL GAS/ALISO D MGP	CESAR CHAVEZ / LYONS STREETS	90012	Cal-Sites, VCP
LOS ANGELES	S105628456	FRANCISCO BRAVO MEDICAL MAGNET	1200 NORTH CORNWELL STREET	90033	Cal-Sites
LOS ANGELES	S103956199	CHINATOWN CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC	838 N. HILL ST. STE A	90012	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S100933970	DIRECT KIWI VESSEL #LACP4	HOMEPORT OF LOS ANGELES		HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	1003880076	PLATING SHOP	5816 HOOPER AVENUE		CERC-NFRAP
LOS ANGELES	S102801764	UNOCAL SO CAL. DIV. PIPE LINE	SO. IMPERIAL HWY, E. OF BLOOM-		HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S105628626	BELMONT NEW PRIMARY CENTER #12	NORTH LAKE STREET/ROSELAKE AVE	90026	Cal-Sites
LOS ANGELES	S100866970	LOS ANGELES RIOT	LOS ANGELES COUNTY		HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S103975368	LOS ANGELES COUNTY STORM DAMAGE	LOS ANGELES COUNTY		HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S103975378	LOS ANGELES COUNTY/EMERG RESPONSE	LOS ANGELES COUNTY		HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	U003057313	LOS ANGELES X	LOS ANGELES		HAZNET, LOS ANGELES CO. HMS
LOS ANGELES	S100866951	LOS ANGELES CITY/BUR ST MAINT	200 N MAIN ST #1500 CHE	90012	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S105089429	DEPT OF RECREATION AND PARKS	200 N MAIN ST RM 800-CHE	90012	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S105266302	1X PACER STEAM CLEANERS (DIV OF AS	1250 N MAIN BLDG #3	90012	CLEANERS
LOS ANGELES	1000350193	LA PUMPING PLANT #92	900 W SOUTHERLAND AVE	90012	CERCLIS, RCRIS-SQG, FINDS
LOS ANGELES	S105092557	CHINA DENTAL CLINIC	633 NORTH SPRING ST STE 1	90012	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S103675558	UNOCAL SERVICE STATION #0253	900 SUNSET BLVD	90012	HAZNET, Cortese
LOS ANGELES	S104406269	UNOCAL #0253	900 SUNSET BLVD	90012	LUST
LOS ANGELES	S103973949	LA COUNTY INTERNAL SERVCE DEPT	210 W TEMPLE RM 16-301	90012	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S103985274	ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF LA	555 TEMPLE ST	90012	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S105084095	CNTY OF LOS ANGELES/ISD	210 W TEMPLE ST/CRIMINAL COURT	90012	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S104565283	CALTRANS DISTRICT 7	555 W TEMPLE ST / HWY 1	90012	HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S105557613	SO CAL GAS/ALISO SITE-WIDE HISTORY	TEMPLE/VIGNES/LYON/KELLER/ALHA	90013	Cal-Sites, VCP
LOS ANGELES	S105083391	PACIFIC RIM TRANSPORTATION INC	VAN NUYS OFF RAMP WB 101 FREEW		HAZNET
LOS ANGELES	S103680141	LOS ANGELES COUNTY/CLANDESTINE DRU	VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN LOS ANGEL		HAZNET
LOS ANGELES COUNTY	S105632221		PIER 3, NAVAL STATION LONG BEA		HAZNET, CHMIRS

EPA Waste Codes Addendum

Code	Description
D001	IGNITABLE HAZARDOUS WASTES ARE THOSE WASTES WHICH HAVE A FLASHPOINT OF LESS THAN 140 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT AS DETERMINED BY A PENSKY-MARTENS CLOSED CUP FLASH POINT TESTER. ANOTHER METHOD OF DETERMINING THE FLASH POINT OF A WASTE IS TO REVIEW THE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET, WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE MANUFACTURER OR DISTRIBUTOR OF THE MATERIAL. LACQUER THINNER IS AN EXAMPLE OF A COMMONLY USED SOLVENT WHICH WOULD BE CONSIDERED AS IGNITABLE HAZARDOUS WASTE.
D002	A WASTE WHICH HAS A PH OF LESS THAN 2 OR GREATER THAN 12.5 IS CONSIDERED TO BE A CORROSIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE. SODIUM HYDROXIDE, A CAUSTIC SOLUTION WITH A HIGH PH, IS OFTEN USED BY INDUSTRIES TO CLEAN OR DEGREASE PARTS. HYDROCHLORIC ACID, A SOLUTION WITH A LOW PH, IS USED BY MANY INDUSTRIES TO CLEAN METAL PARTS PRIOR TO PAINTING. WHEN THESE CAUSTIC OR ACID SOLUTIONS BECOME CONTAMINATED AND MUST BE DISPOSED, THE WASTE WOULD BE A CORROSIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE.
D006	CADMIUM
D008	LEAD
D009	MERCURY
D011	SILVER
D018	BENZENE

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Elapsed ASTM days: Provides confirmation that this EDR report meets or exceeds the 90-day updating requirement of the ASTM standard.

FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD RECORDS

NPL: National Priority List
Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 10/24/02
Date Made Active at EDR: 12/09/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 11/04/02
Elapsed ASTM days: 35
Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/04/03

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites
Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A

Date of Government Version: 10/24/02
Date Made Active at EDR: 12/09/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 11/04/02
Elapsed ASTM days: 35
Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/04/03

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-413-0223
CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 12/13/02
Date Made Active at EDR: 01/15/03
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 12/26/02
Elapsed ASTM days: 20
Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/26/02

CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned
Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-413-0223
As of February 1995, CERCLIS sites designated "No Further Remedial Action Planned" (NFRAP) have been removed from CERCLIS. NFRAP sites may be sites where, following an initial investigation, no contamination was found, contamination was removed quickly without the need for the site to be placed on the NPL, or the contamination was not serious enough to require Federal Superfund action or NPL consideration. EPA has removed approximately 25,000 NFRAP sites to lift the unintended barriers to the redevelopment of these properties and has archived them as historical records so EPA does not needlessly repeat the investigations in the future. This policy change is part of the EPA's Brownfields Redevelopment Program to help cities, states, private investors and affected citizens to promote economic redevelopment of unproductive urban sites.

Date of Government Version: 12/13/02
Date Made Active at EDR: 01/15/03
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 12/26/02
Elapsed ASTM days: 20
Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/26/02

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report
Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 09/29/02
Date Made Active at EDR: 12/26/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 10/15/02
Elapsed ASTM days: 72
Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/09/02

RCRIS: Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System. RCRIS includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Date of Government Version: 09/09/02
Date Made Active at EDR: 10/28/02
Database Release Frequency: Varies

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 09/24/02
Elapsed ASTM days: 34
Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/26/02

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System
Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Telephone: 202-260-2342
Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/01
Date Made Active at EDR: 07/15/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 07/02/02
Elapsed ASTM days: 13
Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/27/03

FEDERAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL RECORDS

BRS: Biennial Reporting System
Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/99
Database Release Frequency: Biennially

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/17/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/03

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
Source: EPA Regional Offices
Telephone: Varies
Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Database Release Frequency: Varies

Date of Last EDR Contact: N/A
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

ROD: Records Of Decision
Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-416-0223
Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 12/21/01
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/07/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/03

DELISTED NPL: National Priority List Deletions
Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 10/18/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/04/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/03

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Identification Initiative Program Summary Report
Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 10/10/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/06/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/03

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Telephone: 202-366-4555
Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 07/31/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/23/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/03

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System
Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-7169
MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/06/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/03

MINES: Mines Master Index File
Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959

Date of Government Version: 09/10/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/03/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/03

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens
Source: EPA
Telephone: 205-564-4267
Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner receives notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/91
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned
Date of Last EDR Contact: 11/25/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/24/03

PADS: PCB Activity Database System
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-3887
PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 09/20/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/10/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/03

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4104
RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/95
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned
Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/10/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/10/03

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-1531
Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/00
Database Release Frequency: Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/26/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/03

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-5521
Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/98
Database Release Frequency: Every 4 Years
Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/10/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/10/03

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2501

Date of Government Version: 10/24/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/26/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/03

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-5008
Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/00
Database Release Frequency: Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/21/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/03

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Telephone: 202-564-2501
FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 10/24/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/26/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/03

STATE OF CALIFORNIA ASTM STANDARD RECORDS

AWP: Annual Workplan Sites
Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Known Hazardous Waste Sites. California DTSC's Annual Workplan (AWP), formerly BEP, identifies known hazardous substance sites targeted for cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 01/06/03
Date Made Active at EDR: 01/28/03
Database Release Frequency: Annually
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 01/06/03
Elapsed ASTM days: 22
Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/06/03

CAL-SITES: Calsites Database
Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
The Calsites database contains potential or confirmed hazardous substance release properties. In 1996, California EPA reevaluated and significantly reduced the number of sites in the Calsites database.

Date of Government Version: 11/21/02
Date Made Active at EDR: 01/15/03
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 12/09/02
Elapsed ASTM days: 37
Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/09/02

CHMIRS: California Hazardous Material Incident Report System
Source: Office of Emergency Services
Telephone: 916-845-8400
California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System. CHMIRS contains information on reported hazardous material incidents (accidental releases or spills).

Date of Government Version: 12/31/01
Date Made Active at EDR: 01/15/03
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 12/02/02
Elapsed ASTM days: 44
Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/24/03

CORTESE: "Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List
Source: CAL EPA/Office of Emergency Information
Telephone: 916-323-9100
The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board (LUST), the Integrated Waste Board (SWF/LS), and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Cal-Sites).

Date of Government Version: 04/01/01
Date Made Active at EDR: 07/26/01
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 05/29/01
Elapsed ASTM days: 58
Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/31/03

NOTIFY 65: Proposition 65 Records
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-3846
Proposition 65 Notification Records. NOTIFY 65 contains facility notifications about any release which could impact drinking water and thereby expose the public to a potential health risk.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/93
Date Made Active at EDR: 11/19/93
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 11/01/93
Elapsed ASTM days: 18
Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/20/03

TOXIC PITS: Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4364
Toxic PITS Cleanup Act Sites. TOXIC PITS identifies sites suspected of containing hazardous substances where cleanup has not yet been completed.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/95
Date Made Active at EDR: 09/26/95
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 08/30/95
Elapsed ASTM days: 27
Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/03/03

SWF/LF (SWIS): Solid Waste Information System
Source: Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6320
Active, Closed and Inactive Landfills. SWF/LF records typically contain an inve ntory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills. These may be active or i nactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 12/16/02
Date Made Active at EDR: 01/15/03
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 12/17/02
Elapsed ASTM days: 29
Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/17/02

WMUDS/SWAT: Waste Management Unit Database
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4448
Waste Management Unit Database System. WMUDS is used by the State Water Resources Control Board staff and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards for program tracking and inventory of waste management units. WMUDS is composed of the following databases: Facility Information, Scheduled Inspections Information, Waste Management Unit Information, SWAT Program Information, SWAT Report Summary Information, SWAT Report Summary Data, Chapter 15 (formerly Subchapter 15) Information, Chapter 15 Monitoring Parameters, TPCA Program Information, RCRA Program Information, Closure Information, and Interested Parties Information.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/00
Date Made Active at EDR: 05/10/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 04/10/00
Elapsed ASTM days: 30
Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/10/02

LUST: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5740
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 01/06/03
Date Made Active at EDR: 02/04/03
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 01/08/03
Elapsed ASTM days: 27
Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/08/03

CA BOND EXP. PLAN: Bond Expenditure Plan
Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 916-255-2118
Department of Health Services developed a site-specific expenditure plan as the basis for an appropriation of Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act funds. It is not updated.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/89
Date Made Active at EDR: 08/02/94
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 07/27/94
Elapsed ASTM days: 6
Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/31/94

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

CA UST:

UST: Active UST Facilities
Source: SWRCB
Telephone: 916-341-5700
Active UST facilities gathered from the local regulatory agencies

Date of Government Version: 01/06/03
Date Made Active at EDR: 01/28/03
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 01/08/03
Elapsed ASTM days: 20
Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/08/03

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties
Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Contains low threat level properties with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases and the project proponents have request that DTSC oversee investigation and/or cleanup activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC's costs.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/02
Date Made Active at EDR: 01/28/03
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 01/06/03
Elapsed ASTM days: 22
Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/06/03

INDIAN UST: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3368

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Made Active at EDR: N/A
Database Release Frequency: Varies

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: N/A
Elapsed ASTM days: 0
Date of Last EDR Contact: N/A

CA FID UST: Facility Inventory Database
Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-445-6532
The Facility Inventory Database (FID) contains a historical listing of active and inactive underground storage tank locations from the State Water Resource Control Board. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/94
Date Made Active at EDR: 09/29/95
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 09/05/95
Elapsed ASTM days: 24
Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/28/98

HIST UST: Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5700
The Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database is a historical listing of UST sites. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/90
Date Made Active at EDR: 02/12/91
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 01/25/91
Elapsed ASTM days: 18
Date of Last EDR Contact: 07/26/01

STATE OF CALIFORNIA ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL RECORDS

AST: Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5712
Registered Aboveground Storage Tanks.

Date of Government Version: 11/20/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/03/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/03

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

CLEANERS: Cleaner Facilities
Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Telephone: 916-225-0873
A list of drycleaner related facilities that have EPA ID numbers. These are facilities with certain SIC codes: power laundries, family and commercial; garment pressing and cleaner's agents; linen supply; coin-operated laundries and cleaning; drycleaning plants, except rugs; carpet and upholster cleaning; industrial launderers; laundry and garment services.

Date of Government Version: 03/18/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/10/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/03

CA WDS: Waste Discharge System
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-657-1571
Sites which have been issued waste discharge requirements.

Date of Government Version: 12/23/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/26/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/03

DEED: List of Deed Restrictions
Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
The use of recorded land use restrictions is one of the methods the DTSC uses to protect the public from unsafe exposures to hazardous substances and wastes.

Date of Government Version: 01/03/03
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/06/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/03

HAZNET: Hazardous Waste Information System
Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-255-1136
Facility and Manifest Data. The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000 - 1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000 - 500,000 shipments. Data are from the manifests submitted without correction, and therefore many contain some invalid values for data elements such as generator ID, TSD ID, waste category, and disposal method.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/01
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/10/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/03

LOCAL RECORDS

ALAMEDA COUNTY:

Local Oversight Program Listing of UGT Cleanup Sites
Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700

Date of Government Version: 12/02/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/27/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/03

Underground Tanks
Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700

Date of Government Version: 11/26/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/27/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/03

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY:

Site List
Source: Contra Costa Health Services Department
Telephone: 925-646-2286
List includes sites from the underground tank, hazardous waste generator and business plan/2185 programs.

Date of Government Version: 06/05/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/02/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/03/03

FRESNO COUNTY:

CUPA Resources List
Source: Dept. of Community Health
Telephone: 559-445-3271
Certified Unified Program Agency. CUPA's are responsible for implementing a unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste management regulatory program. The agency provides oversight of businesses that deal with hazardous materials, operate underground storage tanks or aboveground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 01/24/03
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/24/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/03

KERN COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Sites & Tank Listing
Source: Kern County Environment Health Services Department
Telephone: 661-862-8700
Kern County Sites and Tanks Listing.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/02/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/03/03

LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

List of Solid Waste Facilities
Source: La County Department of Public Works
Telephone: 818-458-5185

Date of Government Version: 10/28/02
Database Release Frequency: Varies

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/20/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/03

City of El Segundo Underground Storage Tank
Source: City of El Segundo Fire Department
Telephone: 310-607-2239

Date of Government Version: 11/01/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/18/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/03

City of Long Beach Underground Storage Tank
Source: City of Long Beach Fire Department
Telephone: 562-570-2543

Date of Government Version: 05/30/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/24/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/03

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

City of Torrance Underground Storage Tank
Source: City of Torrance Fire Department
Telephone: 310-618-2973

Date of Government Version: 08/01/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/18/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/03

City of Los Angeles Landfills
Source: Engineering & Construction Division
Telephone: 213-473-7869

Date of Government Version: 03/01/02
Database Release Frequency: Varies

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/17/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/03

HMS: Street Number List
Source: Department of Public Works
Telephone: 626-458-3517
Industrial Waste and Underground Storage Tank Sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/27/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/18/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/03

Site Mitigation List
Source: Community Health Services
Telephone: 323-890-7806
Industrial sites that have had some sort of spill or complaint.

Date of Government Version: 02/28/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/18/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/03

San Gabriel Valley Areas of Concern
Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3178
San Gabriel Valley areas where VOC contamination is at or above the MCL as designated by region 9 EPA office.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/98
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Date of Last EDR Contact: 06/29/99
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

MARIN COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Sites
Source: Public Works Department Waste Management
Telephone: 415-499-6647
Currently permitted USTs in Marin County.

Date of Government Version: 08/06/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/03/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/03

NAPA COUNTY:

Sites With Reported Contamination
Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269

Date of Government Version: 09/30/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/30/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/03

Closed and Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites
Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269

Date of Government Version: 09/30/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/30/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/03

ORANGE COUNTY:

List of Underground Storage Tank Cleanups
Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Orange County Underground Storage Tank Cleanups (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 11/04/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/09/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/10/03

List of Underground Storage Tank Facilities
Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Orange County Underground Storage Tank Facilities (UST).

Date of Government Version: 11/27/01
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/09/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/10/03

List of Industrial Site Cleanups
Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Petroleum and non-petroleum spills.

Date of Government Version: 10/24/00
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/09/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/10/03

PLACER COUNTY:

Master List of Facilities
Source: Placer County Health and Human Services
Telephone: 530-889-7312
List includes aboveground tanks, underground tanks and cleanup sites.

Date of Government Version: 02/03/03
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/26/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/03

RIVERSIDE COUNTY:

Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites
Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 909-358-5055
Riverside County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 09/26/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/20/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/03

Underground Storage Tank Tank List
Source: Health Services Agency
Telephone: 909-358-5055

Date of Government Version: 09/04/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/20/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/03

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

CS - Contaminated Sites
Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management
Telephone: 916-875-8406

Date of Government Version: 10/25/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/03/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/03

ML - Regulatory Compliance Master List
Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management
Telephone: 916-875-8406
Any business that has hazardous materials on site - hazardous material storage sites, underground storage tanks, waste generators.

Date of Government Version: 11/05/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/03/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/03

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY:

Hazardous Material Permits
Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Division
Telephone: 909-387-3041
This listing includes underground storage tanks, medical waste handlers/generators, hazardous materials handlers, hazardous waste generators, and waste oil generators/handlers.

Date of Government Version: 01/16/03
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/30/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/10/03

SAN DIEGO COUNTY:

Solid Waste Facilities
Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 619-338-2209
San Diego County Solid Waste Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/00
Database Release Frequency: Varies

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/24/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/03

Hazardous Materials Management Division Database
Source: Hazardous Materials Management Division
Telephone: 619-338-2268
The database includes: HE58 - This report contains the business name, site address, business phone number, establishment 'H' permit number, type of permit, and the business status. HE17 - In addition to providing the same information provided in the HE58 listing, HE17 provides inspection dates, violations received by the establishment, hazardous waste generated, the quantity, method of storage, treatment/disposal of waste and the hauler, and information on underground storage tanks. Unauthorized Release List - Includes a summary of environmental contamination cases in San Diego County (underground tank cases, non-tank cases, groundwater contamination, and soil contamination are included.)

Date of Government Version: 03/31/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/09/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/03

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Local Oversite Facilities
Source: Department Of Public Health San Francisco County
Telephone: 415-252-3920

Date of Government Version: 12/11/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/09/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/10/03

Underground Storage Tank Information
Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 415-252-3920

Date of Government Version: 12/11/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/09/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/10/03

SAN MATEO COUNTY:

Fuel Leak List
Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921

Date of Government Version: 10/28/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/27/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/03

Business Inventory
Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
List includes Hazardous Materials Business Plan, hazardous waste generators, and underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 05/01/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/13/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/03

SANTA CLARA COUNTY:

Fuel Leak Site Activity Report
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Telephone: 408-265-2600

Date of Government Version: 01/08/03
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/30/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/03

Hazardous Material Facilities
Source: City of San Jose Fire Department
Telephone: 408-277-4659

Date of Government Version: 01/03/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/09/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/10/03

SOLANO COUNTY:

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-421-6770

Date of Government Version: 12/20/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/16/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/03

Underground Storage Tanks
Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-421-6770

Date of Government Version: 12/18/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/16/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/03

SONOMA COUNTY:

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites
Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 707-565-6565

Date of Government Version: 01/01/03
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/27/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/03

SUTTER COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tanks
Source: Sutter County Department of Agriculture
Telephone: 530-822-7500

Date of Government Version: 07/01/01
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/06/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/03

VENTURA COUNTY:

Inventory of Illegal Abandoned and Inactive Sites
Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Ventura County Inventory of Closed, Illegal Abandoned, and Inactive Sites.

Date of Government Version: 09/01/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/13/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/03

Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites
Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Ventura County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 09/04/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/17/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/03

Underground Tank Closed Sites List
Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Ventura County Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites (UST)/Underground Tank Closed Sites List.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/31/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/03

Business Plan, Hazardous Waste Producers, and Operating Underground Tanks
Source: Ventura County Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
The BWT list indicates by site address whether the Environmental Health Division has Business Plan (B), Waste Producer (W), and/or Underground Tank (T) information.

Date of Government Version: 09/13/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/17/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/03

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

YOLO COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Comprehensive Facility Report
Source: Yolo County Department of Health
Telephone: 530-666-8646

Date of Government Version: 10/28/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/20/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/03

California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) LUST Records

LUST REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigation
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board North Coast (1)
Telephone: 707-576-2220
Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Modoc, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Trinity counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/01
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/24/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/03

LUST REG 2: Fuel Leak List
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-286-0457

Date of Government Version: 10/01/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/13/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/03

LUST REG 3: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Telephone: 805-549-3147

Date of Government Version: 11/18/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/18/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/03

LUST REG 4: Underground Storage Tank Leak List
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-266-6600
Los Angeles, Ventura counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 08/09/01
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/30/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/03

LUST REG 5: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-255-3125

Date of Government Version: 10/01/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/06/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/03

LUST REG 6L: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Region (6)
Telephone: 916-542-5424
For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/03
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/06/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/03

LUST REG 6V: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Victorville Branch Office (6)
Telephone: 760-346-7491

Date of Government Version: 01/24/03
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/06/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/03

LUST REG 7: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region (7)
Telephone: 760-346-7491

Date of Government Version: 07/02/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/30/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/03

LUST REG 8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 909-782-4498
California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8). For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/02
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/10/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/03

LUST REG 9: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Report
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-467-2980
Orange, Riverside, San Diego counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 03/01/01
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/20/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/03

California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) SLIC Records

SLIC REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigations
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region (1)
Telephone: 707-576-2220

Date of Government Version: 02/01/01
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/24/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/03

SLIC REG 2: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-286-0457
Any contaminated site that impacts groundwater or has the potential to impact groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/13/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/03

SLIC REG 3: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Telephone: 805-549-3147
Any contaminated site that impacts groundwater or has the potential to impact groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 11/18/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/18/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/03

SLIC REG 4: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
Source: Region Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6600
Any contaminated site that impacts groundwater or has the potential to impact groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/03
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/27/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/03

SLIC REG 5: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-855-3075
Unregulated sites that impact groundwater or have the potential to impact groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/03
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/06/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/03

SLIC REG 6V: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board, Victorville Branch
Telephone: 619-241-6583

Date of Government Version: 07/19/01
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/06/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/03

SLIC REG 8: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
Source: California Region Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 909-782-3298

Date of Government Version: 06/01/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/06/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/03

SLIC REG 9: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-467-2980

Date of Government Version: 03/01/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/02/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/03/03

EDR PROPRIETARY HISTORICAL DATABASES

EDR Historical Gas Station and Dry Cleaners: EDR has searched select national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential dry cleaner and gas station/filling station/service station sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include dry cleaning and gas station/filling station/service station establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to: *gas, gas station, gasoline station, filling station, auto, automobile repair, auto service station, service station, dry cleaner, cleaners, laundry, laundromat, cleaning/laundry, wash & dry, etc.*

This information is meant to assist and complement environmental professionals in their conduct of environmental site assessments, and is not meant to be a substitute for a full historical investigation as defined in ASTM E1527. The information provided in this proprietary database may or may not be complete; i.e., the absence of a dry cleaner or gas station/filling station/service station site does not necessarily mean that such a site did not exist in the area covered by this report.

(A note on "dry cleaning" sites: it is not possible for EDR to differentiate between establishments that use PERC on-site as a cleaning solvent and sites that function simply as drop-off and pick-up locations or that are traditional wet cleaning/laundry facilities. Therefore, it is essential for environmental professionals to incorporate professional judgment in the evaluation of each site.)

Former Manufactured Gas (Coal Gas) Sites: The existence and location of Coal Gas sites is provided exclusively to EDR by Real Property Scan, Inc. ©Copyright 1993 Real Property Scan, Inc. For a technical description of the types of hazards which may be found at such sites, contact your EDR customer service representative.

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GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA BROWNFIELDS DATABASES RECORDS

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties
Source: *Department of Toxic Substances Control*
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Contains low threat level properties with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases and the project proponents have request that DTSC oversee investigation and/or cleanup activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC's costs.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/06/03
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/03

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

Oil/Gas Pipelines/Electrical Transmission Lines: This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines and electrical transmission lines.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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GEOCHECK®- PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE ADDENDUM

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

HALL OF JUSTICE
211 W. TEMPLE STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	34.056198 - 34' 3' 22.3"
Longitude (West):	118.242699 - 118' 14' 33.7"
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 11
UTM X (Meters):	385309.0
UTM Y (Meters):	3768889.2

EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum has been developed to assist the environmental professional with the collection of physical setting source information in accordance with ASTM 1527-00, Section 7.2.3. Section 7.2.3 requires that a current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map (or equivalent, such as the USGS Digital Elevation Model) be reviewed. It also requires that one or more additional physical setting sources be sought when (1) conditions have been identified in which hazardous substances or petroleum products are likely to migrate to or from the property, and (2) more information than is provided in the current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map (or equivalent) is generally obtained, pursuant to local good commercial or customary practice, to assess the impact of migration of recognized environmental conditions in connection with the property. Such additional physical setting sources generally include information about the topographic, hydrologic, hydrogeologic, and geologic characteristics of a site, and wells in the area.

Assessment of the impact of contaminant migration generally has two principle investigative components:

1. Groundwater flow direction, and
2. Groundwater flow velocity.

Groundwater flow direction may be impacted by surface topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, characteristics of the soil, and nearby wells. Groundwater flow velocity is generally impacted by the nature of the geologic strata. EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum is provided to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of potential contaminant migration.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION INFORMATION

Groundwater flow direction for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site-specific well data. If such data is not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, such as surface topographic information, hydrologic information, hydrogeologic data collected on nearby properties, and regional groundwater flow information (from deep aquifers).

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Surface topography may be indicative of the direction of surficial groundwater flow. This information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH THIS SITE

Target Property: 2434118-A2 LOS ANGELES, CA
Source: USGS 7.5 min quad index

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHIC GRADIENT AT TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property: General ESE

Source: General Topographic Gradient has been determined from the USGS 1 Degree Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified.

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Surface water can act as a hydrologic barrier to groundwater flow. Such hydrologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Refer to the Physical Setting Source Map following this summary for hydrologic information (major waterways and bodies of water).

FEMA FLOOD ZONE

Target Property County	FEMA Flood Electronic Data
LOS ANGELES, CA	YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map
Flood Plain Panel at Target Property:	0601370074C
Additional Panels in search area:	0601370065C 0601370066C 0601370075C

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

NWI Quad at Target Property	NWI Electronic Data Coverage
LOS ANGELES	Not Available

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Hydrogeologic information obtained by installation of wells on a specific site can often be an indicator of groundwater flow direction in the immediate area. Such hydrogeologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Site-Specific Hydrogeological Data*:

Search Radius:	2.0 miles
Location Relative to TP:	1/2 - 1 Mile ENE
Site Name:	MOGUL CORP
Site EPA ID Number:	CAD056437460
Groundwater Flow Direction:	West-Northwest
Inferred Depth to Water:	20 feet to 50 feet.
Hydraulic Connection:	The site is located in a groundwater recharge area.
Sole Source Aquifer:	No information about a sole source aquifer is available
Data Quality:	Information is inferred in the CERCLIS investigation report(s)

AQUIFLOW®

Search Radius: 2.000 Miles.

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted by environmental professionals to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, groundwater flow direction as determined hydrogeologically, and the depth to water table.

MAP ID	LOCATION FROM TP	GENERAL DIRECTION GROUNDWATER FLOW
A2	1 - 2 Miles ESE	Not Reported
A3	1 - 2 Miles ESE	SW
4	1 - 2 Miles ENE	Not Reported
5	1 - 2 Miles ENE	Not Reported
6	1 - 2 Miles SE	SW
B7	1 - 2 Miles WNW	Not Reported
B8	1 - 2 Miles WNW	Not Reported

For additional site information, refer to Physical Setting Source Map Findings.

GROUNDWATER FLOW VELOCITY INFORMATION

Groundwater flow velocity information for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site specific geologic and soil strata data. If such data are not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, including geologic age identification, rock stratigraphic unit and soil characteristics data collected on nearby properties and regional soil information. In general, contaminant plumes move more quickly through sandy-gravelly types of soils than silty-clayey types of soils.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

Geologic information can be used by the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the relative speed at which contaminant migration may be occurring.

ROCK STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT

Era:	Cenozoic
System:	Quaternary
Series:	Quaternary
Code:	Q *(decoded above as Era, System & Series)*

GEOLOGIC AGE IDENTIFICATION

Category: Stratifed Sequence

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - a digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

* ©1996 Site-specific hydrogeological data gathered by CERCLIS Alerts, Inc., Bainbridge Island, WA. All rights reserved. All of the information and opinions presented are those of the cited EPA report(s), which were completed under a Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) investigation.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

DOMINANT SOIL COMPOSITION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps. The following information is based on Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data.

Soil Component Name: URBAN LAND

Soil Surface Texture: variable

Hydrologic Group: Not reported

Soil Drainage Class: Not reported

Hydric Status: Soil does not meet the requirements for a hydric soil.

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Not Reported

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 10 inches

Depth to Bedrock Max: > 10 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification			
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil	Permeability Rate (in/hr)	Soil Reaction (pH)
1	0 inches	6 inches	variable	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 0.00 Min: 0.00	Max: 0.00 Min: 0.00

OTHER SOIL TYPES IN AREA

Based on Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data, the following additional subordinant soil types may appear within the general area of target property.

Soil Surface Textures: sandy loam
gravelly - sandy loam
silt loam
clay
sand
gravelly - sand
fine sandy loam
fine sand

Surficial Soil Types: sandy loam
gravelly - sandy loam
silt loam
clay
sand
gravelly - sand
fine sandy loam
fine sand

Shallow Soil Types: fine sandy loam
gravelly - loam

sandy clay
sandy clay loam
clay
sand
silty clay

Deeper Soil Types: gravelly - sandy loam
sandy loam
stratified
very gravelly - sandy loam
weathered bedrock
silty clay loam
gravelly - fine sandy loam
clay loam
sand
very fine sandy loam

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD SOURCES

According to ASTM E 1527-00, Section 7.2.2, "one or more additional state or local sources of environmental records may be checked, in the discretion of the environmental professional, to enhance and supplement federal and state sources... Factors to consider in determining which local or additional state records, if any, should be checked include (1) whether they are reasonably ascertainable, (2) whether they are sufficiently useful, accurate, and complete in light of the objective of the records review (see 7.1.1), and (3) whether they are obtained, pursuant to local, good commercial or customary practice." One of the record sources listed in Section 7.2.2 is water well information. Water well information can be used to assist the environmental professional in assessing sources that may impact groundwater flow direction, and in forming an opinion about the impact of contaminant migration on nearby drinking water wells.

WELL SEARCH DISTANCE INFORMATION

DATABASE	SEARCH DISTANCE (miles)
Federal USGS	1.000
Federal FRDS PWS	Nearest PWS within 1 mile
State Database	1.000

FEDERAL USGS WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No Wells Found		

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
1	CA2210927	1/4 - 1/2 Mile SE

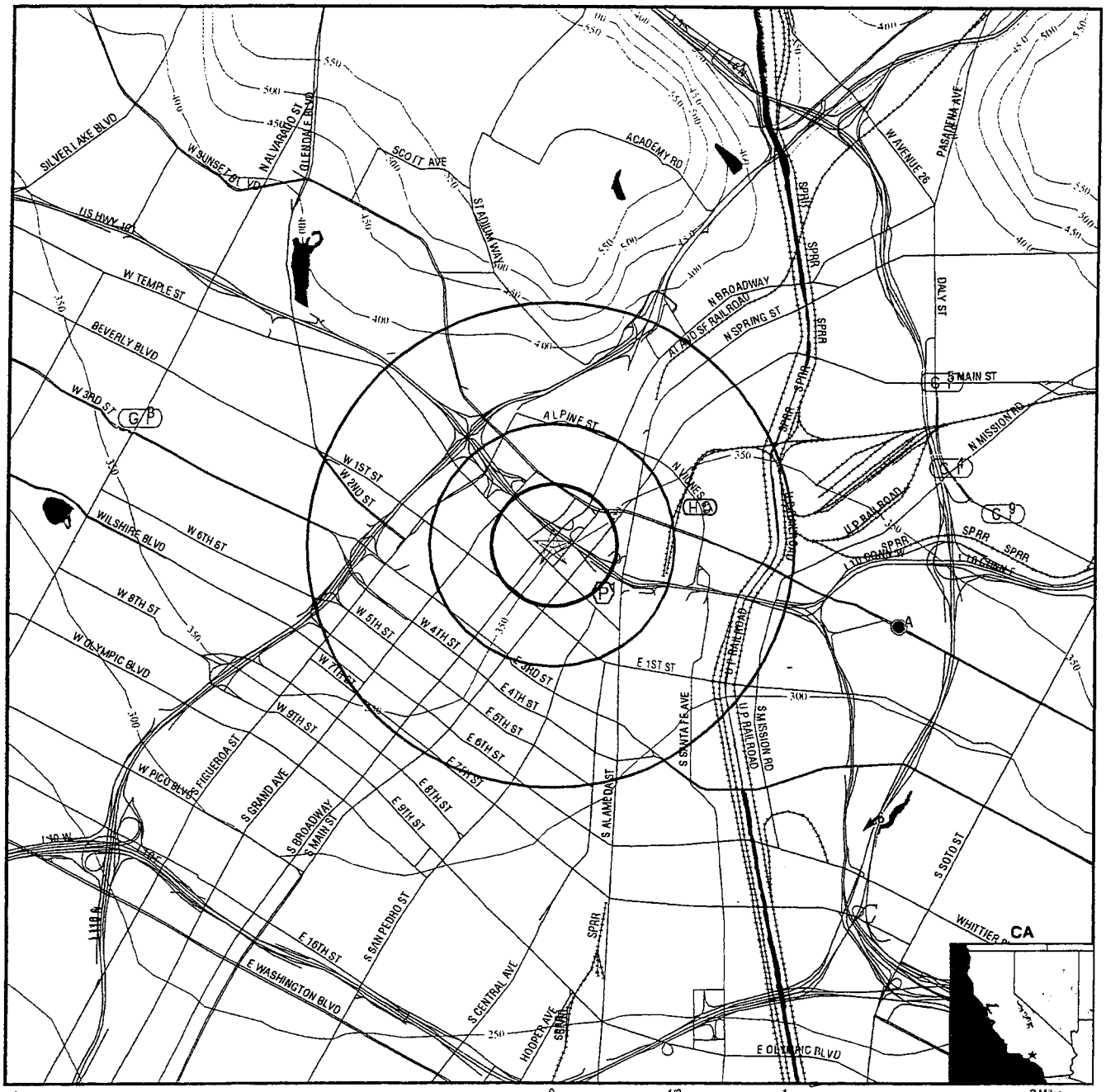
Note: PWS System location is not always the same as well location.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No Wells Found		

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP - 934741.3s



0 1/2 1 2 Miles

- County Boundary
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- Earthquake Fault Lines
- Water Wells
- Public Water Supply Wells
- Groundwater Flow Direction
- Indeterminate Groundwater Flow at Location
- Groundwater Flow Varies at Location
- Cluster of Multiple Icons
- Earthquake epicenter, Richter 5 or greater
- Closest Hydrogeological Data
- Oil, gas or related wells

TARGET PROPERTY:	Hall of Justice	CUSTOMER:	Converse Consultants
ADDRESS:	211 W. Temple Street	CONTACT:	Kishore Butani
CITY/STATE/ZIP:	Los Angeles CA 90012	INQUIRY #:	934741.3s
LAT/LONG:	34.0562 / 118.2427	DATE:	February 28, 2003 7:58 pm

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GEOCHECK®- PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID Direction Distance Elevation		Database	EDR ID Number
1 **SE** **1/4 - 1/2 Mile** **Lower**		**FRDS PWS**	**CA2210927**

PWS ID:	CA2210927	PWS Status:	Active
Date Initiated:	9205	Date Deactivated:	Not Reported
PWS Name:	WHISPERING PINES RECOVERY CENTER LOS ANGELES, CA 90053		
Addressee / Facility:	Not Reported		
Facility Latitude:	34 03 12	Facility Longitude:	118 14 18
City Served:	NC NEVADA FALLS		
Treatment Class	Not Reported	Population:	Not Reported

PWS currently has or had major violation(s) or enforcement: Yes

Violations information not reported.

ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

System Name:	WHISPERING PINES RECOVERY		
Violation Type:	Initial Tap Sampling for Pb and Cu		
Contaminant:	LEAD & COPPER RULE		
Compliance Period:	1993-07-01 - 2015-12-31	Analytical Value:	0000000.000000000
Violation ID:	95V0001	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YOSEMITE BUG HOSTEL		
Violation Type:	Initial Tap Sampling for Pb and Cu		
Contaminant:	LEAD & COPPER RULE		
Compliance Period:	1993-07-01 - 2015-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	95V0001	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YOSEMITE BUG HOSTEL		
Violation Type:	Initial Tap Sampling for Pb and Cu		
Contaminant:	LEAD & COPPER RULE		
Compliance Period:	1993-07-01 - 2015-12-31	Analytical Value:	0000000.000000000
Violation ID:	95V0001	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported

A2 **ESE** **1 - 2 Miles** **Lower**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	900330225 Not Reported 40 50 Not Reported 11/19/1997	**AQUIFLOW**	**38178**

A3 **ESE** **1 - 2 Miles** **Lower**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	900330189 SW 25.59 30.09 Not Reported 05/26/1993	**AQUIFLOW**	**38076**

GEOCHECK®- PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID Direction Distance Elevation			Database	EDR ID Number
4 **ENE** **1 - 2 Miles** **Higher**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	900330089 Not Reported 38'8" 39'5" Not Reported 05/06/1992	**AQUIFLOW**	**38065**
5 **ENE** **1 - 2 Miles** **Higher**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	900310225 Not Reported Not Reported Not Reported 35 07/11/1991	**AQUIFLOW**	**69668**
6 **SE** **1 - 2 Miles** **Lower**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	900330161 SW 25 25 Not Reported 09/19/1996	**AQUIFLOW**	**38082**
B7 **WNW** **1 - 2 Miles** **Higher**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	900570061 Not Reported 8.37 12 Not Reported 08/07/1996	**AQUIFLOW**	**55176**
B8 **WNW** **1 - 2 Miles** **Higher**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	900570061 Not Reported 8.37 12 Not Reported 08/07/1996	**AQUIFLOW**	**55198**
9 **East** **1 - 2 Miles** **Higher**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	900330325 Not Reported Not Reported Not Reported 33 10/14/1998	**AQUIFLOW**	**38069**

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS
RADON

AREA RADON INFORMATION

Federal EPA Radon Zone for LOS ANGELES County: 2

Note: Zone 1 indoor average level > 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 2 indoor average level >= 2 pCi/L and <= 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 3 indoor average level < 2 pCi/L.

Federal Area Radon Information for LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA

Number of sites tested: 63

Area	Average Activity	% <4 pCi/L	% 4-20 pCi/L	% >20 pCi/L
Living Area - 1st Floor	0.711 pCi/L	98%	2%	0%
Living Area - 2nd Floor	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Basement	0.933 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

AQUIFLOW[R] Information System
Source: EDR proprietary database of groundwater flow information
EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System (AIS) to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, hydrogeologically determined groundwater flow direction and depth to water table information.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit
Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - A digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

STATSGO: State Soil Geographic Database
The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the national Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps.

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD SOURCES

FEDERAL WATER WELLS

PWS: Public Water Systems
Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water
Telephone: 202-564-3750
Public Water System data from the Federal Reporting Data System. A PWS is any water system which provides water to at least 25 people for at least 60 days annually. PWSs provide water from wells, rivers and other sources.

PWS ENF: Public Water Systems Violation and Enforcement Data
Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water
Telephone: 202-564-3750
Violation and Enforcement data for Public Water Systems from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) after August 1995. Prior to August 1995, the data came from the Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS).

USGS Water Wells: In November 1971 the United States Geological Survey (USGS) implemented a national water resource information tracking system. This database contains descriptive information on sites where the USGS collects or has collected data on surface water and/or groundwater. The groundwater data includes information on more than 900,000 wells, springs, and other sources of groundwater.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

STATE RECORDS

California Drinking Water Quality Database
Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 916-324-2319
The database includes all drinking water compliance and special studies monitoring for the state of California since 1984. It consists of over 3,200,000 individual analyses along with well and water system information.

California Oil and Gas Well Locations for District 2, 3, 5 and 6
Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-1779

RADON

Area Radon Information
Source: USGS
Telephone: 303-202-4210
The National Radon Database has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and is a compilation of the EPA/State Residential Radon Survey and the National Residential Radon Survey. The study covers the years 1986 - 1992. Where necessary data has been supplemented by information collected at private sources such as universities and research institutions.

EPA Radon Zones
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-9370
Sections 307 & 309 of IRAA directed EPA to list and identify areas of U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels.

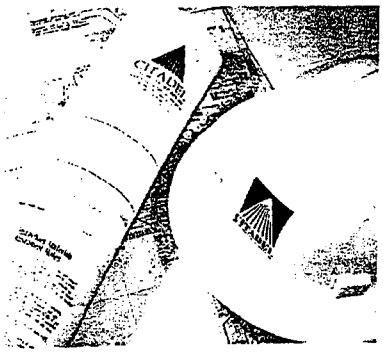
OTHER

Epicenters: World earthquake epicenters, Richter 5 or greater
Source: Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

California Earthquake Fault Lines: The fault lines displayed on EDR's Topographic map are digitized quaternary fault lines, prepared in 1975 by the United State Geological Survey. Additional information (also from 1975) regarding activity at specific fault lines comes from California's Preliminary Fault Activity Map prepared by the California Division of Mines and Geology.

APPENDIX 4.3(B)

Hazardous Materials Survey Report



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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY REPORT

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HALL OF JUSTICE BUILDING
211 WEST TEMPLE STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Prepared For:
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES, INC.

CITADEL Project Number 7139.001

May 9, 2003

CITADEL
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

SECTION 1.0
SCOPE OF SERVICES

Citadel Environmental Services, Inc. was contracted by the Hall of Justice Associates, Inc. (HOJA) to conduct a hazardous materials survey of the Los Angeles County Hall of Justice Building, referred to hereafter as the *"subject site,"* located at 211 West Temple Street in Los Angeles, California. The building, currently vacant, at one time housed administrative offices, detention facilities, medical exam and treatment rooms, court rooms, support facilities (e.g., dormitories, etc.), engineering shops, as well as various auxiliary rooms (e.g., mechanical rooms, storage rooms, etc.).

The purpose of the hazardous materials survey was to identify and inventory hazardous materials that will be impacted by the proposed Hall of Justice Renovation and Upgrade Project, referred to hereafter as the *"Proposed Project."* As requested by the Client, the building-related, hazardous materials addressed during the survey included asbestos-containing materials (ACMs); lead-containing paints (LCP); polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in light ballasts and transformers; universal wastes (e.g., fluorescent light tubes, mercury-containing switches, exit signage, CRT components); biologically- and bacterially-affected building materials (i.e., pigeon guano, mold, etc.), discarded medical wastes; discarded paints, solvents, and chemical containers; and radon gas.

The survey consisted of: (1) a review of existing building documentation (e.g., "as built" plumbing drawings and previous survey report data); (2) the collection and analysis of bulk samples of suspect ACMs and LCPs; (3) visual inspections for universal wastes; (4) visual inspections for biologically- and bacterially-affected building materials, discarded medical wastes, paints, solvents, and chemical containers; (5) radon gas sampling; and (7) preparation of a survey report describing the types of hazardous materials to be impacted by the proposed demolition project, and representative site conditions. While thorough in nature, the survey was not intended to be a comprehensive inventory and quantification of each type of hazardous material identified. All survey work was completed in accordance with a mutually agreed upon scope of work as described in Citadel's Proposal L010314-Revised, dated January 24, 2003, and executed by HOJA.

SECTION 2.0
SITE DESCRIPTION

The Hall of Justice Building consists of a 14-story plus basement and roof penthouse historical office building. The approximately 517,000 gross square foot (GSF) structure, built in 1925, is slated for renovation and upgrade. The structural system consists of poured in-place concrete and unreinforced masonry.

The interior walls of the building are comprised of smoothly finished plaster over diamond metal lath, metal, painted brick, and sheetrock seamed together with tape and joint compound. Select walls are further finished with marble. Restroom walls are finished with ceramic tiles.

Ceiling systems consist of various types of 12" x 12" glued-on ceiling tiles, 1' x 2', 2'x2', and 2' x 4' lay-in, mineral fiber or metal ceiling panels, smoothly finished plaster over diamond metal lath, decorative painted/gold-leafed plaster, painted concrete, and asbestos-containing, spray-applied acoustic finishes.

The floor finishes consist of single layers of 9" x 9", 12" x 12" vinyl floor tile adhered with mastic, vinyl floor sheeting, battleship flooring, carpeting, marble, terrazzo, painted and unfinished concrete, and ceramic tile. Several different types of baseboard and mastics were also identified. Carpeting, leveling compound, and/or float conceal vinyl flooring and residual mastics throughout much of the subject site. The vinyl floor tile and mastic throughout much of the subject site is asbestos-containing.

Plumbing systems in the building consist of domestic hot and cold water (DHW/DCW), sanitary waste/vents, dry stand pipe, floor drains, and storm drains. The DHW/DCW piping is insulated with composition silicates wrapped with canvas jackets, and associated fittings are packed with "mud" compounds wrapped with canvas jackets. Some of the lines have been reinsulated or overwrapped with fiberglass. Sanitary waste/vent, dry stand pipe, and storm drain piping was observed to be insulated with fiberglass or uninsulated.

Heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) is provided by various HVAC units, window-mounted A/C units, and radiant heat systems. Vibration dampeners, some of which are asbestos-containing, connect the units to ductwork. Some of the ductwork is seamed with asbestos-containing seam tape. Some of the tin exhaust ducts are wrapped with asbestos insulation. Steam supply and return/condensate return (SR/CR), heating hot water supply and return (HHWS/R), chilled water supply and return (CHWS/R), and holding tanks are supplied from a distribution system not located at the subject site.

SR/CR and HHWS/R piping and expansion tanks are insulated with composition silicates wrapped with canvas jackets. The associated fittings are packed with asbestos-containing "mud" compounds wrapped with canvas jackets.

Various roofing systems are present including a metal-capped pitched roof at the perimeter of the structure, and three types of asbestos and non-asbestos-containing built-up roofing systems used at the base of the light courts, on the five-story low-rise structure, and over the 15th Floor laundry and honor dormitory facilities. Asbestos-containing penetration mastic is used to seal

seam of various roof penetrations. Some portions of the roof (15th Floor Exercise yard) are covered with brick.

SECTION 3.0
INSPECTORS

The hazardous materials survey was conducted between March 11th and April 10th, 2003. The survey was performed by California Certified Asbestos Site Surveillance Technician Jeffrey Klein (#93-1061); California Certified Asbestos Consultants Loren Witkin (#92-0155), Don Molina (94-139) and Kenneth Rhodes (93-1167); California Department of Health Services (CA DHS) certified Lead-Related Construction Inspector/Assessors Michael Roy (I/A 7215) and Michael Kuretich (I/A 460); Senior Industrial Hygienists James Bahng and Tongsu Rivera; Senior Associate Cary Rubin; and NEHA-Certified Radon Inspector Kenneth Rhodes. The aforementioned inspectors also hold other certifications and professional designations other than those listed above. Copies of the project team certifications can be found in Appendix A.

SECTION 4.0
METHODOLOGIES

GENERAL

Documentation Review

The first step in the survey process was to review existing building documentation[1] (e.g., as-built plumbing drawings and asbestos bulk sample data) provided by HOJA. As-built plumbing drawings were reviewed to determine the approximate locations of suspect asbestos-containing Thermal Systems Insulation (TSI) present on plumbing systems in the building. Previous asbestos bulk sample data, which was incorporated into this report, was also reviewed.

ASBESTOS

Field Survey

After review of the documentation, a visual inventory of suspect asbestos materials in the building was conducted. During the inventory, building materials suspected of containing asbestos were categorized by "homogeneous areas" (HA). Homogeneous areas consist of groupings of those materials that have uniform appearances, textures, and installation dates. Following the visual inventory, each HA was then sampled, located, quantified, photographed, and assessed. No bulk samples were collected of thermal system insulation materials (i.e., pipe run/fitting, tank insulation, and duct wrap, etc.) as they were previously conclusively sampled by CTL.

---

[1] New Hall of Justice Building "As-Built" Plumbing Plans prepared by County of LA Mechanical Department, July 1923. *Survey Report Vol. 1* prepared by CTL Environmental Services, dated April 26, 1989.

Asbestos Bulk Sample Collection and Analysis

Random bulk samples were collected utilizing modified protocol outlined in the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) guidance document "Guidance for Controlling Asbestos-Containing Materials in Buildings" (EPA 560/5-85-024, 1985), "Asbestos Containing Materials in Schools, Final Rule (EPA 40 CFR Part 763), and "Asbestos in Buildings; Simplified Sampling Scheme for Friable Surfacing Materials" (EPA 560/5-85-030a, 1985). The sampling protocols met or exceeded those requirements set forth by EPA and the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.

The location of each sample collected was then noted on building floor plans provided by HOJA. Drawings indicating the bulk sample and known ACM locations may be found in Appendix B.

During the survey, a total of 168 asbestos bulk samples were collected and submitted for analysis. A detailed summary of bulk samples collected may be found in Table 1 – *Bulk Sample Summary*, in Appendix C. A summary of the laboratory results by HA may be found in Table 2 – *Sample Summary By Homogenous Area*, in Appendix D.

Bulk samples were submitted to Western Analytical Laboratory in Burbank, California. Western is a NVLAP-accredited facility (NVLAP #200037). Samples were analyzed by polarized light microscopy (PLM) using EPA Method 600/R-93/116 – Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials. The EPA method is a semi-quantitative procedure with a detection limit of one-tenth to one percent (0.10 – 1.0%) by area, dependent upon the material analyzed. Western's Asbestos Laboratory Reports can be found in Appendix E. The samples will be archived for up to six months unless otherwise requested by the Client.

Asbestos-Containing Material Condition Assessment

Suspect ACMs were assessed to be in good, damaged, or significantly damaged condition based on how their condition at the time of the survey related to the following:

Good Condition -	No or very limited visible damage or deterioration was observed.
Damaged Condition -	Crumbling, blistering, water damage, gouges, or other damage was observed over less than 25% of the materials (one-tenth if evenly distributed); or accumulation of suspect powder, dust or debris below the material was observed.
Significantly Damaged Condition -	Crumbling, blistering, water damage, gouges, or other damage was observed over greater than 25% of the material (one-tenth if evenly distributed); material is delaminating or showing adhesive failure; or accumulation of suspect powder, dust or debris below the material was observed.

Photographs depicting select identified ACMs and their representative condition may be found in Appendix F.

LEAD-CONTAINING PAINTS

Lead-Paint Sample Collection and Analysis

The lead-paint (LCP) survey consisted of the collection and analysis of bulk (paint chip) samples of suspect paints and coatings on predominant building components that will be directly or indirectly impacted by pending renovation and upgrade activities. Predominant building components included interior plaster walls and ceilings, metal jail cell walls and bars, metal and wood doors/cases, ceramic tile, and metal window/frames, etc.

The purpose of the lead sampling was to assist HOJA to meet its legal obligation to transmit and disclose information concerning known potential lead hazards, including sampling data, to contract employees (i.e., contractors). Pursuant to Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 1532.1 (regulations), the burden of compliance rests on the employer (i.e., the contractor). The sampling was also performed to preliminarily determine waste stream characterization. Complete waste characterization sampling will be conducted in conjunction with the preparation of project specifications.

A total of one-hundred and eight (108) bulk samples were collected and submitted to either Long Beach Public Health Laboratory Analytical (CA ELAP # 01291) in Long Beach, California, or Scientific Laboratories of California, Inc. (CA ELAP # 2322) in Carson, California for analysis by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (Flame AAS) Method SWA846-3050-7420.

Lead-Containing Paint (LCP) Condition Assessment

The conditions of painted surfaces were reported as either Intact (I) or Defective (D) (i.e., peeling paint).

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Inspection

The inspection for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) consisted of visually inspecting select F-40-type ballasts associated with predominantly-used light fixtures and electrical transformers found throughout the building. The intent of the visual inspections was to ascertain whether or not ballasts and transformers were labeled "No PCBs" or "Does Not Contain PCBs." As required by Federal and State law, all ballasts manufactured post-1978 are required to be labeled with the aforementioned language. Ballasts and transformers labeled "No PCBs" or "Does Not Contain PCBs" are assumed not to contain PCBs.

Universal Waste Inspection (Mercury-containing Components and Electronic Waste)

The inspection for universal wastes was conducted by visually inspecting all accessible rooms, common areas, and ancillary spaces for the presence of mercury-containing components (i.e., fluorescent light tubes and light switches) and electronic waste (computer, reprographic, and telephone equipment).

Biologically and Bacterially-Affected Materials (Pigeon Dung, Mold Growth, and Medical Waste)

Citadel's industrial hygiene team visually surveyed each accessible space for the presence of readily-accessible and identifiable biologically and bacterially-affected materials such as pigeon dung and mold growth on building components. In addition to, the team inspected for medical wastes throughout the facility. The inspections were limited to visual means, no moisture metering, sample collection, or destructive methods were utilized. The investigations were not intended to be comprehensive in nature, but rather to determine representative site conditions.

Industrial Hygiene Inspections (Spent Solvents and Paints, Compressed Gases, and Refrigerants)

As part of the biologically and bacterially-affected materials inspections, Citadel's industrial hygiene team conducted space-by-space inspections for spent chemicals and compressed gases, and chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerant-containing equipment. Citadel's inspectors recorded the types and approximate quantities of items such as paints, solvents, cleaners, lubricants, and compressed gases in each space at the time of the inspection.

Radon

Sampling for Radon gas was performed using activated charcoal absorption devices placed in each of the four corners of the Basement. A quality control/assurance sample was also collected, as was a laboratory blank. Sampling was in completed in accordance with *Indoor Radon and Radon Decay Product Measurement Device Protocols* (EPA 402-R-92-004) by a technician certified by the National Environmental Health Association (NEHA). The measurement devices were then submitted to Radon Measurements Laboratory, a NEHA-certified laboratory, in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

SECTION 4.0
RESULTS

Asbestos

The EPA's Asbestos NESHAPs and the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), the local air pollution control district, define an asbestos-containing material as any material that contains a concentration of asbestos of greater than one percent (>1.0%) by area as determined by PLM (Federal Register, Volume 59, No. 146, August 1, 1994, P. 38970-38971). NESHAPs and SCAQMD Rule 1403 further segregate asbestos-containing materials into *Regulated Asbestos-Containing Materials (RACM), Category I/Class I Non-Friable Materials,* and *Category II/Class II Non-Friable Materials,* which are defined as follows:

Regulated Asbestos-Containing Materials (RACM)/Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM): Includes all friable asbestos materials, *Category I/Class I Nonfriable ACM* that have become friable or will become friable, and *Category II/Class II Nonfriable ACM* that have a high probability of being crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the materials in the course of renovation or demolition.

Category I Nonfriable ACM/Class I Nonfriable ACM: Includes asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products that when dry can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Category II Nonfriable ACM/Class II Nonfriable ACM: Includes all non-friable materials, excluding *Category I/Class I Nonfriable ACM* that when dry cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

The California Department of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) defines an asbestos-containing construction material (ACCM) as a material that contains greater than one-tenth of one percent (>0.1%) asbestos.

Asbestos Bulk Sample Results

Asbestos was found to be present in quantities of greater than one percent (>1.0%) in representative bulk samples of the following materials collected by either Citadel or CTL:

12" x 12" VFT, Brown w/ Brown/White Mottles – FT1	HVAC Vibration Damper, Cloth, White – HVD1
Floor Tile Mastic, Black a/w FT1 – FTM1	HVAC Vibration Damper, Gray Cloth (Mesh) – HVD2
9" x 9" VFT, Green, Below Carpet – FT2	12" x 12" VFT Black – FT10
Floor Tile Mastic, Black a/w FT2	FT Mastic, Black a/w FT11 – FTM11
Floor Carpet Mastic, Black/Yellow – FCM1	12" x 12" VFT Tan a/w Raised Computer Floor – FT12
9" x 9" VFT, Brown – FT3	Roof Built-Up Core – Gray/Black Tar & Felts (Smooth) – RBC2
Floor Tile Mastic, Black a/w FT3 – FTM3	Roof Penetration Sealant, Black/Gray – RPS1
9" x 9" VFT Off-White, White/Brown Mottles – FT4	HVAC – Seam Tape, White – HVT2
Floor Tile Mastic, Black a/w FT4	Roof Built-Up Core, Gray Rubber-Like Membrane w/Felt – RBC4
12" x 12" VFT, Beige w/ Multi-Color (Terrazzo-like) – FT6	Pipe Run and Fitting Insulation, 4 ½ to 9" OD, White
9" x 9" VFT, Light Brown – FT7	Pipe Run and Fitting Insulation, 8" OD, White, CW
Floor Tile Mastic, Black a/w FT7 – FTM7	Pipe Run and Fitting Insulation, 5" –10" OD, LPS and HPS
12" x 12" VFT, Beige, White/Brown Streaks – FT8	Pipe Run Insulation, 6" OD, White, Heating Hot Water Line
Floor Tile Mastic, Black a/w FT8 & FLC1 – FTM8	Tank Insulation, White
9" x 9" VFT, Brown w/ Black/Brown Flecks – FT9	Pipe Run Insulation, 6" OD, White, Vacuum Condensate
Floor Tile Mastic, a/w FT9 – FTM9	Thermal System Blocking (sic) Insulation
Ceiling Plaster Finish (Trowel-applied Acoustic) – CPF2	

Asbestos was found to be present in quantities of less than one percent (<1.0%) or trace, in representative bulk samples of the following materials:

- Wall System Composite, White – WS/J1
- Ceiling Tile Mastic, Brown a/w CT1 – CTM1
- Wall Plaster Finish, Gray w/White Scratch Coat – WPF1

No detectable quantities of asbestos were reported to be present in representative bulk samples of the following materials:

12" x 12" Glued-on Ceiling Tile – CT1	Vinyl Sheet Flooring Mastic, Brown a/w VSF4 and 5
Unfinished Ceiling Plaster, Gray – UCP1	Unfinished Wall Plaster, Gray –UWP1
Black Mastic a/w Freezer Wall – Misc1	Floor Tile Mastic, Brown – FTM8A
Black Tar a/w Foam Pipe Insulation – Misc2	Felt Paper Barrier, Black (Radiator) – FPB1
12" x 12" Glued-on Ceiling Tile, Rough Texture – CT2	Wall Sheetrock, White – WSR1
Ceiling Tile Mastic, Brown a/w CT2 – CTM2	Wall Joint Compound, White – WJC1
Stair Tread – Misc3	Ceiling Tile Mastic, Brown a/w CT1
Floor Finish Compound, Brown – Misc4	Mortar – Misc6
Wall Texture Coat, Gray Speckled – WTC1	Vinyl Sheet Flooring, Red – VSF6
Vinyl Sheet Flooring, Brown Battleship, Top Layer – VSF2	HVAC Seam Tape, White – HVT1
Vinyl Sheet Flooring, Brown, Bottom Layer – VSF3	Ceiling Tile Adhesive, Brown a/w CT1
9" x 9" VFT, Light Brown, Black Felt Backing – FT5	FT Mastic Black, a/w FT10 – FTM10
Carpet Mastic, Yellow – FCM2	2'x 2' Lay-in Ceiling Panel, White w/ Long Fissures – CP3
Floor Tile Mastic, Yellow a/w FT6 – FTM6	Ceiling Tile Mastic, Brown a/w FT2 – CTM2
2" x 4" Lay-in Ceiling Panel, White – CP1	12" x 12" VFT, White w/ Black Mottles – FT11
Floor Leveling Compound, White – FLC1	1' x 3' Spline Ceiling Tile, White – FTM11
Floor Tile Mastic – FTM1-B	12" x 12" Spline CT, White Snow Flake Pattern – CT5
9" x 9" VFT, White – FT7A	Roof Built-up Core, Black Tar & Felts (White Stone) – RBC1
Troweled-on Floor, Beige – Misc5	Roof Built-up Core, Black Tar & Felts, Rock Finish – RBC3
2" x 4" Lay-in Ceiling Panel, White – CP2	Black Tar – Misc7
Vinyl Sheet Flooring, Black, Battleship – VSF4	Ceiling Mastic, Black a/w Brown Cork – Misc8
Vinyl Sheet Flooring, Tan – VSF5	Floor Tile Mastic, Black a/w FT6 – FTM6-A
Exterior Stucco, Gray – ES1	

Lead-Containing Paints

While no uniform definition has been established for what constitutes lead-based paint in a bulk sample, two governmental authorities have established levels that can be used as benchmarks for evaluating lead content. The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) defines lead-based paint as (wet) paint that contains lead in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.06 percent lead by weight (0.06%), or 600 parts per million (600 ppm). The CPSC utilizes this level to regulate the amount of lead permissible in the manufacture and consumption of *residential* paint. The second authority, HUD, in their guidelines, defines lead-based paint as *"any paint, varnish, stain, or other applied coating the has 5,000 micrograms per gram (ug/g) by dry weight or more of lead."* 5,000 ug/g is equal to 0.5% by weight and 5,000 ppm.

The following building surfaces were determined to be finished with lead in concentrations of ≥ 600 ppm:

Metal Radiator, Cream	Metal Door, Cream
Metal Vent, Cream	Metal Newel Post, Gray
Metal Water Pipes, Cream	Metal Wall, Gray
Wood Baseboard, Cream	Metal Newel Post, Brown
Plaster Walls, Blue	Tile Baseboard, Brown
Plaster Ceilings, Cream	Metal Wall, Green
Plaster Crown Molding, Cream	Brown Tile
Metal Window Casing, Black	Metal Double Hung Window Sash, Creamy Pink
Plaster Walls, Cream	Plaster Wall, Creamy Pink
Metal Door, Blue	Metal Window Frame, Brown
Metal Baseboard, Blue	Wood Portion Around Stairwell, Brown
Metal Door Jamb, Brown	Metal Ceiling/ Metal Doors in Ceiling, Creamy Red
Metal Window Sash, Double Hung, Blue	Metal Door, Yellow
Metal Fire Door, Cream	Metal Double Hung Window Casing, Yellow
Metal Door, White	Block Wall, Cream
Plaster Wall	Wood Door Jamb, Brown
Metal Interior Window Sill, Brown	Wooden Hand Rail, Brown
Metal Exterior Window, Green	Plaster Ceiling, White
Metal Exterior Window Sash, Green	Metal Window Sash, Double Hung, Brown
Metal 10" Pipe, White	Wood, Wood Stained Wall, Brown
Metal Air Vent, Cream	Metal Stair Stringer, Black
Metal Door, Brown	Metal Stair Stringer, White
Metal Exterior Window, Double Hung Casing, Cream	Metal Door Jamb, Cream
Metal Window Sashes, Green	Metal Door, Cream
Brick Wall, Cream	Metal Window Sash, Cream
Metal Steel Bar, Gray	Metal Door, Green
Metal Steam Heater, Gray	Metal Baseboard, Gray
Metal Air Vent, Gray	Metal Water Pipe, White
Metal Steel Wall, Cream	Metal Fire Hose Water Pipe, White
Metal Wall, Gray	Yellow Tile
Cement Floor, Gray	Pink Tile
Metal Window Sash, Brown	Metal Baseboard, Black
Metal Door Jamb, Cream	Metal Window Casing, Yellow
Plaster Wall, Yellow Paint	Metal Pipe, Light Blue

Paint chip sample results can be found in Table 3.0 – *Lead-Paint Bulk Sample Results*, in Appendix G. Lead laboratory reports can be found in Appendix H.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Numerous types of fluorescent light fixtures are utilized throughout the subject site, as are numerous oil-containing ballasts. In addition, oil-containing transformers are located in the Basement, Roof, and on the 1st through 5th Floors. Select fixtures of each type, at various locations throughout the building were dismantled to inspect the labeling in order to determine if the ballasts are free from polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (i.e., labeled "No PCBs" or "Does Not Contain PCBs"). The absence of this labeling on the ballasts would likely indicate that the ballasts were manufactured before 1978, and likely contain PCBs. Ballasts labeled "No PCBs" or "Does Not Contain PCBs" are assumed not to contain PCBs. Labeled and non-labeled ballasts were observed throughout the subject site.

Since there was no specific pattern that could be established of PCB versus non-PCB ballasts relative to each fixture type identified, and since only select ballasts were inspected during the survey, Citadel recommends that all fluorescent light fixtures be dismantled and ballasts be inspected to verify labeling during the course of abatement/demolition activities. Ballasts found not to be labeled "No PCBs" or "Does Not Contain PCBs", should be assumed to contain PCBs and disposed as hazardous waste.

No discernible labels were seen on the transformers indicating their oils'content. For the purposes of Citadel's inspection, all transformers are assumed to contain PCB oils. The local utility company may have additional data, but was not contacted as part of this survey.

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has classified PCBs as hazardous waste when the concentration is equal to or greater than 5 milligrams/kilograms (mg/kg) in liquids, and 50 mg/kg in non-liquids (Title 22, California Code of Regulations (CCR), §66261.24). The 5 and 50 mg/kg figures can also be expressed as 5 and 50 parts per million (ppm) respectively.

Universal Waste Inspection (Mercury-containing Components and Electronic Waste)

Universal wastes identified during the survey included mercury-containing fluorescent light tubes, electronic waste including computer monitors, keyboards, telephones, printers, CPUs, televisions, and reprographic equipment. The thermostats and rheostats inspected appeared to be magnetic-contact-type, and no mercury was observed.

Biologically and Bacterially-Affected Materials (Pigeon Dung, Mold Growth, Medical Waste)

Due to numerous openings into the building (e.g., broken/open windows, roof leaks, etc.), numerous areas of water, pigeon, vector, and transient intrusion have occurred. As a result, visual signs of microbial growth and water damage are present throughout the subject site, primarily at the perimeter. Pigeon dung is present throughout the building, with the heaviest concentrations at the fire escapes and roof mechanical penthouses (also referred to as "tank houses"). Numerous dead rats were seen on the 14th Floor (north side), and human fecal matter is present on the 1st Floor.

Although medical and dental treatment facilities once occupied parts of the facility, no medical wastes were observed within the structure with the exception of used hypodermic needles likely

associated with transient occupancy. Two containers of infectious (a.k.a., red bag) waste are located in the parking lot adjacent to the former guardhouse.

Industrial Hygiene Inspection (Spent Solvents and Paints, Compressed Gases, and Refrigerants)

Spent and partially used containers of solvents, paints, thinners, varnishes, lacquers, lubricants, oils, cleaning products, acids, corrosive inhibitors, degreasers, disinfectants, film processing chemicals, and gasoline, etc. were found throughout the structure. The majority of containers were housed on the Basement Level, however, containers can be found on every floor.

In addition to the chemical containers, cylinders of compressed gasses such as Dichlorofluoromethane and Oxygen were identified in the Basement and 5th Floor, three+ tanks of halon gas associated with fire-suppression equipment in Suite 324, and CFC-containing refrigerants are assumed to be utilized in the window-mounted air-conditioning units throughout the building.

Standing water is located at the bottom of elevator shafts and in the Basement. The water maybe contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons associated with equipment maintenance. Sampling of the water was beyond the scope of services to be provided, but it is Citadel's understanding that it will be addressed as part of a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment being conducted by others.

Refer to Appendix I - Table 4.0 Summary of Hazardous Materials for a floor-by-floor listing of materials identified. Refer to Appendix J – Table 5.0 for a room-by-room listing of specific chemicals and approximate quantities.

Radon

Radon is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas produced by the decay of uranium and radium. This naturally occurring, radioactive gas is produced in most soil or rock. Unlike some indoor pollutants, it cannot be detected by our senses, therefore measurement devices, such as charcoal canisters are utilized.

The California Bureau of Mines and Geology and the Department of Health Services (DHS) participated in the United States EPA's State Radon Survey, a Federal survey to measure levels of indoor radon in all states in the country. The interim results published by the DHS in 1993 indicate that Los Angeles County indoor radon measurements range in value from less than 1.0 pCi/l (pico curies of activity per liter of air) to a high of 5.6 pCi/l. The arithmetic mean for all California measurements is reported as 2.9pCi/l. Los Angeles County ranked as one of the lowest readings in the state with a mean result of 0.5 pCi/l. A reading of 4.0 pCi/l is the level at which the U.S.EPA recommends action be taken to reduce the radon level. The results of Citadel's sampling of the subject site is as follows:

Canister No.	Building Level	Location	Radon (pCi/L)	Accuracy (pCi/L)
31725	Basement	SE Corner	0.76	±0.22
31726	Basement	SE Corner (Duplicate)	0.81	±0.21
31729	Basement	NE Corner	0.86	±0.21
31730	Basement	Blank	-0.12	±0.16
31732	Basement	NW Corner	1.12	±0.22
31733	Basement	SW Corner	0.13	±0.24

Results of the Radon Sampling can be found in Table 6.0 – Radon Results in Appendix K. Radon Measurements' laboratory report may be found in Appendix L.

SECTION 5.0
DISCUSSION

ASBESTOS –CONTAINING MATERIALS

General

Citadel recommends that the *undamaged* materials be managed in place in accordance with the EPA's guidance document, Managing Asbestos In-Place (a.k.a., the Green Book) until the time that they will be disturbed by the proposed renovation and upgrade project. The Green Book can be obtained by calling the Toxic Substance Control Act Hotline at (202) 554-1404. In the interim, a site-specific operations and maintenance program should be established outlining the particular procedures to be applied to building cleaning, maintenance, renovation, and general operations to minimize exposure to asbestos.

Planning functions for the proposed demolition project should take into account the following considerations. In accordance with the EPA's NESHAPs and South Coast Air Quality Management District's Rule EPA's NESHAPs 1403, all *Regulated Asbestos-Containing Materials* (RACM), *Category I/Class I Non-Friable* and *Category I/Class II Non-Friable ACMs* that may become friable, must be removed prior to renovation or demolition activities. EPA Guidance Document 340/1-92-013 "A Guide to Normal Demolition Practices under the Asbestos NESHAPs" should be referred to prior to initiation of the proposed demolition project. In addition to asbestos regulations that control the release of asbestos to the ambient environment, state worker protection laws are applicable. Federal and State OSHA regulations outline specific work practices for handling ACMs.

All asbestos removal should be performed by an experienced, state-licensed, Cal/OSHA- and SCAQMD-registered asbestos contractor. All work should take place under the guidance of an independent, California Certified Asbestos Consultant. The Consultant shall be responsible for reviewing the renovation/seismic upgrade drawings, designing engineering controls used to control airborne asbestos contamination, visual inspections of engineering controls, and ambient air monitoring to determine airborne fiber levels.

All contractors on the project site should be knowledgeable about the presence and proper handling of asbestos so that the risk of accidental exposure or contamination is minimized. In accordance with CFR 1926.1101, CCR 1529 and State of California Assembly Bills 3713 and 1564 (a.k.a., the Connelly Bills), HOJA is required to transmit information concerning the location, condition, and quantity of known ACMs to those that may come into contact with the materials, including contract employees and/or tenants. Below is a listing of material-specific recommendations.

Vinyl Floor Tiles and Associated Mastic

Numerous types and patterns of both asbestos-containing and non-asbestos-containing vinyl floor tiles, non-asbestos vinyl sheet flooring, and non-asbestos "battleship" flooring were observed in the building. Large areas of tile or residual floor tile mastic are overlain with carpeting, and, in some cases, concealed by leveling compound or under "float." In addition, limited quantities of floor tile and mastic are situated beneath demising walls. The tiles were adhered with either asbestos-containing or non-asbestos-containing mastic. In some instances, yellow, latex carpet mastic has been cross-contaminated by underlying black, residual, asbestos-containing cutback mastic from a former vinyl floor tile finish.

The majority of floor tiles and mastics were observed to be in good, nonfriable condition at the time of the survey. In accordance with the Resilient Floor Covering Institute's recommendations, the flooring should not be cut, drilled, or abraded or buffed in excess of 190 revolutions per minute (RPM). All asbestos-containing floorings that will be impacted by the proposed renovation and upgrade project should be properly removed and disposed prior to or in conjunction with the proposed project.

Thermal System Insulations (TSI)

Previous bulk sampling by CTL, and visual observation by Citadel, identified asbestos-containing (5-70% Amosite and 5-40% chrysotile) thermal system pipe, fitting and tank insulations (TSI) on steam lines, condensate lines, domestic hot water lines, and heating hot water risers throughout much of the building. In some instances, the original asbestos TSI has been replaced or overwrapped with non-suspect fiberglass insulation.

Based upon a review of the as-built mechanical and plumbing drawings, and field observation of accessible areas, Citadel assumes that TSI is present within MEP shafts, above select ceilings throughout the building, and mechanical rooms.

Additional locations, not depicted on the drawings (e.g., horizontal runs in plenum spaces, runs within concealed pipe chases, etc.) are known to exist, but could not be identified without removing significant areas of existing ceilings and walls.

At the time of the survey and assessment, the majority of TSI in accessible locations was observed to be in *good condition*. Although the TSI is a friable ACM, it is unlikely to pose a significant exposure hazard in its current condition (unless it is disturbed or damaged) due to its location and intact canvas coverings. While a majority of the TSI was observed to be in *good condition,* there limited areas where Citadel observed visible debris and *damaged* ACMs.

All asbestos-containing TSI throughout the facility should be properly removed and disposed of prior to or in conjunction with the proposed renovation and upgrade project.

HVAC Duct Insulation

Previous bulk sampling by CTL, and visual observation by Citadel, identified asbestos-containing (45% chrysotile) wrapping on select exhaust ducting in the mechanical chases. At the time of the survey and assessment, the majority of duct insulation in accessible locations was observed to be in *good condition*.

All asbestos-containing duct wrapping throughout the facility should be properly removed and disposed of prior to or in conjunction with the proposed renovation and upgrade project.

Wall System Material

Trace quantities of asbestos were detected in one composite sample (sheetrock and joint compound sampled together)(WS/J1) of sheetrock wall system and one sample of wall plaster finish (WPF3). Wall system materials that contain trace amounts of asbestos (<1.0%) are not subject to SCAQMD or EPA regulations. However, they are regulated by Cal/OSHA. Citadel recommends that the samples be submitted for more definitive analysis by PLM – Point Count (1,000 points) to determine if the trace quantities are less than 0.1%, Cal/OSHA's definition of an Asbestos Containing Construction Material.

At the time of the survey and assessment, the wall materials were observed to be in *good condition*. The materials are unlikely to pose a significant exposure hazard in their current conditions unless they are disturbed or damaged.

The wall systems will need to be properly removed unless additional analysis determines that they contain <0.1% asbestos.

Ceiling Tile Adhesive

One out of six bulk samples of ceiling tile adhesive (CTM1) was determined to contain trace quantities of asbestos. Materials that contain trace amounts of asbestos (<1.0%) are not subject to SCAQMD or EPA regulations. However, they are regulated by Cal/OSHA. More definitive analysis of the samples (e.g., point counting, etc.) may determine that the samples contain asbestos in concentrations of less than 0.1% and, therefore, the materials would not be regulated by Cal/OSHA.

The ceiling tile adhesive will need to be properly removed in conjunction with the renovation and upgrade project, unless additional analysis determines that it contains <0.1% asbestos.

HVAC Vibration Dampener and Seam Tape

Detectable quantities of asbestos were reported to be present in samples of cloth vibration dampeners associated with the HVAC units, and samples of select duct seam tape. The materials were observed to be in good condition at the time of the survey.

The materials will need to be properly removed and disposed of prior to or in conjunction with the proposed renovation and upgrade project.

Roof Penetration Sealants/Mastics

Asbestos was detected in all four samples of roof penetration sealants/mastics used to seal various field membrane penetrations. At the time of the survey and assessment, the roof penetration mastics were observed to be in *good condition*. Since the non-friable mastics are relatively inaccessible, they are unlikely to pose significant exposure hazards in their current conditions.

The materials will need to be properly removed and disposed of prior to or in conjunction with the proposed renovation and upgrade project.

Roof Field Membranes

Asbestos was detected in bulk samples of roof cores collected of two of the four roofing systems. The roofing systems located at the base of the light courts (RBC4) and on the flat portions of the (RBC2) 15th Floor (e.g., honor dorms, laundry) were determined to contain asbestos. No asbestos was detected in core bulk samples of the pitched roofing at the top of the structure or on top the 5-story low-rise structure. The roofing system beneath the brick on the 15th Floor (exercise yard) was inaccessible for sampling, and will be sampled in conjunction with the preparation of contract documents.

The roof field membranes were observed to be in good, nonfriable condition at the time of the survey. Since the non-friable roofings are relatively inaccessible, they are unlikely to pose significant exposure hazards in their current conditions.

The materials will need to be properly removed and disposed of prior to or in conjunction with the proposed renovation and upgrade project.

LEAD-CONTAINING PAINTS

Lead-containing paint, as defined by the CPSC (>600 ppm) and HUD (≥ 5,000 ppm) was detected on several of the building components tested. The paint film on numerous components was observed to be in defective condition (i.e., peeling, blistering, etc.).

Since the interior and exterior of the building are scheduled to undergo significant renovation and upgrade activities, the recent implementation of Federal and State regulations pertaining to worker exposure to lead will need to be taken into account.

On June 3, 1993, Federal-OSHA implemented 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1926.62 "Lead Exposure in Construction Interim Final Rule." California subsequently adopted 29 CFR 1926.62 and incorporated it into its own interim standard Title 8 Code of California Regulations (CCR) Section 1532.1.

The lead standards apply to all construction work in which lead is present *in any amount*. "Construction Work" is defined as work involving construction, demolition, alteration, repair, painting, or decorating. The regulations are significant in that they require employers to implement stringent employee protection provisions, such as respiratory protection, biological monitoring, training, and hygiene facilities, even prior to establishing exposure levels. Once an employer has conducted an initial exposure assessment, and depending upon the results of the assessment, changes can be made in the level of personal protective equipment necessary, and the frequency of air and biological monitoring can be altered.

What is also important to note is that the regulations place the burden of compliance on the employer, hence the contractor. HOJA is obligated by statute to transmit and disclose information concerning known hazards, including sampling data, to contract employees (i.e. contractors). In order to meet that requirement, Citadel recommends, at a minimum, that all LCP sampling data be furnished to prospective contractors bidding for the proposed project.

Given the extent of impacts to occur, the levels of lead present, and the amount of other hazardous materials abatement work to take place, Citadel concurs with HOJA's proposed strategy of having an abatement/demolition contractor perform the majority of demolition work. This contracting approach will minimize the impacts caused by the presence of lead. Citadel recommends that the abatement contractor stabilize all defective paint, remove all painted components to be impacted, and remove as much paint as feasible on components to remain.

Since it is likely that not all of the LCP will be removed by the abatement contractor, Citadel recommends that the following verbiage addressing potential exposure hazards due to disturbance of lead-containing paints be placed in the bid documents for the Hall of Justice Renovation and Upgrade Project:

1. Lead coatings may exist on the project site, and work may involve the demolition, removal and disposal of building surfaces or components with lead coatings. CLIENT will disclose all known information about such hazards, including location and quantities of lead coatings. If further information is desired, the Contractor shall provide sampling and analysis at no additional cost to the CLIENT.

2. Where LCP is determined or suspected to exist, the Contractor shall comply with all regulations pertaining to its removal, including Cal/OSHA Lead Construction Standard (CCR Title 8, Section 1532.1) and the General Industry Safety Orders hazard communication requirements (CCR Title 8, Section 5194). Contractor shall provide all required employee monitoring, personal protective equipment, and engineering controls designed to minimize lead exposures. Contractor is responsible for characterization and disposal of all lead-containing waste and debris. All lead-related waste shall be disposed of at a location approved in advance by CLIENT. CLIENT will provide environmental monitoring.

3. During construction and demolition work, the Contractor shall prevent lead dust contamination of surrounding areas. The Contractor shall Contact CLIENT regarding all project elements which may result in significant migration of lead-containing materials off the project site.

As for the disposition of lead-containing or lead-contaminated waste, dismantled building components with *intact* LBP, paint chips, polyethylene sheeting, disposables (e.g., suits, rags, filters, etc.) and other contaminated materials and waste are subject to waste characterization requirements, and possibly disposal as hazardous waste, depending on the outcome of TCLP, TTLC or STLC testing. Citadel will conduct representative characterization testing in conjunction with preparation of the bid documents. Citadel recommends that all painted metal components not be characterized, rather that they be transported to a smelter for recycling. Such procedure will save HOJA costs for testing and disposal, and greatly minimize "cradle-to-grave" liabilities associated with the disposal of hazardous wastes at a landfill.

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS)

Since there was no specific pattern that could be established of PCB versus non-PCB ballasts relative to each fixture type identified, and since only select ballasts were inspected during the survey, Citadel recommends that all fluorescent light fixtures be dismantled and ballasts be inspected to verify labeling during the course of abatement/demolition activities. Ballasts found not to be labeled "No PCBs" or "Does Not Contain PCBs", should be assumed to contain PCBs and disposed as hazardous waste. Since some ballasts manufactured after 1978 contain Diphathatlate (DEHP), a replacement for PCBs, and is also considered a RCRA waste in its pure form, it may be prudent to treat the capacitors within all ballasts as hazardous waste.

Currently, California requires that fluorescent light ballasts that contain PCBs be considered hazardous waste and therefore, must be transported and disposed of as hazardous waste.

There is no exemption or cutoff number because of the number of ballasts being disposed. The disposal options include 1) whole ballast incineration in an incinerator permitted to burn PCB wastes (thereby minimizing any long-term liability); 2) whole ballast packaging in lab packs and disposed in a hazardous waste landfill; 3) recycle/incineration whereby the PCB capacitors and asphalt potting material are removed and incinerated, and the metal carcasses are cleaned and sent to a metal recycler; 4) recycle/landfill whereby the PCB capacitors and asphalt potting material are removed and landfilled, and the metal carcasses are cleaned and sent to a metal recycler. Recycling/incineration is the recommended method of disposal from a liability and disposal cost standpoint.

At present, the only landfill in California that can accept hazardous PCB wastes is Chemical Waste Management's facility in Kettleman Hills, California. There are no approved incineration facilities located within the State of California. PCBs are usually transported to the Waste Management incineration facility in Port Arthur, Texas.

UNIVERSAL WASTE INSPECTION (MERCURY-CONTAINING COMPONENTS AND ELECTRONIC WASTE)

Fluorescent light tubes and electronic waste (computer, reprographic, and telephone equipment) were observed throughout the facility. Such components frequently contain chemicals such as lead, mercury, cadmium/lithium, and beryllium, and are banned from sanitary landfills. As part of the renovation and upgrade project, the components should be properly packaged and transported for recycling.

BIOLOGICALLY AND BACTERIALLY-AFFECTED MATERIALS (PIGEON DUNG, MOLD GROWTH, MEDICAL WASTE)

All biologically and bacterially-affected materials including mold growth, pigeon guano, human waste, and vermin carcasses and waste should be removed from the site by trained and equipped personnel. Currently, there are no specific disposal requirements for such materials, and all of them can be disposed of as Class III, architectural waste.

The medical wastes, including spent needles, should be properly containerized (e.g., sharps containers, etc.) by properly equipped personnel and disposed of as biological/medical waste.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE INSPECTION (SPENT SOLVENTS AND PAINTS, COMPRESSED GASES, AND REFRIGERANTS)

Spent and partially used containers of chemicals should be categorized/classified (acids, bases, etc.), "lab packed," manifested, and properly transported for incineration or disposal.

In addition the cylinders of compressed gasses, halon gas, and CFC-containing refrigerants should be recovered/reclaimed by EPA-certified technicians for eventual recycling or disposal.

RADON

All radon measurements were reported to be well below 4.0 pCi/l, the level at which the U.S.EPA recommends action be taken to reduce the radon level.

SECTION 6.0
SURVEY LIMITATIONS

With the conclusion of Citadel's survey, all accessible hazardous materials that are present in the building, that could reasonably be determined by field observation, discussions with building maintenance personnel, and review of as-built drawings and previous survey data, have been identified. All areas were accessible with the exception of select rooms and roofing materials, a listing of which was provided under separate cover.

The areas that were accessible should be representative of the types and quantities of the materials present in the building. Additional suspect materials may be present in above-ceiling areas, within wall cavities, beneath floor coverings, and on the roof, but will only be accessible during the course of partial or full demolition activities. Care should be exercised when accessing these areas. Any suspect materials encountered during the course of renovation activities that were not previously sampled should be presumed to be hazardous until sampled and proven otherwise.

While the majority of hazardous materials are accessible for abatement, unidentified materials, that may be impacted by the project, may be situated within concealed spaces. Demolition of ceiling areas, wall cavities, shafts, and flooring systems should proceed with caution, and contingency plans formulated to manage the discovery of additional materials. The contingency plans should incorporate means for protecting the health, safety, and welfare of worksite personnel, building occupants, and visitors; and should also include plans for limiting the impact of change orders by formulating previously agreed upon unit prices for the abatement of these materials.

SECTION 7.0
DISCLAIMER

This hazardous materials survey report has been prepared by Citadel Environmental Services, Inc. exclusively for our Client and their Authorized Representatives. The information contained herein pertains only to accessible materials identified at the referenced property at the time that the survey was performed, and in accordance with a mutually agreed upon scope of work. The findings and recommendations presented are based upon observations of present conditions, and may not necessarily indicate future conditions. Citadel Environmental Services, Inc. implies no warranty to the accuracy of information provided them by outside agents and transmitted herein. The information contained herein may not be used, disclosed, or copied without written permission of the Client.

SECTION 8.0
SIGNATURES

Field survey performed by:

(Signature on File)

Jeffery Klein
California Certified Site Surveillance Technician 93-1061
California DHS Lead-Related Inspector/Assessor 9799

(Signature on File)

Kenneth Rhodes
California Certified Asbestos Consultant 93-1167
California DHS Lead-Related Inspector/Assessor 781
NEHA-Certified Radon Inspector

(Signature on File)

Michael Kuretich
California DHS Lead-Related Inspector/Assessor 460
California Certified Site Surveillance Technician 02-3261

(Signature on File)

James Bahng
California Certified Site Surveillance Technician 97-2150
HAZWOPR Certified 12234-HW

(Signature on File)

Tongsu Rivera
California DHS Lead-Related Project Monitor
California Certified Site Surveillance Technician
HAZWOPR Certified 12235-HW

(Signature on File)

Don Molina
California Certified Asbestos Consultant 94-1379
California DHS Lead-Related Inspector/Assessor 4355
HAZWOPR Certified 12233-HW

(Signature on File)

Loren I. Witkin, REA
California Certified Asbestos Consultant 92-0155

Report prepared by:

LOREN WITKIN
CERT. #92-0155
CALIFORNIA CERTIFIED
ASBESTOS CONSULTANT
Expires 7/03

Loren I. Witkin, REA
California Certified Asbestos Consultant 92-0155

Report reviewed by:

MICHAEL ROY
CERT. #92-0459
CALIFORNIA CERTIFIED
ASBESTOS CONSULTANT
Expires 7/03

Michael Roy
California Certified Asbestos Consultant 92-0459
California DHS Lead-Related Inspector/Assessor I-7215

APPENDIX A

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gray Davis, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
ASBESTOS CONSULTANT and TRAINER APPROVAL UNIT
1211 Park Towne Circle, Suite 1
Sacramento, CA 95825
Tel (916) 574-2583 Fax (916) 483-0572

404261379C 90 5/31/2002
Don Molina
10853 East Firestone Boulevard, #C-100
Norwalk CA 90650-2274

Dear Certified Asbestos Consultant or Technician:

Enclosed is your certification card. **To maintain your certification, please abide by the rules printed on the back of the certification card.**

Your certification is valid for a period of one year. If you wish to renew your certification, you must apply for renewal at least 60 days before the expiration date shown on your card. [8CCR 341.15(h)(1)].

Please hold and do not send copies of your required AHERA refresher renewal certificates to the Division until you apply for renewal of your certification.

Please inform the Division of any changes in your mailing address or work address within 15 days.

Sincerely,

Rick Axe
Senior Industrial Hygienist.

RA/ms

Attachment: Certification Card

cc: File

State of California
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Certified Asbestos Consultant

Don Molina
Name

Certification No. 94-1379
Expires on 08-05-2003

This certificate was issued [illegible] Occupational Safety and Health [illegible] Sections [illegible] of the Business and Professions Code.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL

TRAINING

Don Molina

SSN # 549-90-1564

Has completed course work that fulfills the requirements according to Federal OSHA 29 CFR. 1910.120 and Cal-OSHA Title 8 CCR 5192

8-Hour Hazardous Waste Operation & Emergency Response Refresher (Supervisor)

November 5, 2002
Course Date

12233-HW
Certificate Number

November 5, 2003
Expiration Date

Course Director

1520 W. Cameron Ave., Suite 240 * West Covina, CA 91790

STATE OF CALIFORNIA · HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

GRAY DAVIS, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION BRANCH
1515 CLAY STREET, SUITE 1801
OAKLAND, CA 94612
(510) 622-5000

FOR CONVEYANCE PURPOSES ONLY
NOT VALID AS PROOF OF CERTIFICATION

Dear Applicant:

Congratulations! You have satisfied the California Department of Health Services (DHS) lead certification requirements (as defined by Title17, California Code of Regulations, Section 35001 et seq.). Enclosed is the card certifying you in the lead-related construction discipline(s) for which you applied and are qualified. Please proof-read the card to be sure that it contains correct information regarding your certifications and expiration dates. **This letter is NOT valid proof of certification. You must show the enclosed card to prove that you are certified.** You should have the card on your person, whenever, you are engaged in activities requiring DHS lead-related construction certification.

To ensure that each certificate is renewed before it expires, please submit your renewal application to the department at least 120 days before the expiration date listed on the card. Call the Lead-Related Construction Information Line at 1-800-597-5323 for renewal forms and instructions (outside California call 510-622-5072). You may also access our website at www.dhs.ca.gov/childlead. Click on the Materials link to access renewal applications. Download the information, print the application, fill it out and send it to the address below:

Department of Health Services
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1801, Box C
Oakland, CA 94612

If you change your home or mailing address, please notify the Department within 30 days at the above number or address. **Remember, you must present your certification card in order to prove that you are certified. This letter cannot be used as proof of certification.** Thank you for your cooperation and continued efforts in helping to prevent childhood lead poisoning.

Sincerely,

Larrie L. Lance, Dr. P.H., R.E.A., Chief
Lead Hazard Reduction Section
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch

Enclosure

State of California Department of Health Services

Lead-Related Construction Certificate	Certificate	Expiration Date
	Inspector/Assessor	09/20/2003
	Project Monitor	[illegible]

Don Molina **ID # 4355**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gray Davis *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
ASBESTOS CONSULTANT and TRAINER APPROVAL UNIT
?11 Park Towne Circle, Suite 1
acramento, CA 95825
Tel: (916) 574-2993 Fax: (916) 483-0572

2/11/2002

704042150C 140
James Young Bahng
11449 Tampa Avenue, Suite 142
Northridge CA 91326

Dear Certified Asbestos Consultant or Technician:

Enclosed is your certification card. **To maintain your certification, please abide by the rules printed on the back of the certification card.**

Your certification is valid for a period of one year. If you wish to renew your certification, you must apply for renewal at least 60 days before the expiration date shown on your card. [8CCR 341.15(h)(1)].

Please hold and do not send copies of your required AHERA refresher renewal certificates to the Division until you apply for renewal of your certification.

Please inform the Division of any changes in your mailing address or work address within 15 days.

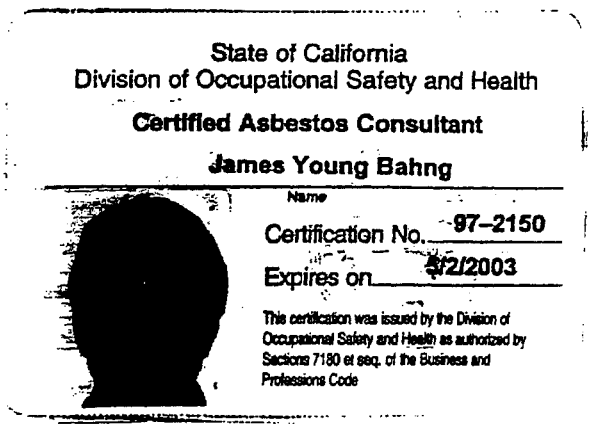
Sincerely,

Rick Axe
Senior Industrial Hygienist.

RA/ms

Attachment: Certification Card

cc: File


State of California
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Certified Asbestos Consultant
James Young Bahng
Name
Certification No. 97-2150
Expires on 2/2/2003
This certification was issued by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health as authorized by Sections 7180 et seq. of the Business and Professions Code

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL

TRAINING

James Bahng

SSN # 563-97-0158

Has completed course work that fulfills the requirements according to Federal OSHA 29 CFR. 1910.120 and Cal-OSHA Title 8 CCR 5192

8-Hour Hazardous Waste Operation & Emergency Response Refresher (Supervisor)

February 4, 2003
Course Date

12234-HW
Certificate Number

February 4, 2004
Expiration Date

Course Director

1520 W. Cameron Ave., Suite 240 * West Covina, CA 91790

State of California
Division of Occupational Safety and Health

Certified Site Surveillance Technician

Jeffrey D. Klein

Name

Certification No. **93–1061**

Expires on **7/16/2003**

This certification was issued by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health as authorized by Sections 7180 et seq. of the Business and Professions Code.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gray Davis *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
ASBESTOS CONSULTANT and TRAINER APPROVAL UNIT
2211 Park Towne Circle, Suite 1
Sacramento, CA 95825
Tel: (916) 574-2993 Fax: (916) 483-0572

308201167C 72
Kenneth Doyle Rhodes

Citadel Environmental Services, Inc.
106 North Maryland Avenue
Glendale , CA 91206

9/17/2002

Dear Certified Asbestos Consultant or Technician:

Enclosed is your certification card. **To maintain your certification, please abide by the rules printed on the back of the certification card.** Note: The first two digits of your certification number are intended to reflect the year you were certified. If you notice a change in that number it is because we have corrected a Y2K problem with our database.

Your certification is valid for a period of one year. If you wish to renew your certification, you must apply for renewal at least 60 days before the expiration date shown on your card. [8 CCR 341.15(h)(1)].

Please hold and do not send copies of your required AHERA refresher renewal certificates to the Division until you apply for renewal of your certification.

Please inform the Division of any changes in your mailing address or work address within 15 days.

Sincerely,

Rick Axe
Senior Industrial Hygienist

RA/ms

Attachment: Certification Card

cc: File

State of California
Division of Occupational Safety and Health

Certified Asbestos Consultant

Kenneth Doyle Rhodes
Name

Certification No. 93-1167

Expires on 9/24/2003

This certification was issued by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health as authorized by Sections 7180 et seq. of the Business and Professions Code

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

GRAY DAVIS, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION BRANCH
1515 CLAY STREET, SUITE 1801
OAKLAND, CA 94612
(510) 622-5000

FOR CONVEYANCE PURPOSES ONLY
NOT VALID AS PROOF OF CERTIFICATION

Dear Applicant:

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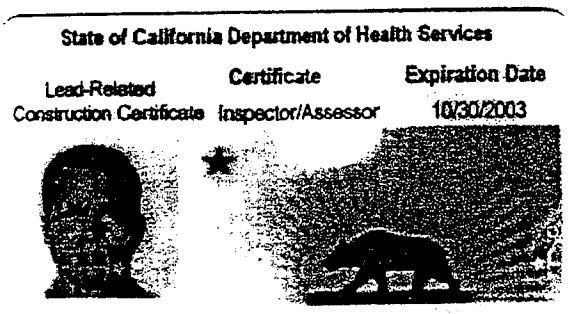
Department of Health Services
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1801, Box C
Oakland, CA 94612

If you change your home or mailing address, please notify the Department within 30 days at the above number or address. **Remember, you must present your certification card in order to prove that you are certified. This letter cannot be used as proof of certification.** Thank you for your cooperation and continued efforts in helping to prevent childhood lead poisoning.

Sincerely,

Larrie L. Lance, Dr. P.H., R.E.A., Chief
Lead Hazard Reduction Section
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch

Enclosure



Kenneth D. Rhodes **ID #** 781

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gray Davis *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
ASBESTOS CONSULTANT and TRAINER APPROVAL UNIT
2211 Park Towne Circle, Suite 1
Sacramento, CA 95825
Tel: (916) 574-2993 Fax: (916) 483-0572

206290155C 17 7/3/2002

Loren Irwin Witkin
Citadel Environmental Services Inc.
106 North Maryland Avenue, Suite M-150
Glendale , CA 91206

Dear Certified Asbestos Consultant or Technician:

Enclosed is your certification card. **To maintain your certification, please abide by the rules printed on the back of the certification card.**

Your certification is valid for a period of one year. If you wish to renew your certification, you must apply for renewal at least 60 days before the expiration date shown on your card. [8CCR 341.15(h)(1)].

Please hold and do not send copies of your required AHERA refresher renewal certificates to the Division until you apply for renewal of your certification.

Please inform the Division of any changes in your mailing address or work address within 15 days.

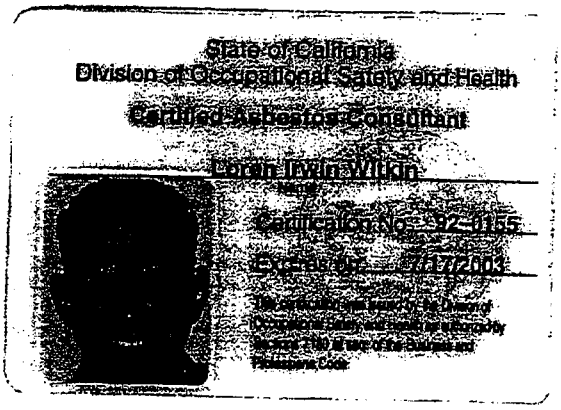
Sincerely,

Rick Axe
Senior Industrial Hygienist.

RA/ms

Attachment: Certification Card

cc: File



STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gray Davis *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
ASBESTOS CONSULTANT and TRAINER APPROVAL UNIT
2211 Park Towne Circle, Suite 1
Sacramento, CA 95825
Tel: (916) 574-2993 Fax: (916) 483-0572

207150459C 7

Michael Roy
Citadel Environmental Services, Inc.
106 N. Maryland Avenue, #M150
Glendale , CA 91206-4242

RECEIVED
JUN 3 1 2002
BY:

5/31/2002

Dear Certified Asbestos Consultant or Technician:

Enclosed is your certification card. **To maintain your certification, please abide by the rules printed on the back of the certification card.**

Your certification is valid for a period of one year. If you wish to renew your certification, you must apply for renewal at least 60 days before the expiration date shown on your card. [8CCR 341.15(h)(1)].

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Please inform the Division of any changes in your mailing address or work address within 15 days.

Sincerely,

Rick Ife

Rick A.
Senior Industrial Hygienist.

RA/ms

Attachment: Certification Card

cc: File

State of California
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Certified Asbestos Consultant

Michael Roy
Name

Certification No. 92-0459
Expires on 07-27-2003

This certification was issued by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health as authorized by Sections 7180 et seq. of the Business and Professions Code

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

GRAY DAVIS, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION BRANCH
1515 CLAY STREET, SUITE 1801
OAKLAND, CA 94612
(510) 622-5000

FOR CONVEYANCE PURPOSES ONLY
NOT VALID AS PROOF OF CERTIFICATION

RECEIVED
MAY 30 2002
BY: DN

Dear Applicant:

Congratulations! You have satisfied the California Department of Health Services (DHS) lead certification requirements (as defined by Title17, California Code of Regulations, Section 35001 et seq.). Enclosed is the card certifying you in the lead-related construction discipline(s) for which you applied and are qualified. Please proof-read the card to be sure that it contains correct information regarding your certifications and expiration dates. **This letter is NOT valid proof of certification. You must show the enclosed card to prove that you are certified.** You should have the card on your person, whenever, you are engaged in activities requiring DHS lead-related construction certification.

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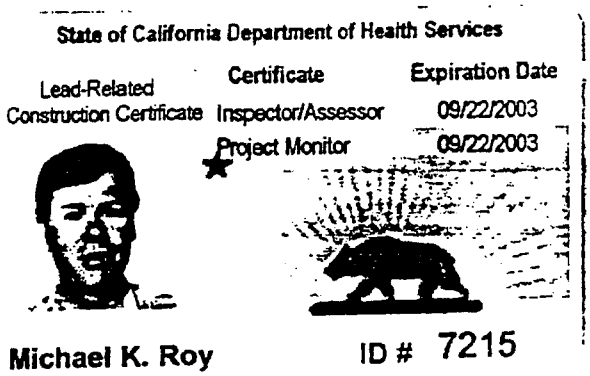
Department of Health Services
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1801, Box C
Oakland, CA 94612

If you change your home or mailing address, please notify the Department within 30 days at the above number or address. **Remember, you must present your certification card in order to prove that you are certified. This letter cannot be used as proof of certification.** Thank you for your cooperation and continued efforts in helping to prevent childhood lead poisoning.

Sincerely,

Larrie L. Lance, Dr. P.H., R.E.A., Chief
Lead Hazard Reduction Section
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch

Enclosure



State of California
Division of Occupational Safety and Health

Certified Site Surveillance Technician

Michael J. Kuretich
Name

Certification No. **02–3261**

Expires on **1/16/2004**

This certification was issued by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health as authorized by Sections 7180 et seq. of the Business and Professions Code.

State of California Department of Health Services

Lead-Related	Certificate	Expiration Date
Construction Certificate	Inspector/Assessor	05/09/2003
	Project Monitor	[illegible]

Authe[illegible]

Michael J. [illegible] ID # 460

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL

TRAINING

TongSu Rivera

SSN # 586-84-8802

Has completed course work that fulfills the requirements
according to Federal OSHA 29 CFR. 1910.120
and Cal-OSHA Title 8 CCR 5192

8-Hour Hazardous Waste Operation & Emergency Response Refresher (Supervisor)

February 4, 2003
Course Date

12235-HW
Certificate Number

February 4, 2004
Expiration Date

Course Director

1520 W. Cameron Ave., Suite 240 * West Covina, CA 91790

APPENDIX B

CITADEL

APPENDIX B

ASBESTOS AND LEAD SURVEY DRAWINGS

The following CAD drawings were produced by Citadel, and are based upon architectural plans prepared by Nadel Architects and provided by HOJA. The drawings are provided for graphic representation purposes only. Citadel makes no claims to the accuracy of the floor plans or for the quantities of asbestos- or lead- containing/contaminated materials derived through their use.

The drawings depict the locations and analytical results of asbestos and lead bulk samples, as well as the approximate locations of ACMs in the Hall of Justice Building.

APPENDIX C

CITADEL

TABLE 1

ASBESTOS BULK SAMPLE SUMMARY BY HOMOGENOUS AREA
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES
211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

SAMPLE NO.	LAB NO.	HOMOGENEOUS MATERIALS	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC LOCATION	ASBESTOS CONTENT: TYPE	ASBESTOS CONTENT: % RANGE	NON-ACM: % MATERIAL REMAINING	COMMENTS (10)
FT1-001	001	FT1	12" X 12" VFT. BROWN W/ BROWN/WHITE MOTTLES	14TH FLOOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FTM1-002	**002**	**FTM1**	**FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT1**	**14TH FLOOR**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**1-2%**	**98-99% OTHER**	
WS/J1-003	003	WS/J1	WALL SYSTEM COMPOSITE, WHITE	14TH FLOOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	3% CELLULOSE, < 1% FIBERGLASS, < 95% OTHER	
FT2-004	**004**	**FT2**	**9" X 9" VFT, GREEN, BELOW CARPET**	**14TH FLOOR**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**> 1%**	**99% OTHER**	
FTM2-005	**005**	**FTM2**	**FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT2**	**14TH FLOOR**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**2%**	**98% OTHER**	
CT1-006	006	CT1	12" X 12" GLUED-ON CEILING TILE	14TH FLOOR, CORRIDOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	30% CELLULOSE, 30% GLASS WOOL, 40% OTHER	
CTM1-007	007	CTM1	CEILING TILE MASTIC, BROWN A/W CT1	14TH FLOOR, CORRIDOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
UCP1-008	008	UCP1	UNFINISHED CEILING PLASTER, GRAY	14TH FLOOR, ABOVE CEILING	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	< 1 % CELLULOSE, < 98% OTHER	
MISC1-009	009	MISC1	BLACK MASTIC A/W FREEZER WALL	14TH FLOOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
MISC2-010	010	MISC2	BLACK TAR A/W FOAM PIPE INSULATION	14TH FLOOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
CT2-011	011	CT2	12" X 12" GLUED-ON CEILING TILE, ROUGH TEXTURE	14TH FLOOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	60 % GLASS WOOL, 10% CELLULOSE, 30% OTHER	
CTM2-012	012	CTM2	CEILING TILE MASTIC, BROWN A/W CT2	14TH FLOOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	

TA E 1

ASBESTOS BULK SAMPLE SUMMARY BY HOMOGENOUS AREA
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES
211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

SAMPLE NO.	LAB NO.	HOMOGENEOUS MATERIALS	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC LOCATION	ASBESTOS CONTENT: TYPE	ASBESTOS CONTENT: % RANGE	NON-ACM: % MATERIAL REMAINING	COMMENTS (10)
FCM1-013	**013**	**FCM1**	**FLOOR CARPET MASTIC, BLACK/YELLOW**	**14TH FLOOR**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**2%**	**98% OTHER**	
MISC3-014	014	MISC3	STAIR TREAD	13TH FLOOR, STAIRWELL	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	10% CELLULOSE, 90% OTHER	
FT3-015	**015**	**FT3**	**9" X 9" VFT, BROWN**	**13TH FLOOR**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**> 1%**	**99% OTHER**	
FTM3-016	**016**	**FTM3**	**FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK, A/W FT3**	**13TH FLOOR**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**2-3%**	**97-98%**	
CTM1-017	017	CTM1	CEILING TILE MASTIC, BROWN A/W CT1	13TH FLOOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
MISC4-018	018	MISC4	FLOOR FINISH COMPOUND, BROWN	13TH FLOOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
WJC2-019	019	WJC2	WALL TEXTURE COAT, GRAY SPECKLED	13TH FLOOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
VSF1-020	020	VSF1	VINYL SHEET FLOORING, ROUGH TEXTURE W/ RED & BLACK	13TH FLOOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	20% CELLULOSE, 5% SYNTHETICS, 75% OTHER	
VSF2-021A	021A	VSF2	VINYL SHEET FLOORING, BROWN BATTLESHIP, TOP LAYER	13TH FLOOR, HALLWAY	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	20% CELLULOSE, 80% OTHER	
VSF3-022B	022B	VSF3	VINYL SHEET FLOORING, BROWN, BOTTOM LAYER	13TH FLOOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	40% CELLULOSE, 60% OTHER	
FT4-023	**023**	**FT4**	**9" X 9" VFT OFF-WHITE, WHITE/BROWN MOTTLES**	**12TH FLOOR - RM. 1201**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**> 1%**	**40% CELLULOSE, > 60% OTHER**	
FTM4-024	**024**	**FTM4**	**FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT4**	**12TH FLOOR - RM. 1201**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**4-5%**	**95-96% OTHER**	

TABLE 1

ASBESTOS BULK SAMPLE SUMMARY BY HOMOGENOUS AREA
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES
211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

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CT2-025	025	CT2	12" X 12" CEILING TILE, WHITE, ROUGH TEXTURE	12TH FLOOR - RM. 1201	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	30% CELLULOSE, 30% GLASS WOOL, 40% OTHER	
CTM2-026	026	CTM2	CEILING TILE MASTIC, BROWN A/W CT2	12TH FLOOR - RM. 1201	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FT3-027	**027**	**FT3**	**9" X 9" VFT, BROWN**	**10TH FLOOR**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**> 1%**	**99%**	
FTM3-028	**028**	**FTM3**	**FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT3**	**10TH FLOOR**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**5-6%**	**94-95% OTHER**	
FT5-029	029	FT5	9" X 9" VFT, LT. BROWN, BLACK FELT BACKING	10TH FLOOR - ROM. 1024	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	15% CELLULOSE, 85% OTHER	
FT5-030	030	FT5	9" X 9" VFT, LT. BROWN, BLACK FELT BACKING	10TH FLOOR - RM. 1024	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	15% CELLULOSE, 85% OTHER	
FT5-031	031	FT5	9" X 9" VFT, LT. BROWN, BLACK FELT BACKING	10TH FLOOR - RM. 1024	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	15% CELLULOSE, 85% OTHER	
FT2-032	**032**	**FT2**	**9 X 9 VFT, GREEN**	**10TH FLOOR - ENGINEER ROOM 1017**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**> 1%**	**< 99%**	
FTM2-033	033	FTM2	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT2	10TH FLOOR - ENGINEER ROOM 1017	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
VSF2-034	034	VSF2	VINYL SHEET FLOORING, BROWN BATTLESHIP	9TH FLOOR - ROOM 914	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	25% CELLULOSE 75% OTHER	
VSF2-035	035	VSF2	VINYL SHEET FLOORING, BROWN BATTLESHIP	9TH FLOOR - ROOM 912	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	25% CELLULOSE 75% OTHER	
CT1-036	036	CT1	12" X 12" GLUED-ON CEILING TILE, WHITE	9TH FLOOR - ROOM 912	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	90% CELLULOSE 10% OTHER	

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CTM1-037	**037**	**CTM1**	**CEILING TILE MASTIC, BROWN A/W CT1**	**9TH FLOOR, ROOM 912**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**TRACE**	**99% OTHER**	
FCM2-038	038	FCM1	CARPET MASTIC, YELLOW	9TH FLOOR, ROOM 947	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FCM2-039	039	FCM2	CARPET MASTIC, YELLOW	9TH FLOOR, ROOM 945	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FT6-040	**040**	**FT6**	**12" X 12" VFT, BEIGE W/ MULTI-COLOR (TERRAZZO-LIKE)**	**9TH FLOOR, ROOM 909**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**> 1 %**	**99% OTHER**	
FT6-041	**041**	**FT6**	**12" X 12" VFT, BEIGE W/ MULTI-COLOR (TERRAZZO-LIKE)**	**9TH FLOOR, ROOM 909**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**>1%**	**99% OTHER**	
FTM6-042	042	FTM6	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, YELLOW A/W FT6	9TH FLOOR, ROOM 909	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FTM6-043	043	FTM6	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, YELLOW A/W FT6	9TH FLOOR, ROOM 909	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FT1-044	044	FT1	12" X 12" VFT, BROWN W/ WHITE/BROWN MOTTLES	9TH FLOOR - HALL OUTSIDE 951	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FTM1-045	045	FTM1	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT1	9TH FLOOR - HALL OUTSIDE 951	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FT7-046	**046**	**FT7**	**9" X 9" VFT, LIGHT BROWN**	**9TH FLOOR - ROOM 933**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**> 1%**	**99% OTHER**	
FTM7-047	**047**	**FTM7**	**FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT7**	**9TH FLOOR - ROOM 933**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**5%**	**95% OTHER**	
CP1-048	048	CP1	2' X 4' LAY-IN CEILING PANEL, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 848	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	30% CELLULOSE, 30% GLASS WOOL, 40% OTHER	

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CP1-049	049	CP1	2' X 4' LAY-IN CEILING PANEL, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 848	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	30% CELLULOSE, 30% GLASS WOOL, 40% OTHER	
CP1-050	050	CP1	2' X 4' LAY-IN CEILING PANEL, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 848	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	30% CELLULOSE, 30% GLASS WOOL, 40% OTHER	
FT1-051B	**051B**	**FT1**	**12" X 12" VFT, BROWN W/ WHITE MOTTLES**	**8TH FLOOR - ROOM 848**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**> 1%**	**99% OTHER**	
FTM1-052C	**052C**	**FTM1**	**FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT1**	**8TH FLOOR - ROOM 848**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**4-5%**	**95-96%**	
FLC1-053	053	FLC1	FLOOR LEVELING COMPOUND (BASEBOARD)	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 848	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FTM1B-053	053M	FTM4	MASTIC	UNDER SAMPLE #53	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FT7A-054	054	FT4	9" X 9" VFT, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 843 LOCKER ROOM	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FTM4-055	055	FTM4	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT4	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 843 LOCKER ROOM	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
MISC5-056	056	MISC5	TROWELED-ON FLOOR, BEIGE	8TH FLOOR - SHOWER	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FCM1-057	057	FCM1	CARPET MASTIC, BLACK/YELLOW	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 834	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
CP2-058	058	CP2	2' X 2' LAY-IN CEILING PANEL, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 834	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	5% CELLULOSE, 1% FIBERGLASS, 94% OTHER	
CP2-059	059	CP2	2' X 2' LAY-IN CEILING PANEL, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 834	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	10% CELLULOSE, 1% FIBERGLASS, 89% OTHER	

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CP2-060	060	CP2	2' X 2' LAY-IN CEILING PANEL, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 834	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	10% CELLULOSE, 1% FIBERGLASS, 89% OTHER	
VSF4-061	061	VSF4	VINYL SHEET FLOORING, BLACK, BATTLESHIP	8TH FLOOR - AT 517	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	25% CELLULOSE, 75% OTHER	
VSF5-062	062	VSF5	VINYL SHEET FLOORING, TAN	8TH FLOOR - AT 517	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	20% CELLULOSE 80% OTHER	
SFM1-063	063	SFM1	VINYL SHEET FLOORING MASTIC, BROWN A/W VSF4 &5	8TH FLOOR - AT 517	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FCM1-064	064	FCM1	FLOOR CARPET MASTIC, BLACK/YELLOW	8TH FLOOR - 831	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
VSF4-065	065	VSF4	VINYL SHEET FLOORING, BLACK, BATTLESHIP	8TH FLOOR - 831	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	30% CELLULOSE, 70% OTHER	
VWP1-066	066	UWP1	UNFINISHED WALL PLASTER, GRAY	8TH FLOOR - TELEPHONE CLOSET	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	< 1% CELLULOSE, 99% OTHER	
FCM1-067	067	FCM1	FLOOR CARPET MASTIC, BLACK/YELLOW	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 810	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
CP1-068	068	CP1	2' X 4' LAY-IN CEILING PANEL, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 810	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	30% CELLULOSE, 30% GLASS WOOL, 40% OTHER	
CP1-069	069	CP1	2' X 4' LAY-IN CEILING PANEL, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 810	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	30% CELLULOSE, 30% GLASS WOOL, 40% OTHER	
FT8-070	070	FT8	12" X 12" VFT, BEIGE, WHITE/BROWN STREAKS	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 806	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FTM8-071	071	FTM8-A	FLOOR MASTIC, BROWN	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 806	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	

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FPB1-072	072	FPB1	FELT PAPER BARRIER, BLACK (RADIATOR)	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 806	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	50% CELLULOSE, 50% OTHER	
FPB1-073	073	FPB1	FELT PAPER BARRIER, BLACK (RADIATOR)	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 806	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	50% CELLULOSE, 50% OTHER	
FT7-074	074	FT7	9" X 9" VFT, LIGHT BROWN	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 856	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FTM7-075	075	FTM7	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT7	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 856	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FT3-076	**076**	**FT3**	**9 X 9 VFT, DARK BROWN**	**8TH FLOOR - ROOM 856**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**> 1%**	**99% OTHER**	
FTM3-077	**077**	**FTM3**	**FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT3**	**8TH FLOOR - ROOM 856**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**5%**	**95% OTHER**	
CP2-078	078	CP2	2' X 2' LAY-IN CEILING PANEL, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 856	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	3% CELLULOSE, 1% FIBERGLASS, 95% OTHER	
CP2-079	079	CP2	2' X 2' LAY-IN CEILING PANEL, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 856	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	3% CELLULOSE, 1% FIBERGLASS, 95% OTHER	
CTM1-080	080	CTM1	CEILING TILE MASTIC, BROWN A/W CT1	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 856	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
WSR1-081	081	WSR1	WALL SHEETROCK, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - 851	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	10% CELLULOSE, 90% OTHER	
WJC1-082	082	WJC1	WALL JOINT COMPOUND, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - 851	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FCM1-083	083	FCM1	CARPET MASTIC, YELLOW	8TH FLOOR - ELEVATOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	

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CTM3-084	084	CTM3	CEILING TILE MASTIC, BROWN A/W CT3	7TH FLOOR - 723	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
CTM3-085	085	CTM3	CEILING TILE MASTIC, BROWN A/W CT1	7TH FLOOR - 730	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
MISC6-086	086	MISC6	MORTAR	7TH FLOOR - 731	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FPB1-087	087	FPB1	FELT PAPER BARRIER, BLACK	7TH FLOOR - ROOM 734	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	50% CELLULOSE, 50% OTHER	
FPB1-088	088	FPB1	FELT PAPER BARRIER, BLACK	7TH FLOOR - ROOM 734	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	50% CELLULOSE, 50% OTHER	
VSF4-089	089	VSF4	VINYL SHEET FLOORING, BLACK	7TH FLOOR - ROOM 749	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	25% CELLULOSE, 75% OTHER	
WSR1-090	090	WSR1	WALL SHEETROCK, WHITE	7TH FLOOR - ROOM 749	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	10% CELLULOSE < 1% FIBERGLASS 89% OTHER	
WJC1-091	091	WJC1	WALL JOINT COMPOUND, WHITE	7TH FLOOR - ROOM 749	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FT8-092	092	FT8	12" X 12" VFT, BEIGE W/ BEIGE/BROWN/WHITE STREAK	7TH FLOOR - ROOM 714	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FTM8-093	**093**	**FTM8**	**FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT8**	7TH FLOOR - ROOM 714	**CHRYSOTILE**	**5%**	**95% OTHER**	
WSR1-094	094	WSR1	WALL SHEETROCK, WHITE	7TH FLOOR - ROOM 717	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	10% CELLULOSE, 2% FIBERGLASS, 88% OTHER	
WJC1-095	095	WJC1	WALL JOINT COMPOUND, WHITE	7TH FLOOR - ROOM 717	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
VSF6-096	096	VSF6	VINYL SHEET FLOORING, RED	6TH FLOOR - 689	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	30% CELLULOSE, 70% OTHER	

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CTM1-097	097	CTM1	CEILING TILE MASTIC, BROWN A/W CT1	6TH FLOOR - 620	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FT9-098	098	FT9	9" X 9" VFT, BROWN W/ BLACK/BROWN FLECKS	6TH FLOOR - ROOM 687	CHRYSOTILE	> 1%	99% OTHER	
FTM9-099	099	FTM9	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, A/W FT9	6TH FLOOR - ROOM 687	CHRYSOTILE	3-4%	96-97% OTHER	
CPF2-100	100	CPF2	CEILING PLASTER FINISH, GRAY	6TH FLOOR - ROOM 687	CHRYSOTILE	7-8%	92-93% OTHER	
CPF2-101	101	CPF2	CEILING PLASTER FINISH, GRAY	6TH FLOOR - ROOM 600 CORRIDOR	CHRYSOTILE	7-8%	92-93% OTHER	
CPF2-102	102	CPF2	CEILING PLASTER FINISH, GRAY	6TH FLOOR - ROOM 600 CORRIDOR	CHRYSOTILE	7-8%	92-93% OTHER	
CP2-103	103	CP2	2' X 2' LAY-IN CEILING PANEL, WHITE	ROOM 531	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	5% CELLULOSE, 95% OTHER	
HVT1-104	104	HVT1	HVAC SEAM TAPE, WHITE	ROOM 522	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	70% CELLULOSE, 30% OTHER	
HVD1-105	105	HVD1	HVAC VIBRATION DAMPER, CLOTH, WHITE	ROOM 540	CHRYSOTILE	30%	40% CELLULOSE, 30% OTHER	
CTA1-106	106	CTA1	CEILING TILE ADHESIVE, BROWN A/W CT1	ROOM 570	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
WS/J1-107	107	WS/J1	WALL SYSTEM COMPOSITE, WHITE	ROOM 531	CHRYSOTILE	TRACE	3% CELLULOSE, <1% FIBERGLASS, 96% OTHER	
FT10-108	108	FT10	12" X 12" VFT BLACK	ROOM 574	CHRYSOTILE	> 1%	99% OTHER	
FTM10-109	109	FTM10	FT MASTIC BLACK, A/W FT10	ROOM 574	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	

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CP3-110	110	CP3	2' X 4' LAY-IN CEILING PANEL, WHITE W/ LONG FISSURES	5TH FLOOR - ROOM 548	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	30% CELLULOSE, 30% GLASS WOOL, 40% OTHER	
CTM2-111	111	CTM2	CEILING TILE MASTIC, BROWN, A/W FT2	4TH FLOOR - ROOM 618	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FT11-112	112	FT11	12" X 12" VFT, WHITE W/ BLACK MOTTLES	4TH FLOOR - ROOM 453	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FTM11-113	**113**	**FTM11**	**FT MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT11**	**4TH FLOOR - ROOM 453**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**1-2%**	**98-99% OTHER**	
CT4-114	114	CT4	1' X 3' SPLINE CEILING TILE, WHITE	3RD FLOOR - ROOM 347	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	80% GLASS WOOL, 10% CELLULOSE, 10% OTHER	
CT4-115	115	CT4	1' X 3' SPLINE CEILING TILE, WHITE	3RD FLOOR - ROOM 347	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	80% GLASS WOOL, 10% CELLULOSE, 10% OTHER	
CT4-116	116	CT4	1' X 3' SPLINE CEILING TILE, WHITE	3RD FLOOR - ROOM 347	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	80% GLASS WOOL, 10% CELLULOSE, 10% OTHER	
FT8-117A	**117**	**FT8**	**12" X 12" VFT**	**3RD FLOOR - ROOM 347**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**>1%**	**99% OTHER**	
FTM8-118B	**118**	**FTM8**	**FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT8 & FLC1**	**3RD FLOOR - ROOM 347**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**3-4%**	**96-97% OTHER**	
FLC1-119C	119	FLC1	FLOOR LEVEL COMPOUND, WHITE	3RD FLOOR - ROOM 347	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	1% CELLULOSE, 99% OTHER	
FTM8-120D	**120**	**FTM8**	**FT MASTIC, BLACK A/W FLC1**	**3RD FLOOR - ROOM 347**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**2%**	**98% OTHER**	
FT12-121	**121**	**FT12**	**12" X 12" VFT TAN A/W RAISED COMPUTER FLOOR**	**3RD FLOOR - ROOM 353**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**>1%**	**99% OTHER**	
CT4-122	122	CT4	12" X 36" SPLINE CEILING TILE, WHITE	3RD FLOOR - ROOM 353	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	80% GLASS WOOL, 10% CELLULOSE, 10% OTHER	

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CT4-123	123	CT4	12" X 36" SPLINE CEILING TILE, WHITE	3RD FLOOR - ROOM 353	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	30% CELLULOSE, 40% GLASS WOOL, 30% OTHER	
WSR1-124	124	WSR1	WALL SHEETROCK, WHITE	3RD FLOOR - ROOM 354	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	3% CELLULOSE, <1% FIBERGLASS, 96% OTHER	
WJC1-125	125	WJC1	WALL JOINT COMPOUND, WHITE	3RD FLOOR - ROOM 354	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
HVT1-126	126	HVT1	HVAC SEAM TAPE, WHITE	3RD FLOOR MECH. ROOM	NO SAMPLE	NO SAMPLE	NO SAMPLE	
FT1-127	127	FT1	12" X 12" VFT, BROWN W/ BROWN/WHITE MOTTLES	3RD FLOOR - BREAK ROOM	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FTM1-128	**128**	**FTM1**	**FT MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT1**	**3RD FLOOR - BREAK ROOM**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**2-3%**	**97-98% OTHER**	
CT5-129	129	CT5	12" X 12" SPLINE CT, WHITE SNOW FLAKE PATTERN	2ND FLOOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	60% GLASS WOOL, 20% CELLULOSE, 20% OTHER	
FT8-130	130	FT8	12" X 12" VFT	1ST FLOOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FTM8-131	**131**	**FTM8**	**FT MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT8**	**1ST FLOOR**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**2-3%**	**97-98% OTHER**	
HVT1-132	132	HVT1	HVAC SEAM TAPE, WHITE	1ST FLOOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	60% CELLULOSE, 40% OTHER	
RBC1-133	133	RBC1	ROOF BUILT-UP CORE, BLACK TAR & FELTS (WHITE STONE)	ROOF	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	2% FIBERGLASS, 98% OTHER	
RBC1-134	134	RBC1	ROOF BUILT-UP CORE, BLACK TAR & FELTS (WHITE STONE)	ROOF	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	2% FIBERGLASS, 98% OTHER	
RBC1-135	135	RBC1	ROOF BUILT-UP CORE, BLACK TAR & FELTS (WHITE STONE)	ROOF	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	2% FIBERGLASS, 98% OTHER	

TABLE 1

ASBESTOS BULK SAMPLE SUMMARY BY HOMOGENOUS AREA
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES
211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

SAMPLE NO.	LAB NO.	HOMOGENEOUS MATERIALS	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC LOCATION	ASBESTOS CONTENT		NON-ACM	COMMENTS (10)
					TYPE	% RANGE	% MATERIAL REMAINING	
RBC2-136	136	RBC2	ROOF BUILT-UP CORE - GRAY/BLACK TAR & FELTS (SMOOTH)	ROOF	CHRYSOTILE	2%	98% OTHER	
RBC2-137	137	RBC2	ROOF BUILT-UP CORE - GRAY/BLACK TAR & FELTS (SMOOTH)	ROOF	CHRYSOTILE	1%	99% OTHER	
RBC2-138	138	RBC2	ROOF BUILT UP CORE - GRAY/BLACK TAR & FELTS (SMOOTH)	ROOF	CHRYSOTILE	<1%	99% OTHER	
RPS1-139	139	RPS1	ROOF PENETRATION SEALANT, BLACK/GRAY	ROOF	CHRYSOTILE	6%	96% OTHER	
RPS1-140	140	RPS1	ROOF PENETRATION SEALANT, BLACK/GRAY	ROOF	CHRYSOTILE	18%	82% OTHER	
RPS1-141	141	RPS1	ROOF PENETRATION SEALANT, BLACK/GRAY	ROOF	CHRYSOTILE	17%	83% OTHER	
RBC3-142	142	RBC3	ROOF BUILT UP CORE - BLACK TAR & FELTS, ROCK FINISH	ROOF	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
RBC3-143	143	RBC3	ROOF BUILT UP CORE - BLACK TAR & FELTS, ROCK FINISH	ROOF - 5TH FLOOR	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
RPS1-144	144	RPS1	ROOF PENETRATION SEALANT, BLACK/GRAY	ROOF - 5TH FLOOR	CHRYSOTILE	15%	85% OTHER	
MISC7-145	145	MISC7	BLACK TAR	15TH FLOOR - WEST OVERHANG	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
HVD1-146	146	HVD1	HVAC - VIBRATION DAMPER, GRAY CANVAS	15TH FLOOR - UPPER MECHANICAL ROOM	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	70% CELLULOSE, 30% OTHER	
HVT2-147	147	HVT2	HVAC - SEAM TAPE, WHITE	15TH FLOOR - UPPER MECHANICAL ROOM	CHRYSOTILE	50%	20% CELLULOSE, 30% OTHER	
HVD1-148	148	HVD1	HVAC - VIBRATION DAMPER, ROOF	ROOF	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	80% FIBERGLASS, 20% OTHER	

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SAMPLE NO.	LAB NO.	HOMOGENEOUS MATERIALS	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC LOCATION	ASBESTOS CONTENT: TYPE	ASBESTOS CONTENT: % RANGE	NON-ACM: % MATERIAL REMAINING	COMMENTS (10)
HVT1-149	149	HVT1	HVAC - SEAM TAPE, WHITE	ROOF	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	80% CELLULOSE, 20% OTHER	
RBC4-150	150	RBC4	ROOF BUILT UP CORE - GRAY RUBBER-LIKE MEMBRANE W/FELT	LIGHT COURT #2	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
RBC4-151	151	RBC4	ROOF BUILT UP CORE - GRAY RUBBER-LIKE MEMBRANE W/FELT	LIGHT COURT #2	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
RBC4-152	**152**	**RBC4**	**ROOF BUILT UP CORE - GRAY RUBBER-LIKE MEMBRANE W/BLACK FELT**	**LIGHT COURT # 2**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**4%**	**96% OTHER**	
RBC4-153	153	RBC4	ROOF BUILT UP CORE - GRAY RUBBER-LIKE MEMBRANE W/BLACK FELT	LIGHT COURT #1	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
RBC4-154	**154**	**RBC4**	**ROOF BUILT UP CORE - GRAY RUBBER-LIKE MEMBRANE W/BLACK FELT**	**LIGHT COURT #1**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**3%**	**97% OTHER**	
HVT1-155	155	HVT1	HVAC SEAM TAPE, WHITE	LIGHT COURT #1	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	60-70% CELLULOSE, 30-40% OTHER	
HVT1-156	156	HVT1	HVAC SEAM TAPE, WHITE	LIGHT COURT #1, INSIDE COVERED DUCT	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	70% CELLULOSE, 30% OTHER	
HVD1-157	157	HVD1	HVAC VIBRATION DAMPER, CANVAS, GRAY	LIGHT COURT #4	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	40% CELLULOSE, 60% OTHER	
HVD2-158	**158**	**HVD2**	**HVAC VIBRATION DAMPENER - GRAY CLOTH (MESH)**	**LIGHT COURT #4**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**30%**	**30% CELLULOSE, 40% OTHER**	
CTM1-159	159	CTM1	CEILING TILE MASTIC, BROWN A/W CT1	1ST FLOOR - ROOM 118	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
WPF1-160	**160**	**WPF1**	**WALL PLASTER FINISH, GRAY W/WHITE SCRATCH COAT**	**1ST FLOOR - ROOM 118**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**TRACE**	**99% OTHER**	**RECOMMEND**
MISC8-161	161	MISC8	CEILING MASTIC, BLACK A/W BROWN CORK	1ST FLOOR - LOCKER ROOM 127	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	

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SAMPLE NO.	LAB NO.	HOMOGENEOUS MATERIALS	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC LOCATION	ASBESTOS CONTENT: TYPE	ASBESTOS CONTENT: % RANGE	NON-ACM: % MATERIAL REMAINING	COMMENTS (10)
FT6-162	**162**	**FT6**	**12" X 12" VFT - BEIGE MULTI-COLOR, TORAZZO PATTERN**	**1ST FLOOR - ROOM 129**	**CHRYSOTILE**	**>1%**	**99% OTHER**	
FTM6A-163	163	FTM6	FT MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT6	1ST FLOOR - ROOM 129	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
FT9-164	164	FT9	9" X 9" VFT, BROWN W/ BLACK & BROWN FLECKS	1ST FLOOR - ROOM 123	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	20% CELLULOSE, 80% OTHER	
FTM9-165	165	FTM9	FT MASTIC, BROWN A/W FT9	1ST FLOOR - ROOM 123	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
ES1-166	166	ES1	EXTERIOR STUCCO, GRAY	PARKING LOT, GUARD SHACK	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
ES1-167	167	ES1	EXTERIOR STUCCO, GRAY	PARKING LOT, GUARD SHACK	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	
ES1-168	168	ES1	EXTERIOR STUCCO, GRAY	PARKING LOT, GUARD SHACK	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	

Key/Notes: * = Include any brief explanation of codes used.

Key/Notes: SNA = Sample Not Analyzed

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APPENDIX D

TABLE 2

ASBESTOS BULK SAMPLE SUMMARY BY HOMOGENOUS AREA
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES

211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

FINAL REPORT DATE (2)	SURVEY TYPE (3)	HOMOGENEOUS MATERIALS	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC LOCATIONS	LIST NUMBERS FOR: POSITIVE SAMPLES	NEGATIVE SAMPLES	NOT ANALYZED	NUMBER OF SAMPLES ANALYZED	ASBESTOS CONTENT: TYPE	% RANGE (13)	COMMENTS
TBD		FT1	12" X 12" VFT, BROWN W/ BROWN/WHITE MOTTLES	14TH FLOOR, 9TH FLOOR - HALL OUTSIDE 951; 8TH FLOOR - ROOM 848, 3RD FLOOR - BREAK ROOM	051B	001, 044, 127	N/A	4	CHRYSOTILE	>1%	
		FTM1	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT1	14TH FLOOR; 9TH FLOOR - HALL OUTSIDE 951; 8TH FLOOR - ROOM 848; 3RD FLOOR - BREAK ROOM	002, 052C, 128	045	N/A	4	CHRYSOTILE	1-2%	
		WS/J1	WALL SYSTEM COMPOSITE, WHITE	14TH FLOOR, ROOM 531	107	003	N/A	2	CHRYSOTILE	TRACE	Recommend Point Count
		FT2	9" X 9" VFT, GREEN, BELOW CARPET	14TH FLOOR, 10TH FLOOR - ENGINEER ROOM 1017	004, 032	N/A	N/A	2	CHRYSOTILE	>1%	
		FTM2	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT2	14TH FLOOR, 10TH FLOOR - ENGINEER ROOM 1017	005	033	N/A	2	CHRYSOTILE	2%	
		CT1	12" X 12" GLUED-ON CEILING TILE	14TH FLOOR - CORRIDOR; 9TH FLOOR ROOM 912	N/A	006, 036	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	
		CTM1	CEILING TILE MASTIC, BROWN A/W CT1	14TH FLOOR CORRIDOR; 13TH FLOOR; 8TH FLOOR - ROOM 856; 6TH FLOOR - ROOM 620; 1ST FLOOR - ROOM 118 9TH FLOOR - ROOM 912	037	007, 017, 080, 097, 159	N/A	6	CHRYSOTILE	TRACE	Recommend Point Count
		UCP1	UNFINISHED CEILING PLASTER, GRAY	14TH FLOOR - ABOVE CEILING	N/A	008	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		MISC1	BLACK MASTIC A/W FREEZER WALL	14TH FLOOR	N/A	009	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		MISC2	BLACK TAR A/W FOAM PIPE INSULATION	14TH FLOOR	N/A	010	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		CT2	12" X 12" GLUED-ON CEILING TILE, ROUGH TEXTURE	14TH FLOOR, 12TH FLOOR - ROOM 1201	N/A	011, 025	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	
		CTM2	CEILING TILE MASTIC, BROWN A/W CT2	14TH FLOOR, 12TH FLOOR - ROOM 1201	N/A	012, 026	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	

TABLE 2

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211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
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FINAL REPORT DATE (2)	SURVEY TYPE (3)	HOMOGENEOUS MATERIALS	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC LOCATIONS	LIST NUMBERS FOR: POSITIVE SAMPLES	NEGATIVE SAMPLES	NOT ANALYZED	NUMBER OF SAMPLES ANALYZED	ASBESTOS CONTENT: TYPE	% RANGE (13)	COMMENTS
		FCM1	FLOOR CARPET MASTIC, BLACK/YELLOW	14TH FLOOR; 8TH FLOOR - ROOMS 810 & 834	013	057, 064, 067	N/A	4	CHRYSOTILE	2%	
		MISC3	STAIR TREAD	13TH FLOOR, STAIRWELL	N/A	014	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		FT3	9" X 9" VFT, BROWN	13TH FLOOR, 10TH FLOOR	015, 027, 076	N/A	N/A	3	CHRYSOTILE	>1%	
		FTM3	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK, A/W FT3	13TH FLOOR; 10TH FLOOR; 8TH FLOOR - ROOM 856	016, 028, 077	N/A	N/A	3	CHRYSOTILE	2-6%	
		MISC4	FLOOR FINISH COMPOUND, BROWN	13TH FLOOR	N/A	018	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		WTC1	WALL TEXTURE COAT, GRAY SPECKLED	13TH FLOOR	N/A	019	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		VSF1	VINYL SHEET FLOORING, ROUGH TEXTURE W/ RED & BLACK	13TH FLOOR	N/A	020	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		VSF2	VINYL SHEET FLOORING, BROWN BATTLESHIP, TOP LAYER	13TH FLOOR, HALLWAY; 9TH FLOOR - ROOMS 912 914	N/A	021A, 034, 035	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	
		VSF3	VINYL SHEET FLOORING, BROWN, BOTTOM LAYER	13TH FLOOR	N/A	022B	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		FT4	9" X 9" VFT OFF-WHITE, WHITE/BROWN MOTTLES	12TH FLOOR-RM. 1201	023	N/A	N/A	1	CHRYSOTILE	>1%	
		FTM4	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT4	12TH FLOOR - RM. 1201; UNDER SAMPLE #53; 8TH FLOOR - ROOM 843, LOCKER ROOM	024	055	N/A	2	CHRYSOTILE	4-5%	
		FT5	9" X 9" VFT, LT. BROWN, BLACK FELT BACKING	10TH FLOOR - ROOM 1024	N/A	029, 030, 031	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	

TABLE 2

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May 9, 2003

FINAL REPORT DATE (2)	SURVEY TYPE (3)	HOMOGENEOUS MATERIALS	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC LOCATIONS	LIST NUMBERS FOR: POSITIVE SAMPLES	NEGATIVE SAMPLES	NOT ANALYZED	NUMBER OF SAMPLES ANALYZED	ASBESTOS CONTENT: TYPE	% RANGE (13)	COMMENTS
		FCM2	CARPET MASTIC, YELLOW	9TH FLOOR - ROOMS 945 & 947; 8TH FLOOR ELEVATOR	N/A	038, 039 & 083	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	
		FT6	12" X 12" VFT, BEIGE W/ MULTI-COLOR (TERRAZZO-LIKE)	9TH FLOOR, ROOM 909; 1ST FLOOR - ROOM 129	040, 041, 162	N/A	N/A	3	CHRYSOTILE	>1%	
		FTM6	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, YELLOW A/W FT6	9TH FLOOR, ROOM 909; 1ST FLOOR - ROOM 129	N/A	042, 043	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	
		FT7	9" X 9" VFT, LIGHT BROWN	9TH FLOOR - ROOM 933; 8TH FLOOR - ROOM 856	046	074	N/A	2	CHRYSOTILE	>1%	
		FTM7	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT7	9TH FLOOR - ROOM 933, 8TH FLOOR - ROOM 856	047	075	N/A	2	CHRYSOTILE	5%	
		CP1	2' X 4' LAY-IN CEILING PANEL, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - ROOMS 810 & 848	N/A	048, 049, 050, 068, 069	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	
		FLC1	FLOOR LEVELING COMPOUND, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 848; 3RD FLOOR - ROOM 347	N/A	053, 119-C	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	
		FTM1-B	FLOOR TILE MASTIC	UNDER SAMPLE #53	N/A	053M	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		FT7-A	9" X 9" VFT, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 843, LOCKER ROOM	N/A	054	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		MISC5	TROWELED-ON FLOOR, BEIGE	8TH FLOOR - SHOWER	N/A	056	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		CP2	2' X 2' LAY-IN CEILING PANEL, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - ROOMS 834, 856 & 531	N/A	058, 059, 060, 078, 079, 103	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	
		VSF4	VINYL SHEET FLOORING, BLACK, BATTLESHIP	8TH FLOOR - AT 517; 7TH FLOOR - ROOM 749	N/A	061, 065, 089	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	

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FINAL REPORT DATE (2)	SURVEY TYPE (3)	HOMOGENEOUS MATERIALS	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC LOCATIONS	LIST NUMBERS FOR: POSITIVE SAMPLES	NEGATIVE SAMPLES	NOT ANALYZED	NUMBER OF SAMPLES ANALYZED	ASBESTOS CONTENT: TYPE	% RANGE (13)	COMMENTS
		VSF5	VINYL SHEET FLOORING, TAN	8TH FLOOR - AT 517	N/A	062	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		SFM1	VINYL SHEET FLOORING MASTIC, BROWN A/W VSF4 & 5	8TH FLOOR - AT 517	N/A	063	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		UWP1	UNFINISHED WALL PLASTER, GRAY	8TH FLOOR - TELEPHONE CLOSET	N/A	066	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		FT8	12" X 12" VFT, BEIGE, WHITE/BROWN STREAKS	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 806; 7TH FLOOR - ROOM 714; 3RD FLOOR - ROOM 347, 1ST FLOOR	117	070, 092, 130	N/A	4	CHRYSOTILE	>1%	
		FTM8	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT8 & FLC1	7TH FLOOR - ROOM 714; 3RD FLOOR - ROOM 347, 1ST FLOOR	093,118B, 120, 131	N/A	N/A	4	CHRYSOTILE	2-5%	
		FTM8A	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BROWN	8TH FLOOR, ROOM 806	N/A	071	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		FPB1	FELT PAPER BARRIER, BLACK (RADIATOR)	8TH FLOOR - ROOM 806; 7TH FLOOR - ROOM 734	N/A	072, 073, 088	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	
		WSR1	WALL SHEETROCK, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - 851; 7TH FLOOR - ROOMS 717 & 749, 3RD FLOOR - ROOM 354	N/A	081, 090, 094, 124	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	
		WJC1	WALL JOINT COMPOUND, WHITE	8TH FLOOR - 851; 7TH FLOOR - ROOMS 717 & 749; 3RD FLOOR - ROOM 354	N/A	082, 091, 095, 125	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	
		CTM3	CEILING TILE MASTIC, BROWN A/W CT1	7TH FLOOR - 723 & 730	N/A	084, 085, 087	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	
		MISC6	MORTAR	7TH FLOOR - 731	N/A	086	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		VSF6	VINYL SHEET FLOORING, RED	6TH FLOOR - 689	N/A	096	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	

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		FT9	9" X 9" VFT, BROWN W/ BLACK/BROWN FLECKS	6TH FLOOR - ROOM 687; 1ST FLOOR - ROOM 123	098	164	N/A	2	CHRYSOTILE	>1%	
		FTM9	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, A/W FT9	6TH FLOOR - ROOM 687; 1ST FLOOR - ROOM 123	099	165	N/A	2	CHRYSOTILE	3-4%	
		CPF2	CEILING PLASTER FINISH (Troweled Acoustic Material)	6TH FLOOR - ROOM 687	100, 101, 102	N/A	N/A	3	CHRYSOTILE	7-8%	
		HVT1	HVAC SEAM TAPE, WHITE	ROOM 522; 3RD FLOOR MECH. ROOM; 1ST FLOOR, ROOF, LIGHT COURT# 1 (INSIDE COVERED DUCT)	N/A	104, 126, 132, 149, 155, 156	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	
		HVD1	HVAC VIBRATION DAMPER, CLOTH, WHITE	ROOM 540	105	N/A	N/A	1	CHRYSOTILE	30%	
		HVD2	HVAC VIBRATION DAMPER, GRAY CLOTH (MESH)	LIGHT COURT # 4	158	N/A	N/A	1	CHRYSOTILE	30%	
		HVD3	HVAC VIBRATION DAMPER, GRAY CANVAS	15TH FLOOR - UPPER MECHANICAL ROOM	N/A	146	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		HVD4	HVAC VIBRATION DAMPER	ROOF	N/A	148	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		CTAI1	CEILING TILE ADHESIVE, BROWN A/W CT1	ROOM 570	N/A	106	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		FT10	12" X 12" VFT BLACK	ROOM 574	108	N/A	N/A	1	CHRYSOTILE	>1%	
		FTM10	FT MASTIC BLACK, A/W FT10	ROOM 574	N/A	109	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		CP3	2' X 2' LAY-IN CEILING PANEL, WHITE W/ LONG FISSURES	5TH FLOOR - ROOM 548	N/A	110	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	

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					POSITIVE SAMPLES	NEGATIVE SAMPLES	NOT ANALYZED		TYPE	% RANGE (13)	
		CTM2	CEILING TILE MASTIC, BROWN A/W FT2	4TH FLOOR - ROOM 618	N/A	111	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		FT11	12" X 12" VFT, WHITE W/ BLACK MOTTLES	4TH FLOOR - ROOM 453	N/A	112	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	

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		FTM11	FT MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT11	4TH FLOOR - ROOM 453	113	N/A	N/A	1	CHRYSOTILE	1-2%	
		CT4	1' X 3' SPLINE CEILING TILE, WHITE	3RD FLOOR - ROOMS 347 & 353	N/A	114, 115, 116, 122, 123	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	
		FT12	12" X 12" VFT TAN A/W RAISED COMPUTER FLOOR	3RD FLOOR - ROOM 353	121	N/A	N/A	1	CHRYSOTILE	>1%	
		CT5	12" X 12" SPLINE CT, WHITE SNOW FLAKE PATTERN	2ND FLOOR	N/A	129	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		RBC1	ROOF BUILT-UP CORE, BLACK TAR & FELTS (WHITE STONE)	ROOF (Pitched)	N/A	133, 134, 135	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	
		RBC2	ROOF BUILT-UP CORE - GRAY/BLACK TAR & FELTS (SMOOTH)	FLAT ROOF	136, 137, 138	N/A	N/A	3	CHRYSOTILE	<1% - 6%	
		RPS1	ROOF PENETRATION SEALANT, BLACK/GRAY	ROOF	139, 140, 141, 144	N/A	N/A	4	CHRYSOTILE	6% - 18%	
		RBC3	ROOF BUILT UP CORE - BLACK TAR & FELTS, ROCK FINISH	ROOF, 5TH FLOOR	N/A	142, 143	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	
		MISC7	BLACK TAR	15TH FLOOR - OVERHANG	N/A	145	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		HVT2	HVAC - SEAM TAPE, WHITE	16TH FLOOR - UPPER MECHANICAL ROOM	147	N/A	N/A	1	CHRYSOTILE	50%	
		RBC4	ROOF BUILT-UP CORE, GRAY RUBBER-LIKE MEMBRANE W/ FELT	BASE OF LIGHT COURTS #1 & 2	152, 154	150, 151, 153	N/A	5	CHRYSOTILE	3% - 4%	

TABLE 2

ASBESTOS BULK SAMPLE SUMMARY BY HOMOGENOUS AREA
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES

211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

FINAL REPORT DATE (2)	SURVEY TYPE (3)	HOMOGENEOUS MATERIALS	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC LOCATIONS	LIST NUMBERS FOR: POSITIVE SAMPLES	NEGATIVE SAMPLES	NOT ANALYZED	NUMBER OF SAMPLES ANALYZED	ASBESTOS CONTENT: TYPE	% RANGE (13)	COMMENTS
		WPF1	WALL PLASTER FINISH, GRAY W/WHITE SCRATCH COAT	1ST FLOOR - ROOM 129	160	N/A	N/A	1	CHRYSOTILE	TRACE	
		MISC8	CEILING MASTIC, BLACK A/W BROWN CORK	1ST FLOOR - LOCKER ROOM 127	N/A	161	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		FTM6-A	FLOOR TILE MASTIC, BLACK A/W FT6	1ST FLOOR - ROOM 129	N/A	163	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	
		ES1	EXTERIOR STUCCO, GRAY	PARKING LOT, GUARD SHACK	N/A	166, 167, 168	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	

Key/Notes: * = Include any brief explanation of codes used.

Key/Notes: (3) V = Verification L = Limited M = Modified C = Complete
(4) 1 = First/Main Floor 2 = Second Floor M = Mezzanine
E = Exterior R = Roof
(13) Tr = Trace Amount

APPENDIX E

WESTERN ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

TEST REPORT

REPORT NO: 19049

DATE COLLECTED: March 12, 2003

DATE RECEIVED: March 13, 2003

DATE REQUIRED: March 18, 2003

CLIENT: Citadel Environmental Services, Inc.
106 North Maryland Ave., Suite M-150
Glendale, CA 91206-4242

ATTENTION: Ken Rhodes

REFERENCE: 7139.001
Hall of Justice
211 W. Temple St., Los Angeles, CA

SUBJECT: Polarized Light Microscopy Analysis for Asbestos; 21 samples

METHODOLOGY: "Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Bldg. Materials" (EPA 600/R-93/116)*

ACCREDITED: National Institute of Standards and Technology (NVLAP) # 200037

SAMPLE ID NUMBER	SAMPLE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	NON-FIBROUS MATERIALS	OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS	ASBESTIFORM MINERALS
001 (FT - T-1)	14th Floor 12x12 VFT, brown w/ brown/white mottles	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	None Detected
002 (FTM - T-1)	14th Floor Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-1)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 1-2%
003 (WS/J - T-1)	14th Floor Wall system composite, white	Granular Minerals Perlite Gypsum	Cellulose 3% Fiberglass <1%	None Detected
004 (FT - T-2)	14th Floor 9x9 VFT, green, below carpet	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	Chrysotile >1%

t: Trace >1% = greater than 1% <1 = less than 1%

Optical Microscopist

Mike Maladzhikyan, Laboratory Director

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All bulk samples are disposed of after six months, unless specified otherwise by the client.
This report from a NVLAP accredited laboratory must not be used by the client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government.

12734 Branford Street, Suite 19 • Arleta, CA 91331 • (818) 899-0949 • (818) 899-0399 fax

Reference: 7139.001 / Hall of Justice - 211 W. Temple St., Los Angeles, CA

SAMPLE ID NUMBER	SAMPLE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	NON-FIBROUS MATERIALS	OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS	ASBESTIFORM MINERALS
005 (FTM - T-2)	14th Floor Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-2)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 2%
006 (CT - T-1)	14th Floor, Corridor 12"x 12" glued-on ceiling tile	Granular Minerals Organics Perlite	Cellulose 30% Glass wool 30%	None Detected
007 (CTM - T-1)	14th Floor, Corridor Ceiling tile Mastic, brown a/w CT (T-1)	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected
008 (UCP - T-1)	14th Floor, above Ceiling Unfinished ceiling plaster, gray	Granular Minerals Mortar Gypsum	Cellulose <1%	None Detected
009 (MISC - T-1)	14th Floor Black mastic a/w freezer wall	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	None Detected
010 (MISC - T-2)	14th Floor, Smoke Tower Black tar a/w foam pipe insulation	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	None Detected
011 (CT - T-2)	14th Floor 12x12 glued-on ceiling tile, rough texture	Granular Minerals Organics	Glass wool 60% Cellulose 10%	None Detected
012 (CTM - T-2)	14th Floor Ceiling tile Mastic, brown a/w CT (T-2)	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected
013 (FCM - T-1)	14th Floor Floor carpet mastic, black/yellow	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 2%

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SAMPLE ID NUMBER	SAMPLE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	NON-FIBROUS MATERIALS	OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS	ASBESTIFORM MINERALS
014 (MISC - T-3)	13th Floor, Stairwell Stair tread	Granular Minerals Resin	Cellulose 10%	None Detected
015 (FT - T-3)	13th Floor 9x9 VFT, brown	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	Chrysotile >1%
016 (FTM - T-3)	13th Floor Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-3)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 2-3%
017 (CTM - T-1)	13th Floor Ceiling tile Mastic, brown a/w CT (T-1)	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected
018 (MISC -T-4)	13th Floor Floor finish compound, brown	Granular Minerals	None Detected	None Detected
019 (WJC - T-1)	13th Floor Wall texture coat, gray speckled	Granular Minerals Organics Gypsum	None Detected	None Detected
020 (VSF - T-1)	13th Floor Vinyl sheet flooring, rough texture w/ red and black	Granular Minerals Resin Organics (tar)	Cellulose 20% Synthetics 5%	None Detected
021-A (VSF – T-2)	13th Floor, Hallway Vinyl sheet flooring, brown battleship, top layer	Granular Minerals Resin	Cellulose 20%	None Detected

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WESTERN ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

TEST REPORT

REPORT NO: 19121

DATE COLLECTED: March 13, 2003

DATE RECEIVED: March 18, 2003

DATE REQUIRED: March 21, 2003

CLIENT: Citadel Environmental Services, Inc.
106 North Maryland Ave., Suite M-150
Glendale, CA 91206-4242

ATTENTION: Loren Witkin

REFERENCE: 7139.001
Hall of Justice
211 W. Temple St., Los Angeles, CA

SUBJECT: Polarized Light Microscopy Analysis for Asbestos; 82 samples

METHODOLOGY: "Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Bldg. Materials" (EPA 600/R-93/116)*

ACCREDITED: National Institute of Standards and Technology (NVLAP) # 200037

SAMPLE ID NUMBER	SAMPLE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	NON-FIBROUS MATERIALS	OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS	ASBESTIFORM MINERALS
022-B (VSF – T-3)	13th Floor Vinyl sheet flooring, brown, bottom layer	Organics (tar)	Cellulose 40%	None Detected
023 (FT - T-4)	12th Floor – Rm. 1201 9x9 VFT, off-white, white/brown mottles	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	Chrysotile >1%
024 (FTM - T-4)	12th Floor – Rm. 1201 Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-4)	Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 4-5%
025 (CT - T-2)	12th Floor – Rm. 1201 12"x 12" ceiling tile, white, rough texture	Granular Minerals Clay Materials	Cellulose 30% Glass wool 30%	None Detected

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Optical Microscopist

Mike Maladzhikyan, Laboratory Director

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SAMPLE ID NUMBER	SAMPLE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	NON-FIBROUS MATERIALS	OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS	ASBESTIFORM MINERALS
026 (CTM - T-2)	12th Floor – Rm. 1201 Ceiling tile mastic, brown a/w CT (T-2)	Granular Minerals Organics Clay Materials	None Detected	None Detected
027 (FT - T-3)	10th Floor 9"x 9" VFT, brown	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	Chrysotile >1%
028 (FTM - T-3)	10th Floor Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-3)	Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 5-6%
029 (FT - T-5)	10th Floor – Rm. 1024 9"x 9" VFT, lt. brown, black felt backing	Granular Minerals Resin Organics (tar)	Cellulose 15%	None Detected
030 (FT - T-5)	10th Floor – Rm. 1024 9"x 9" VFT, lt. brown, black felt backing	Granular Minerals Resin Organics (tar)	Cellulose 15%	None Detected
031 (FT - T-5)	10th Floor – Rm. 1024 9"x 9" VFT, lt. brown, black felt backing	Granular Minerals Resin Organics (tar)	Cellulose 15%	None Detected
032 (FT - T-2)	10th Floor – Engineer Room 1017 9x9 VFT, green	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	Chrysotile >1%
033 (FTM - T-2)	10th Floor – Engineer Room 1017 Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-2)	Organics (tar)	None Detected	None Detected

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034 (VSF - T-2)	9th Floor – Room 914 Vinyl sheet flooring, brown battleship	Granular Minerals Organics	Cellulose 25%	None Detected
035 (VSF - T-2)	9th Floor – Room 912 Vinyl sheet flooring, brown battleship	Granular Minerals Organics	Cellulose 25%	None Detected
036 (CT - T-1)	9th Floor, Room 912 12" x12" glued-on ceiling tile, white	Granular Minerals Organics	Cellulose 90%	None Detected
037 (CTM - T-1)	9th Floor, Room 912 Ceiling tile mastic, brown a/w CT (T-1)	Organics Clay Materials	None Detected	Chrysotile (t)
038 (FCM - T-2)	9th Floor, Room 947 Carpet mastic, yellow	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected
039 (FCM - T-2)	9th Floor, Room 945 Carpet mastic, yellow	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected
040 (FT - T-6)	9th Floor, Room 909 12x12 VFT, beige w/ multi-color (terrazzo-like)	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	Chrysotile >1%
041 (FT - T-6)	9th Floor, Room 909 12x12 VFT, beige w/ multi-color (terrazzo-like)	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	Chrysotile >1%

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042 (FTM – T-6)	9th Floor, Room 909 Floor tile mastic, yellow a/w FT (T-6)	Granular Minerals Organics Opaques	None Detected	None Detected
043 (FTM – T-6)	9th Floor, Room 909 Floor tile mastic, yellow a/w FT (T-6)	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected
044 (FT - T-1)	9th Floor – Hall outside 951 12x12 VFT, brown w/ white/brown mottles	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	None Detected
045 (FTM - T-1)	9th Floor – Hall outside 951 Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-1)	Organics (tar)	None Detected	None Detected
046 (FT - T-7)	9th Floor – Room 933 9x9 VFT, light brown	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	Chrysotile >1%
047 (FTM - T-7)	9th Floor – Room 933 Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-7)	Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 5%
048 (CP - T-1)	8th Floor – Room 848 2x4 lay-in ceiling panel, white	Perlite Clay Materials	Cellulose 30% Glass wool 30%	None Detected
049 (CP - T-1)	8th Floor – Room 848 2x4 lay-in ceiling panel, white	Perlite Clay Materials	Cellulose 30% Glass wool 30%	None Detected

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050 (CP – T-1)	8th Floor – Room 848 2x4 lay-in ceiling panel, white	Perlite Clay Materials	Cellulose 30% Glass wool 30%	None Detected
051-B (FT - T-1)	8th Floor – Room 848 12x12 VFT, brown w/ white mottles	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	Chrysotile >1%
052-C (FTM – T-1)	8th Floor – Room 848 Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-1)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 4-5%
053 (FLC - T-1)	8th Floor – Room 848 Floor leveling compound (baseboard)	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	None Detected
053 M (FT - T-4)	Mastic under Sample #53	Organics Clay Materials	None Detected	None Detected
054 (FT – T-4)	8th Floor – Room 843 Locker Room 9x9 VFT, white	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	None Detected
055 (FTM – T-4)	8th Floor – Room 843 Locker Room Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-4)	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected
056 (MISC-T-5)	8th Floor – Shower Troweled-on floor, beige	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected

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057 (FCM – T-1)	8th Floor – Room 834 Carpet mastic, black/yellow	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected
058 (CP – T-2)	8th Floor – Room 834 2'x 2' lay-in ceiling panel, white	Granular Minerals Gypsum	Cellulose 5% Fiberglass 1%	None Detected
059 (CP – T-2)	8th Floor – Room 834 2'x 2' lay-in ceiling panel, white	Granular Minerals Gypsum	Cellulose 10% Fiberglass 1%	None Detected
060 (CP – T-2)	8th Floor – Room 834 2'x 2' lay-in ceiling panel, white	Granular Minerals Gypsum	Cellulose 10% Fiberglass 1%	None Detected
061 (VSF – T-4)	8th Floor – at 517 Vinyl sheet flooring, black, battleship	Granular Minerals Organics	Cellulose 25%	None Detected
062 (VSF - T-5)	8th Floor – at 517 Vinyl sheet flooring, tan	Granular Minerals Organics	Cellulose 20%	None Detected
063 (SFM - T-1)	8th Floor – at 517 Sheet flooring mastic, brown a/w VSF (T-4,5)	Granular Minerals Organics Opaques	None Detected	None Detected
064 (FCM - T-1)	8th Floor – 831 Floor carpet mastic, black/yellow	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected

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065 (VSF – T-4)	8th Floor – 831 Vinyl sheet flooring, black, battleship	Granular Minerals Organics	Cellulose 30%	None Detected
066 (VWP - T-1)	8th Floor – Telephone Closet Unfinished wall plaster, gray	Granular Minerals Gypsum	Cellulose <1%	None Detected
067 (FCM - T-1)	8th Floor – Room 810 Floor carpet mastic, black/yellow	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected
068 (CP - T-1)	8th Floor – Room 810 2x4 lay-in ceiling panel, white	Perlite Clay Materials	Cellulose 30% Glass wool 30%	None Detected
069 (CP - T-1)	8th Floor – Room 810 2x4 lay-in ceiling panel, white	Perlite Clay Materials	Cellulose 30% Glass wool 30%	None Detected
070 (FT – T-8)	8th Floor – Room 806 12x12 VFT, beige, white/brown streaks	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	None Detected
071 (FTM - T-8)	8th Floor – Room 806 Floor mastic, brown	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected
072 (FPB - T-1)	8th Floor – Room 806 Felt paper barrier, black (radiator)	Organics (tar)	Cellulose 50%	None Detected

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073 (FPB - T-1)	8th Floor – Room 806 Felt paper barrier, black (radiator)	Organics (tar)	Cellulose 50%	None Detected
074 (FT - T-7)	8th Floor – Room 856 9x9 VFT, light brown	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	None Detected
075 (FTM – T-7)	8th Floor – Room 856 Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-7)	Granular Minerals Organics Clay Materials	None Detected	None Detected
076 (FT – T-3)	8th Floor – Room 856 9x9 VFT, dark brown	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	Chrysotile >1%
077 (FTM - T-3)	8th Floor – Room 856 Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-3)	Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 5%
078 (CP - T-2)	8th Floor – Room 856 2'x 2' lay-in ceiling panel, white	Granular Minerals Gypsum	Cellulose 3% Fiberglass 1%	None Detected
079 (CP - T-2)	8th Floor – Room 856 2'x 2' lay-in ceiling panel, white	Granular Minerals Gypsum	Cellulose 3% Fiberglass 1%	None Detected
080 (CTM - T-1)	8th Floor – Room 856 Ceiling tile mastic, brown a/w CT (T-1)	Granular Minerals Organics Clay Materials	None Detected	None Detected

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Reference: 7139.001 / Hall of Justice - 211 W. Temple St., Los Angeles, CA

SAMPLE ID NUMBER	SAMPLE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	NON-FIBROUS MATERIALS	OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS	ASBESTIFORM MINERALS
081 (WSR - T-1)	8th Floor – 851 Wall sheetrock, white	Granular Minerals Gypsum	Cellulose 10%	None Detected
082 (WJC - T-1)	8th Floor – 851 Wall joint compound, white	Granular Minerals	None Detected	None Detected
083 (FCM – T-2)	8th Floor – Elevator Carpet mastic, yellow	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected
084 (CTM – T-3)	7th Floor – 723 Ceiling tile mastic, brown a/w CT (T-3)	Organics Clay Materials	None Detected	None Detected
085 (CTM – T-1)	7th Floor – 730 Ceiling tile mastic, brown a/w CT (T-1)	Organics Clay Materials	None Detected	None Detected
086 (MISC– T-1)	7th Floor – 731 Mortar	Granular Minerals Mortar	None Detected	None Detected
087 (FPB – T-1)	7th Floor – Room 734 Felt paper barrier, black	Organics (tar)	Cellulose 50%	None Detected
088 (FPB – T-1)	7th Floor – Room 734 Felt paper barrier, black	Organics (tar)	Cellulose 50%	None Detected

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Optical Microscopist

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089 (VSF - T-4)	7th Floor – Room 749 Vinyl sheet flooring, black	Granular Minerals Organics	Cellulose 25%	None Detected
090 (WSR - T-1)	7th Floor – Room 749 Wall sheetrock, white	Granular Minerals Gypsum	Cellulose 10% Fiberglass <1%	None Detected
091 (WJC - T-1)	7th Floor – Room 749 Wall joint compound, white	Granular Minerals	None Detected	None Detected
092 (FT - T-8)	7th Floor – Room 714 12x12 VFT, beige w/ beige/brown/white streak	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	None Detected
093 (FTM - T-8)	7th Floor – Room 714 Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-8)	Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 5%
094 (WSR - T-1)	7th Floor – Room 717 Wall sheetrock, white	Granular Minerals Gypsum	Cellulose 10% Fiberglass 2%	None Detected
095 (WJC - T-1)	7th Floor – Room 717 Wall joint compound, white	Granular Minerals	None Detected	None Detected
096 (VSF - T-6)	6th Floor – 689 Vinyl sheet flooring, red	Granular Minerals Organics	Cellulose 30%	None Detected

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097 (CTM - T-1)	6th Floor – 620 Ceiling tile mastic, brown a/w CT (T-1)	Organics Clay Materials	None Detected	None Detected
098 (FT - T-9)	6th Floor – Room 687 9x9 VFT, brown w/ black/brown felt	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	Chrysotile >1%
099 (FTM - T-9)	6th Floor – Room 687 Floor tile mastic a/w FT (T-9)	Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 3-4%
100 (CPF - T-2)	6th Floor – 687 Ceiling plaster finish, gray	Organics Vermiculite	None Detected	Chrysotile 7-8%
101 (CPF - T-2)	6th Floor – 600 Corridor Ceiling plaster finish, gray	Organics Vermiculite	None Detected	Chrysotile 7-8%
102 (CPF - T-2)	6th Floor – 600 Corridor Ceiling plaster finish, gray	Organics Vermiculite	None Detected	Chrysotile 7-8%

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WESTERN ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

TEST REPORT

REPORT NO: 19257

DATE COLLECTED: March 19, 2003

DATE RECEIVED: March 25, 2003

DATE REQUIRED: March 28, 2003

CLIENT: Citadel Environmental Services, Inc.
106 North Maryland Ave., Suite M-150
Glendale, CA 91206-4242

ATTENTION: Loren Witkin

REFERENCE: 7139.001
Hall of Justice
211 W. Temple St., Los Angeles, CA

SUBJECT: Polarized Light Microscopy Analysis for Asbestos; 65 samples

METHODOLOGY: "Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Bldg. Materials" (EPA 600/R-93/116)*

ACCREDITED: National Institute of Standards and Technology (NVLAP) # 200037

SAMPLE ID NUMBER	SAMPLE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	NON-FIBROUS MATERIALS	OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS	ASBESTIFORM MINERALS
103 (CP – T-2)	Room 531 2'x 2' lay-in ceiling panel, white	Granular Minerals Organics Gypsum	Cellulose 5%	None Detected
104 (HVT - T-1)	Room 522 HVAC seam tape, white	Granular Minerals Organics Opaques	Cellulose 70%	None Detected
105 (HVD - T-1)	Room 540 HVAC vibration dampener, cloth, white	Granular Minerals Organics Opaques	Cellulose 40%	Chrysotile 30%
106 (CTA - T-1)	Room 570 Ceiling tile adhesive, brown a/w CT (T-1)	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected

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12734 Branford Street, Suite 19 • Arleta, CA 91331 • (818) 899-0949 • (818) 899-0399 fax

Reference: 7139.001 / Hall of Justice - 211 W. Temple St., Los Angeles, CA

SAMPLE ID NUMBER	SAMPLE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	NON-FIBROUS MATERIALS	OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS	ASBESTIFORM MINERALS
107 (WS/J - T-1)	Room 531 Wall system composite, white	Granular Minerals Gypsum	Cellulose 3% Fiberglass <1%	Chrysotile (t)
108 (FT - T-10)	Room 574 12x12 VFT, black	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	Chrysotile >1%
109 (FTM - T-10)	Room 574 Floor tile mastic, black, a/w FT (T-10)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	None Detected
110 (CP - T-3)	5th Room, Room 548 2x4 lay-in ceiling panel, whit w/ long fissures	Granular Minerals Organics Perlite	Cellulose 30% Glass wool 30%	None Detected
111 (CTM - T-3)	4th Floor, Room 418 Ceiling tile mastic, brown, aw/ FT (T-2)	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected
112 (FT - T-11)	4th Floor, Room 453 12"x 12" VFT, white w/ black mottles	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	None Detected
113 (FTM - T-11)	4th Floor, Room 453 Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-11)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 1-2%
114 (CT - T-4)	3rd Floor, Room 347 1' x 3' spline ceiling tile, white	Granular Minerals Organics	Glass wool 80% Cellulose 10%	None Detected

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SAMPLE ID NUMBER	SAMPLE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	NON-FIBROUS MATERIALS	OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS	ASBESTIFORM MINERALS
115 (CT - T-4)	3rd Floor, Room 347 1' x 3' spline ceiling tile, white	Granular Minerals Organics	Glass wool 80% Cellulose 10%	None Detected
116 (CT - T-4)	3rd Floor, Room 347 1' x 3' spline ceiling tile, white	Granular Minerals Organics	Glass wool 80% Cellulose 10%	None Detected
117-A (FT - T-8)	3rd Floor, Room 347 12x12 VFT	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	Chrysotile >1%
118-B (FTM - T-8)	3rd Floor, Room 347 Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-8)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 3-4%
119-C (FLC - T-1)	3rd Floor, Room 347 Floor leveling compound, white	Granular Minerals	Cellulose 1%	None Detected
120-D (FTM – T-8)	3rd Floor, Room 347 Floor tile mastic, black a/w FLC (T-1)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 2%
121 (FT - T-12)	3rd Floor, Room 353 12"x12" VFT, tan a/w raised computer floor	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	Chrysotile >1%
122 (CT - T-4)	3rd Floor, Room 353 12" x 36" spline ceiling tile, white	Granular Minerals Organics	Glass wool 80% Cellulose 10%	None Detected

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123 (CT - T-4)	3rd Floor, Room 353 12" x 36" spline ceiling tile, white	Granular Minerals Organics	Cellulose 30% Glass wool 40%	None Detected
124 (WSR - T-1)	3rd Floor, Room 354 Wall sheetrock, white	Granular Minerals Gypsum	Cellulose 3% Fiberglass <1%	None Detected
125 (WJC - T-1)	3rd Floor, Room 354 Wall joint compound, white	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected
126 (HVT - T-1)	3rd Floor, Mechanical Rm. HVAC seam tape, white	NO SAMPLE	NO SAMPLE	NO SAMPLE
127 (FT - T-1)	3rd Floor 12x12 VFT, brown w/ brown/white mottles	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	None Detected
128 (FTM - T-1)	3rd Floor Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-1)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 2-3%
129 (CT – T-5)	2nd Floor 12"x 12" spline ceiling tile, white snow flake pattern	Granular Minerals Organics	Glass wool 60% Cellulose 20%	None Detected
130 (FT - T-8)	1st Floor 12x12 VFT	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	None Detected

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131 (FTM – T-8)	1st Floor Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-8)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 2-3%
132 (HVD - T-1)	1st Floor HVAC seam tape, white	Granular Minerals Organics	Cellulose 60%	None Detected
133 (RBC – T-1)	Roof Roof built-up core, black tar & felts (white stone)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	Fiberglass 2%	None Detected
134 (RBC – T-1)	Roof Roof built-up core, black tar & felts (white stone)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	Fiberglass 2%	None Detected
135 (RBC – T-1)	Roof Roof built-up core, black tar & felts (white stone)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	Fiberglass 1%	None Detected
136 (RBC – T-2)	Roof Roof built-up core, gray / black tar & felts (smooth)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 2%
137 (RBC – T-2)	Roof Roof built-up core, gray / black tar & felts (smooth)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 1%
138 (RBC – T-2)	Roof Roof built-up core, gray / black tar & felts (smooth)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile <1%

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139 (RPS – T-1)	Roof Roof penetration sealant, black/gray	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 6%
140 (RPS – T-1)	Roof Roof penetration sealant, black/gray	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 18%
141 (RPS – T-1)	Roof Roof penetration sealant, black/gray	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 17%
142 (RBC – T-3)	Roof Roof built-up core, black tar & felts, rock finish	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	None Detected
143 (RBC – T-3)	Roof – 5th Floor Roof built-up core, black tar & felts, rock finish	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	None Detected
144 (RPS – T-1)	Roof – 5th Floor Roof penetration sealant, black/gray	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 15%
145 (MISC - T-7)	15th Floor – West Overhang Black tar	Organics (tar)	None Detected	None Detected
146 (HVD - T-1)	15th Floor – Upper Mechanical Room HVAC vibration damper, gray canvas	Granular Minerals Organics Opaques	Cellulose 70%	None Detected

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147 (HVT – T-2)	15th Floor – Upper Mechanical Room HVAC seam tape, white	Granular Minerals Organics Opaques	Cellulose 20%	Chrysotile 50%
148 (HVD - T-1)	Roof HVAC vibration damper	Granular Minerals Organics	Fiberglass 80%	None Detected
149 (HVT - T-1)	Roof HVAC seam tape, white	Granular Minerals Organics	Cellulose 80%	None Detected
150 (RBC – T-4)	Light Court #2 Roof built-up core, gray rubber-like membrane w/ felt	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	None Detected
151 (RBC – T-4)	Light Court #2 Roof built-up core, gray rubber-like membrane w/ felt	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	None Detected
152 (RBC – T-4)	Light Court #2 Roof built-up core, gray rubber-like membrane w/ felt	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 4%
153 (RBC – T-4)	Light Court #1 Roof built-up core, gray rubber-like membrane w/ felt	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	None Detected
154 (RBC – T-4)	Light Court #1 Roof built-up core, gray rubber-like membrane w/ felt	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	Chrysotile 3%

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155 (HVT - T-1)	Light Court #1 HVAC seam tape, white	Granular Minerals Organics	Cellulose 60-70%	None Detected
156 (HVT - T-1)	Light Court #1 inside Covered Duct HVAC seam tape, white	Granular Minerals Organics	Cellulose 70%	None Detected
157 (HVD - T-1)	Light Court #4 HVAC vibration damper, canvas, gray	Granular Minerals Organics	Cellulose 40%	None Detected
158 (HVD - T-2)	Light Court #4 HVAC vibration damper, gray cloth (mesh)	Granular Minerals Organics Opaques	Cellulose 30%	Chrysotile 30%
159 (CTM - T-1)	1st Floor, Room 118 Ceiling tile mastic, brown a/w CT (T-1)	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected
160 (WPF - T-1)	1st Floor Wall plaster finish, gray w/ white scratch	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	Chrysotile (t)
161 (MISC - T-8)	1st Floor, Locker Room – Room 127 Ceiling mastic, black a/w brown cork	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected
162 (FT - T-6)	1st Floor, Room 129 12x12 VFT, beige, multi-color, terrazzo pattern	Granular Minerals Resin	None Detected	Chrysotile >1%

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163 (FTM - T-6)	1st Floor, Room 129 Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-6)	Granular Minerals Organics (tar)	None Detected	None Detected
164 (FT - T-9)	1st Floor, Room 123 9"x 9" VFT, brown w/ black brown flex	Granular Minerals Resin	Cellulose 20%	None Detected
165 (FTM – T-9)	1st Floor, Room 123 Floor tile mastic, black a/w FT (T-9)	Granular Minerals Organics	None Detected	None Detected
166 (ES – T-1)	Parking Lot, Guard Shack Exterior stucco, gray	Granular Minerals Mortar	None Detected	None Detected
167 (ES – T-1)	Parking Lot, Guard Shack Exterior stucco, gray	Granular Minerals Mortar	None Detected	None Detected
168 (ES – T-1)	Parking Lot, Guard Shack Exterior stucco, gray	Granular Minerals Mortar	None Detected	None Detected

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19049

CITADEL
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

CHAIN OF CUSTOD

LABORATORY'S CLIENT:
Citadel Environmental Services, Inc.
Attn: L. Watkin
106 North Maryland Avenue, Suite M-150
Glendale, CA 91206
Phone: (818) 246-2707
Fax: (818) 246-3145

LABORATORY:
Name: Libertea
Contact:
Address:
Phone:
Fax:

CITADEL PROJECT NO.: 7139.001
CITADEL PROJECT NAME: Hall of Justice

TYPE OF SAMPLE(S):
___ Air ___ Tape ___ Water ___ Andersen Plate
X Bulk ___ Soil ___ Zefon Air-O-Cell ___ Other

TYPE OF ANALYSIS:

Asbestos -
___ Phase Contrast Microscopy
X Polarized Light Microscopy (21)
___ 1st Positive Stop
___ Point Count: ___ 1,000 Points ___ 400 Points
___ Transmission Electron Microscopy
___ Qualitative ___ Quantitative

Lead -
___ Flame Atomic Absorption
___ TTLC ___ STLC ___ TCLP

Culturable Air -
___ Andersen Fungi (genus ID, aspergillus species ID, cfu/m³)
___ Andersen Bacteria (cfu/m³)

Non-Culturable Air -
___ Non-Viable Spore Trap Slide (identification and spores/m³)

Surface Samples -
___ Surface Sample (direct examination)

Culturable Samples -
___ Quantitative Fungi – dust, bulk, swab – 1 medium
___ Quantitative Fungi – dust, bulk, swab – 3 media
___ Quantitative Bacteria – dust, bulk, swab – 1 medium
___ Quantitative Bacteria – dust, bulk, swab – 3 media
___ E. coli and Coliforms (MUG)

Other -
___

TURNAROUND TIME:
___ <8 Hours ___ 24 Hours X 3 Days ___ 5-10 Days
___ 12 Hours ___ 48 Hours ___ 3-5 Days ___ Other ___

REPORT RESULTS VIA:
___ Phone ___ Fax ___ Written Report ___ PDF/Electronic ___ Other

COMMENTS/ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS:

TRANSMITTAL RECORD:

Relinquished By:	Received By:	Date:	Time:	Reason:
J. Klein 3/12/08	[illegible]	3/13		

CITADEL
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

19121

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

LABORATORY'S CLIENT:
Citadel Environmental Services, Inc.
Attn: L. Wilkins
106 North Maryland Avenue, Suite M-150
Glendale, CA 91206
Phone: (818) 246-2707
Fax: (818) 246-3145

LABORATORY:
Name: _____
Contact: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Fax: _____

CITADEL PROJECT NO.: 7139.021
CITADEL PROJECT NAME: Hall of Justice

TYPE OF SAMPLE(S):
___ Air ___ Tape ___ Water ___ Andersen Plate
X Bulk ___ Soil ___ Zefon Air-O-Cell ___ Other

TYPE OF ANALYSIS:

Asbestos -
___ Phase Contrast Microscopy
X Polarized Light Microscopy
___ 1st Positive Stop
___ Point Count: ___ 1,000 Points ___ 400 Points
___ Transmission Electron Microscopy
___ Qualitative ___ Quantitative

Lead -
___ Flame Atomic Absorption
___ TTLC ___ STLC ___ TCLP

022B- 102

Culturable Air -
___ Andersen Fungi (genus ID, aspergillus species ID, cfu/m^3
___ Andersen Bacteria (cfu/m^3)

Non-Culturable Air -
___ Non-Viable Spore Trap Slide (Identification and spores/m^3)

Culturable Samples -
___ Quantitative Fungi – dust, bulk, swab – 1 medium
___ Quantitative Fungi – dust, bulk, swab – 3 media
___ Quantitative Bacteria – dust, bulk, swab – 1 medium
___ Quantitative Bacteria – dust, bulk, swab – 3 media
___ E. coli and Coliforms (MUG)

Surface Samples -
___ Surface Sample (direct examination)

Other -
___ _____

TURNAROUND TIME:
___ <8 Hours ___ 24 Hours ___ 3 Days ___ 5-10 Days
___ 12 Hours ___ 48 Hours ___ 3-5 Days ___ Other ___

REPORT RESULTS VIA:
___ Phone X Fax X Written Report ___ PDF/Electronic ___ Other

COMMENTS/ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS:

TRANSMITTAL RECORD:

Relinquished By:	Received By:	Date:	Time:	Reason:
J. Klein 3-18-03	[illegible]	3/18/03		

CITADEL
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

19257

CHAIN OF CUSTOD

LABORATORY'S CLIENT:
Citadel Environmental Services, Inc.
Attn: Li Hsiao
106 North Maryland Avenue, Suite M-150
Glendale, CA 91206
Phone: (818) 246-2707
Fax: (818) 246-3145

LABORATORY:
Name: Interface
Contact: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Fax: _____

CITADEL PROJECT NO.: _____ **CITADEL PROJECT NAME:** _____

TYPE OF SAMPLE(S):

___ Air	___ Tape	___ Water	___ Andersen Plate
X Bulk	___ Soil	___ Zefon Air-O-Cell	___ Other

TYPE OF ANALYSIS:

Asbestos -
- ___ Phase Contrast Microscopy
- X Polarized Light Microscopy
  - ___ 1st Positive Stop
  - ___ Point Count: ___ 1,000 Points ___ 400 Points
- ___ Transmission Electron Microscopy
  - ___ Qualitative ___ Quantitative

Lead -
- ___ Flame Atomic Absorption
- ___ TTLC ___ STLC ___ TCLP

Culturable Air -
- ___ Andersen Fungi (genus ID, aspergillus species ID, cfu/m^3
- ___ Andersen Bacteria (cfu/m^3)

Non-Culturable Air -
- ___ Non-Viable Spore Trap Slide (identification and spores/m^3)

Culturable Samples -
- ___ Quantitative Fungi – dust, bulk, swab – 1 medium
- ___ Quantitative Fungi – dust, bulk, swab – 3 media
- ___ Quantitative Bacteria – dust, bulk, swab – 1 medium
- ___ Quantitative Bacteria – dust, bulk, swab – 3 media
- ___ E. coli and Coliforms (MUG)

Surface Samples -
- ___ Surface Sample (direct examination)

Other -
- ___ _____

TURNAROUND TIME:

___ <8 Hours	___ 24 Hours	___ 3 Days	___ 5-10 Days
___ 12 Hours	___ 48 Hours	X 3-5 Days	___ Other ___

REPORT RESULTS VIA:

___ Phone	___ Fax	___ Written Report	X PDF/Electronic	___ Other

COMMENTS/ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS:

TRANSMITTAL RECORD:

Relinquished By:	Received By:	Date:	Time:	Reason:
JKlein 3/24/03	[illegible]	3/25		

APPENDIX F

APPENDIX F

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following photographs depict materials determined to contain or be contaminated by hazardous materials. The photographs are representative of the types and conditions of materials present.

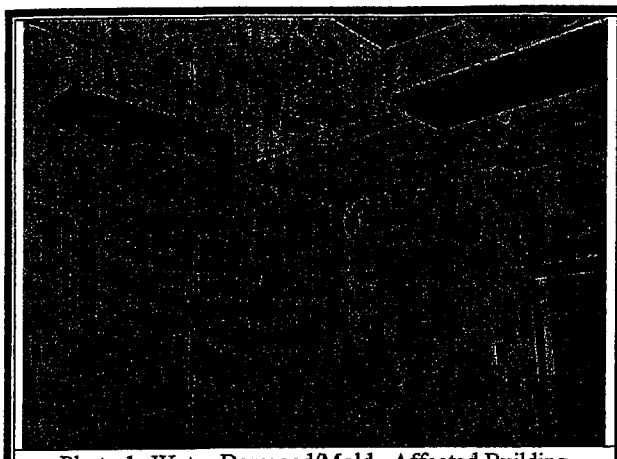

Photo 1- Water Damaged/Mold –Affected Building Materials

Photo 2-Chemical/Solvent Storage-Roof Penthouse

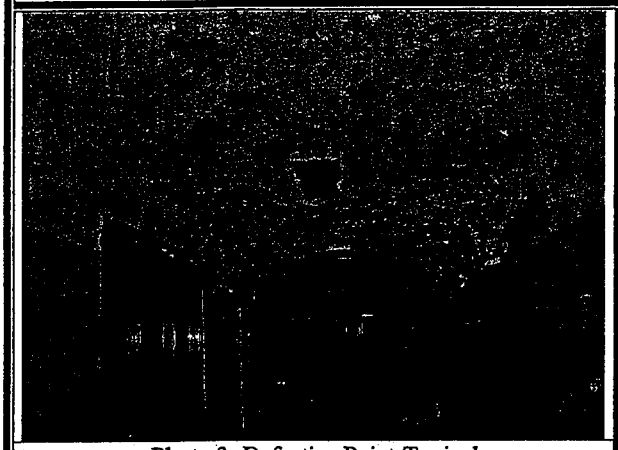

Photo 3- Defective Paint-Typical

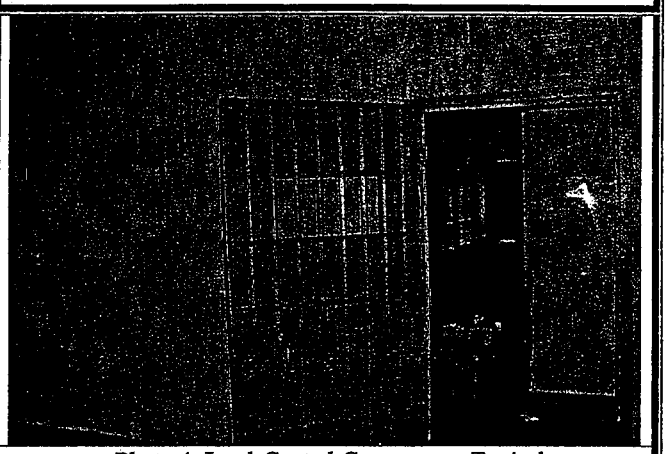

Photo 4- Lead-Coated Component- Typical

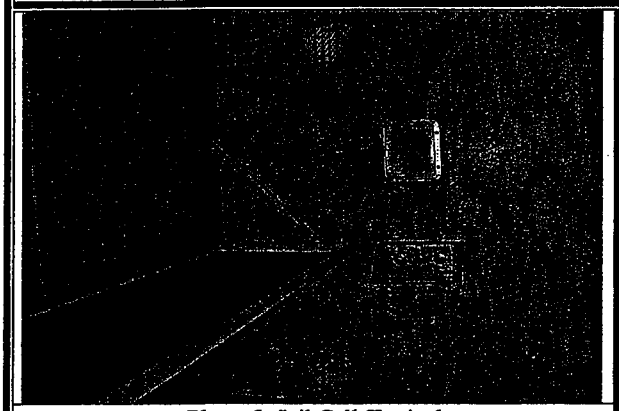

Photo 5- Jail Cell-Typical

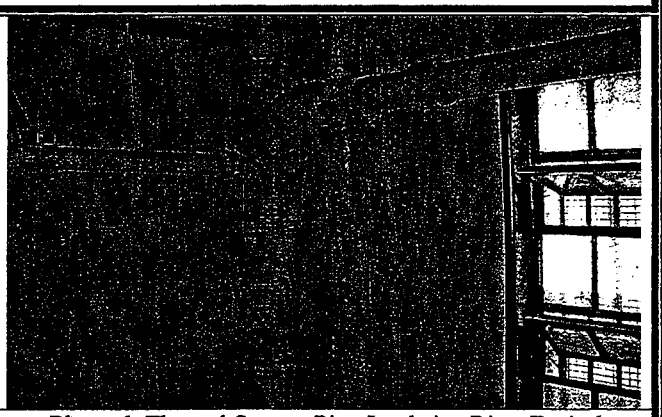

Photo 6- Thermal System Pipe Insulation Riser-Typical

For: **CLIENT: HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES, INC.**
COUNTY of LA Hall of Justice
211 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA

CITADEL *Environmental Services, Inc.* 425 East Colorado Boulevard, Suite 560 Glendale, California 91205	**Date** **4/10/03**	**Project No.** **7139.001**

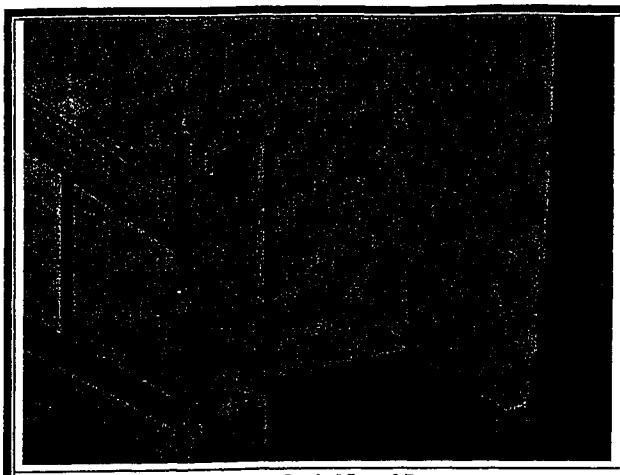

Photo 7- Stair Newel Post

Photo 8- Built-Up Roofing (Flat)-RBC2 and RBC4

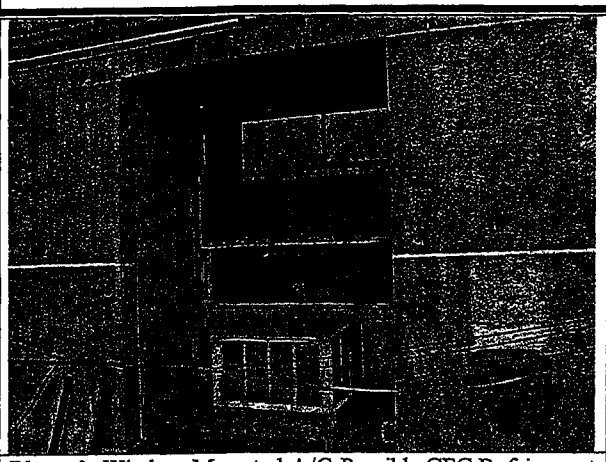

Photo 9- Window-Mounted A/C-Possible CFC Refrigerant

NO PHOTO

NO PHOTO

NO PHOTO

For: **CLIENT: HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES, INC.**
COUNTY of LA Hall of Justice
211 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA

CITADEL *Environmental Services, Inc.* 425 East Colorado Boulevard, Suite 560 Glendale, California 91205	**Date** 4/10/03	**Project No.** 7139.001

APPENDIX G

Performed by:
Citadel Environmental
Services, Inc.

TABLE 3

LEAD BULK SAMPLE SUMMARY
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES
211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE LOCATION	SURFACE COMPONENT	SUBSTRATE	COLOR	CONDITION	LEAD (PPM)	COMMENTS
3/19 - PBB-01	PAINT CHIP	4TH FLOOR - NORTHEAST CORNER, COL. 13-R	WALL	PLASTER	BLUE	DEFECTIVE	< 120	
3/19 - PBB-02	PAINT CHIP	4TH FLOOR - NORTH EAST CORNER, COL. P-12	DOOR JAMB	WOOD	BLUE	INTACT	410	
3/19 - PBB-03	PAINT CHIP	4TH FLOOR - COL. P-13	RADIATOR	METAL	CREAM	INTACT	6,700	
3/19 - PBB- 04	PAINT CHIP	4TH FLOOR - NORTH HALL, COL. 0-7	VENT	METAL	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	1,700	
3/19 - PBB -05	PAINT CHIP	4TH FLOOR - HALL NORTH, COL. 0-7 1/2	WATER PIPE	METAL	CREAM	INTACT	2,000	
3/19 - PBB -06	PAINT CHIP	4TH FLOOR - NORTH EAST, EAST HALL	BASEBOARD	WOOD	CREAM	INTACT	2,600	
3/19 - PBB-07	PAINT CHIP	3RD FLOOR - EAST OFFICE, COLUMN I-12	WALL	PLASTER	BLUE	DEFECTIVE	2,400	
3/19 - PBB-08	PAINT CHIP	3RD FLOOR - WOMEN'S BATH, COL. I-9	CEILING	PLASTER	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	1,800	
3/19 - PBB-09	PAINT CHIP	3RD FLOOR - STAIRWELL, 3RD FLOOR, COL. I-8	CROWN MOLDING	PLASTER	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	1,500	
3/19 - PBB-10	PAINT CHIP	3RD FLOOR - NORTH WALL, COL. R-7	WINDOW CASING	METAL	BLACK	INTACT	1,200	
3/19 - PBB-11	PAINT CHIP	3RD FLOOR - CORRIDOR, NORTH WALL OVER ELEVATOR DOORS K-7	WALL	PLASTER	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	2,000	
3/19 - PBB-12	PAINT CHIP	2ND FLOOR -ROOM 206, COL B 1/2-12	DOOR	METAL	BLUE	INTACT	2,200	
3/19 - PBB-13	PAINT CHIP	2ND FLOOR - ABOVE MARBLE WALL, HALL, B 1/2-11	WALL	PLASTER	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	2,000	
3/19 - PBB-14	PAINT CHIP	2ND FLOOR - EAST WALL, ROOM 200 C 1/2 - 13	WALL	PLASTER	BLUE	DEFECTIVE	6,600	
3/19 - PBB-15	PAINT CHIP	2ND FLOOR - BATHROOM, NORTH WALL, 11 1/2 X R	WALL	PLASTER	BLUE	DEFECTIVE	510	
3/19 - PBB-16	PAINT CHIP	2ND FLOOR - F 1/2 - 12	BASEBOARD	METAL	BLUE	INTACT	850	

TABLE 3

LEAD BULK SAMPLE SUMMARY
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES
211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE LOCATION	SURFACE COMPONENT	SUBSTRATE	COLOR	CONDITION	LEAD (PPM)	COMMENTS
3/19 - PBB-17	PAINT CHIP	2ND FLOOR - O 1/2 - 12	DOOR JAMB	METAL	BROWN	INTACT	3,400	
3/19 - PBB-18	PAINT CHIP	2ND FLOOR - SOUTH EAST DAMPER, A - 14	WINDOW SASH, DOUBLE HUNG	METAL	BLUE	INTACT	6,100	
3/19 - PBB-19	PAINT CHIP	2ND FLOOR - FIRE ESCAPE DOOR FRAME	FIRE DOOR	METAL	CREAM	INTACT	3,500	
3/19 - PBB-20	PAINT CHIP	1ST FLOOR NORTH SIDE, 12 3/4 - R	DOOR	METAL	WHITE	INTACT	1,300	
3/19 - PBB-21	PAINT CHIP	1ST FLOOR - P - 12	AIR VENTS	METAL	YELLOW	DEFECTIVE	< 120	
3/19 - PBB-22	PAINT CHIP	1ST FLOOR - SHOWER, K - 3	CEILING	PLASTER	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	< 120	
3/19 - PBB-23	PAINT CHIP	1ST FLOOR - HALL, B - 12	CEILING	PLASTER	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	2,400	
3/19 - PBB-24	PAINT CHIP	1ST FLOOR -SOUTH EAST OFFICE, B - 12 1/2	WALL	PLASTER		DEFECTIVE	2,300	
3/19 - PBB-25	PAINT CHIP	1ST FLOOR - BASEMENT, E - 10	INTERIOR WINDOW SILL	METAL	BROWN	DEFECTIVE	120,000	
3/19 - PBB-26	PAINT CHIP	1ST FLOOR -BASEMENT, LIGHT COURT E - 10	EXTERIOR WINDOW	METAL	GREEN	DEFECTIVE	18,000	
3/19 - PBB-27	PAINT CHIP	1ST FLOOR -NORTH A - 10	EXTERIOR WINDOW SASH	METAL	GREEN	DEFECTIVE	79,000	
3/19 - PBB-28	PAINT CHIP	BASEMENT - NORTH WALL, R - 11	BRICK WALL	BRICK	WHITE	DEFECTIVE	160	
3/19 - PBB-29	PAINT CHIP	BASEMENT -NORTH WALL, R - 7	10" PIPE	METAL	WHITE	DEFECTIVE	2,300	
3/19 - PBB-30	PAINT CHIP	BASEMENT -F - 10	AIR VENT	METAL	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	140,000	
3/19 - PBB-31	PAINT CHIP	BASEMENT - L - 0	WALL	STUCCO	GREEN	DEFECTIVE	< 120	
3/19 - PBB-32	PAINT CHIP	EXTERIOR - UPSTAIRS GUARD SHACK TOWER, NORTHEAST	DOOR	METAL	BROWN	DEFECTIVE	6,500	

TABLE 3

LEAD BULK SAMPLE SUMMARY
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES
211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE LOCATION	SURFACE COMPONENT	SUBSTRATE	COLOR	CONDITION	LEAD (PPM)	COMMENTS
3/19 - PBB-33	PAINT CHIP	EXTERIOR -LEADING TO GUARD TOWER	STAIR RAILING	METAL	BROWN	DEFECTIVE	270	
3/19 - PBB-34	PAINT CHIP	EXTERIOR - BOTTOM LEVEL GUARD TOWER	WEB CEILING	METAL	WHITE	DEFECTIVE	740	
3/19 - PBB-35	PAINT CHIP	5TH FLOOR NORTH, ROOM 520	EXTERIOR WINDOW, DOUBLE HUNG CASING	METAL	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	4,600	
3/19 - PBB-36	PAINT CHIP	EXTERIOR - EAST LIGHT COURT NORTH, 7TH FLOOR	WINDOW SASH	METAL	GREEN	DEFECTIVE	100,000	
3/19 - PBB-37	PAINT CHIP	EXTERIOR - ROOF, R - 1 1/2	WALL			DEFECTIVE	1700	
3/19 - PBB-38	PAINT CHIP	EXTERIOR - ROOF, L - 4	WALL	BRICK	BRICK	DEFECTIVE	4,900	
3/12 - PBB-01	PAINT CHIP	14TH FLOOR - DENTAL OFFICE, NE	CEILING	PLASTER	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	51,000	
3/12 - PBB-02	PAINT CHIP	14TH FLOOR - DENTAL, NORTH WALL	WALL	BRICK	CREAM	INTACT	1,700	
3/12 - PBB-03	PAINT CHIP	14TH FLOOR - NORTH EAST INTERIOR	WINDOW SASH	METAL	GREEN	INTACT	18,000	
3/12 - PBB-04	PAINT CHIP	14TH FLOOR - BATH NEXT TO DENTAL NORTH WALL	WALL	PLASTER	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	2,400	
3/12 - PBB-05	PAINT CHIP	14TH FLOOR - DENTAL OFFICE, LEADING TO HALL	DOOR	WOOD	CREAM	INTACT	260	
3/12 - PBB-06	PAINT CHIP	14TH FLOOR - NE HALL	CEILING	PLASTER	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	860	
3/12 - PBB-07	PAINT CHIP	14TH FLOOR, LEADING TO EAST SIDE	WALL	PLASTER	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	18,000	
3/12 - PBB-08	PAINT CHIP	14TH FLOOR	STEEL BAR DOOR	METAL	GRAY	INTACT	2,800	
3/12 - PBB-09	PAINT CHIP	14TH FLOOR - EAST SIDE	STEAM HEATER	METAL	GRAY	INTACT	3,300	

TABLE 3

LEAD BULK SAMPLE SUMMARY
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES
211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE LOCATION	SURFACE COMPONENT	SUBSTRATE	COLOR	CONDITION	LEAD (PPM)	COMMENTS
3/12 - PBB-10	PAINT CHIP	14TH FLOOR - EAST WALL	AIR VENT	METAL	GRAY	DEFECTIVE	13,000	
3/12 - PBB-11	PAINT CHIP	14TH FLOOR - EAST, BLOCK 1451, CELL	STEEL WALL	METAL	CREAM	INTACT	33,000	
3/12 - PBB-12	PAINT CHIP	14TH FLOOR - EAST WALL, BLOCK 1451, CELL 4	WALL	METAL	GRAY	DEFECTIVE	19,000	
3/12 - PBB-13	PAINT CHIP	14TH FLOOR - BLOCK 1452	FLOOR	CEMENT	GRAY	DEFECTIVE	15,000	
3/12 - PBB-14	PAINT CHIP	14TH FLOOR - INTERIOR ELEVATOR WALL	WALL	METAL	CREAM	INTACT	<120	
3/12 - PBB-15	PAINT CHIP	13TH FLOOR - E-10	WINDOW SASH	METAL	BROWN	DEFECTIVE	11,000	
3/12 - PBB-16	PAINT CHIP	13TH FLOOR , J 5-7	DOOR JAMB	METAL	CREAM	INTACT	4,800	
3/12 - PBB-17	PAINT CHIP	13TH FLOOR -J.5-7	DOOR	METAL	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	4,600	
3/12 - PBB-18	PAINT CHIP	13TH FLOOR - ROOM AT J. 5-7	CARPET	CEMENT	BROWN	DEFECTIVE		TEST CANCELLED
3/12 - PBB-19	PAINT CHIP	13TH FLOOR - CLOSET, H-6.5	WALL TILE	TILE	CREAM	INTACT	270	
3/12 - PBB-20	PAINT CHIP	13TH FLOOR - K-5 1/2	WATER PIPE	METAL	CREAM	INTACT	2,800	
3/12 - PBB-21	PAINT CHIP	13TH FLOOR - SOUTH WEST STAIRWELL	NEWEL POST	METAL	GRAY	DEFECTIVE	110,000	
3/12 - PBB-22	PAINT CHIP	13TH FLOOR - SOUTH EAST	STEEL WALL	METAL	GRAY	DEFECTIVE	24,000	
3/12 - PBB-23	PAINT CHIP	12TH FLOOR - STAIRWELL, I-9 1/2	NEWEL POST	METAL	BROWN	DEFECTIVE	3,000	
3/12 - PBB-24	PAINT CHIP	12TH FLOOR - I-9 1/2	BASEBOARD	TILE	BROWN	INTACT	2,700	
3/12 - PBB-25	PAINT CHIP	12TH FLOOR - EAST WALL, 9-B	WATER PIPE	METAL	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	1,000	
3/12 - PBB-26	PAINT CHIP	12TH FLOOR - I - 5-7, VISITING ROOM	DAVID	METAL	CREAM	INTACT	460	

TABLE 3

LEAD BULK SAMPLE SUMMARY
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES
211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE LOCATION	SURFACE COMPONENT	SUBSTRATE	COLOR	CONDITION	LEAD (PPM)	COMMENTS
3/12 - PBB-27	PAINT CHIP	12TH FLOOR - MECHANICAL ROOM, B. 2 5	WALL	METAL	GREEN	INTACT	16,000	
3/12 - PBB-28	PAINT CHIP	12TH FLOOR - C - 6	TILE WALL	TILE	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	480	
3/13 - PBB-29	PAINT CHIP	11TH FLOOR - J-7	SHOWER	TILE	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	<120	
3/13 - PBB-30	PAINT CHIP	11TH FLOOR - J - 7	FLOOR	CEMENT	GRAY	DEFECTIVE	410	
3/13 - PBB-31	PAINT CHIP	10TH FLOOR - J - 6	WALL	PLASTER	MINT	DEFECTIVE	220	
3/13 - PBB-32	PAINT CHIP	10TH FLOOR - TOILET, H - 4	CERAMIC TILE	TILE	WHITE	INTACT	<120	
3/13 - PBB-33	PAINT CHIP	10TH FLOOR - TILE, I - 5	TILE	TILE	BROWN	INTACT	43,000	
3/13 - PBB-34	PAINT CHIP	10TH FLOOR - SOUTH EAST CORNER	CEILING	PLASTER	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	840	
3/13 - PBB-35	PAINT CHIP	9TH FLOOR - SOUTH EAST WINDOW, FACING SOUTH,A - 12	DOUBLE HUNG WINDOW SASH	METAL	CREAMY PINK	INTACT	25,000	DOUBLE HUNG
3/13 - PBB-36	PAINT CHIP	9TH FLOOR - SOUTH EAST SOUTH WALL, A - 12	WALL	PLASTER	CREAMY PINK	DEFECTIVE	1,500	
3/13 - PBB-37	PAINT CHIP	9TH FLOOR - A 1/2 -1, A - 12	WINDOW FRAME	METAL	BROWN	DEFECTIVE	21,000	DOUBLE HUNG
3/13 - PBB-38	PAINT CHIP	9TH FLOOR - B - 11 1/2	WOOD PORTION AROUND STAIRWELL	WOOD	BROWN	INTACT	2,300	
3/13 - PBB-39	PAINT CHIP	9TH FLOOR - MEN'S BATHROOM, H 1/2 - 9	CEILING	PLASTER	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	3,400	
3/13 - PBB-40	PAINT CHIP	9TH FLOOR - WOMEN'S TOILET (SEE PHOTO)	CEILING; METAL DOORS IN CEILING	METAL	CREAM RED	DEFECTIVE	23,000	
3/13 - PBB-41	PAINT CHIP	9TH FLOOR - ROOM 912 - B	DOOR 2	METAL	YELLOW	INTACT	48,000	
3/13 - PBB-42	PAINT CHIP	9TH FLOOR - 5 - A	DOUBLE HUNG WINDOW CASING	METAL	YELLOW	DEFECTIVE	5,100	

TABLE 3

LEAD BULK SAMPLE SUMMARY
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES
211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE LOCATION	SURFACE COMPONENT	SUBSTRATE	COLOR	CONDITION	LEAD (PPM)	COMMENTS
3/13 - PBB-43	PAINT CHIP	8TH FLOOR - C-3	WALL	BLOCK	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	3,700	
3/13 - PBB-44	PAINT CHIP	8TH FLOOR	DOOR JAMB	WOOD	BROWN	DEFECTIVE	4,400	STAINED WOOD
3/13 - PBB-45	PAINT CHIP	8TH FLOOR	WOODEN HAND RAIL	WOOD	BROWN	INTACT	5,400	
3/13 - PBB-46	PAINT CHIP	8TH FLOOR - RM. 834	CARPET	CEMENT	BROWN	DEFECTIVE	N/A	CANCELED
3/13 - PBB-47	PAINT CHIP	8TH FLOOR -5-J 1/2	CEILING	PLASTER	WHITE	DEFECTIVE	1,000	
3/13 - PBB-48	PAINT CHIP	8TH FLOOR - POST OFFICE - 9-I	WALL	PLASTER	BLUE	INTACT	<120	
3/13 - PBB-49	PAINT CHIP	8TH FLOOR - 1-H	SHOWER TILE	TILE	CREAM		<120	
3/13 - PBB-50	PAINT CHIP	8TH FLOOR - 13-F	WINDOW SASH, DOUBLE HUNG	METAL	BROWN	INTACT	8,700	
3/14 - PBB-51	PAINT CHIP	7TH FLOOR - EAST, RM. 706, N-12	WALL	PLASTER	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	1,800	
3/14 - PBB-52	PAINT CHIP	7TH FLOOR - E-12, PHOTO 35	WOOD STAINED WALL	WOOD	BROWN	DEFECTIVE	3,300	
3/14 - PBB-53	PAINT CHIP	7TH FLOOR - HALL, EAST - D-10	CEILING	PLASTER	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	1,500	
3/14 - PBB-54	PAINT CHIP	7TH FLOOR - NORTH EAST STAIRWELL	STRINGER	METAL	BLACK	INTACT	42,000	A LOT OF RUST
3/14 - PBB-55	PAINT CHIP	7TH FLOOR - FIRE ESCAPE	STAIR STRINGER	METAL	WHITE	DEFECTIVE	7,900	
3/14 - PBB-56	PAINT CHIP	7TH FLOOR -J-13	RADIATOR HEATER	METAL	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	3,600	
3/14 - PBB-57	PAINT CHIP	7TH FLOOR -B-12 1/2	DOOR JAMB	METAL	CREAM	INTACT	1,500	
3/14 - PBB-58	PAINT CHIP	7TH FLOOR - 5 1/2 -I	STEEL DOOR	METAL	CREAM	INTACT	4,400	

TABLE 3

LEAD BULK SAMPLE SUMMARY
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES
211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE LOCATION	SURFACE COMPONENT	SUBSTRATE	COLOR	CONDITION	LEAD (PPM)	COMMENTS
3/14 - PBB-59	PAINT CHIP	6TH FLOOR - FACING SOUTH, LIGHT COURT LOOKING NORTH, D-6 1/2	WINDOW SASH	METAL	CREAM	INTACT	3,100	
3/14 - PBB-60	PAINT CHIP	6TH FLOOR -J1/2 - 1 1/2	DOOR	METAL	GREEN	DEFECTIVE	4,900	
3/14 - PBB-61	PAINT CHIP	6TH FLOOR - HALL	CEILING	PLASTER	CREAM	DEFECTIVE	670	
3/14 - PBB-62	PAINT CHIP	6TH FLOOR - RM. 620, NORTH WALL	BASEBOARD	METAL	GRAY	DEFECTIVE	1,000	
3/14 - PBB-63	PAINT CHIP	6TH FLOOR -SOUTH WALL, A-9	WATER PIPE	METAL	WHITE	INTACT	5,400	
3/14 - PBB-64	PAINT CHIP	6TH FLOOR - 6 1/2 - C	FIRE HOSE WATER PIPE	METAL	WHITE	DEFECTIVE	2,000	
3/14 - PBB-65	PAINT CHIP	6TH FLOOR - BATH, C 1/2 - 10	TILE	TILE	YELLOW	DEFECTIVE	630	BULK SAMPLE IN BAG
3/14 - PBB-66	PAINT CHIP	6TH FLOOR - BATH, C 1/2 - 10	TILE	TILE	PINK		5,500	BULK SAMPLE IN BAG
3/14 - PBB-67	PAINT CHIP	5TH FLOOR - RM. 508, B-4	BASEBOARD	METAL	BLACK	DEFECTIVE	1,200	
3/14 - PBB-68	PAINT CHIP	5TH FLOOR - A-5, RM. 510, SOUTH WALL	WINDOW CASING	METAL	YELLOW	DEFECTIVE	3,400	
3/14 - PBB-69	PAINT CHIP	5TH FLOOR - B-2	PIPE	METAL	BLUE, LIGHT	INTACT	4,700	
1/21 - PBB-01	PAINT CHIP	1ST FLOOR - WALL, YELLOW PAINT	WALL	PLASTER	YELLOW PAINT	DEFECTIVE	3,300	PEELING

Key/Notes: * = Include any brief explanation of codes used.

Key/Notes: I = Intact
D = Defective

APPENDIX H

TABLE 4
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY SUMMARY
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES
211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

FLOOR	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB'S)	FLUORESCENT LIGHT TUBES	CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS (CFCs)	SPRAY PAINTS	PAINTS	JANITORIAL PRODUCTS	ELECTRONIC WASTE	MISCELLANEOUS	COMMENTS (10)
B	Transformers - 1 each	CVQ		X	X	X	CVQ		Please refer to Table 5.0 for room-by-room inventory.
"	Light Ballasts - CVQ								
1	Transformers - 1 each	CVQ	Wall Air Conditioning Units: CVQ	X	X	X	CVQ		Transformer located in Room 158. Room-by-room inventory of spent chemicals are consistent with the 11th Floor.
"	Light Ballasts - CVQ								
2	Light Ballasts - CVQ	CVQ	Wall Air Conditioning Units: CVQ	X	X	X	CVQ		Room-by-room inventory of spent chemicals are consistent with the 11th Floor.
3	Transformers - 2 each	CVQ	Halon (compressed gas cylinders): 2 x 330 lbs	X	X	X	CVQ	Film Processing Chemicals - 3 x 1 gal	Halon located in Room 354. Room-by-room inventory of spent chemicals are consistent with the 11th Floor.
"	Light Ballasts - CVQ		Halon (distribution lines): CVQ						Halon located in Room 354.
"			Computer Room Air Conditioning Unit: CVQ						Computer Room air conditioning unit located in Room 354.
"			Wall Air Conditioning Units: CVQ						
4	Light Ballasts - CVQ	CVQ	Wall Air Conditioning Units: CVQ	X	X	X			Room-by-room inventory of spent chemicals are consistent with the 11th Floor.
5	Light Ballasts - CVQ	CVQ	Wall Air Conditioning Units: CVQ	X	X	X	CVQ		Transformer located in Room 522. Room-by-room inventory of spent chemicals are consistent with the 11th Floor.
"	Transformers - 1 each								
6	Light Ballasts - CVQ	CVQ	Wall Air Conditioning Units: CVQ	X	X	X	CVQ		Room-by-room inventory of spent chemicals are consistent with the 11th Floor.
7	Light Ballasts - CVQ	CVQ	Wall Air Conditioning Units: CVQ	X	X	X	CVQ		Please refer to Table 5.0 for room by room inventory.
8	Light Ballasts - CVQ	CVQ	Wall Air Conditioning Units: CVQ	X	X	X	CVQ		Please refer to Table 5.0 for room by room inventory.
9	Light Ballasts - CVQ	CVQ	Wall Air Conditioning Units: CVQ	X	X	X	CVQ		Please refer to Table 5.0 for room by room inventory.

TABLE 4

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY SUMMARY
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES
211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

FLOOR	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB'S)	FLUORESCENT LIGHT TUBES	CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS (CFCs)	SPRAY PAINTS	PAINTS	JANITORIAL PRODUCTS	ELECTRONIC WASTE	MISCELLANEOUS	COMMENTS (10)
10	Light Ballasts - CVQ	CVQ		X	X	X	CVQ		Please refer to Table 5.0 for room by room inventory.
11	Light Ballasts - CVQ	CVQ		X	X	X			Please refer to Table 5.0 for room by room inventory.
12	Light Ballasts - CVQ	CVQ		X	X	X			Please refer to Table 5.0 for room by room inventory.
13	Light Ballasts - CVQ	CVQ		X	X	X			Please refer to Table 5.0 for room by room inventory.
14	Light Ballasts - CVQ	CVQ	Wall Air Conditioning Units: CVQ	X	X	X			Please refer to Table 5.0 for room by room inventory.
R	Transformers - 1 each	CVQ		X	X	X			Please refer to Table 5.0 for room by room inventory.
"	Light Ballasts - CVQ								
Outside								Medical Waste - 2 bags	
"								Water Treatment Chemicals - 2 x 10 gal	

\\Citadel_2000\Citadel\Clients\Hall of Justice\Report\Table 4.0 Hazmat Survey Summary.xls]Table 1

Key/Notes: * = Include any brief explanation of codes used.

Key/Notes: CVQ = Contractor to verify quanity.

APPENDIX I

Public Health Laboratory Department

2525 Grand Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90815

(562) 570-4077 AIHA Accreditation # 102620

Submitter: Citadel Environmental Services
425 E. Colorado Blvd
Suite 560
Glendale, CA 91205

Location Of Collection: HALL OF JUSTICE
211 W. TEMPLE STREET
Los Angeles, CA

Project Number: 7139.001

Type Of Material: **Paint**
Test Requested: **Lead - Paint**
Method Of Analysis: EPA 7420
Prep Methods: EPA 3050/3051B

Collection Date: 3/19/2003
Relinquished By: MIKE KURETICH

Date Received: 3/21/2003
Time Received: 9:45 AM
Reporting Limit: 120 ppm
<RL = less than reporting limit

Tested and Reported By: John Luley

Test Date: 3/27/2003

Reviewed By: Mae Nikaido Date: 3/27/03

Mae Nikaido, MS, QC/QA Manager or
Bruce Fujikawa, DrPH, QA Manager

Laboratory Report

Lab No.	Sample ID	Sample Description	Dimensions	Results	Units	Specimen Comments
03PB1582	031903 01	PLASTER/BLUE		< 120	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1583	031903 02	DOOR JAMB/BLUE		410	ppm	Acceptable
PB1584	031903 03	METAL/CREAM		6700	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1585	031903 04	METAL/CREAM		1700	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1586	031903 05	METAL/CREAM		2000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1587	031903 06	WOOD/CREAM		2600	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1588	031903 07	PLASTER/BLUE		2400	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1589	031903 08	PLASTER/CREAM		1800	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1590	031903 09	PLASTER/CREAM		1500	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1591	031903 10	METAL/BLACK		1200	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1592	031903 11	PLASTER/CREAM		2000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1593	031903 12	METAL/BLUE		2200	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1594	031903 13	PLASTER/CREAM		2000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1595	031903 14	PLASTER/BLUE		6600	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1596	031903 15	PLASTER/BLUE		510	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1597	031903 16	METAL/BLUE		850	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1598	031903 17	METAL/BROWN		3400	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1599	031903 18	METAL/BLUE		6100	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1600	031903 19	METAL/CREAM		3500	ppm	Acceptable
PB1601	031903 20	METAL/WHITE		1300	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1602	031903 21	METAL/YELLOW		< 120	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1603	031903 22	PLASTER/CREAM		< 120	ppm	Acceptable

RECEIVED APR 1 2003 BY:

Date Mailed: _____ Date/Time Faxed: 3/27 1020 Am

Public Health Laboratory Department

Lab No.	Sample ID	Sample Description	Dimensions	Results	Units	Specimen Comments
03PB1604	031903 23	PLASTER/CREAM		2400	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1605	031903 24	PLASTER		2300	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1606	031903 25	METAL/BROWN		120000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1607	031903 26	METAL/GREEN		18000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1608	031903 27	METAL/GREEN		79000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1609	031903 28	BRICK/WHITE		160	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1610	031903 29	METAL/WHITE		2300	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1611	031903 30	METAL/CREAM		140000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1612	031903 31	STUCCO/GREEN		< 120	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1613	031930 32	METAL/BROWN		6500	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1614	031930 33	METAL/BROWN		270	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1615	031930 34	METAL/WHITE		740	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1616	031930 35	METAL/CREAM		4600	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1617	031930 36	METAL/GREEN		100000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1618	031930 37	ROOF WALL		17000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1619	031930 38	BRICK		4900	ppm	Acceptable

Public Health Laboratory Department

2525 Grand Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90815 (562) 570-4077 AIHA Accreditation # 102620

Submitter: Citadel Environmental Services
425 E. Colorado Blvd
Suite 560
Glendale, CA 91205

Location Of Collection: HALL OF JUSTICE
211 W. TEMPLE STREET
Los Angeles, CA

Project Number: 7139.001

Type Of Material: Paint
Test Requested: Lead - Paint
Method Of Analysis: EPA 7420
Prep Methods: EPA 3050/3051B

Collection Date: 3/12-14/03
Relinquished By: MICHAEL KURETICH

Date Received: 3/17/2003
Time Received: 10:23 AM
Reporting Limit: 120 ppm
<RL = less than reporting limit

Tested and Reported By: John Luley
Test Date: 3/21/2003
Reviewed By: Mae Nikaido Date: 3/21/03
Mae Nikaido, MS, QC/QA Manager or Bruce Fujikawa, DrPH, QA Manager

Laboratory Report

Lab No.	Sample ID	Sample Description	Dimensions	Results	Units	Specimen Comments
03PB1467	031203 01	PLASTER/CREAM		51000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1468	031203 02	BRICK/CREAM		1700	ppm	Acceptable
3PB1469	031203 03	METAL/GREEN		18000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1470	031203 04	PLASTER/CREAM		2400	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1471	031203 05	WOOD/CREAM		260	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1472	031203 06	PLASTER/CREAM		860	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1473	031203 07	PLASTER/CREAM		18000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1474	031203 08	STEEL/GRAY		2800	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1475	031203 09	STEEL/GRAY		3300	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1476	031203 10	METAL/GRAY		13000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1477	031203 11	METAL/CREAM		33000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1478	031203 12	STEEL/GRAY		19000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1479	031203 13	CEMENT/GRAY		15000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1480	031203 14	METAL/CREAM		< 120	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1481	031203 15	METAL/BROWN		11000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1482	031203 16	METAL/CREAM		4800	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1483	031203 17	METAL/CREAM		4600	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1484	031203 18	CARPET/BROWN			ppm	Test cancelled
03PB1485	031203 19	TILE/CREAM		270	ppm	Acceptable
3PB1486	031203 20	METAL/CREAM		2800	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1487	031203 21	METAL/GRAY		110000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1488	031203 22	STEEL/GRAY		24000	ppm	Acceptable

Date Mailed: _____ Date/Time Faxed: 3/21 9:40 Am

Public Health Laboratory Department

Lab No.	Sample ID	Sample Description	Dimensions	Results	Units	Specimen Comments
03PB1489	031303 23	STEEL/BROWN		3000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1490	031303 24	TILE/BROWN		2700	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1491	031303 25	STEEL/CREAM		1000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1492	031303 26	STEEL/CREAM		460	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1493	031303 27	STEEL/GREEN		16000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1494	031303 28	TILE/CREAM		480	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1495	031303 29	TILE/CREAM		< 120	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1496	031303 30	CEMENT/GRAY		410	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1497	031303 31	PLASTER/MINT		220	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1498	031303 32	TILE CERAMIC/WHITE		< 120	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1499	031303 33	TILE/BROWN		43000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1500	031303 34	PLASTER/CREAM		840	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1501	031303 35	METAL/CREAMY PINK		25000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1502	031303 36	PLASTER/CREAMY PINK		1500	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1503	031303 37	METAL/BROWN		21000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1504	031303 38	STAIN/BROWN		2300	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1505	031303 39	PLASTER/CREAM		3400	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1506	031303 40	STEEL/CREAM RED		23000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1507	031303 41	METAL/YELLOW		48000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1508	031303 42	METAL/YELLOW		5100	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1509	031303 43	PLASTER/CREAM		3700	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1510	031303 44	STAIN/BROWN		4400	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1511	031303 45	STAIN/BROWN		5400	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1512	031403 46	CARPET/BROWN			ppm	TEST CANCELLED
03PB1513	031403 47	PLASTER/WHITE		1000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1514	031403 48	PLASTER/BLUE		< 120	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1515	031403 49	TILE/CREAM		< 120	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1516	031403 50	METAL/BROWN		8700	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1517	031403 51	PLASTER/CREAM		1800	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1518	031403 52	STAIN/BROWN		3300	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1519	031403 53	PLASTER/CREAM		1500	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1520	031403 54	STEEL/BLACK		42000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1521	031403 55	STEEL/WHITE		7900	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1522	031403 56	STEEL/CREAM		3600	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1523	031403 57	METAL/CREAM		1500	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1524	031403 58	STEEL/CREAM		4400	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1525	031303 59	METAL/CREAM		3100	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1526	031303 60	METAL/GREEN		4900	ppm	Acceptable

Date Mailed: _____ Date/Time Faxed: 3/21 9:40 am

Public Health Laboratory Department

Lab No.	Sample ID	Sample Description	Dimensions	Results	Units	Specimen Comments
03PB1527	031303 61	PLASTER/CREAM		670	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1528	031303 62	METAL/GRAY		1000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1529	031303 63	METAL/WHITE		5400	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1530	031303 64	METAL/WHITE		2000	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1531	031303 65	TILE/YELLOW		630	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1532	031303 66	TILE/PINK		5500	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1533	031403 67	METAL/BLACK		1200	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1534	031403 68	METAL/YELLOW		3400	ppm	Acceptable
03PB1535	031403 69	METAL/BLUE LIGHT		4700	ppm	Acceptable

Date Mailed: _____ Date/Time Faxed: 3/21 9:40 am

PHone 818 246 2707

Sampling Log/Chain of Custody

3 MAR 17 AM 7:23

CITADEL ENVIRON
425 E. COLORADO BLVD
GLENDALE CA 91205
FAX 818 246 3145

Sampler: M. KURETICH

Client Name & Address: HALL OF JUSTICE

Date: 3/14/03

Project #: 7139.001

Notes: 1-45 PAINT CHIP
46 CARPET
47-64 PAINT CHIP
65-66 TILE

Homog. Area	Photo No.	Description	Location	Area Sq.Ft.	Sample No.	Sample Location	Analyze to 1st Positive Only for Homogeneous Material	Analyze all samples in Homogeneous Material	Hold Sample Until Further Notice
		PAINT CHIP SAMPLES 1-69	FLOORS 5-14						

ANALYSIS

Relinquished By: Michael Kuretich
Date and Time:

Received By:
Date and Time:

Page 1 of 1

SCILAB

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES OF CALIFORNIA, INC.

24416 SOUTH MAIN STREET • SUITE 308
CARSON, CA 90745
TEL: (310) 834-4868 • FAX: (310) 834-4772

January 23, 2003

Citadel Environmental Services, Inc.
Attn: Loren Witkin
106 North Maryland Avenue
Suite M-150
Glendale, CA 91206

RE: Citadel Environmental Services, Inc.
Job Number 403011244
P.O. # L010314
L010314; Hall of Justice; 211 Temple St. Los Angeles, CA

Dear Loren Witkin:

Enclosed are the results for lead analysis of the following Citadel Environmental Services, Inc. sample(s) received at SCILAB on January 22, 2003, for a 24 hour turnaround:

1-21-PBB-01

The 1 sample(s) contained in Plastic Vials were shipped to SCILAB via Hand delivery. The sample(s) were received in Good condition. The sample(s) were prepared and analyzed by modified EPA SW-846 Methods 3050 & 7420 using Flame Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

Table I represents a summary of the analysis results.

This report relates ONLY to the sample analysis expressed as lead in ppm (mg/kg). SCILAB assumes no responsibility for customer supplied data such as "sample location" or "area of collection". Complete analytical documentation is archived and available upon written request. The National Institute of Standards and Technology Accreditation requirements, mandates that this report must not be reproduced, except in full, and with the approval of the laboratory.

SCILAB appreciates this opportunity to serve your organization. Please contact us for any further assistance or questions.

Sincerely,

Dick J. Chen
Environmental Laboratory Director

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES OF CALIFORNIA, INC.

24416 SOUTH MAIN STREET • SUITE 308
CARSON, CA 90745
TEL: (310) 834-4868 • FAX: (310) 834-4772

SciLab Job#: 403011244

Date Received: 01/22/2003
Date Analyzed: 01/23/2003

Lead Analysis Results

Paint

EPA Method 3050/7420

Citadel Environmental Services, Inc.

Glendale, CA

Job Site: L010314; Hall of Justice; 211 Temple St. Los Angeles, CA

SciLab # 403011244	Client Number	Sample Location	% Lead (w/w)	Lead (mg/kg =
01	1-21-PBB-01	1st Floor / Wall / Yellow Paint	0.33	3,300

SciLab Reporting Limit is 0.01%, or 100mg/kg.
Scilab does not correct sample results by the blank value.
CA ELAP No. 2322. AIHA Lab No. 100530.

Reviewed by:

Analyzed by:

Minh Phung

ELAP No: CA 2322

CITADEL
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

4030111244 **CHAIN OF CUSTODY**

LABORATORY CLIENT: CITADEL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

CONTACT: MICHAEL ROY
ADDRESS: 425 East Colorado Blvd., Suite 560, Glendale, CA 91205
PHONE: (818) 246-2707
FAX: (818) 246-3145

CITADEL

CITADEL PROJECT NO.: L010314

CITADEL PROJECT REFERENCE: Hall of Justice, 211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA

NUMBER OF SAMPLES: 1 **SAMPLE NUMBERS:** P33-01

TYPE OF SAMPLES (Circle One): Air (Bulk) Soil Water Other _____

TYPE OF ANALYSIS (Circle One): PCM PLM TEM
AA (Flame) AA Furnace GC Other lead

TURNAROUND TIME (Circle One): <8 Hours 12 Hours (24 Hours) 48 Hours
3 Days 3 - 5 Days 5 - 10 Days Other _____

REPORT RESULTS VIA (Circle All That Apply): Phone (Fax) (Written Report)

NOTES/COMMENTS: _____

TRANSMITTAL RECORD:

Relinquished By Michael Roy
Date 1/21/03 Time 17:00

Received By [illegible] 1/22 @ 18:[illegible]
Date _____ Time _____

Relinquished By _____
Date _____ Time _____

Received By _____
Date _____ Time _____

Relinquished By _____
Date _____ Time _____

Received By _____
Date _____ Time _____

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Name: SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES OF CALIFORNIA, INC.

Contact: _____

Address: 24416 S. MAIN STREET, SUITE 308, CARSON, CA 90745

Phone: (310) 834-4868 Fax: (310) 834-4772

DISPOSITION OF SAMPLES:

☐ Return _____ days after analysis ☐ Other _____

☐ Retain for: _____ Days _____ Year(s) _____

☐ Dispose _____ days after analysis

APPENDIX J

CITADEL

TABLE 5.0
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ROOM-BY-ROOM INVENTORY
HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES, INC.
211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

Floor	Hazardous Materials	Quantity	Total Number
Room B53	Paint	1 Gallon	81
	Primer Spray	13 oz.	5
	Liquid Soap	1 Gallon	2
	Glass Cleaner	1 Gallon	5
	Furniture Polish	1 Gallon	3
	Powdered Cleanser	21 oz.	2
	Liquid Cleaner	1 Quart	1
	Floor Cleaner	1 Quart	1
	Spray Disinfectant	14 oz.	2
	Lemon Oil Spray	14 oz.	1
	Wall Paper Remover	1 Pint	1
	Paint Thinner	1 Gallon	1
	Borax Powdered Soap	5 lbs.	1
	Spray Paint	12 oz.	26
	Tread Coat Paint	1 Gallon	1
	Lotion Hand Cleaner	1 Pint	1
	Liquid Furniture Polish	1 Quart	1
	Vivatone Liquid Cleaner/Polish	1 Pint	1
	Adhesive	8 oz.	1
	Liquid White Glue	8 oz.	1
	Marking Chalk	8 oz.	1
	Anti-Rust Sealant	1 Quart	2
	Liquid Metal Polish	1 Gallon	2
	Red Oxide Primer	1 Gallon	1
	Wall Covering Adhesive	1 Gallon	1
	Spackle Paste	1 Gallon	2
	J.C.	5 Gallons	1
	Varnish Wood	1 Gallon	1
	Wood Dough	1 lb.	1
	Spackle Paste	15 lbs.	1
	Wood Stain	1 lb.	1
	Latex Chalk	10.5 oz.	2
	Dap Putty	1 Gallon	1
	Stain, Wood	1 Gallon	1
	Liquid Seal, Terrazzo	1 Gallon	1
	Contact Cement	1 Quart	1
	Sliding Compound	1 Quart	1
	Primer	1 Gallon	8
	Primer	1 Quart	2
	Fire Ext. Class A		2
	No Label	1 Gallon	1
	No Label	5 Gallons	1

	Lacquer Sanding Sealer	1 Gallon	2
	Walkway Compound	1 Gallon	1
	Red Curb Latex	1 Gallon	1
	Silicon Lube Spray	12 oz.	1
	Paint	5 Gallons	13
	Paint	1 Quart	11
	Walkway Compound	1 Quart	1
	Floor Finish	5 Gallons	1
	C.T. Glue	5 Gallons	2
	Patching Compound	25 lbs.	4
	Mineral Spirits/Naptha	5 Gallons	4
	C.T. Glue	1 Gallon	1
	Adhesive Base Cove	5 Gallons	1
	Shellac	1 Pint	1
	Wood Stain	1 Quart	2
Room B08	Transformer Insulation	2 Gallons	2
	Fire Caulk	10.5 oz.	2
	Hydraulic Oil	2 Gallons	1
Room B09	Insecticide Spray	16 oz.	1
	Solder Paste	2 lbs.	1
	Anti-Seize Compound	1lb.	2
	Baking Soda	1 lb.	1
	Cleanser	21 oz.	2
	Lubricant, Spray	11 oz.	1
	30W Oil	1 Quart	2
	Smoke Detector Tester	2.5 oz.	1
	Thread Cutting Oil	1 Gallon	1
	Primer Spray	1 Pint	2
	Joint Compound for Aluminum Wire	5 oz.	1
	Water Repellent Spray	16 oz.	1
	Spray Paint	12 oz.	1
	Metal Polish	1 Quart	1
	Hydraulic Fluid	1 Quart	1
Room B10	Insect Fogger	5 oz.	4
	Contact Cement	1 Quart	2
	Spray Glue	10 oz.	1
	Wax Stripper (Spray)	16 oz.	1
	Lacquer	1 Gallon	1
Room B11	Bleach	1 Gallon	1
	Dishwashing Liquid	32 oz.	1
	Cleanser	21 oz.	1
	Anti-Corrosion Spray	16 oz.	2
Room B12	Liquid Cleaner/Maintone	5 Gallons	1

	Paint	5 Gallons	14
	Floor Sealer	5 Gallons	2
	Henry's Fire-Retardant Floor Adhesive	5 Gallons	8
	Paint	1 Gallon	15
	Hand Soap (Powdered)	5 Gallons	1
	Wood Stain	1 Gallon	1
	Unlabeled	1 Gallon (Square Can)	1
Room B14	Floor Finish	1 Gallon	1
	Anti-Seize Compound	1 lb.	1
	Spray Lubricant	16 oz.	1
	Cutting Oil	5 Gallons	1
Room B13	Spray Deodorizer	7 oz.	1
	Hand Cleaner Creme	1 Quart	1
	Paint Thinner	1 Gallon	1
	Pool Chlorine Tablets	4 lbs.	1
	Hand Sanitizer	4 fl. oz.	1
	Uratic Salt Remover	32 fl. oz.	1
	Spray Cleaner	12 oz.	3
	Corrosion Inhibitor	12 oz.	1
	Cleaner/Degreaser	1 Gallon	1
	Paint	1 Gallon	1
	Disinfectant	1 Gallon	
	Hand Cleaner Cream	1 Quart	1
	Plaster and Concrete Adhesive	1 Gallon	1
	Ammonia	1 Gallon	1
	Cleanser	21 oz.	1
Locker Outside Room B29	Epoxicrete	1 Gallon	4
	Pool Joint Sealant	1 Gallon	1
Area B35	Heavy Duty Cleaner	1 Gallon	1
	Muratic Acid	1 Gallon	1
	Oil, Unknown Type	5 Gallons (Drum)	1
Room B35	Grease/Gear Oil	5 Gallons	3
	Corrosive Cleaner	15 Gallons	1
	Penetrating Oil	1 Quart	1
	Transformer Oil	5 Gallons	1
	Motor Bearing Oil	1 Gallon	1
	Unknown Fluid	1 Quart	1
	Chain Lubricant	16 oz.	1
Cabinet Across Room B39	Paint Thinner	5 Gallons	1

	Not Labeled	2 Gallons (Plastic)	1
	Gasoline	5 Gallons	1
Room B41	Capella Oil	1 Gallon	5
	Rust Treatment	1 Gallon	1
	Cutting Oil	1 Gallon	1
	Dodge Oil	14.5 oz.	3
	Mineral Spirits	5 Gallons	1
	Synthetic Lubricant	5 Gallons	1
	Encapsulant	5 Gallons	3
	Compressor Oil	5 Gallons	3
	Unlabeled	5 Gallons (Square Cans)	2
	Scale Remover	50 lbs.	1
	Alkali Remover (NaOH) Lubricant	2 Gallons	1
	Glass Cleaner	1 Gallon	1
Room B42	Ind. Cleaner	5 Gallons	1
	Corrosive Cleaner (HCl)	1 Gallon	12 Each
Room B45	Leak Reactant	12 oz.	1
	Disinfectant	1 Gallon	1
	Cleaner	12 oz.	3
	Gasket Remover	16 oz.	2
	Lubricant	15 oz.	5
	Cutting Fluid	1 Pint	2
	Hand Cleaner	12 oz.	2
	Anti-Seize Compound	1 lb.	1
	Spray Paint	12 oz.	3
	Primer	12 oz.	1
	Unlabeled (Plastic Squeeze Bottle)	12 oz.	1
	Unlabeled (Eye Dropper Bottle)	3 oz.	1
	Solder Flux	8 oz.	1
	Aluminum Solder	8 oz.	1
	520 Adhesive	8 oz.	1
	Metallic Patching Compound	1 Pint	2
	Thread Sealing Compund	8 oz.	1
	Insecticide Spray	14 oz.	2
	Refrigerant/Liquefied Gas		2
	Anti-Seize Compound	1 lb.	1
	Spray Sealant	8 oz.	1
	Metal Duct Sealer	10.5 fl. oz.	1
	Pipe Thread Compound	16 oz.	1
	Liquefied Gas Tank	50 lbs.	2
	Compressed Gas Tank		1
Area B51	Furniture Polish	1 Gallon	21

	Concentrated Foam Cleaner	1 Gallon	1
	Liquid Hand Soap	1 Gallon	7
	Hair Rinse	1 Gallon	3
	Peroxide	16 oz.	2
	Floor Finisher	1 Gallon	2
	Toilet Bowl Cleaner	1 Gallon	3
	Metal Polish	1 Gallon	1
	Liquid Furniture Polish	1 Quart	39
	Liquid Cleaner	5 Gallons	1
	Cleanser, Powdered	21 oz.	1
	Paint	1 Quart	1
	Suping Compound	1 Quart	1
	Primer Spray	1 Pint	1
	Cleaner/Polish	1 Gallon	5
	Mildewcide	5 fl. oz.	1
	Spray Paint	12 oz.	1
	Lacquer/Thinner	5 Gallons	1
Room B52	Canned Meat	9.5 oz.	4
	Lubricant	12 oz.	2
	Spray Paint	16 oz.	2
Room B02	Unknown	5 Gallons	1
	RCHField Lube	5 Gallons	1
	Lube Oil	5 Gallons	7
	Grease	5 Gallons	1
	Paint	1 Gallon	8
	Lithium Grease	14.5 oz.	1
	Kerosene	5 Gallons	1
	Epoxy Coating	1 Gallon	2
	Unknown, Metal Flask	1 Pint	1
	Graphite	1 lb.	1
	Oil/Lubricant	55 Gallons	4
	Brake Fluid	1 Gallon	1
	Spray Paint	12 oz.	1
	Lubricant	1 Gallon	3
	Unknown (Round Metal Can)	1 Gallon	2
	Boiled Unused Oil	1 Gallon	1
Room B01	No Access		
Room B22	Cement Powder	1 lb.	1
	Commutar Rebuilder and Protectar	Small Jar	2
	Commutator Cement	Small Can	2
	Primer Spray	12 oz.	8
Room B16	Liquid Hand Soap	1 Gallon	30
Room B17			

Room B41	Lubricant	12 oz.	1
	Parts Cleaner	20 fl. oz.	1
	Lubricant	11 oz.	2
	Corrosion Inhibitor	12 oz.	2
	Moisture Displacer Lubricant	11 oz.	2
	Chain and Cable Lubricant	13 oz.	1
	Primer Spray	1 Pint	1
	Lube Oil	5 Gallons	1
Room B47	All Purpose Cleaner	5 Gallons	1
Room B37	Liquid Hand Soap	1 Gallon	1
	Powdered Cleanser	21 oz.	1
	Lotion Hand Cleaner	16 oz.	1
	Powdered Hand Soap	5 lbs.	1
Room B36	Scale Cutter	100 lbs.	1
	Rusted, Contents Unknown	55 Gallons D.	
	Chlorodifluoromethane	UN 1018 Tanks	4
	Dichlorofluoromethane	UN 1028 Tanks	1
	Rusted, Labels Illegible	Other Tanks	5
	Stripper/Cleaner	5 Gallons	1
	Paint Thinner	5 Gallons	1
	Scale Cutter	1 Gallon	12
	Unknown, Plastic Jug	2 Gallons	
	Drum, Calgon (Unknown?)	Approx. 20 Gallons	1
Room B44	Locked, No Access		
Room B48	Inaccessible		
Room B50	Inaccessible		
Room 157/Janitor Storage	Graffiti Remover Spray	12 oz.	1
	Liquid Metal Polish	12 fl. oz.	1
	Powdered Cleanser	21 oz.	1
	Paint	1 Gallon	1
	Floor Max	5 Gallons	1
	Liquid Furniture Polish	1 Gallon	1
Room 140/Kitchenette	Floor Finish	1 Gallon	3
	Germicidal Detergent	1 Gallon	2
	Liquid Furniture Polish	1 Gallon	2
Room 103	Photo Developer	2 Quarts	2

Room 118	Liquid Hand Soap	1 Gallon	1
	Deodorizer Spray	12 oz.	1
	Powdered Cleanser	12 oz.	2
	Floor Cleaner	32 fl. oz.	1
	Disinfectant Soap	14 oz.	1
	Conc. Dry Foam Shampoo	1 Gallon	2
	Liquid Polish	1 Gallon	1
	NH3	1 Gallon	1
	No Label, Plastic Jug	1 Gallon	1
Room 118A	Paint	1 Gallon	1
	Polish, Liquid	1 Gallon	7
	Cleaner	1 Gallon	1
Room 118B	Paint	5 Gallons	3
Room 119	Paint Thinner	1 Gallon	1
Room R16	Lube Oil	5 Gallons	1
Room R27	Germicidal Detergent	5 Gallons	1
Room R05	Patch Compound	5 lbs.	1
	Adsorbent	50 lbs.	5
	Joint Compound	5 Gallons	2
	Germicidal Detergent	5 Gallons	2
	Paint	0.5 Pint	2
	Wood Stain	32 fl. oz.	1
	Furniture Polish	1 Gallon	1
	Spray, Unlabeled	32 oz.	1
	Plastic Bottle, Unlabeled	16 oz.	1
	Paint Thinner	1 Gallon	1
	Cleaning Compound	12 oz.	2
	Metal Polish	1 Quart	1
	Paint	1 Gallon	2
	Bleach	1 Gallon	1
	Cleaner/Degreaser	1 Gallon	1
	Concrete Wash	1 Gallon	1
Room R13	Lube Oil	5 Gallons	2
	Stoddard Solvent	5 Gallons	1
	Gasoline	5 Gallons	2
	Unknown	5 Gallons	1
	Turbine Oil	5 Gallons	1
Bridge?	Spray Lubricant	12 oz.	4
	Lube Oil	1 Gallon	3
	Kerosene	5 Gallons	1

	Unknown, Square Metal	1 Gallon	1
Tank House	Pigeon droppings		
Room 1413	Floor Cleaner	5 Gallons	1
	Germicidal Disinfectant	1 Gallon	4
	Bleach	1 Gallon	2
Room 1445	Benzalkonium Chloride	1 Gallon	1
	Pain Relief Spray	2 oz.	2
	Isotonic Solution	1 Liter	1
	Cream	400 Grams	1
	Benzoin Tincture Compound	2 fl. oz.	1
	Antiseptic Spray	6 fl. oz.	1
	Calamine Lotion	8 fl. oz.	1
Room 1443/Dental Office	Skin Cleaner	1 Quart	1
	Liquid Hand Cleaner	1 Gallon	1
	Developer	1 Quart	1
	Isopropyl Alcohol	16 fl. oz.	2
	Denture Adhesive	2.5 oz.	
	Ivory Powder	38 Grams	1
	Liquid Cement	4 fl. oz.	1
	Formocresol	4 fl. oz.	1
	Sore Throat Spray	8 fl. oz.	1
	Jeltrate (for making impressions)		4
	Ethyl Chloride	8 fl. oz.	1
	Denture Cleaner Paste	3 oz.	1
Area 1451	Bowl Cleaner	1 Gallon	1
	Powder Detergent	21 oz.	2
	Wax Stripper		1
Room 1430/Bath	Liquid Polish	1 Gallon	3
	Glass Cleaner		1
	Toilet Bowl Cleaner	1 Gallon	1
	Unknown Jug, White Paste	1 Gallon	2
Room R08	Disinfectant	12 oz.	1
Room R23	Metal Polish	32 fl. oz.	1
	Bleach - Ajax	21 oz.	1
	Formulation 256-RP-Germicide	5 Gallons	1
Room R18	Degreaser-Main Tex Superjet Kleen	1 Gallon	1
Room R16	Lubricating Oil-Union Oil Co.	5 Gallons	1

	Power Switchboard (Suspect Mercury?)		12
Room 1319	Odor Counteractant	13 oz.	1
	Degreaser	1 Gallon	1
	Glass Cleaner	1 Gallon	2
	Janitorial Cleaner	5 Gallons	1
	All Purpose Detergent	1 Gallon	1
	Germicidal Detergent	5 Gallons	1
Room 1316	Glass Cleaner	1 Gallon	3
	Ajax Bleach	21 oz.	3
Room 1315	Glass Cleaner	1 Gallon	1
	Ajax Bleach	21 oz.	1
Room 1212	Locked Cabinets		
Room 1218	Locked Cabinets		
11th Floor	Ajax Bleach	21 oz.	1
	Super Concentrate Janitorial Cleaner	5 Gallons	1
	Bleach	1 Gallon	1
Room 1107	All Purpose Detergent	1 Gallon	2
	Glass Cleaner	1 Gallon	1
	Bowl Cleaner	1 Gallon	1
	Germicidal Detergent	1 Gallon	1
	Ajax Bleach	21 oz.	4
	Marker Remover	4 oz.	2
	Heavy Duty Cleaner	6.5 oz.	1
	Virucide	14 oz.	1
	Furniture Polish	1 Gallon	1
	Metal Polish	32 oz.	5
	Greaseless Lubricant	11 oz.	1
Room 1105	Glass Cleaner	1 Gallon	3
	Ajax Bleach	21 oz.	4
	Germicidal	1 Gallon	2
	Lubricant	11 oz.	1
	Fungiocide	1 Gallon	1
	Maintex Super Jet Kleen	1 Gallon	1
	Deglazing Fluid	1 Quart	2
	Acrylic Latex Paint	1 Gallon	1
	Janitorial Cleaner	5 Gallons	1
Room 1120	Locked Cabinets		

Room 1113	Locked Cabinets		
Room 1000	Bowl Cleaner	1 Gallon	2
	Wax Stripper	1 Gallon	1
	Floor Finish	1 Gallon	1
	Virucide	14 oz.	1
	Ajax Bleach	21 oz.	9
	Metal Polish	32 oz.	2
	Lubricant	12 oz.	1
Room 1024	Zep Cleaner	7 Gallons	1
	Virucide	14 oz.	1
Room 1012	Locked Cabinets		
Room 934	Acrylic Latex Paint	5 Gallons	1
Room 920	Empty Drum, Flammable Liquid	59 Gallons	1
	Glass Cleaner	1 Gallon	1
Room 908A	Germicidal Detergent	5 Gallons	2
Room 942	Furniture Polish	1 Gallon	1
Room 810	Germicidal Detergent	1 Gallon	1
	Spray Paint	13 oz.	1
Room 816	Greaseless Lubricant	11 oz.	1
	Rubber Cement	16 oz.	1
	Tenax Glue	1 Liter	1
	Heavy Duty Cleaner	6.5 oz.	1
	Contact Adhesive	1 Gallon	3
	Hand Soap	1 Gallon	1
Room 833	All Purpose Cleaner	13 oz.	1
	Degreaser	1 Gallon	1
	Acrylic Vinyl Paint	1 Gallon	3
Room 743	Fedron (Flammable)	1 Gallon	1
	Furniture Polish	1 Gallon	1
	Glass Cleaner	1 Gallon	1
	Ajax Bleach	21 oz.	1
Room 719	All Purpose Detergent	1 Gallon	1
	Bleach	1 Gallon	1
	Ant and Roach Killer	16 oz.	2
	Odorstroyer	32 fl. oz.	1
	Glass Cleaner	1 Gallon	1

Room 522	Compressed Gas, Dichlorofluoromethane	145 lbs.	1
Room 354	Halon Compressed Tank (lines connected)	330 lbs.	1
	AC Unit with Refrigerant		1
Room 350	Transformers		2
Room 317	Film Processing Chemical	3 Gallons	1
Room 158	Transformer		1
Outside of Building	Water Treatment Bottles	10 Gallons	2
	Medical Waste (Infectious) Bags		2

APPENDIX K

TABLE 6

RADON MEASUREMENTS

HALL OF JUSTICE ASSOCIATES
211 Temple St., Los Angeles, CA
May 9, 2003

Canister No.	Building Level	Location	Radon (pCi/L)	Accuracy (pCi/L)
31725	Basement	SE Corner	0.76	± 0.22
31726	Basement	SE Corner (Duplicate)	0.81	± 0.21
31729	Basement	NE Corner	0.86	± 0.21
31730	Basement	Blank	-0.12	± 0.16
31732	Basement	NW Corner	1.12	± 0.22
31733	Basement	SW Corner	0.13	± 0.24

APPENDIX L

Product Analyzed by Radon Measurements Lab
(719) 262-3584
Univeristy of Colorado
1420 Austin Bluffs Parkway
Colorado Springs, CO 80933-7150

Canister Number:	31730
Start Date:	April 07, 2003
Start Time:	7:20
Stop Date:	April 10, 2003
Stop Time:	7:25
Date read:	April 11, 2003 on System #1
Time read:	14:50
Water Gain:	0 grams
Gross Counts:	2331
Exposure length:	4325 minutes
Adjustment Factor:	0.8096
Calibration Factor:	0.0891

The Radon is: -0.12 +/- 0.16 pCi/L
This report was printed on April 11, 2003

Canister Number:	31732
Start Date:	April 07, 2003
Start Time:	7:20
Stop Date:	April 10, 2003
Stop Time:	7:25
Date read:	April 11, 2003 on System #2
Time read:	14:50
Water Gain:	2.1 grams
Gross Counts:	3602
Exposure length:	4325 minutes
Adjustment Factor:	0.7509
Calibration Factor:	0.0769

The Radon is: 1.12 +/- 0.22 pCi/L
This report was printed on April 11, 2003

Canister Number:	31725
Start Date:	April 07, 2003
Start Time:	7:31
Stop Date:	April 10, 2003
Stop Time:	7:30
Date read:	April 11, 2003 on System #2
Time read:	15:00
Water Gain:	3 grams
Gross Counts:	3326
Exposure length:	4319 minutes
Adjustment Factor:	0.7517
Calibration Factor:	0.0746

The Radon is: 0.76 +/- 0.22 pCi/L
This report was printed on April 11, 2003

Product Analyzed by Radon Measurements Lab
(719) 262-3584
Univeristy of Colorado
1420 Austin Bluffs Parkway
Colorado Springs, CO 80933-7150

Canister Number:	31733
Start Date:	April 07, 2003
Start Time:	7:45
Stop Date:	April 10, 2003
Stop Time:	7:35
Date read:	April 11, 2003 on System #1
Time read:	15:00
Water Gain:	4 grams
Gross Counts:	2505
Exposure length:	4310 minutes
Adjustment Factor:	0.6575
Calibration Factor:	0.0629

The Radon is: 0.13 +/- 0.24 pCi/L
This report was printed on April 11, 2003

Canister Number:	31729
Start Date:	April 07, 2003
Start Time:	7:10
Stop Date:	April 10, 2003
Stop Time:	7:20
Date read:	April 11, 2003 on System #1
Time read:	15:15
Water Gain:	3.1 grams
Gross Counts:	3027
Exposure length:	4330 minutes
Adjustment Factor:	0.7502
Calibration Factor:	0.0742

The Radon is: 0.86 +/- 0.21 pCi/L
This report was printed on April 11, 2003

Canister Number:	31726
Start Date:	April 07, 2003
Start Time:	7:32
Stop Date:	April 10, 2003
Stop Time:	7:30
Date read:	April 11, 2003 on System #2
Time read:	15:15
Water Gain:	2.4 grams
Gross Counts:	3373
Exposure length:	4318 minutes
Adjustment Factor:	0.7518
Calibration Factor:	0.0762

The Radon is: 0.81 +/- 0.21 pCi/L
This report was printed on April 11, 2003

APPENDIX 4.6

Air Quality Calculations

URBEMIS 2002 For Windows 7.4.2

File Name: C:\Program Files\URBEMIS 2002 For Windows\Projects2k2\Hall of Justice.urb
Project Name: Hall of Justice
Project Location: South Coast Air Basin (Los Angeles area)
On-Road Motor Vehicle Emissions Based on EMFAC2002 version 2.2

SUMMARY REPORT
(Pounds/Day - Summer)

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

*** 2004 ***	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 TOTAL	PM10 EXHAUST	PM10 DUST
TOTALS (lbs/day,unmitigated)	16.97	289.47	92.55	3.22	66.22	6.60	59.62

*** 2005 ***	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 TOTAL	PM10 EXHAUST	PM10 DUST
TOTALS (lbs/day,unmitigated)	20.70	139.73	157.89	0.38	38.32	6.21	32.11

*** 2006 ***	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 TOTAL	PM10 EXHAUST	PM10 DUST
TOTALS (lbs/day,unmitigated)	145.23	77.68	97.28	0.00	3.72	3.44	0.28

AREA SOURCE EMISSION ESTIMATES

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
TOTALS (lbs/day,unmitigated)	0.24	2.12	1.43	0.00	0.01

OPERATIONAL (VEHICLE) EMISSION ESTIMATES

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
TOTALS (lbs/day,unmitigated)	15.24	12.19	133.65	0.10	9.55

SUM OF AREA AND OPERATIONAL EMISSION ESTIMATES

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
TOTALS (lbs/day,unmitigated)	15.47	14.31	135.08	0.10	9.56

URBEMIS 2002 For Windows 7.4.2

File Name: C:\Program Files\URBEMIS 2002 For Windows\Projects2k2\Hall of Justice.urb
Project Name: Hall of Justice
Project Location: South Coast Air Basin (Los Angeles area)
On-Road Motor Vehicle Emissions Based on EMFAC2002 version 2.2

DETAIL REPORT
(Pounds/Day - Summer)

Construction Start Month and Year: October, 2004
Construction Duration: 24
Total Land Use Area to be Developed: 3.2 acres
Maximum Acreage Disturbed Per Day: 3.2 acres
Single Family Units: 0 Multi-Family Units: 0
Retail/Office/Institutional/Industrial Square Footage: 317000

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES UNMITIGATED (lbs/day)

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 TOTAL	PM10 EXHAUST	PM10 DUST
*** 2004***							
Phase 1 - Demolition Emissions							
Fugitive Dust	-	-	-	-	58.80	-	58.80
Off-Road Diesel	5.69	35.66	48.35	-	1.48	1.48	0.00
On-Road Diesel	11.17	253.60	42.04	3.22	5.93	5.12	0.81
Worker Trips	0.11	0.21	2.16	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Maximum lbs/day	16.97	289.47	92.55	3.22	66.22	6.60	59.62
Phase 2 - Site Grading Emissions							
Fugitive Dust	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
Off-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
On-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum lbs/day	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Phase 3 - Building Construction							
Bldg Const Off-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bldg Const Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arch Coatings Off-Gas	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arch Coatings Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asphalt Off-Gas	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphalt Off-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asphalt On-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asphalt Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum lbs/day	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max lbs/day all phases	16.97	289.47	92.55	3.22	66.22	6.60	59.62
*** 2005***							
Phase 1 - Demolition Emissions							
Fugitive Dust	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
Off-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
On-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum lbs/day	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Phase 2 - Site Grading Emissions							
Fugitive Dust	-	-	-	-	32.00	-	32.00
Off-Road Diesel	13.70	100.53	104.39	-	4.38	4.38	0.00
On-Road Diesel	1.24	27.79	4.62	0.38	0.66	0.56	0.10
Worker Trips	0.05	0.03	0.64	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Maximum lbs/day	14.99	128.35	109.65	0.38	37.05	4.94	32.11
Phase 3 - Building Construction							
Bldg Const Off-Road Diesel	10.25	79.79	74.95	-	3.65	3.65	0.00
Bldg Const Worker Trips	0.90	0.50	10.71	0.00	0.15	0.01	0.14
Arch Coatings Off-Gas	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arch Coatings Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asphalt Off-Gas	0.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphalt Off-Road Diesel	8.64	56.62	71.70	-	2.47	2.47	0.00
Asphalt On-Road Diesel	0.18	2.91	0.68	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.00
Asphalt Worker Trips	0.04	0.02	0.46	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Maximum lbs/day	20.70	139.73	157.89	0.05	6.36	6.21	0.15
Max lbs/day all phases	20.70	139.73	157.89	0.38	38.32	6.21	32.11

*** 2006***

Phase 1 - Demolition Emissions							
Fugitive Dust	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
Off-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
On-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum lbs/day	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Phase 2 - Site Grading Emissions							
Fugitive Dust	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
Off-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
On-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum lbs/day	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Phase 3 - Building Construction							
Bldg Const Off-Road Diesel	10.25	76.72	76.94	-	3.42	3.42	0.00
Bldg Const Worker Trips	0.85	0.48	10.17	0.00	0.15	0.01	0.14
Arch Coatings Off-Gas	133.28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arch Coatings Worker Trips	0.85	0.48	10.17	0.00	0.15	0.01	0.14
Asphalt Off-Gas	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphalt Off-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asphalt On-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asphalt Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum lbs/day	145.23	77.68	97.28	0.00	3.72	3.44	0.28
Max lbs/day all phases	145.23	77.68	97.28	0.00	3.72	3.44	0.28

Phase 1 - Demolition Assumptions
Start Month/Year for Phase 1: Oct '04
Phase 1 Duration: 3 months
Building Volume Total (cubic feet): 140000
Building Volume Daily (cubic feet): 140000
On-Road Truck Travel (VMT): 7779
Off-Road Equipment

No.	Type	Horsepower	Load Factor	Hours/Day
2	Excavators	180	0.580	8.0
2	Trenchers	82	0.695	8.0

Phase 2 - Site Grading Assumptions
Start Month/Year for Phase 2: Jan '05
Phase 2 Duration: 3 months
On-Road Truck Travel (VMT): 910
Off-Road Equipment

No.	Type	Horsepower	Load Factor	Hours/Day
2	Excavators	180	0.580	8.0
2	Rubber Tired Dozers	352	0.590	8.0
2	Rubber Tired Loaders	165	0.465	8.0

Phase 3 - Building Construction Assumptions
Start Month/Year for Phase 3: Apr '05
Phase 3 Duration: 18 months
Start Month/Year for SubPhase Building: Apr '05
SubPhase Building Duration: 10.2 months
Off-Road Equipment

No.	Type	Horsepower	Load Factor	Hours/Day
2	Cranes	190	0.430	8.0
4	Off Highway Tractors	255	0.410	8.0

Start Month/Year for SubPhase Architectural Coatings: Feb '06
SubPhase Architectural Coatings Duration: 1 months
Start Month/Year for SubPhase Asphalt: Apr '05
SubPhase Asphalt Duration: 0.5 months
Acres to be Paved: 3.2
Off-Road Equipment

No.	Type	Horsepower	Load Factor	Hours/Day
1	Graders	174	0.575	8.0
1	Off Highway Trucks	417	0.490	8.0
1	Pavers	132	0.590	8.0
1	Paving Equipment	111	0.530	8.0
1	Rollers	114	0.430	8.0

AREA SOURCE EMISSION ESTIMATES (Summer Pounds per Day, Unmitigated)

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
Natural Gas	0.15	2.11	0.85	-	0.00
Wood Stoves - No summer emissions					
Fireplaces - No summer emissions					
Landscaping	0.08	0.01	0.58	0.00	0.00
Consumer Prdcts	0.00	-	-	-	-
TOTALS(lbs/day,unmitigated)	0.24	2.12	1.43	0.00	0.01

UNMITIGATED OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
Government (civic center)	15.24	12.19	133.65	0.10	9.55
TOTAL EMISSIONS (lbs/day)	15.24	12.19	133.65	0.10	9.55

Does not include correction for passby trips.
Does not include double counting adjustment for internal trips.

OPERATIONAL (Vehicle) EMISSION ESTIMATES

Analysis Year: 2004 Temperature (F): 90 Season: Summer

EMFAC Version: EMFAC2002 (9/2002)

Summary of Land Uses:

Unit Type	Trip Rate	Size	Total Trips
Government (civic center)	3.32 trips / 1000 sq. ft.	317.00	1,052.44

Vehicle Assumptions:

Fleet Mix:

Vehicle Type	Percent Type	Non-Catalyst	Catalyst	Diesel
Light Auto	56.10	2.70	96.80	0.50
Light Truck < 3,750 lbs	15.10	4.60	92.70	2.70
Light Truck 3,751- 5,750	15.60	2.60	96.20	1.20
Med Truck 5,751- 8,500	6.90	2.90	94.20	2.90
Lite-Heavy 8,501-10,000	1.00	0.00	80.00	20.00
Lite-Heavy 10,001-14,000	0.30	0.00	66.70	33.30
Med-Heavy 14,001-33,000	1.00	10.00	20.00	70.00
Heavy-Heavy 33,001-60,000	0.80	0.00	12.50	87.50
Line Haul > 60,000 lbs	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Urban Bus	0.10	0.00	0.00	100.00
Motorcycle	1.60	87.50	12.50	0.00
School Bus	0.20	0.00	0.00	100.00
Motor Home	1.30	15.40	76.90	7.70

Travel Conditions

	Residential			Commercial		
	Home-Work	Home-Shop	Home-Other	Commute	Non-Work	Customer
Urban Trip Length (miles)	11.5	4.9	6.0	10.3	5.5	5.5
Rural Trip Length (miles)	11.5	4.9	6.0	10.3	5.5	5.5
Trip Speeds (mph)	35.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
% of Trips - Residential	20.0	37.0	43.0			

% of Trips - Commercial (by land use)

Government (civic center)	10.0	5.0	85.0

Changes made to the default values for Land Use Trip Percentages

Changes made to the default values for Construction

The user has overridden the Default Phase Lengths
Architectural Coatings: paint thickness (mils) (non-res) changed from 1 to .25
Phase 2 mitigation measure Soil Disturbance: Apply soil stabilizers to inactive areas
has been changed from off to on.
Phase 2 mitigation measure Soil Disturbance: Replace ground cover in disturbed areas quickly
has been changed from off to on.
Phase 2 mitigation measure Soil Disturbance: Water exposed surfaces - 2x daily
has been changed from off to on.

Changes made to the default values for Area

Changes made to the default values for Operations

APPENDIX 4.7

Noise Calculations

	existing		2005		2005 + Proj		Difference		cum		cum + proj		Difference	
	Peak dB(A) Leq	dB(A) CNEL	Peak dB(A) Leq	dB(A) CNEL	Peak dB(A) Leq	dB(A) CNEL	Peak dB(A) Leq	dB(A) CNEL	Peak dB(A) Leq	dB(A) CNEL	Peak dB(A) Leq	dB(A) CNEL	Peak dB(A) Leq	dB(A) CNEL
NORTH BROADWAY STREET														
• Northeast of 101	71.2	71.7	71.3	71.8	71.3	71.8	0.02	0.02	72.2	72.8	72.2	72.8	0.01	0.01
• Between Aliso & Temple	73.1	73.7	73.2	73.7	73.2	73.8	0.03	0.03	73.9	74.4	73.9	74.4	0.02	0.02
101 FREEWAY														
• Between Broadway & LA	72.1	72.6	72.2	72.7	72.2	72.7	0.00	0.00	72.4	72.9	72.4	72.9	0.00	0.00
SPRING STREET														
• Northeast of 101	68.6	69.2	68.7	69.2	68.7	69.3	0.01	0.01	68.9	69.4	68.9	69.4	0.00	0.00
• Between Aliso & Temple	70.5	71.0	70.6	71.1	70.6	71.1	0.04	0.04	70.8	71.3	70.8	71.3	0.00	0.00
ALISO STREET														
• Between Broadway & Spring	68.2	68.7	68.3	68.8	68.3	68.8	0.05	0.05	69.1	69.7	69.2	69.7	0.04	0.04
TEMPLE STREET														
• Between Broadway & Spring	69.9	70.5	70.0	70.6	70.1	70.6	0.03	0.03	71.0	71.5	71.0	71.5	0.02	0.02

TABLE N-1
HALL OF JUSTICE OFF-SITE ROADWAY NOISE LEVELS
ADT Volumes Obtained from Project Traffic Study

ROADWAY NAME Segment	Road Width (Ft)	Alpha Degrees	Peak Hour Volume	ADT Volume	Traffic Mix (%) All Evening	Night	Trucks Medium	Heavy	Vehicle Speed (mph) Autos	Trucks	Dist. Center to Receptor	Alpha Factor	Site Adj. dB(A)	Peak dB(A) Leq	dB(A) CNEL
NORTH BROADWAY STREET															
• Northeast of 101	100	90	1,333	16,000	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	100	0	0.0	71.2	71.7
• Between Aliso & Temple	100	90	2,083	25,000	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	100	0	0.0	73.1	73.7
101 FREEWAY															
• Between Broadway & LA	200	90	18,750	225,000	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	55	55	200	0	-10.0	72.1	72.6
SPRING STREET															
• Northeast of 101	125	90	925	11,100	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	125	0	0.0	68.6	69.2
• Between Aliso & Temple	125	90	1,417	17,000	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	125	0	0.0	70.5	71.0
ALISO STREET															
• Between Broadway & Spring	50	90	333	4,000	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	50	0	0.0	68.2	68.7
TEMPLE STREET															
• Between Broadway & Spring	100	90	1,000	12,000	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	100	0	0.0	69.9	70.5

TABLE N-2
HALL OF JUSTICE OFF-SITE ROADWAY NOISE LEVELS
ADT Volumes Obtained from Project Traffic Study

ROADWAY NAME Segment	Road Width (Ft)	Alpha Degrees	Peak Hour Volume	ADT Volume	Traffic Mix (%) All Evening	Night	Trucks Medium	Heavy	Vehicle Speed (mph) Autos	Trucks	Dist. Center to Receptor	Alpha Factor	Site Adj. dB(A)	Peak dB(A) Leq	dB(A) CNEL
NORTH BROADWAY STREET															
• Northeast of 101	100	90	1,360	16,320	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	100	0	0.0	71.3	71.8
• Between Aliso & Temple	100	90	2,125	25,500	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	100	0	0.0	73.2	73.7
101 FREEWAY															
• Between Broadway & LA	200	90	19,125	229,500	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	55	55	200	0	-10.0	72.2	72.7
SPRING STREET															
• Northeast of 101	125	90	944	11,322	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	125	0	0.0	68.7	69.2
• Between Aliso & Temple	125	90	1,445	17,340	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	125	0	0.0	70.6	71.1
ALISO STREET															
• Between Broadway & Spring	50	90	340	4,080	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	50	0	0.0	68.3	68.8
TEMPLE STREET															
• Between Broadway & Spring	100	90	1,020	12,240	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	100	0	0.0	70.0	70.6

TABLE N-3
HALL OF JUSTICE OFF-SITE ROADWAY NOISE LEVELS
ADT Volumes Obtained from Project Traffic Study

ROADWAY NAME Segment	Road Width (Ft)	Alpha Degrees	Peak Hour Volume	ADT Volume	Traffic Mix (%) All Evening	Night	Trucks Medium	Heavy	Vehicle Speed (mph) Autos	Trucks	Dist. Center to Receptor	Alpha Factor	Site Adj. dB(A)	Peak dB(A) Leq	dB(A) CNEL
NORTH BROADWAY STREET															
• Northeast of 101	100	90	1,365	16,384	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	100	0	0.0	71.3	71.8
• Between Aliso & Temple	100	90	2,138	25,659	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	100	0	0.0	73.2	73.8
101 FREEWAY															
• Between Broadway & LA	200	90	19,129	229,548	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	55	55	200	0	-10.0	72.2	72.7
SPRING STREET															
• Northeast of 101	125	90	946	11,354	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	125	0	0.0	68.7	69.3
• Between Aliso & Temple	125	90	1,458	17,499	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	125	0	0.0	70.6	71.1
ALISO STREET															
• Between Broadway & Spring	50	90	344	4,128	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	50	0	0.0	68.3	68.8
TEMPLE STREET															
• Between Broadway & Spring	100	90	1,027	12,319	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	100	0	0.0	70.1	70.6

TABLE N-4
HALL OF JUSTICE OFF-SITE ROADWAY NOISE LEVELS
ADT Volumes Obtained from Project Traffic Study

ROADWAY NAME Segment	Road Width (Ft)	Alpha Degrees	Peak Hour Volume	ADT Volume	Traffic Mix (%) All Evening	Night	Trucks Medium	Heavy	Vehicle Speed (mph) Autos	Trucks	Dist. Center to Receptor	Alpha Factor	Site Adj. dB(A)	Peak dB(A) Leq	dB(A) CNEL
NORTH BROADWAY STREET															
• Northeast of 101	100	90	1,692	20,306	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	100	0	0.0	72.2	72.8
• Between Aliso & Temple	100	90	2,467	29,603	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	100	0	0.0	73.9	74.4
101 FREEWAY															
• Between Broadway & LA	200	90	19,971	239,649	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	55	55	200	0	-10.0	72.4	72.9
SPRING STREET															
• Northeast of 101	125	90	987	11,843	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	125	0	0.0	68.9	69.4
• Between Aliso & Temple	125	90	1,528	18,340	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	125	0	0.0	70.8	71.3
ALISO STREET															
• Between Broadway & Spring	50	90	415	4,978	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	50	0	0.0	69.1	69.7
TEMPLE STREET															
• Between Broadway & Spring	100	90	1,261	15,126	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	100	0	0.0	71.0	71.5

TABLE N-5
HALL OF JUSTICE OFF-SITE ROADWAY NOISE LEVELS
ADT Volumes Obtained from Project Traffic Study

ROADWAY NAME Segment	Road Width (Ft)	Alpha Degrees	Peak Hour Volume	ADT Volume	Traffic Mix (%) All Evening	All Night	Trucks Medium	Trucks Heavy	Vehicle Speed (mph) Autos	Vehicle Speed (mph) Trucks	Dist. Center to Receptor	Alpha Factor	Site Adj. dB(A)	Peak dB(A) Leq	dB(A) CNEL
NORTH BROADWAY STREET															
• Northeast of 101	100	90	1,698	20,370	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	100	0	0.0	72.2	72.8
• Between Aliso & Temple	100	90	2,480	29,762	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	100	0	0.0	73.9	74.4
101 FREEWAY															
• Between Broadway & LA	200	90	19,971	239,649	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	55	55	200	0	-10.0	72.4	72.9
SPRING STREET															
• Northeast of 101	125	90	987	11,843	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	125	0	0.0	68.9	69.4
• Between Aliso & Temple	125	90	1,528	18,340	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	125	0	0.0	70.8	71.3
ALISO STREET															
• Between Broadway & Spring	50	90	419	5,026	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	50	0	0.0	69.2	69.7
TEMPLE STREET															
• Between Broadway & Spring	100	90	1,267	15,205	14.0	12.0	50.0	25.0	35	35	100	0	0.0	71.0	71.5

APPENDIX 4.8

Water Supply Assessment

RESOLUTION NO. 004 027

WHEREAS, in February 2003, Impact Sciences, Inc., consultant to the County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office, the lead agency for the County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project (Project), requested the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) provide a water supply assessment that will be included as part of the Environmental Impact Report for the Project; and

WHEREAS, LADWP's water supply system now serves the immediate Project area, and would serve the area of the proposed Project development; and

WHEREAS, LADWP estimates the water demand from the Project to be 138 acre-feet annually, or a decrease of 142 acre-feet from baseline demands, based on information submitted by Impact Sciences, Inc.; and

WHEREAS, the projected water demand associated with the Project is within the range of water demand projections anticipated in the City of Los Angeles' Year 2000 Urban Water Management Plan Update; and

WHEREAS, LADWP anticipates that its projected water supplies available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years as included in the 20-year projection contained in its Urban Water Management Plan can accommodate the projected water demand associated with the Project, in addition to the existing and other planned future uses of LADWP's system; and

WHEREAS, LADWP has prepared a water supply assessment for the Project as required by California Water Code Sections 10910-10915, which finds that LADWP can provide sufficient domestic water supplies for the development and growth as defined by the Project.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the LADWP Board of Water and Power Commissioners finds that LADWP can provide sufficient domestic water supplies to the Project and approves the water supply assessment prepared for the Project, now on file with the Secretary of the Board, and directs that the assessment and a certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to the County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Water and Power Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles at its meeting held AUG 2 5 2003

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO, CITY ATTORNEY

JUL 10 2003

BY EDWARD A. SCHLOTMAN
Assistant City Attorney

Susan C. Parks
Secretary

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER
WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES HALL OF JUSTICE
RENOVATION AND REUSE PROJECT

Prepared by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Water Resources Business Unit

June 20, 2003

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References

City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Urban Water Management Plan Year 2000

"Report on Metropolitan's Water Supplies", dated March 25, 2003

Upper Los Angeles River Area Watermaster Report, dated May 2002

City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation
Sewer Generation Rates table

California Department of Water Resources California's Groundwater
Bulletin 118-80

Green Book for the Long-Term Groundwater Management Plan for the
Owens Valley and Inyo County

Appendices

A. Impact Sciences letter, dated February 26, 2003, request for a Water Supply Assessment

B. Project Location Map

C. Water Supply Assessments Adopted by the LADWP Board of Commissioners

D. Groundwater Pumping Right Judgments

E. Water Supply Assessment Provisions – California Water Code Sections 10910-10915

F. Water Supply Assessment Checklist

Introduction and Summary

Proposed projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act require that the City or County identify any public water system that may supply water to the proposed project and request the public water system to determine whether the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was included as part of the most recently adopted Urban Water Management Plan per California Water Code Section 10910.

The County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office, serving as the lead agency for the proposed County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project (Project), has identified the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) as the public water system that will supply water to the Project. In response to the request for a water supply assessment by Impact Sciences, Inc., consultant to the County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office, LADWP has performed an assessment contained herein.

LADWP has served the City a safe and reliable water supply for over a century. Over time, the City's water supplies have evolved from primarily local groundwater to predominantly imported supplies. Today, the City delivers 85 percent of its water from imported sources. As such, LADWP has taken an active role in regional and statewide water management. An important part of water resource management for Los Angeles is water conservation, which is an essential and permanent practice needed for sustainability of regional water supplies. This water supply assessment assumes that the Project will comply with all local, state, and federal water use efficiency mandates that are in place.

Growth in water use is a normal occurrence within LADWP's service area. In developing its long-term water demand projections, LADWP considers this anticipated growth which is driven by various factors, most prominently growth in population. The findings made under this water supply assessment considers not only this proposed project, but also other future smaller uses of water within LADWP's service area that are not subject to water supply assessment statutes.

LADWP's water supply assessment finds that adequate water supplies will be available to meet the water demands of the Project. LADWP anticipates that the projected water demand from the Project can be met during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years, in addition to the existing and planned future uses of LADWP's system.

This water supply assessment has been prepared to meet the applicable requirements of state law as set forth in California State Water Code Sections 10910-10915. Significant references and data for this assessment are from the City of Los Angeles Year 2000 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD) report entitled, "Report on Metropolitan's Water

Supplies", dated March 25, 2003. Both documents are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth and are available for viewing and printing through the respective agencies' internet website. Hard copies can be requested through the contact below:

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1460
Los Angeles, California 90012
Telephone (213) 367-0800

Project Description

The following project information is obtained from Impact Sciences, Inc.'s water supply assessment request letter (see Appendix A). Attachments to the request letter are available for viewing upon request at LADWP.

Project Name:	County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project
Project Address:	211 West Temple Street
Planning Community:	Central City

Constructed in 1925, the Hall of Justice Building has historically been used as a jail and court facility. The building remained in use until it sustained extensive structural damages from the 1994 Northridge earthquake. The building was determined to be unsafe and has been vacant since 1994.

The Project consists of renovating the interior and exterior of the building for office use by various Los Angeles County agencies. The building will be refurbished and seismically retrofitted. Renovation and restoration of both exterior and interior elements of the building are proposed. The 15-floor 549,284 square foot building will be reduced to 13 floors with 475,000 gross square feet of space. Additionally, a new multi-level parking garage will be constructed adjacent to the building. Food service facility is not a part of the Project.

The location of the Project is shown in Appendix B.

Project Water Demand Estimate

The projected water demand for the Project is estimated to be approximately 138 acre-feet annually, which is a decrease of 142 acre-feet from baseline demands in 1994. Table I shows a breakdown of current and proposed types of uses and their corresponding estimated water uses. The types of uses are from the water supply assessment request in Appendix A. The projected water demand for the different uses

comes from the Sewer Generation Rates table, developed by the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation. The Sewer Generation Rates table lists estimated sewage generated by various facilities, which is also used to approximate indoor water usage.

In this water supply assessment, LADWP independently calculated the anticipated demands from the above information using data provided by the requesting agency. The demand calculated by LADWP is then tracked against the growth reported in the UWMP as shown in Appendix C.

TABLE I

Project Water Use

Use[1]	Quantity[1]	Unit	Water Use Factor[2] (gpd/unit)	Current Water Use (gpd)	(af/y)
Baseline					
Office	347,577	sf	0.18	62,564	70
Jail[3]	1,457	inmate	85	123,806	139
Food/Clinic[4]	34,626	sf	0.25	8,657	10
Outdoor Water Use[5]					61
				Baseline Total:	**280**
Proposed					
Office	475,000	sf	0.18	85,500	96
Parking	535,500	sf	0.02	10,710	12
Outdoor Water Use[5]					30
				Proposed Total:	**138**

Notes:

[1] provided by Impact Sciences, Inc., consultant to County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office

[2] based on City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation Sewer Generation Rates table - 3/20/2002. Uses not listed are estimated by the closest type of use available in the table

[3] 161,838 sf provided by Impact Sciences, Inc., assumed typical cell area of 100 sf with one inmate per cell and a 90% occupancy rate

[4] medical/office clinic Sewer Generation Rates factor used

[5] estimated to be 28% of indoor usage for commercial use (office and parking uses)

Definitions: gpd - gallons per day sf - square feet af/y - acre-feet per year

Water Demand Forecast

LADWP's UWMP forecasts a 25-percent increase in water demand in its service area by the Year 2020, or an average of 1.3 percent annually. This corresponds to an estimated water demand of 800,000 acre-feet by the Year 2020, as shown on Table II. The forecast is based on population growth, growth among the customer class sectors, weather, and conservation. Customer class sectors are composed of various water use groups, namely single-family, multifamily, commercial, industrial, and governmental. Weather consideration takes into account both present and past temperature and

precipitation data. This forecast assumes that normal weather conditions will occur in the future.

TABLE II

Projected Water Demand, AF per year x 1,000							
Water Use Groups	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Average Annual Growth Rate	Percent of Total 2020 Water Use
Retail Use							
Single-Family	226	234	240	249	260	0.8%	33%
Multifamily	196	216	240	260	283	2.2%	35%
Commercial	115	121	124	128	131	0.7%	16%
Industrial	24	26	27	28	30	1.3%	4%
Governmental	41	42	44	45	47	0.7%	6%
Total Retail Use	**602**	**639**	**675**	**710**	**751**	**1.2%**	**94%**
Unaccounted Water	37	40	43	46	49	1.6%	6%
Total Water Use	**639**	**679**	**718**	**756**	**800**	**1.3%**	**100%**

LADWP's UWMP used a service area-wide method in developing its water demand projections. This methodology does not rely on individual development demands to determine area-wide growth. Rather, the growth in water use for the entire service area was considered in developing long-term water projections for the City of Los Angeles to the Year 2020. As noted above, the driving factors for this growth are population, weather, and conservation. LADWP used anticipated growth in the various customer class sectors as provided by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The data used was based on SCAG's 1998 Regional Transportation Plan Forecast.

It should be noted that California law requires that the UWMP be updated every five years. This process entails, among other requirements, an update of water supply and water demand projections for water agencies. For the next update, LADWP will develop a revised demand forecast that will factor in the water demand for which all water supply assessments have been prepared as well as the future demands. Water supply planning will be based on meeting these long-term demands. An important part of this planning process is for LADWP to work collaboratively with the MWD to ensure that the City of Los Angeles' anticipated water demands are incorporated into MWD's long-term water resources development plan. This is a continuous regional effort that includes all of MWD's member agencies, and has resulted in reliable supplemental water supplies for the City from MWD. As discussed below, MWD has and continues to provide assurances that there is a reliable supply to meet water demands.

State law further regulates distribution of water in extreme drought conditions. Section 350-354 of the California Water Code states that when a governing body of a distributor of a public water supply declares a water shortage emergency within its

service area, water will be allocated to meet needs for domestic use, sanitation, fire protection, and other priorities. This will be done equitably and without discrimination between customers using water for the same purpose(s).

Water Supplies

The Los Angeles Aqueducts (LAA), local groundwater, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) are the primary sources of water supplies for the City of Los Angeles. Table III shows LADWP water supplies over the last ten years from these sources:

TABLE III
LADWP Water Supply

Year	Los Angeles Aqueducts	Local Groundwater	MWD
1993	288,538	23,334	274,721
1994	132,530	89,633	385,903
1995	443,538	63,842	71,149
1996	421,800	111,528	81,289
1997	435,624	110,629	93,217
1998	466,836	80,003	56,510
1999	309,037	170,660	164,112
2000	255,183	87,946	336,116
2001	266,923	79,073	309,234
2002	179,338	92,376	410,329

Note: Units are in acre-feet

Los Angeles Aqueducts

Snowmelt runoff from the Eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains is collected and conveyed to the City of Los Angeles via LAA. LAA supplies come primarily from snowmelt and secondarily from groundwater pumping, and can fluctuate yearly due to the varying hydrologic conditions. In recent years, LAA supplies have been less than historically normal because of environmental obligations to restore Mono Lake and mitigate dust from Owens Lake as well as less than normal Eastern Sierra Nevada snow pack.

The City holds water rights in the Eastern Sierra Nevada where LAA supplies originate. These supplies originate from both streams and from groundwater. In 1905, the City approved a bond measure for the purchase of land and water rights in the Owens River Valley. By 1913, the First Los Angeles Aqueduct began its deliveries of water to the City primarily from surface water diversions from the Owens River and its tributaries. Historically, these supplies were augmented from time to time by groundwater extractions from beneath the lands that the City had purchased in the Owens Valley.

In 1940, the First Los Angles Aqueduct was extended north to deliver Mono Basin water to the City pursuant to water rights permits and licenses granted by the State Water Resources Control Board. In 1970, the Second Los Angeles Aqueduct was completed increasing total delivery capacity of the LAA system to approximately 550,000 acre-feet per year. The Second Los Angeles Aqueduct was to be filled by completing the Mono Basin diversions originally authorized in 1940, by a more effective use of water for agricultural purposes on City-owned lands in the Owens Valley and Mono Basin and by increased groundwater pumping from the City's lands in the Owens Valley.

In 1972, Inyo County filed a California Environmental Quality Act lawsuit challenging the City's groundwater pumping program for the Owens Valley. The lawsuit was finally ended in 1997, with the County of Inyo and the City of Los Angeles entering into a long-term agreement for the management of groundwater in the Owens Valley. Pursuant to that agreement, entered as a judgment of the Superior Court in the County of Inyo (County of Inyo v. City of Los Angeles, Superior Court No. 12908) the City's groundwater pumping is regulated to the effect that the City may take as much water as it reasonably needs from groundwater sources so long as it does not cause unmitigated environmental harm in the Owens Valley. The details of this program and its requirements can be seen in the stipulated judgment on file in the Superior Court.

Further, in September 1994 by virtue of the public trust doctrine, the State Water Resources Control Board issued Decision No. 1631 which effectively reduced LADWP's Mono Basin water rights from 100,000 acre-feet a year to approximately 16,000 acre-feet a year. In brief, LADWP's ability to export Mono Basin water is now tied directly to the elevation of Mono Lake and flows of various streams that are tributary to Mono Lake. At present, the City expects to obtain on average 30,000 acre-feet a year from the Mono Basin.

In July 1998, LADWP and the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District entered into a Memorandum of Agreement. It delineated the dust-producing areas of the Owens lakebed that needed to be controlled, specified measures required to control the dust, and outlined a timetable for implementation of the control measures. The Memorandum of Agreement was incorporated into a formal air quality control plan by the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District and subsequently approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in October 1999.

Pursuant to the Memorandum of Agreement, a dust mitigation program is being implemented on the Owens Lake that presently uses approximately 25,300 acre-feet a year and may ultimately require an estimated 67,000 acre-feet of water annually. In addition, another 16,000 acre-feet will be used annually to create a warm fishery along a 60-mile stretch of the Lower Owens River.

The water supply analysis contained within this water supply assessment incorporates the current and projected reductions in LAA water deliveries due to Decision 1631, Owens Lake Dust Mitigation Program, and the Lower Owens River Project.

It is anticipated that future water deliveries from the aqueducts will continue to be subject to reduced levels as LADWP faces continuing environmental obligations in the Mono Basin and Owens Valley. Reduced deliveries from the LAA will require additional water

purchases from MWD, as well as the development of supplemental water supplies to meet City demands.

Groundwater

LADWP extracts groundwater from various locations throughout the Owens Valley and four local groundwater basins. LADWP owns extensive property in the Owens Valley. LADWP appropriates groundwater from beneath its lands for use in the Owens Valley and in Los Angeles. It has a long-term groundwater management plan in place. Additionally, LADWP holds adjudicated extraction rights in four local groundwater basins: San Fernando, Sylmar, Central, and West Coast.

The Owens Valley is located on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains encompassing approximately 3,300 square miles of drainage area. LADWP has extracted 51,574 acre-feet, 63,675 acre-feet, 67,795 acre-feet, 73,349 acre-feet, and 82,281 acre-feet of water in the past five run-off years (April 1 – March 31) from 1998-99 to 2002-03, respectively. Owens Valley is not identified as an overdrafted basin in the California Department of Water Resources California's Groundwater Bulletin 118-80. Further, Bulletin 118-80 does not project the Owens Valley to become overdrafted if present groundwater management conditions continue.

In 1990, the City of Los Angeles and Inyo County as part of the preparation of the long-term groundwater management agreement, prepared the "Green Book for the Long-Term Groundwater Management Plan for the Owens Valley and Inyo County". It contains plans and procedures to prevent overdraft conditions from groundwater pumping as well as to manage vegetation in the Owens Valley.

The San Fernando and Sylmar basins are subject to the judgment in City of San Fernando vs. the City of Los Angeles. Pumping is reported to the court-appointed Upper Los Angeles River Area (ULARA) Watermaster. The Central and West Coast basins are also subject to court judgments. Pumping is reported to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) who acts as Watermaster. Table IV shows LADWP's legal entitlements in the four groundwater basins.

TABLE IV
Local Groundwater Basin Entitlements

Local Groundwater Basin	Native Safe Yield Extraction	Import Return Credit	Total Native Import	Water Stored Credit/Carryover as of 10/1/01	Allowable Pumping in Water Year '01-'02
San Fernando	43,660	43,941	87,601	234,270	321,871
Sylmar	3,255	-	3,255	4,360	7,615
Central	15,000	-	15,000	1,974	16,974
West Coast	1,503	-	1,503	-	1,503
Total	63,418	43,941	107,359	238,630	347,963

Note: Units are in acre-feet

The San Fernando Basin is the largest of four basins within ULARA. The basin consists of 112,000 acres of land and comprises 91.2 percent of the ULARA valley fill. LADWP has accumulated 234,270 acre-feet (AF) of stored water credit in the San Fernando Basin as of October 2001. This is water LADWP can withdraw from the basin during

normal and dry years or in an emergency, in addition to LADWP's approximately 87,601 AF annual entitlement in the basin. The majority of LADWP's groundwater is extracted from the San Fernando basin.
The Sylmar Basin is located in the northern part of the ULARA, consisting of 5,600 acres and comprises 4.6 percent of the ULARA valley fill. LADWP has an annual entitlement of 3,255 acre-feet and a stored credit of 4,360 acre-feet as of October 2001.

The court decision on pumping rights in ULARA, was implemented in a judgment on January 26, 1979. Enclosed with the assessment are copies of those pages from the judgment showing the entitlements (see Appendix D). Further information about the ULARA basin is in the ULARA Watermaster Report. The ULARA Watermaster report and the judgment are available for review at the office of the ULARA Watermaster.

LADWP additionally has adjudicated rights to extract groundwater from the Central and West Coast Basins, respectively. Annual entitlements to the Central and West Coast Basins are 15,000 acre-feet and 1,503 acre-feet, respectively. Due to poor water quality, LADWP does not pump water from the West Coast Basin. See Appendix D for copies of relevant portions of the judgments. The judgments are available for review at the DWR.

For the period of April 2003 to March 2004, LADWP intends to extract 87,046 acre-feet, 5,009 acre-feet, and 17,015 acre-feet from the San Fernando, Sylmar, and Central Basins. LADWP plans to continue to maximize production from its groundwater basins in the coming years to offset reductions in imported supplies. Maximizing extraction from the basins will however be limited by water quality and overdraft protection. Both LADWP and DWR have programs in place to monitor wells to prevent overdrafting. LADWP's groundwater pumping practice is based on a "safe yield" operation. The objective, over a period of years, is to extract an amount of groundwater equal to the native and imported water that recharges. Extractions by LADWP from the San Fernando, Sylmar, Central, and West Coast Basins for the last 5 years are shown on Table V.

TABLE V
Local Groundwater Basin Supply

Water Year	San Fernando	Sylmar	Central	West Coast
1997-1998	85,292	3,642	8,513	0
1998-1999	123,207	4,536	14,651	0
1999-2000	98,016	2,634	10,513	0
2000-2001	65,409	2,606	11,893	0
2001-2002	66,823	1,240	8,639	0

Note: Units are in acre-feet

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD)

MWD is the largest water wholesaler for domestic and municipal uses in Southern California. As one of 26 member agencies, LADWP purchases water from MWD to supplement LADWP supplies from local groundwater and the LAA. MWD imports its water supplies from Northern California through the State Water Project's California Aqueduct and from the Colorado River through MWD's own Colorado River Aqueduct.

LADWP will continue to rely on MWD to meet its current and future supplemental water needs.

All 26-member agencies have preferential rights to purchase water from MWD. Pursuant to Section 135 of MWD Act, "Each member public agency shall have a preferential right to purchase from the district for distribution by such agency, or any public utility therein empowered by such agency for the purpose, for domestic and municipal uses within the agency a portion of the water served by the district which shall, from time to time, bear the same ratio to all of the water supply of the district as the total accumulation of amounts paid by such agency to the district on tax assessments and otherwise, excepting purchase of water, toward the capital cost and operating expense of the district's works shall bear to the total payments received by the district on account of tax assessments and otherwise, excepting purchase of water, toward such capital cost and operating expense." This is known as a preferential right. As of June 30, 2002, LADWP has preferential rights to purchase 22.06 percent of MWD's total water supply.

LADWP has worked with MWD in developing a framework for allocating water supplies during periods of shortage as well as surplus. MWD has a Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan that provides such a framework. LADWP intends to work within the framework established through the Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan in acquiring its drought supplies from MWD in the future.

MWD reports it has more than 2 million acre-feet of water in storage and will purchase up to 250,000 acre-feet of additional short-term water supplies. Its long-term plans to meet reliability needs are through water transfer programs, outdoor conservation measures, and development of additional local resources, such as recycling, brackish water desalination, and seawater desalination. Additionally, MWD has more than 4.0 million acre-feet of storage capacity available in reservoirs and banking/transfer programs.

A report issued by MWD dated March 25, 2003 titled, "Report on Metropolitan's Water Supplies", states the following: "If all imported water supply programs and local projects proceed as planned, without changes in demand projections, reliability would be assured beyond 20 years." The report also goes on to say," Metropolitan has a comprehensive supply plan to provide sufficient supplemental water supplies and to provide prudent supply reserve over the next 20 years and beyond. Demand forecasts and supply capabilities have been compared over the next 20 years under varying hydrologic conditions. These comparisons determine supplies that can be reasonably relied upon to meet projected supplemental demands and to provide reserves that can assure a 'margin of safety' to mitigate against uncertainties in demand projections and supply program risks."

MWD established a policy objective for water supply reliability as part of its Integrated Resources Plan (IRP). The policy objective is: Through the implementation of the IRP, Metropolitan and its member agencies will have the full capability to meet full-service demands at the retail level at all times.

Table VI shows MWD's projected supply and demand under normal, dry, and multiple-dry years. LADWP has provided significant input to MWD in developing this analysis, which includes the City of Los Angeles' projected water requirements from MWD. In fact,

MWD's projections are 6 to 16 percent higher than member agencies projections. This difference indicates that MWD's supplies provide a level of margin of safety or flexibility to accommodate potential delays to planned projects.

TABLE VI
Metropolitan Water District Supply and Demand Forecast

	Normal Year				Single-Dry Year				Multiple-Dry Year			
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2005	2010	2015	2020	2005	2010	2015	2020
Current Supplies												
Colorado River	0.695	0.735	0.719	0.707	0.721	0.833	0.833	0.833	0.721	0.833	0.833	0.833
California Aqueduct	1.781	1.783	1.724	1.715	0.997	0.997	0.822	0.822	1.290	1.376	1.146	1.120
In-Basin Storage	-	-	-	-	0.730	0.790	0.788	0.758	0.455	0.532	0.530	0.513
Supplies Under Development												
Colorado River	0.322	0.229	0.261	0.350	0.209	0.231	0.417	0.417	0.167	0.417	0.417	0.417
California Aqueduct	0.020	0.065	0.220	0.220	0.020	0.195	0.390	0.390	0.020	0.195	0.390	0.390
In-Basin Storage	-	-	-	-	-	0.089	0.200	0.200	-	0.089	0.200	0.200
Supply	2.818	2.812	2.924	2.995	2.678	3.135	3.450	3.420	2.654	3.442	3.517	3.473
Demand	1.970	1.887	2.055	2.274	2.169	2.096	2.267	2.488	2.245	2.176	2.321	2.534
Potential Reserve	0.848	0.926	0.869	0.721	0.508	1.039	1.184	0.932	0.603	1.266	1.196	0.939

Notes: Figures are from MWD's"Report on Metropolitan's Water Supplies", dated March 25,.2003.
Units are in million acre-feet per year.
Supply represents expected supply capability for resource programs.
Demand is based on SCAG 98 RTP, SANDAG 1998 forecasts and member agency projections of local supplies.

Based on its March 25, 2003 report, MWD anticipates the following future water supplies:

Colorado River Aqueduct Deliveries:

Available by 2005:
- Basic Apportionment (Priority 4)
- IID/MWD Conservation Program
- Priority 5 Apportionment
- Coachella & All-American Canal Lining Projects
- Off Aqueduct Storage
  - Hayfield Storage Program
  - Central Arizona Banking Demonstration Program

Under Development:
- IID/MWD Conservation Program (Including Coachella Option)
- Interim Surplus Guidelines
- IID/SDCWA Transfer
- PVID Land Management Program
- Off-Aqueduct Storage/Transfer Programs
  - Lower Coachella Valley Groundwater Storage Program
  - Chuckwalla Storage Program
  - Central Arizona Banking Program

California Aqueduct Deliveries:

Available by 2005:
- SWP Deliveries
- San Luis Reservoir Carryover Storage
- Advance Delivery with Coachella Valley WD and Desert WA
- Semitropic Water Banking and Exchange Program

Arvin-Edison Water Management Program
San Bernardino Valley MWD Program
Kern Delta WD Program
Market Transfer Options

Under Development: Delta Improvements (CALFED Implementation)
Additional Transfers/Storage (San Bernardino Conjunctive Use Program, Westside Valley Transfers, and Eastside Valley Transfers)

In-Basin Storage Deliveries:

Available by 2005: MWD Surface Storage (DVL, Lakes Matthews and Skinner)
Flexible Storage in Castaic Lake and Lake Perris
Groundwater Conjunctive Use Programs
- Long-Term Seasonal Storage Programs
- North Las Posas Storage Program

Under Development: Groundwater Conjunctive Use Programs
- Raymond Basin Storage Programs
- Proposition 13 Storage Programs
- Additional Programs

MWD reports that current water supplies and supplies under development are expected to exceed water demands from its member agencies through the Year 2020 under normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry year conditions. Their report also states, "...with the addition of all water supplies that are under development, Metropolitan would have the total capability (existing and planned supplies) to meet 100 percent of its member agencies' projected supplemental demands (consumptive and replenishment) through 2030 even under a repeat of the worst drought."

The findings of this water supply assessment were developed based on MWD's stated ability to reliably provide water to LADWP. Furthermore, based on MWD's current long-term water resources outlook, LADWP presently does not anticipate the need to formally invoke its preferential rights over the next 20 years.

Secondary Sources and Other Considerations

Water conservation and recycling will play an increasing role in meeting future water demands. LADWP has implemented conservation and recycling programs with efforts underway to further promote and increase the level of these programs. LADWP is committed to supply a higher percentage of the City's water demand through conservation and recycling. LADWP also plans to tap into a new water source – seawater desalination. LADWP's seawater desalination project is expected to generate at least 11,200 acre-feet per year of high quality drinking water beginning in approximately 2010. This project has been included in LADWP's 10-year Capital Improvement Program.

Water Conservation in Los Angeles

LADWP implements water conservation programs to ensure that the residents and businesses of Los Angeles use water wisely and efficiently. Due to conservation, water use has grown by only 7 percent in Los Angeles since 1970 despite a population increase of more than 35 percent. Some of LADWP's successful programs include the toilet replacement program, ultra-low-flush toilet rebate program, high-efficiency clothes washer rebate program, technical assistance program, and commercial water conservation rebate program. All new developments within LADWP's service area must comply with all existing ordinances that require installation of water-efficient plumbing devices in their facilities.

Water Recycling in Los Angeles

Water recycling offers a reliable, economically feasible, and environmentally sensitive way to augment the City's water supply. Recycled water is used for irrigation, industrial cooling, habitat development, and recreation as well as to act as a barrier against seawater intrusion. LADWP is committed to promoting the use of recycled water. LADWP's recycling projects include the Harbor Water Recycling Project, East Valley Water Recycling Project, Westside Water Recycling Project, Griffith Park/California Department of Transportation, Los Angeles Greenbelt Project, Japanese Garden, Wildlife Lake, and Balboa Lake. LADWP encourages the use of recycled water as a means to maintain a sustainable water supply for its customer base.

Rates

Capital cost to finance the delivery of water supply to LADWP's service area is supported through customer-billed water rates. The LADWP Board of Commissioners (Board) sets the rates subject to approval of the City Council by ordinance.

The Board is obligated by the City Charter to establish water rates and collect charges in an amount sufficient to service the water system indebtedness and to meet its expenses of operation and maintenance.

The water service rate structure contains water procurement adjustments under which the cost of purchased water, including water purchased from MWD, demand-side management programs such as water conservation programs, and reclaimed water projects are recovered. In addition, the rate structure contains a water quality improvement adjustment to recover expenditures to upgrade and equalize water quality throughout the City of Los Angeles and to construct facilities to meet state and federal water quality standards, including the payment of debt service on bonds issued for such purposes.

LADWP Board-approved capital program expenditures are either financed through the sale of revenue bonds or the cost of the program is transferred to LADWP customers through rate adjustments.

Normal-, Dry-, and Multiple-Dry Year Demands

Based on the UWMP, projected water supply and demand during normal-, dry-, and multiple-dry years are shown in Tables VII and VIII. The Year 2000 UWMP-based data shown below have been adjusted to reflect the most current water resource information for the City. These adjustments include:

1) The potential reduction in Los Angeles Aqueduct supplies of 25,000 acre-feet to account for additional water requirements to address environmental issues in the Owens Valley.
2) Projected groundwater supplies have also been adjusted downward due to the elimination or postponement of groundwater recharge projects using recycled water – namely the recharge portion of the East Valley Water Recycling Project and the Headworks Water Recycling Project. During single and multiple-dry years, LADWP can extract groundwater from the San Fernando Basin to increase local groundwater yield up to the levels shown in Tables VII and VIII through the use of stored water credit.
3) LADWP is developing a seawater desalination program that will create a minimum of 11,200 acre-feet of water for its service area by 2010. LADWP plans to expand this program to fully realize the benefits of desalinated water as a supplemental water resource.
4) The remaining balance will be made up through additional purchases from the MWD.

LADWP anticipates adequate water supplies to serve its service area's needs under normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry year conditions through 2020.

TABLE VII
Normal and Single Dry Year Projected Water Demand and Supply

Supply Source	Normal Year				Single-Dry Year			
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2005	2010	2015	2020
Los Angeles Aqueducts	296,000	296,000	296,000	296,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000
Local Wells	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000
MWD	267,350	284,400	318,150	354,450	442,350	461,400	497,150	536,450
Recycled Water	7,650	18,400	23,650	29,350	7,650	18,400	23,650	29,350
Seawater Desalination	-	11,200	11,200	11,200	-	11,200	11,200	11,200
Total Supply	679,000	718,000	757,000	799,000	720,000	761,000	802,000	847,000
Total Demand	679,000	718,000	757,000	799,000	720,000	761,000	802,000	847,000

Notes: Units are in acre-feet.
Year 2000 UWMP estimated 42,000 acre-feet required to control dust at the Owens Lake. This estimate has since been revised to 67,000 acre-feet and as a result lowered future LAA deliveries by 25,000 acre-feet (reflected in the table above).
Local well supplies represent an aggregate of LADWP's four groundwater basins – San Fernando, Sylmar, Central, and West Coast.
Single-dry year LAA supplies based on 90% exceedance deliveries (i.e., deliveries exceeded on average 9 out of 10 years).
Single-dry year demand reflects a 6 percent increase from normal year demand.

Recycle water production remains unchanged from normal year yield.

TABLE VIII
Multiple Dry Year Projected Water Demand and Supply

Supply Source	2005			2010			2015			2020		
	2006	2007	2008	2011	2012	2013	2016	2017	2018	2021	2022	2023
Los Angeles Aqueducts	194,000	128,000	131,000	194,000	128,000	131,000	194,000	128,000	131,000	194,000	128,000	131,000
Local Wells	135,000	125,000	125,000	135,000	125,000	125,000	135,000	125,000	125,000	135,000	125,000	125,000
MWD	369,550	452,350	456,350	388,100	471,300	475,500	423,450	507,050	511,550	461,450	545,450	550,450
Recycled Water	7,650	7,650	7,650	18,400	18,400	18,400	23,650	23,650	23,650	29,350	29,350	29,350
Seawater Desalination	-	-	-	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200
Total Supply	706,200	713,000	720,000	746,700	753,900	761,100	787,300	794,900	802,400	831,000	839,000	847,000
Total Demand	706,200	713,000	720,000	746,700	753,900	761,100	787,300	794,900	802,400	831,000	839,000	847,000

Notes: Units are in acre-feet.
Years 1, 2, and 3 are estimated based on a repeat of the driest three consecutive years on record, 1959-1960, in the Eastern Sierra Nevada watershed. Drier than normal weather in the Los Angeles Basin is assumed.
LAA supply estimates from Year 2000 UWMP reduced by 25,000 acre-feet to reflect additional requirements to control dust at the Owens Lake.
Recycle water production remains unchanged from normal year yield.
Total demand increases consistent with multiple dry year scenarios projected in Year 2000 UWMP.

Findings

The proposed County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project is estimated to use 138 acre-feet of water annually, or a yearly decrease of 142 acre-feet from baseline year 1994, based on review of information submitted by Impact Sciences, Inc., consultant to the County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office.

The 138 acre-feet falls within the available and projected water supplies for normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years through the year 2020 and within the 20-year water demand growth projected in LADWP's year 2000 UWMP. LADWP finds that it will be able to meet the demand of the Project as well as existing and planned future uses of LADWP's system.

Bautista

IMPACT SCIENCES

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Agoura Hills, California 91301
Telephone (818) 879-1100 FAX (818) 879-1440
impsci1@impactsciences.com

WATER SERVICES
FEB 27 2003
EXECUTIVE OFFICE

February 26, 2003

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope St., Rm. 1455
Los Angeles, CA 90012

ALVIN BAUTISTA
FEB 27 2003
DATE

Attn: Gerald A. Gewe, Assistant General Manager

Re: **Water Supply Assessment Request**

Dear Mr. Gewe,

The purpose of this letter is to request the preparation of a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) pursuant to State Bill (SB) 610 and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15083.5. The County of Los Angeles is currently acting as Lead Agency for the preparation of a Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed renovation and reuse of the Los Angeles County Hall of Justice building located 211 West Temple, Los Angeles, California. Given that the project is subject to CEQA a WSA is required per State law. A brief description of the project is include below and within the attached Notice of Preparation (NOP).

The project would include the rehabilitation of the interior of the Hall of Justice building to provide approximately 430,000 square of rentable space and 325,000 square feet of useable "Class A" office space, the development of a new multi-level garage with 1,000 parking spaces on the site, landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting, and necessary upgrades to utility systems.

It should be noted that the 430,000 square feet includes such uses as restrooms, and hallway corridors, as well as the 325,000 square feet of useable office space. The project at this point it time does not include food service being provided. Also, access to steam and chilled water is available from the County's existing Central Plant located directly across North Broadway towards the west of the project site.

2/27/03 - Alvin Bautista for necessary attention
km c: Jerry Gewe - letter only

Thank you for your time in this matter. Your prompt reply is much appreciated. Should you have any questions regarding the content of the WSA requirements, please feel to contact me with any questions that you may have at (818) 879-1100 or at maustin@impactsciences.com.

Very truly yours,
IMPACT SCIENCES, INC.

Mark Austin

Mark A. Austin, AICP, REA
Associate Principal

NOTICE OF PREPARATION

To: _____

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Subject: **Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report**

Lead Agency:		**Consulting Firm** (if applicable):	
Agency Name:	County of Los Angeles	Firm Name:	Impact Sciences, Inc
Street Address:	500 West Temple St., Rm. 754	Street Address:	30343 Canwood Street, Suite 210
City/State/Zip:	Los Angeles, California	City/State/Zip:	Agoura Hills, California 91301
Contact:	Sharon Yonashiro, CAO	Contact:	Mark Austin/David Alpern

The County of Los Angeles, Chief Administrative Office (CAO) will be the Lead Agency and will prepare an environmental impact report (EIR) for the project identified below. We need to know the views of your agency as to the scope and content of the environmental information which is germane to your agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project. Your agency will need to use the EIR prepared by our agency when considering your permit or other approval for the project.

The project description, location, and the potential environmental effects are contained in the attached materials. A copy of the Initial Study is attached.

Due to the time limits mandated by State law, your response must be sent at the earliest possible date but ***not later than 30 days*** after receipt of this notice.

Please send your response to Impact Sciences, Inc. at the address shown above. We will need the name for a contact person in your agency.

Project Title: County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project

Project Location: Los Angeles (City (nearest)) Los Angeles (County)

Project Description (brief):

The County of Los Angeles is proposing to renovate the Hall of Justice (HOJ) for use by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Recreation and Parks, and other County agencies. The primary objective of the project is to rehabilitate and adaptively reuse the HOJ by seismically retrofitting the earthquake damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for modern office use while preserving its historic features to the extent preservation is economically feasible. The renovation and restoration of exterior elements of the building are also proposed. The building was used for jail, court and office purposes until closed in 1994.

Date: 1/31/03

Signature: Sharon M. Yonashiro

Title: Assistant Administrative Officer

INITIAL STUDY
* * * *

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
GENERAL INFORMATION

Thomas Guide: Los Angeles County, Page 634 USGS Quad: Los Angeles

Location: As shown on Figure 1, the project site is in the City of Los Angeles. Specifically, as shown on Figure 2, the Hall of Justice (HOJ) is located in downtown Los Angeles at 211 West Temple Street, between Temple Street, Broadway, Aliso Street and Spring Street.

Description of Project:

The Los Angeles County HOJ was built in 1925 and is the oldest public structure within the Los Angeles Civic Center area. The HOJ is situated just south of the Hollywood Freeway (US 101) and east of the Harbor Freeway (US110), at the northern edge of the downtown Los Angeles area and is surrounded by other civic and government office uses, such as the County Courthouse, Hall of Administration, Criminal Courts building and Federal Courthouse. Built in 1925, the 15-story building was constructed primarily with a steel frame structure and ornately detailed granite and terra cotta typical of architecture of that period. The original total gross square footage of the building is 549,284 square feet with individual floor square footage ranging between 11,424 and 42,365 square feet. In 1973 the Criminal Courts Building was opened across the street and criminal proceedings were moved from the HOJ to the Criminal Courts Building. The HOJ has been evaluated by the State Office of Historic Preservation and determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, although it is not listed or designated as a local landmark by the City of Los Angeles. The building remained in use through 1994 when the Northridge earthquake caused extensive structural damage to the building. The building was determined to be unsafe and has been vacant since 1994.

The County of Los Angeles is proposing to renovate the HOJ for use by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Recreation and Parks and other County Agencies. Figure 3 illustrates the proposed site plan. The primary objective of the project is to rehabilitate and adaptively reuse the HOJ by seismically retrofitting the earthquake damaged building that was historically used as a jail and court facility into an office building while maintaining the primary historic features of the building, to the extent that preservation efforts are economically feasible. The renovation and restoration of both exterior and interior elements of the building are proposed. Specifically, cleaning, refurbishing and repair of the historic exterior wall materials is proposed along with the securing and anchoring these materials for seismic safety. Interior renovation as proposed will involve retrofitting the structural and support areas of the building for seismic safety and modern services. Planned interior improvements also include providing ADA-accessibility throughout the building, restrooms on all floors and new heating and air conditioning and electrical systems. Floors 11 and 13 are proposed for demolition. These floors contain detention cells and have restricted ceiling heights and headroom. Demolition of these floors is proposed to allow for the development of modern office space in the upper portion of the building. At completion, the 15-floor 549,284 square foot building would be renovated to consist of 13-floors providing approximately 475,000 gross square feet of space and 325,000 square feet of useable space.

Site improvements proposed include a new pedestrian plaza along Spring Street, new landscaping and irrigation, and improvements to sidewalks and curbs around the site.

Construction of a new 1000-space parking structure is also proposed as part of the project. The structure would be located on the northern side of the HOJ site along Aliso Street, significantly screened from view from Temple Street by the HOJ building. This parking structure is planned to include up to 5.5 levels below grade and up to 3.5 above. This structure is designed for compatibility with the exterior surface texture, color and architectural features of the HOJ building. The height of this proposed structure aboveground has been limited to match the level four-floor line of the HOJ building, where a significant architectural bullnose feature occurs on the HOJ exterior.

Gross Area: 3.4 acres

Environmental Setting

a. Existing uses/structures: The site is presently occupied by the existing HOJ Building.

b. Topography/slopes: The site exhibits a gentle rise from the Southeast to the Northwest, from approximately 310 feet above sea level to approximately 332 feet ASL.

c. Vegetation: The site is located in the core of the downtown Los Angeles Civic Center area. It is developed and does not contain any vegetation except for ornamental landscaping.

d. Animals: The site is located in the core of the downtown Los Angeles Civic Center area. It is developed and does not contain habitat for any animals aside from species that typically thrive in urban settings, such as pigeons, rats and other adaptable animals.

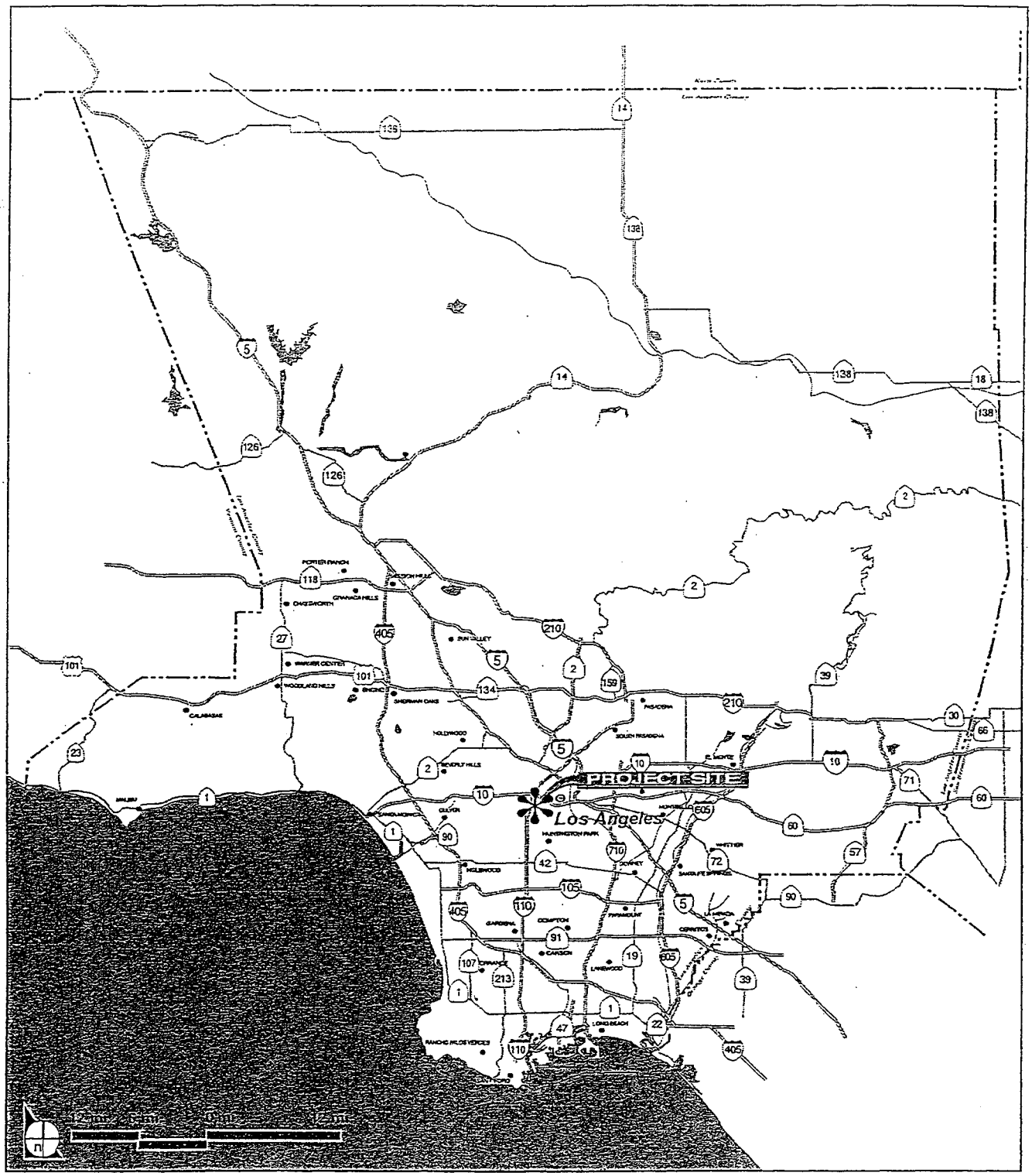
e. Watercourses: No naturally occurring watercourses exist on the project site.

f. Cultural/historical resources: The HOJ has been evaluated by the State Office of Historic Preservation and determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Environmental Setting of the Surrounding Area

a. Existing uses/structures: The site is bordered by US Highway 101 on the north, the Federal Courthouse to the east, the Criminal Courts building to the south and the County Civic Center Cogeneration Facility to the west.

b. Topography/slopes: The topography of the surrounding area exhibits a gentle rise from the Southeast to the Northwest, from approximately 310 feet above sea level to approximately 332 feet ASL.



SOURCE: Impact Sciences, 10/99.

FIGURE 1

Regional Location

600-01-04/02

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER
WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

This worksheet estimates water demands arising from water supply assessment request from developers.
Water Supply Assessments are performed in compliance with California Water Code Sections 10910-10915.

Assess. Number	Project	LADWP Board Action Date	(A) Present Baseline Water Use (afy)	(B) Projected Total Water Use (afy)	(C) = (B) - (A) Net Increase/Decrease Over Baseline Use (afy)
1	Los Angeles Airport Master Plan Project	4/17/2001	2,311	2,703	392
2	2000 Avenue of the Stars Project	5/7/2002	61	82	21
3	Hollywood Redevelopment Plan Amendment Project	6/4/2002	836	2,858	2,022
4	9th & Flower - Central Business District Redevelopment Area	6/4/2002	30	275	246
5	UCLA Long Range Redevelopment Plan	7/2/2002	2,733	3,239	506
6	Manchester and Lincoln Project	7/16/2002	91	109	18
7	Corbin and Nordhoff Project	8/6/2002	100	436	336
8	Las Lomas (conditional assessment subject to City annexation)	9/17/2002	0	3,831	3,831
9	Archstone Warner Center	10/15/2002	18	110	92
10	Mountain View Village	7/1/2003	0	124	124
11	Los Angeles World Airports Master Plan Alternative "D" (supersedes Assess. No. 1)	7/1/2003	2,826	3,798	972
12	County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project	*8/5/2003*	280	138	-142
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

Notes:

(1) Projected and planned for increase in water use is contained in LADWP's Year 2000 Urban Water Management Plan. The Plan estimates for a 25% increase (160,000 acre-feet) from year 2000 through 2020.

(2) Present Baseline Water Use is the most recent water use for the Project site, prior to the proposed (re)development.

(3) Projected Total Water Use is based on proposed (re)development usage, using factors in the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation Sewer Generation Rates table.

(4) Column (C) is the net increase/decrease in demand with respect to the Present Baseline Water Use shown in Column (A). The water demand projection in LADWP's Year 2000 Urban Water Management Plan is based on citywide growth in water use. When taken in its entire sum, the projects to date (but see the Las Lomas assessment) in this table are within the anticipated and planned for growth in water use in the City of Los Angeles. All projects above are within the anticipated and planned for citywide growth rate of 25% through year 2020. These projects and other growth and use not subject to a Water Supply Assessment within LADWP's service area will be factored into the next Urban Water Management Plan update in 2005.

(5) Assessment No. 12 will be considered by the LADWP Board of Commissioners at the August 5, 2003 meeting.

(6) Definition: afy - acre feet per year.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, Plaintiff, vs. CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, et al., Defendants.	)	NO. 650079

JUDGMENT

January 26, 1979

Appendix D

each meets the hydrologic definition of "basin." The extractions of water in the respective basins affect the other water users within that basin but do not significantly or materially affect the ground water levels in any of the other basins. The underground reservoirs of Eagle Rock, Verdugo and Sylmar Basins are independent of one another and of the San Fernando Basin.

4.2.4 Safe Yield and Native Safe Yield. The safe yield and native safe yield, stated in acre feet, of the three largest basins for the year 1964-65 was as follows:

Basin	Safe Yield	Native Safe Yield
San Fernando	90,680	43,660
Sylmar	6,210	3,850
Verdugo	7,150	3,590

The safe yield of Eagle Rock Basin is derived from imported water delivered by Los Angeles. There is no measurable native safe yield.

4.2.5 Separate Basins -- Separate Rights. The rights of the parties to extract ground water within ULARA are separate and distinct as within each of the several ground water basins within said watershed.

4.2.6 Hydrologic Condition of Basins. The several basins within ULARA are in varying hydrologic conditions, which result in different legal consequences.

4.2.6.1 San Fernando Basin. The first full year of overdraft in San Fernando Basin was 1954-55. It remained in overdraft continuously until 1968, when an injunction herein became effective. Thereafter, the

causing said water to be so stored shall have a right to extract an equivalent amount of ground water from San Fernando Basin. The right to extract waters attributable to such storage practices is an undivided right to a quantity of water in San Fernando Basin equal to the amount of such Stored Water to the credit of any party, as reflected in Watermaster records.

5.2.1.3 Calculation of Import Return Water and Stored Water Credits. The extraction rights of Los Angeles, Glendale, Burbank and San Fernando in San Fernando Basin in any year, insofar as such rights are based upon import return water, shall only extend to the amount of any accumulated import return water credit of such party by reason of imported water delivered after September 30, 1977. The annual credit for such import return water shall be calculated by Watermaster based upon the amount of delivered water during the preceding water year, as follows:

Los Angeles:	20.8% of all delivered water (including reclaimed water) to valley fill lands of San Fernando Basin.
San Fernando:	26.3% of all imported and reclaimed water delivered to valley-fill lands of San Fernando Basin.
Burbank:	20.0% of all delivered water (including reclaimed water) to San Fernando Basin and its tributary hill and mountain areas.

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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

CENTRAL AND WEST BASIN WATER REPLENISHMENT DISTRICT, etc., Plaintiff, v. CHARLES E. ADAMS, et al., Defendants.	No. 786,656 SECOND AMENDED JUDGMENT (Declaring and establishing water rights in Central Basin and enjoining extractions therefrom in excess of specified quantities.)
CITY OF LAKEWOOD, a municipal corporation, Cross-Complaint, v. CHARLES E. ADAMS, et al., Cross-Defendants.	

The above-entitled matter duly and regularly came on for trial in Department 73 of the above-entitled Court (having been transferred thereto from Department 75 by order of the presiding Judge), before the Honorable Edmund M. Moor, specially

Watermaster Reports on file with this Court and the records of the Plaintiff. This tabulation does not take into account additions or subtractions from any Allowed Pumping Allocation of a producer for the 1978-79 water year, nor other adjustments not representing change in fee title to water rights, such as leases of water rights, nor does it include the names of lessees of landowners where the lessees are exercising the water rights. The exercise of all water rights is subject, however, to the provisions of this Judgment is hereinafter contained. All of said rights are of the same legal force and effect and are without priority with reference to each other. Each party whose name is hereinafter set forth in the tabulation set forth in Appendix "2" of this judgment, and after whose name there appears under the column "Total Water Right" the figure "0" owns no rights to extract any ground water from Central Basin, and has no right to extract any ground water from Central Basin.

(b) Defendant The City of Los Angeles is the owner of the right to extract fifteen thousand (15,000) acre feet per annum of ground water from Central Basin. Defendant Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles has no right to extract ground water from Central Basin except insofar as it has the right, power, duty or obligation on behalf of defendant The City of Los Angeles to exercise the water rights in Central Basin of defendant The City of Los Angeles. The exercise of said rights are subject, however, to the provisions of this judgment hereafter contained, including but not limited to, sharing with

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(805) 495-4770

Attorneys for West Basin
Municipal Water District

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE COMPANY, ET AL.,	)	NO. 506806
Plaintiffs	)	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION TO PERMIT INTERVENTION OF WEST BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DOMINGUEZ DESALTER
v.	)	
CITY OF COMPTON, ET AL	)	
Defendants	)	

PRELIMINARY

The Judgment herein enjoins production of water from the West Coast Basin (hereinafter "Basin") in excess of the amount which the producer is adjudged to own (hereinafter "adjudicated rights"). West Basin Municipal Water District (hereinafter "District") is not a party to this action and owns no adjudicated rights but desires to implement a project to demonstrate the feasibility of extracting and treating brackish water for sale to Dominguez Water Corporation (hereinafter "Dominguez").

This petition is presented by the District and Dominguez to allow the District to intervene and to allow the District to operate a demonstration project more particularly described

PARTY AND SUCCESSOR, IF ANY		ADJUDICATED RIGHT IN ACRE FEET, ANNUALLY
LERMENS, EVELYN (Formerly Alfred Lermens)		0.7
LENZINER, EMMA L. sued as Mrs. E.L. Leuziner		1.4
LINDERMAN, ABRAHAM Second West Coast Basin Judgment		0
LISTON, LAWRENCE	0.7	0
Sold to R. Harris and L. Harris	-0.7	
LITTLE, WILLIAM	0.1	0
Sold to Watt Industrial Properties	-0.1	
LIZZA, PAT		0
LOCHMAN, ERNEST C. LOCHMAN, WALTER Second West Coast Basin Judgment		0
LONG, BEN Persilla Long, sued as Pricilla Long		0
LONG, JOHN		0
LONG BEACH, CITY OF		0.7
LOPES, FRANK		3.7
LOPEZ, MANUEL one Rudolph E. Lopez		0
LOS ANGELES, CITY OF		1503.0
LOS ANGELES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT		0
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (ALONDRA PARK)	28.7	67.7
Successor to Los Angeles County Flood Control District	39.0	
LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT	37.6	0
Successor in part to A.H. Smithletal Oil Company	1.4	
Sold to Los Angeles County-Alondra Park	-39.0	

Appendix D

WATER CODE
SECTION 10910-10915

10910. (a) Any city or county that determines that a project, as defined in Section 10912, is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) under Section 21080 of the Public Resources Code shall comply with this part.

(b) The city or county, at the time that it determines whether an environmental impact report, a negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is required for any project subject to the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to Section 21080.1 of the Public Resources Code, shall identify any water system that is, or may become as a result of supplying water to the project identified pursuant to this subdivision, a public water system, as defined in Section 10912, that may supply water for the project. If the city or county is not able to identify any public water system that may supply water for the project, the city or county shall prepare the water assessment required by this part after consulting with any entity serving domestic water supplies whose service area includes the project site, the local agency formation commission, and any public water system adjacent to the project site.

(c) (1) The city or county, at the time it makes the determination required under Section 21080.1 of the Public Resources Code, shall request each public water system identified pursuant to subdivision (b) to determine whether the projected water demand associated with a proposed project was included as part of the most recently adopted urban water management plan adopted pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).

(2) If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, the public water system may incorporate the requested information from the urban water management plan in preparing the elements of the assessment required to comply with subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g).

(3) If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was not accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, or the public water system has no urban water management plan, the water supply assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the public water system's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the public water system's existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.

(4) If the city or county is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), the water supply assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the total projected water supplies, determined to be available by the city or county for the project during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection, will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.

(d) (1) The assessment required by this section shall include an identification of any existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project, and a description of the quantities of water received in prior years by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), under the existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts.

(2) An identification of existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts held by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), shall be demonstrated by providing information related to all of the following:

(A) Written contracts or other proof of entitlement to an identified water supply.

(B) Copies of a capital outlay program for financing the delivery of a water supply that has been adopted by the public water system.

(C) Federal, state, and local permits for construction of necessary infrastructure associated with delivering the water supply.

(D) Any necessary regulatory approvals that are required in order to be able to convey or deliver the water supply.

(e) If no water has been received in prior years by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), under the existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts, the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), shall also include in its water supply assessment pursuant to subdivision (c), an identification of the other public water systems or water service contractholders that receive a water supply or have existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts, to the same source of water as the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has identified as a source of water supply within its water supply assessments.

(f) If a water supply for a proposed project includes groundwater, the following additional information shall be included in the water supply assessment:

(1) A review of any information contained in the urban water management plan relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project.

(2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the proposed project will be supplied. For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current bulletin of the department that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), of the efforts being undertaken in the basin or basins to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

(3) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater pumped by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), for the past five years from any groundwater basin from which the proposed project will be supplied. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(4) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), from any basin from which the proposed project will be supplied. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(5) An analysis of the sufficiency of the groundwater from the

asin or basins from which the proposed project will be supplied to meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project.

A water supply assessment shall not be required to include the nformation required by this paragraph if the public water system etermines, as part of the review required by paragraph (1), that the sufficiency of groundwater necessary to meet the initial and rojected water demand associated with the project was addressed in he description and analysis required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 10631.

(g) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), the governing body of each ublic water system shall submit the assessment to the city or county ot later than 90 days from the date on which the request was received. The governing body of each public water system, or the ity or county if either is required to comply with this act pursuant o subdivision (b), shall approve the assessment prepared pursuant to this section at a regular or special meeting.

(2) Prior to the expiration of the 90-day period, if the public ater system intends to request an extension of time to prepare and dopt the assessment, the public water system shall meet with the city or county to request an extension of time, which shall not xceed 30 days, to prepare and adopt the assessment.

(3) If the public water system fails to request an extension of time, or fails to submit the assessment notwithstanding the extension of time granted pursuant to paragraph (2), the city or county may eek a writ of mandamus to compel the governing body of the public ater system to comply with the requirements of this part relating to the submission of the water supply assessment.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, if a project as been the subject of a water supply assessment that complies with the requirements of this part, no additional water supply assessment shall be required for subsequent projects that were part of a larger roject for which a water supply assessment was completed and that as complied with the requirements of this part and for which the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to omply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has concluded that its water supplies are sufficient to meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the existing and planned future uses, including, but not limited to, agricultural and industrial uses, unless one or more of the following changes occurs:

(1) Changes in the project that result in a substantial increase in water demand for the project.

(2) Changes in the circumstances or conditions substantially affecting the ability of the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), to provide a sufficient supply of water for the project.

(3) Significant new information becomes available which was not known and could not have been known at the time when the assessment was prepared.

10911. (a) If, as a result of its assessment, the public water system concludes that its water supplies are, or will be, insufficient, the public water system shall provide to the city or county its plans for acquiring additional water supplies, setting forth the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies. If the city or county, if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), concludes as a result of its assessment, that water supplies are, or will be, insufficient, the city or county shall include in its water supply assessment its plans for acquiring additional water supplies, setting forth the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies. Those plans may include, but are not limited to, information concerning all of the following:

(1) The estimated total costs, and the proposed method of financing the costs, associated with acquiring the additional water supplies.

(2) All federal, state, and local permits, approvals, or entitlements that are anticipated to be required in order to acquire and develop the additional water supplies.

(3) Based on the considerations set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2), the estimated timeframes within which the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), expects to be able to acquire additional water supplies.

(b) The city or county shall include the water supply assessment provided pursuant to Section 10910, and any information provided pursuant to subdivision (a), in any environmental document prepared for the project pursuant to Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.

(c) The city or county may include in any environmental document an evaluation of any information included in that environmental document provided pursuant to subdivision (b). The city or county shall determine, based on the entire record, whether projected water supplies will be sufficient to satisfy the demands of the project, in addition to existing and planned future uses. If the city or county determines that water supplies will not be sufficient, the city or county shall include that determination in its findings for the project.

10912. For the purposes of this part, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Project" means any of the following:

(1) A proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units.

(2) A proposed shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space.

(3) A proposed commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space.

(4) A proposed hotel or motel, or both, having more than 500 rooms.

(5) A proposed industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area.

(6) A mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified in this subdivision.

(7) A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project.

(b) If a public water system has fewer than 5,000 service connections, then "project" means any proposed residential, business, commercial, hotel or motel, or industrial development that would account for an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections, or a mixed-use project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by residential development that would represent an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections.

(c) "Public water system" means a system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption that has 3000 or more service connections. A public water system includes all of the following:

(1) Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facility under control of the operator of the system which is used primarily in connection with the system.

(2) Any collection or pretreatment storage facility not under the

control of the operator that is used primarily in connection with the system.

(3) Any person who treats water on behalf of one or more public water systems for the purpose of rendering it safe for human consumption.

10914. (a) Nothing in this part is intended to create a right or entitlement to water service or any specific level of water service.

(b) Nothing in this part is intended to either impose, expand, or limit any duty concerning the obligation of a public water system to provide certain service to its existing customers or to any future potential customers.

(c) Nothing in this part is intended to modify or otherwise change existing law with respect to projects which are not subject to this part.

(d) This part applies only to a project for which a notice of preparation is submitted on or after January 1, 1996.

10915. The County of San Diego is deemed to comply with this part if the Office of Planning and Research determines that all of the following conditions have been met:

(a) Proposition C, as approved by the voters of the County of San Diego in November 1988, requires the development of a regional growth management plan and directs the establishment of a regional planning and growth management review board.

(b) The County of San Diego and the cities in the county, by agreement, designate the San Diego Association of Governments as that review board.

(c) A regional growth management strategy that provides for a comprehensive regional strategy and a coordinated economic development and growth management program has been developed pursuant to Proposition C.

(d) The regional growth management strategy includes a water element to coordinate planning for water that is consistent with the requirements of this part.

(e) The San Diego County Water Authority, by agreement with the San Diego Association of Governments in its capacity as the review board, uses the association's most recent regional growth forecasts for planning purposes and to implement the water element of the strategy.

(f) The procedures established by the review board for the development and approval of the regional growth management strategy, including the water element and any certification process established to ensure that a project is consistent with that element, comply with the requirements of this part.

(g) The environmental documents for a project located in the County of San Diego include information that accomplishes the same purposes as a water supply assessment that is prepared pursuant to Section 10910.

Water Supply Assessment Checklist

Water Code Section	Water Supply Assessment Content	Page # in WSA
10910(c)(2)	Incorporate data from UWMP.	1-16
10910(d)(1)	Identification of existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts relevant to identified water supply for proposed project, and description of quantity of water received in prior years.	7-16
10910(d(2)(A)	Written contracts or other proof of entitlement to an identified water supply.	7-13
10910(d)(2)(B)	Capital outlay program for financing the delivery of a water supply that has been adopted.	14
10910(d)(2)(C)	Federal, state, and local permits for construction of necessary infrastructure associated with delivering the water supply.	7-8
10910(d)(2)(D)	Any necessary regulatory approval to deliver/convey the water supply.	7-8
10910(f)(1)	Review of any information contained in the UWMP relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project.	1-16
10910(f)(2)	Description of any groundwater basin(s) from which proposed project will be supplied. For basins with adjudicated groundwater pumping rights, include a copy of the order/decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of quantity of groundwater public water system has the legal right to pump under the order/decree.	9-10, Attachment D
10910(f)(3)	Description and analysis of amount and location of groundwater pumped for the past 5 years from any groundwater basin from which the proposed project will be supplied.	9-10
10910(f)(4)	Description and analysis of amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped from any basin to provided water to the proposed project.	9-10, 15-16
10910(f)(5)	Analysis of sufficiency of groundwater from the basins from which the proposed project will be supplied to meet projected water demand of the proposed project.	9-10, 15-16

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

VOLUME 3 DOCUMENTATION

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE REPAIR AND REUSE PROJECT

JUNE 2006

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

VOLUME 3 DOCUMENTATION

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE REPAIR AND REUSE PROJECT

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APPENDIX A – MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE FINAL EA/EIR

1.1 PURPOSE

This document, along with the Draft Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report (Draft EA/EIR) represents the Final Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report (Final EA/EIR) for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project (SCH No. 2003021019). This Final EA/EIR has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and its implementing guidelines, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA. The County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office (CAO) is the Lead Agency under CEQA and the EIR portion of the document. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the lead agency under NEPA and the EA portion of the document. The County of Los Angeles will consider this Final EA/EIR in its capacity as Lead Agency under CEQA before it approves, denies, or recommends changes to the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project. The Findings of Fact and any Statement of Overriding Consideration would be made after the County has considered the information contained in this Final EA/EIR. Likewise, the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is adopted at the time the findings are adopted and would also be included in the public record. FEMA will consider the Final EA/EIR under its capacity under NEPA before it approves, denies, or recommends changes to the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project.

As required by Section 15132 of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, a Final EIR shall consist of the following:

- The Draft EIR or a revision of the Draft EIR
- Comments and recommendations received on the Draft EIR either verbatim or in summary
- A list of persons, organizations, and public agencies commenting on the Draft EIR
- The responses of the Lead Agency to significant environmental points raised in the review and consultation process
- Any other information added by the Lead Agency

The evaluation and response to public comments is an important part of the CEQA process as it allows the following: (1) the opportunity to review and comment on the methods of analysis contained within the Draft EIR; (2) the ability to detect any omissions which may have occurred during preparation of the Draft EIR; (3) the ability to check for accuracy of the analysis contained within the Draft EIR; (4) the ability to share expertise; and (5) the ability to discover public concerns.

1.2 PROCESS

In compliance with CEQA, the County of Los Angeles prepared an Initial Study and Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project. The Initial Study and NOP were circulated between February 4, 2003, and March 5, 2003, for the required 30-day review period. The purpose of the Initial Study and NOP was to solicit early comments from public agencies with expertise in subjects that are discussed in the Draft EA/EIR. A copy of the Initial Study and NOP are included in **Appendix 1.0** of the Draft EA/EIR.

Two scoping meetings were held on January 14, 2003, to receive comments from public agencies, other groups, and concerned individuals, and to determine the issues to be discussed in the Draft EA/EIR. These meetings were held in downtown Los Angeles at the County Hall of Administration and Bradbury Building. A notice of the scoping meetings was placed in the Los Angeles Times, Downtown Los Angeles News, and posted on the Hall of Justice site.

The Draft EA/EIR was then prepared and circulated for a 45-day public review period, as required by state law, beginning on April 8, 2004, and ending on May 24, 2004. A Notice of Availability of the Draft EA/EIR was placed in the Los Angeles Times, Downtown Los Angeles News, and posted on the Hall of Justice site.

1.3 RECIRCULATION OF DRAFT EA/EIR

Section 15088.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* requires that an EIR be recirculated for public review and comment when "significant new information is added to the EIR after public notice is given of the availability of the draft EIR for public review." The definition of "significant new information" is clarified under subsections 1 through 4 of this guideline. They include disclosure of a new significant environmental impact, a substantial increase in the severity of an impact, identification of a feasible project alternative or mitigation measure considerably different from those previously analyzed, and fundamental and basic inadequacy in the Draft EIR. For this EA/EIR, none of the comments received require the provision of significant new information or analysis. In addition, although the Draft EA/EIR was circulated approximately two years ago, none of changes in the conditions in the downtown area would result in a new significant environmental impact, or a substantial increase in the severity of an impact. Consequently, the need for recirculation of the Draft EA/EIR by the County of Los Angeles is not warranted.

1.4 CONTENTS OF THE FINAL EIR

As discussed above, the primary intent of the Final EIR is to provide a forum to raise and address comments pertaining to the analysis contained within the Draft EIR. Pursuant to Section 15088 of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, the County of Los Angeles, as the Lead Agency for this project, has reviewed and addressed all comments received on the Draft EA/EIR prepared for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse project. Included within the Final EA/EIR are written comments that were submitted during the required public review period. Responses to oral testimony received at the public meeting are also incorporated. These comments are included in the interest of providing a complete public record for this project.

In order to adequately address the comments provided by interested agencies and the public in an organized manner, this Final EIR has been prepared in four parts.

Section 2.0, Executive Summary, provides a brief project description and presents a summary of probable environmental effects of the project and alternatives.

Section 3.0, Comments and Response to Comments, on the Draft EA/EIR provides a list of commenters, copies of written comments (coded for reference), and the responses to those written comments.

Section 4.0, Minor Edits to the Draft EA/EIR, consists of minor text changes made to the Draft EA/EIR as a result of comments raised during the public review process.

Appendices to the Final EIR includes information used in the preparation of the Final EA/EIR.

2.0 SUMMARY

This section summarizes the alternatives assessed in this Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report (EA/EIR) and also identifies the environmental impacts, mitigation measures, and residual impacts associated with the alternatives.

2.1 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 – No Project Alternative

According to Section 4102.14(d) of the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Section 15126.6(e) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a No Action/No Project Alternative (hereafter referred to as Alternative 1) must be evaluated. The purpose of Alternative 1 is to consider the effect of maintaining existing conditions. Alternative 1 addresses what would reasonably be expected to occur in the foreseeable future if neither Alternative 2 nor Alternative 3 are approved and implemented.

Alternative 2 – Repair and Reuse Alternative (Proposed Alternative)

The proposed repair and reuse alternative (Alternative 2) would include repairing the Hall of Justice by seismically retrofitting the earthquake-damaged building into a useable office building while preserving and restoring selected historic features. Alternative 2 would include the repair of the interior of the Hall of Justice building to provide 325,000 square feet of useable office space, the development of a new multi-level garage with 1,000 parking spaces on the site, landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting, and necessary upgrades to utility systems. In addition, Alternative 2 would include the restoration of the core and shell elements of this building, and the cleaning, refurbishing, and repair of the historic exterior wall materials, and certain historically significant interior areas.

The County of Los Angeles has determined that this alternative would occur in eight phases. These would include Phase I Debris Removal: Removal of loose material, debris, and furniture from the building (phase has been completed); Phase II Interior Demolition Design: Architectural/engineering services to prepare design documents for interior demolition work (phase has been completed); Phase III Interior Demolition: Perform interior non-structural demolition activities; Phase IV Rehabilitation Design: Architectural/engineering services to prepare design documents for structural retrofit work and rehabilitation work, including the installation of new building utility systems, tenant improvements, and performance of retrofit work; Phase V Bidding Rehabilitation Work: Bid rehabilitation work; Phase VI Rehabilitation Adaptive Reuse Construction: Perform rehabilitation work; Phase VII Tenant

Improvements: Bid and construct tenant improvement scope; and Phase VIII Move in/Start Up/Close Out: Tenant departments take occupation of the building. The Draft EA/EIR examined the whole project, as included within these phases, and has considered the environmental impact of the whole project. The phasing of the project would not result in any additional impacts or require any additional mitigation measures to resolve environmental impacts beyond those described in the Final EA/EIR. The County of Los Angeles would implement the project per the phasing scheme and provide funding for each phase of the project individually, as it is needed. It should be noted that while Phase I and II are identified as a part of the project, it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that such activities would have significant effect on the environment, and hence are not subject to CEQA.

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Alternative 3 would include repair of the Hall of Justice, per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. In other words, all character-defining historic features and elements of the building would remain entirely intact under this alternative. Alternative 3 would include the repair of the interior of the Hall of Justice building to provide for 199,132 square feet of useable "Class A" office space, the development of a new multi-level garage with 1,000 parking spaces, landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting, and necessary upgrades to utility systems. In addition, Alternative 3 would include the cleaning, refurbishing and repair of the historic exterior wall materials.

2.2 ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION MATRIX

As indicated previously, three alternatives were considered in this EA/EIR. **Table 2.0-1, Summary of Project Alternative Impacts**, represents an alternative evaluation matrix that compares the environmental and socioeconomic effects of these three alternatives. The environmental and socioeconomic topics summarized included in **Table 2.0-1** are discussed in detail in Section 4.0, Affected Environment and Potential Impacts of the Alternatives Considered, of the Draft EA/EIR.

Table 2.0-1
Summary of Project Alternative Impacts

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
GEOLOGY AND SOILS		
Alternative 1 Under the No Project Alternative, the project site would remain in its present state. No impacts to geology and soils would occur with the implementation of this alternative.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 2 Impacts associated with surface fault rupture, landslides, seismically induced settlement, tsunami, seiches, and earthquake-induced flooding would be less than significant. Faulting and seismic ground shaking impact would be reduced to a less than significant level through retrofitting the building and development of the new parking garage per Uniform Building Code (UBC) standards. Expansive soil impact would be reduced through adherence to the recommendations contained within the geotechnical report.	**GS-1** All structures shall be designed in accordance with the UBC and applicable County codes to ensure safety in the event of an earthquake. **GS-2** All recommendations contained in the project geotechnical engineering report shall be incorporated into the project to minimize impacts associated with site grading and structural design.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 3 Impacts associated with surface fault rupture, landslides, seismically induced settlement, tsunami, seiches, and earthquake-induced flooding would be less than significant. Faulting and seismic ground shaking impact would be reduced to a less than significant level through retrofitting the building and development of the new parking garage per UBC standards. Expansive soil impact would be reduced through adherence to the recommendations contained within the geotechnical report.	Same mitigation measures as identified for Alternative 2.	Less Than Significant.
TRAFFIC/CIRCULATION		
Alternative 1 Under this alternative, the Hall of Justice building would remain vacant and would not generate construction or operational traffic.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
TRAFFIC/CIRCULATION (continued)		
Alternative 2 **Construction** Following the addition of Alternative 2 -related traffic, the increase in the Critical Movement Analysis (CMA) delay at the signalized key intersections would range from 0.003 to 0.055 seconds. These changes in average control delay would be insufficient to change the peak hour levels of service at any of the signalized key intersections and would not result in an increase in the CMA value that exceed significance threshold levels. Impacts under this alternative during construction are considered to be less than significant. No parking impacts from construction-related vehicles are expected to occur on the surrounding streets. All construction-related vehicles, including construction worker vehicles, would be parked on the project site. On-street parking is in high demand in the project site area. If during peak construction activity-parking demand cannot be adequately accommodated on site, then a parking plan involving an off-site location would be implemented for the affected work crew.	In order to ensure construction activity does not interfere with weekday activities, the following measures are required: **T-1** Trucks and construction materials and equipment shall be staged on site, whenever feasible. If additional space is necessary it is required that lane closure plans be submitted to the County and City of Los Angeles for approval. **T-2** Temporary "Truck Crossing" warning signs shall be placed in each direction in advance of each site driveway used by construction vehicles. **T-3** A flag person or persons shall be positioned at the project site to assist truck operators in entering and exiting the project area, and to help minimize conflicts with other motorists. **T-4** To the greatest extent possible, heavy-duty construction trucks shall be scheduled to arrive and depart before and after peak commuting periods of 7:00 AM to 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM to 7:00 PM. **T-5** A construction worker ridesharing plan shall be implemented to reduce construction-related trips. **T-6** An off-site parking area for construction workers personal vehicles shall be established during peak construction activity days/time periods when all worker vehicles cannot be accommodated on site. **T-7** Once a site has been identified for hauling excess dirt, a haul route shall be developed which keeps trucks on major boulevards. The haul route shall be reviewed and approved by the County and City.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
TRAFFIC/CIRCULATION (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Operational** Under this alternative, the signalized key intersections would provide acceptable levels of service in the year 2005 (LOS C or better). Following the addition of Alternative 2-related traffic, the increase in the CMA delay at the signalized key intersections would range from 0.003 to 0.027. These changes in average control delay would be insufficient to change the peak hour levels of service at any of the signalized key intersections and would not result in an increase in the CMA value that exceed significance threshold levels.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 3 **Construction** Following the addition of Alternative 3-related traffic, the increase in the CMA delay at the signalized key intersections would range from 0.003 to 0.055. These changes in average control delay would be insufficient to change the peak hour levels of service at any of the signalized key intersections and would not result in an increase in the CMA value that exceed significance threshold levels. Impacts under this alternative during construction are considered to be less than significant. No parking impacts from construction-related vehicles are expected to occur on the surrounding streets. All construction-related vehicles, including construction worker vehicles, would be parked on the project site. On-street parking is in high demand in the project site area. If during peak construction activity-parking demand cannot be adequately accommodated on site, then a parking plan involving an off-site location would be implemented for the affected work crew.	Same mitigation measures as identified for Alternative 2.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
TRAFFIC/CIRCULATION (continued)		
Alternative 3 (continued) **Operational** Under Alternative 3, the Hall of Justice would be occupied with approximately the same amount of full-time employees (1,350) as under the 1994 conditions. Given that the traffic discount rates were applied for the previous occupancy of the building, this alternative would not result in a net increase in traffic.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY/HAZARDOUS MATERIAL		
Alternative 1 Under Alternative 1, the Hall of Justice would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. Implementation of this alternative could result in long-term public health hazards due to the non-removal of existing on-site hazardous materials.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 2 Impacts associated with Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM), Lead Containing Paint (LCP), Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), universal waste, biologically and bacterially affected materials/industrial hygiene waste would be significant. Radon gas impacts would be less than significant.	**HS-1** Asbestos-containing materials shall be removed or encapsulated under acceptable engineering methods and work practices by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor. Removal practices include, but are not limited to containment of the area by plastic; negative air filtration; wet removal techniques; and personal respiratory protection and decontamination. The process shall be designed and monitored by a California Certified Asbestos Consultant. The abatement and monitoring plan shall be developed and submitted for review and approval by the appropriate regulatory agencies (currently the County of Los Angeles and South Coast Air Quality Management District [SCAQMD]). **HS-2** Prior to the renovation of the building, all loose and peeling paint shall be removed and disposed of by a licensed and certified lead abatement contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY/HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued)	**HS-3** The abatement contractor shall be informed of which paint on the buildings shall be considered as containing lead. The contractor shall take appropriate precautions to protect his/her workers, the surrounding community, and to dispose of construction waste containing lead paint in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. **HS-4** All on-site fluorescent light ballasts shall be assumed to contain PCBs, unless labeled "Does Not Contain PCBs," and shall be removed prior to renovation activities and disposed of by a licensed and certified PCB removal contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. **HS-5** All on-site fluorescent light tubes, and electronic waste shall be assumed to contain heavy metals and shall be removed prior to renovation activities and disposed of by a licensed and certified abatement contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. **HS-6** All biological and bacterial waste shall be removed prior to renovation activities by trained and equipped personnel. **HS-7** All medical waste, including spent needles, shall be properly categorized and removed by a trained and equipped personnel prior to renovation activities. **HS-8** All spent and partially used containers of chemicals shall be categorized/classified (acids, bases, etc.), lab packed, manifested, and removed prior to renovation activities by a licensed and certified abatement contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.	
Alternative 3 Under this alternative, impacts associated with ACM, LCP, PCBs, universal waste, biologically and bacterially affected materials/industrial hygiene waste would be significant. Radon gas impacts would be less than significant.	Same as identified for Alternative 2.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES/ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE		
Each federal agency is required to analyze the effects, including human health, economic and social effects, of federal actions, including effects on minority communities and low-income communities, when such analysis is required under the NEPA. As a general rule, CEQA only requires an analysis of the environmental impacts of a project. Economic and social effects of a project are not treated as significant effects on the environment. *CEQA Guidelines*, §15131(a).		
Alternative 1 Under Alternative 1, the Hall of Justice would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. Given the current condition of the building, a program would be required in order to observe and routinely inspect the building to ensure it posed no imminent threat or safety hazard to the surrounding environs. Implementation of this alternative would not result in short-term or long-term noise, air quality, or traffic impacts nor displaces or divides a community. Consequently, this alternative would result in less than significant impacts to minority or low-income individuals and would be consistent with Executive Order (EO) 12898.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Each federal agency is required to analyze the effects, including human health, economic and social effects, of federal actions, including effects on minority communities and low-income communities, when such analysis is required under the NEPA. As a general rule, CEQA only requires an analysis of the environmental impacts of a project. Economic and social effects of a project are not treated as significant effects on the environment. *CEQA Guidelines*, §15131(a).		
Alternative 2 Construction of this alternative would result in short-term air, noise and traffic impacts as described in the respective sections of this document. According to NEPA Law and Litigation 8:49, temporary environmental effects including temporary disruption during construction activities "are not significant effects that require an environmental impact statement." Consequently, construction would not cause significant environmental impacts to minority or low-income individuals and is consistent with the provisions of EO 12898. Operation of this alternative would result in long-term air, noise, and traffic impacts as described in the respective sections of this document. These impacts are considered to be less than significant. Consequently, the operation of the project would not cause significant environmental impacts to minority or low-income individuals and is consistent with the provisions of EO 12898.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES/ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued) The project would not displace any on-site or off-site permanent residents and/or commercial businesses. In fact, this project may provide some short-term and long-term employment opportunities for minority and low-income individuals in the area by providing business/personal services to the building occupants. This, in turn, would provide for increased business opportunities adjacent to the project site, as well as outlying areas. In addition, the implementation of this alternative would have beneficial impacts on the surrounding neighborhoods through the provision of more efficient governmental services such as better security from the Sheriff locating an office within the Civic Center area. Another benefit of the project would include halting the physical deterioration of the Hall of Justice and surrounding neighborhood by repairing this facility. For the above reasons, the repair of Hall of Justice would not cause environmental injustice to minority or low-income individuals and is consistent with provisions of EO 12898.		
Each federal agency is required to analyze the effects, including human health, economic, and social effects, of federal actions, including effects on minority communities and low-income communities, when such analysis is required under the NEPA. As a general rule, CEQA only requires an analysis of the environmental impacts of a project. Economic and social effects of a project are not treated as significant effects on the environment. *CEQA Guidelines*, §15131(a).		
Alternative 3 Socioeconomic and environmental justice issues under this alternative would be same as described for Alternative 2. Construction and operational noise air quality, and traffic impacts would be less than significant. This alternative would benefit the community by providing short-term and long-term employment opportunities, increased business opportunities, and more efficient governmental services. Consequently, this alternative would not cause significant environmental impacts to minority or low-income individuals and is consistent with the provisions of EO 12898.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
VISUAL QUALITY		
Alternative 1 Under Alternative 1, the Hall of Justice would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. Implementation of this alternative, thus, could result in a long-term reduction in the visual quality of the Civic Center area.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 2 **Construction** Overall, the construction period is anticipated to last approximately 30 months. Development of the project would require the demolition/dismantling and removal of the existing asphalt surface parking areas, the digging of subterranean parking garage levels, and the cleaning and rehabilitation of the Hall of Justice building. During this time, equipment such as heavy trucks, and stockpiled cut material may be visible and/or obstruct views of surrounding land uses. This would result in a short-term impact on views from adjacent office uses. The short-term visual effects of grading and construction operations would be unavoidable, since little can be done to improve the aesthetics of a construction area. Short-term visual impacts are considered to be adverse, but less than significant, since the impacts would be temporary. Lighting for construction purposes, if necessary, would be limited to low-level lighting for safety and security purposes.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
VISUAL QUALITY (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Operational** Construction of a new 1,000-space parking structure is proposed as part of Alternative 2. The structure would be located on the northern side of the Hall of Justice site, along Aliso Street, significantly screened from the Temple Street view by the Hall of Justice building, and it would replace the existing surface parking lot. The new parking structure would be visible from the Federal Courthouse and upper floors of the City Hall, as well as to motorists on Spring Street, Aliso Street, and North Broadway. The parking structure is planned to include up to 4.5 levels below grade and up to 4.5 levels above grade. This structure would be designed with an exterior skin that is compatible with the surface texture, color, and architectural features of the Hall of Justice building. The aboveground height of this proposed structure is to match the 4th-floor line of the Hall of Justice building, where a significant architectural bullnose feature occurs on the Hall of Justice exterior. Overall, the development of the parking structure would provide for in-fill development and would be designed to be compatible with the existing Hall of Justice structure. Under this alternative, strategically placed lighting would be provided to highlight architectural elements and building signage. In addition, security and safety lighting will be provided as necessary, and would be limited to building walkway and parking areas. These light sources would be oriented toward the ground and shielded or screened. This would prevent illumination from both spreading into the surrounding areas (which are not considered light sensitive), and interfering with vehicle traffic on surrounding roadways.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 3 Implementation of this alternative would result in the same construction and operation-related impacts as described under Alternative 2.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
AIR QUALITY		
Alternative 1 Under this alternative, the Hall of Justice building would remain vacant and would not generate construction or operational air quality emissions.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 2 **Construction** Emissions associated with three criteria pollutants, Carbon Monoxide (CO), Particulate Matter (PM_{10}) and Oxides of Sulfur (SO_2), would all be below the adopted threshold levels throughout the duration of construction activities. However, Reactive Organic Cases (ROG), and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) emissions would exceed the adopted threshold established by the SCAQMD. As a result, construction air quality impacts would be significant. While this short-term impact is considered significant under CEQA, it is not considered a significant regional impact under NEPA. According to NEPA Law and Litigation Section 8:49, temporary environmental effects, including disruption due to construction activities, are not significant effects.	**AQ-1** The project will implement dust control measures consistent with SCAQMD Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust during the construction phases of new project development. The following actions are currently recommended to implement Rule 403 and have been quantified by the SCAQMD as being able to reduce dust generation between 30% and 85%, depending on the source of the dust generation: • Apply water and/or approved nontoxic chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturer's specification to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas that have been inactive for 10 or more days). • Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as quickly as possible. • Enclose, cover, water twice daily, or apply approved chemical soil binders to exposed piles with 5% or greater silt content. • Water active grading sites at least twice daily during construction activities. • Suspend all excavating and grading operations when wind speeds (as instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 miles per hour (mph) over a 30-minute period. • All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard (i.e., minimum vertical distance between top of the load and the top of the trailer), in accordance with Section 23114 of the California Vehicle Code.	Significant and Unavoidable (CEQA); Less Than Significant (NEPA).

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
AIR QUALITY (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Construction (continued)**	• Sweep streets at the end of the day if visible soil material is carried over to adjacent roads. • Install wheel washers or gravel construction entrances where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved roads, or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip. • Post and enforce traffic speed limits of 15 mph or less on all unpaved roads. **AQ-2** The project contractor shall require, by contract specifications, that construction equipment engines will be maintained in good condition and in proper tune per manufacturer's specification for the duration of construction. **AQ-3** The project contractor shall require, by contract specifications, that construction operations, where feasible, rely on the project site's existing electricity infrastructure rather than electrical generators powered by internal combustion engines. **AQ-4** The project contractor shall require, by contract specifications, that construction-related equipment, including heavy-duty equipment, motor vehicles, and portable equipment, be turned off when not in use for more than five minutes. **AQ-5** The project contractor shall encourage contractors to utilize alternative-fuel construction equipment (i.e., compressed natural gas, liquid petroleum gas, and unleaded gasoline) and low-emission diesel construction equipment, to the extent that such equipment is reasonably available and cost effective.	
None of the five criteria pollutants (ROG, CO, PM_{10}, SO_2, and NO_x) would exceed the adopted SCAQMD operational thresholds under this alternative. Therefore, under this alternative, primary effects would be less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
AIR QUALITY (continued)		
Alternative 3 **Construction** Construction emissions associated with this alternative would be the same as described under Alternative 2 on a daily basis but would be less on an overall basis. This is due to the shorter construction schedule associated with this alternative. Nonetheless, the amount of construction emissions associated with this alternative would remain significant with respect to ROG and NO_x emissions. While this short-term impact is considered significant under CEQA, it is not considered a significant regional impact under NEPA. According to NEPA Law and Litigation Section 8:49, temporary environmental effects, including disruption due to construction activities, are not significant effects.	Same mitigation measures as identified for Alternative 2.	Significant and Unavoidable (CEQA); Less Than Significant (NEPA).
Operational Under Alternative 3, the Hall of Justice would be occupied with approximately the same amount of full-time employees (1,350), as under the 1994 conditions. Because Alternative 3 would be occupied with the same amount of employees this alternative would not result in a net increase in daily traffic. As this alternative would not result in a net increase in vehicle trips, air quality emissions associated with this alternative would be negligible. It should be noted that, as stated earlier, the vehicular air quality emissions associated with the 1,350 employees already exists in the region and to quantify those emissions as a result of this alternative would be double counting. Therefore, under this alternative, primary effects would be less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
NOISE		
Alternative 1 Under this alternative, the Hall of Justice building would remain vacant and would not result in any construction noise. Additionally, there would be no net change in ambient noise levels with regard to operational noise levels.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
NOISE (continued)		
Alternative 2 **Construction** Construction activities associated with this alternative would occur approximately 100 feet from existing commercial uses. Employment of all feasible noise attenuation devices and techniques may be capable of reducing noise levels for stationary equipment to some degree, but trucks and other mobile equipment cannot be surrounded by noise barriers at all locations. Given these factors, periodic noise levels of 95 dB(A) should be anticipated at 50 feet from various types of mobile and stationary construction equipment. Noise levels would diminish with distance from the construction site at a rate of approximately 6 dB(A) per doubling of distance. Thus, as the nearest uses are within 100 feet of the loudest construction equipment, periodic noise levels of up to 90 dB(A) could occur on adjacent off-site properties. Periodic construction noise levels would be noticeable and would constitute a temporary significant noise impact at adjacent off-site commercial uses. While this short-term impact is considered significant under CEQA, it is not considered a significant regional impact under NEPA. According to NEPA Law and Litigation Section 8:49, temporary environmental effects, including disruption due to construction activities, are not significant effects.	**N-1** All construction equipment, fixed or mobile, that is utilized on the site for more than two working days shall be in proper operating condition and fitted with standard factory silencing features. To ensure that mobile and stationary equipment is properly maintained and meets all federal, state, and local standards, the applicant shall maintain an equipment log. The log shall document the condition of equipment relative to factory specifications and identify the measures taken to ensure that all construction equipment is in proper tune and fitted with an adequate muffling device. The log shall be submitted to the Department of Public Works for review and approval on a quarterly basis. A County Building Official or a designee shall spot check to ensure compliance. **N-2** The applicant shall provide adjacent owners with a construction schedule 10 days in advance of activities. The applicant shall submit a copy of the scheduled and mailing list to the appropriate County regulatory agency prior to the initiation of construction activities. A County Building Official or a designee shall spot check and respond to complaints. **N-3** All construction activity, including grading, transport of material or equipment, and warming-up of equipment, shall be limited to between the hours of 7 AM to 7 PM, Monday through Friday, and shall not occur during Saturday and Sunday unless approved by the County. Non-noise-generating exterior construction activities such as interior work shall not be subject to these restrictions. The work schedule shall be posted at the construction site and modified as necessary to reflect any approved deviations.	Significant and Unavoidable (CEQA); Less Than Significant (NEPA).

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
NOISE (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued)		
Construction (continued)	**N-4** The project applicant shall post a notice at the construction site and along the proposed truck haul route. The notice shall contain information on the type of project, anticipated duration of construction activity, and provide a phone number where people can register questions and complaints. The applicant shall keep record of all complaints and take appropriate action to minimize noise generated by the offending activity where feasible. A monthly log of noise complaints shall be maintained by the applicant and submitted to the County.	
Operational		
Vehicle Noise		
The largest increase in roadway noise levels when comparing the Future Without Project and the Future With Project was 0.1 dB(A). As stated earlier, noise increases less than 3 dB(A) are not noticeable by the human ear. As a result, the vehicular noise level increase attributable to this alternative would not be noticeable. Consequently, vehicular noise impacts would be less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Parking Structure Noise		
Under this alternative, a new five-level parking structure three levels of parking above grade would be constructed adjacent to the northeast wall of the Hall of Justice building. Typical noises occurring in a parking structure would include doors shutting, engines starting, car acceleration, parking lot cleaning, and other maintenance activities. Other noises can include tire squeal noise (depending on the material used for ramps and parking surfaces), and car alarms. These noises would occur intermittently (and, in the cases of doors shutting and engines starting, for only one to several seconds). These sounds are no different than those noises already occurring on the streets, driveways, and parking lots that exist in the downtown civic center area. Noise levels associated with on site activities would not result in a significant impact.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
NOISE (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Operational (continued)** ***Mechanical Equipment*** Occasional operational noise would result from landscape, mechanical and disposal services. Such activities currently occur in the surrounding vicinity and the proposed project would not result in any noticeable change with regard to mechanical and stationary noise sources given the heavily urbanized environment of the downtown civic center. Noise levels associated with on-site activities would not result in a significant impact.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 3 **Construction** Under this alternative, construction noise and vibration impacts would be the same as described under Alternative 2. Therefore, short-term construction noise impacts would be significant, while vibration would not be significant. It should be noted that this is a short-term impact that would no longer remain significant once all construction activities have been completed. While this short-term impact is considered significant under CEQA, it is not considered a significant regional impact under NEPA. According to NEPA Law and Litigation Section 8:49, temporary environmental effects, including disruption due to construction activities, are not significant effects.	Same as identified for Alternative 2.	Significant and Unavoidable (CEQA); Less Than Significant (NEPA).

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
NOISE (continued)		
Alternative 3 (continued) **Construction** ***Vehicular Noise*** The Hall of Justice currently occupies the project site. In 1994, there was approximately 537,585 gross square feet with 1,343 employees and 527 inmates on 15 floors. After renovation under Alternative 3, the Hall of Justice would be 537,585 gross square feet with 199,132 usable square feet. Under Alternative 3, the Hall of Justice would be occupied with approximately the same amount of full-time employees (1,350) as under the 1994 conditions. Because Alternative 3 would be occupied with the same amount of employees, this alternative would not result in a net increase in daily traffic. More specifically, as no net daily traffic would be generated under this alternative, there would be no net change under the 2005 Plus Project Scenario when compared to the 2005 Without Project Scenario. Therefore, under this alternative, primary effects would be less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Parking Structure Noise Under this alternative, a new 9-level parking structure with three and half levels of parking above grade would be constructed adjacent to the northeast wall of the Hall of Justice building. Since the parking structure planned under this alternative would be identical in design as described under Alternative 2, noise levels associated with the use of the structure would be identical. Based on the thresholds presented earlier in this section, noise levels associated with the parking structure would not result in a significant impact.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Mechanical and Stationary Noise Under this alternative, operational noise would result from landscape, mechanical and disposal services. As these noise sources would be same as those described under Alternative 2, noise levels would be identical. Based on the thresholds presented earlier in this section, noise levels associated with mechanical and stationary noise sources would not result in a significant impact.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES		
Alternative 1 Under Alternative 1, the Hall of Justice would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. No demand for potable water, energy, or landfill capacity would be associated with this alternative.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Alternative 2 **Water Supply** Estimated water demand at full occupancy under this alternative would be approximately 48,750 gallons per day (gpd). Water conservation measures, as required by the State of California, would be incorporated into the renovated structure. Specific measures would include the use of low-flush toilets and urinals consistent with Health and Safety Code Section 17921.3, use of self-closing faucets in public lavatories consistent with Government Code Section 7800, and use of insulation and water-heating systems to reduce water used before hot water reaches equipment or fixtures. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) maintains sufficient supplies to meet increased demand experienced during periods of low rainfall. On the whole, water supplies of the City of Los Angeles would be sufficient to meet projected water demands over the next 20 years. This would include the projected water demand for Alternative 2. Given the above, rehabilitation and reuse as considered under Alternative 2 would not cause a significant impact on water supplies within the LADWP service area.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued)		
Sewer Service		
Estimated wastewater generation upon full occupancy under this alternative would be approximately 36,565 gpd. The repaired Hall of Justice structure requires only a single 8-inch line for service, but preliminary plans propose to split the service to two of the existing facilities, which allows greater flexibility in system design. The project would connect to the existing system, which involves coordination with the City Department of Public Works regarding design, operation, and maintenance. The project applicant would also pay sewage connection fees based on the number of plumbing fixtures associated with the project. These funds are used to provide relief for existing lines nearing capacity in the downtown area. Based on the above, and that adequate capacity exists within the receiving trunk sewer, no significant impact to wastewater collection and distribution facilities would occur as a result of project development. Effluent generated under Alternative 2 represents less than 1% of the treatment plant's remaining capacity of 92 million gallons per day (MGD). Since effluent generated under this alternative would be within the existing remaining capacity of the plant, no significant impact to treatment facilities would occur.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Energy		
During construction and renovation activities, the proposed Hall of Justice building would require the expenditure of electrical energy to operate power equipment, provide light and cooling. At buildout, electricity would be required to operate cooling equipment, provide lighting and power appliances and equipment. The demand for energy at buildout of Alternative 2 is approximately 2.8 million kilowatts of electricity annually. These energy resources are available commercially and would likely be utilized at other sites if not used for this project. Given that supplies of these materials are adequate, and that the project is subject to energy conservation measures outlined in Title 24, no significant impacts are anticipated with selection of Alternative 2.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Solid Waste** Operation of office uses associated with Alternative 2 are anticipated to generate a variety of waste types including food (17%), paper (32.5%), plastic (10.5%) and corrugated cardboard (7%) based on data provided by the California Integrated Waste Management Board. Using solid waste generation rates provided by the Board, full occupancy under Alternative 2 is anticipated to generate approximately 593 tons per year (TPY) of waste, assuming no recycling. It is not possible to determine a specific landfill that would receive solid waste generated by users of the renovated structure. This is because private carriers have the option of disposing solid waste at any number of available in-County and out-of-County landfills (e.g., Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Ventura) dependent upon tipping fees, transportation costs, and other economic considerations. Consequently, no single landfill would accept all the solid waste generated over the lifespan of this project. Moreover, all development projects in unincorporated areas are required to cooperate with Countywide programs and to implement site-specific source reduction, recycling and reuse programs. The renovated Hall of Justice property would cooperate with these existing programs through actions such as use of designated recycling separation areas that are conveniently located and prominently marked. With participation in these programs, the estimated 539 TPY of increased solid waste generated by the proposed project would be reduced by up to 50%. Further, the County is obligated to meet the recycling and source reduction requirements of AB 939 and, therefore, must continue the recycling programs in place and expand these programs as needed. Compliance with these requirements would reduce the volume of waste entering landfills. Based on the incorporation of source reduction and recycling into the project design and the disposal options available throughout the Southern California region, solid waste generation and disposal associated with this Alternative would not be considered a significant impact.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES (continued)		
Alternative 3		
Water Supply		
Estimated wastewater generation upon full occupancy under this alternative would be approximately 30,000 gpd. As described under Alternative 2, this alternative would also incorporate water conservation features consistent with state law and renovation and reuse of the property as proposed would be consistent with existing zoning and General Plan designations for the site. As such, the project is within the growth projections contained in the Los Angeles General Plan Framework, so this water demand was taken into account in the projections contained in the 2000 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) prepared by LADWP. Consequently, data from the UWMP demonstrates the sufficiency of future water supplies to meet project demands as detailed above under Alternative 2, and no significant impacts are anticipated.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Sewer Service		
Estimated wastewater generation upon full occupancy under this alternative would be approximately 22,500 gpd. The repaired Hall of Justice structure requires only a single 8-inch line for service, but preliminary plans propose to split the service to two of the existing facilities, which allows greater flexibility in system design. The project would connect to the existing system, which involves coordination with the City Department of Public Works regarding design, operation, and maintenance. The project applicant would also pay sewage connection fees based on the number of plumbing fixtures associated with the project. These funds are used to provide relief for existing lines nearing capacity in the downtown area. Based on the above, and that adequate capacity exists within the receiving trunk sewer, no significant impact to wastewater collection and distribution facilities would occur as a result of project development. Effluent generated under Alternative 3 represents less than 1% of the treatment plant's remaining capacity of 92 MGD. Since effluent generated under this alternative would be within the existing remaining capacity of the plant, no significant impact to treatment facilities would occur.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES (continued)		
Alternative 3 (continued)		
Energy During construction and renovation activities, the proposed Hall of Justice building would require the expenditure of electrical energy to operate power equipment, provide light and cooling. At buildout, electricity would be required to operate cooling equipment, provide lighting and power appliances and equipment. The demand for energy at buildout of Alternative 3 is approximately 1.75 million kilowatts of electricity annually. These energy resources are available commercially and would likely be utilized at other sites if not used for this project. Given that supplies of these materials are adequate, and that the project is subject to energy conservation measures outlined in Title 24, no significant impacts are anticipated with selection of Alternative 3.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Solid Waste Similar to Alternative 2, operation of office uses associated would generate a variety of waste types including food, paper, plastic, and corrugated cardboard. Using solid waste generation rates provided by the Board, full occupancy under Alternative 3 is anticipated to generate approximately 363 TPY of waste assuming no recycling. Future occupants of the building would be required to participate in the County's source reduction and recycling programs. With participation in these programs, the estimated 363 TPY of increased solid waste generated by the proposed project would be reduced by up to 50%. Further, the County is obligated to meet the recycling and source reduction requirements of AB 939 and, therefore, must continue the recycling programs in place and expand these programs as needed. Compliance with these requirements would reduce the volume of waste entering landfills. Based on the incorporation of source reduction and recycling into the project design and the disposal options available throughout the Southern California region, solid waste generation and disposal associated with this Alternative would not be considered a significant impact.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
WATER RESOURCES/FLOOD ENCROACHMENT		
Alternative 1 Under this alternative, the Hall of Justice building would remain vacant and would not impact water quality during construction or operational phases.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Alternative 2 **Construction** ***Site Preparation*** Construction and grading activities both on site and off site would involve the operation of heavy equipment and cutting of excavations. Projects that disturb between 2 to 5 acres of area during construction are required to prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with the County of Los Angeles National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permit No. CAS004001. This permit requires that an SWPPP be prepared specifying Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce erosion of disturbed soils. In addition, the SWPPP would require that if any spills of materials known to be water pollutants or hazardous materials do occur, the proper agencies would be contacted immediately (if necessary) and appropriate clean up of the spill would take place as soon as possible. Prior to issuance of any grading or building permits, the County must approve the SWPPP. Potential water quality impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant through the preparation and implementation of the SWPPP as specified in the NPDES Permit. Depth to groundwater in the project area is estimated to fluctuate between 20 to 75 feet below the ground surface. Grading activities may require rough grading up to depths of 48 feet for placement of the subterranean portion of the new parking garage. Temporary dewatering systems for the subterranean parking structures would require an NPDES Permit for ground water discharge from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB). This permit would ensure that water discharged to the storm drains would meet all NPDES requirements for suspended solids, organic material, and other water quality parameters thereby reducing water quality impacts associated with this activity to less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
WATER RESOURCES/FLOOD ENCROACHMENT (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Construction (continued)** ***Exterior Building Cleaning*** The exterior surfaces of the Hall of Justice building would be cleaned with methods complying with recommendations of the Department of the Interior. Pre-washing would be utilized at areas of distinct staining. General cleaning would follow, using a restoration-type cleaner. The cleaning procedures for the exterior building cleaning would involve the placement of barricades around the building to prevent the public from entering areas being cleaned. Plastic sheeting would be fixed to the building and cover the ground with berms established to retain runoff from the cleaning process. All pre-cleaning, cleaning, and rinsing would be captured and effluent pumped into drums on site. Collected effluent in the drums would be neutralized to a pH of between 6 to 8 and run through a 4 to 6 stage filter system, with the final filter being a 5-micron filter. The effluent would then be tested and upon acceptable test results would be released into the City storm drain system. Temporary discharge into the drainage system would require an NPDES Permit from the LARWQCB. This permit would ensure that water discharged to the storm drains would meet all NPDES requirements for suspended solids, organic material, and other water quality parameters thereby reducing water quality impacts associated with this activity to less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
WATER RESOURCES/FLOOD ENCROACHMENT (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Operational** ***Flooding and Drainage*** EO 11988 prohibits federal agencies from funding construction within a 100-year flood plain unless there are no practical alternatives. This project is not located within the 100-year flood plain as indicated on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Community Panel No. 060137-0074C for the City of Los Angeles. As such, potential flood plain encroachment issues are considered to be less than significant. Once the project is completed, approximately 85% of the Hall of Justice site would be covered with impervious surface, which is approximately a 10% reduction over existing conditions. All runoff would continue to be conveyed via street and gutters to storm inlet locations around the Hall of Justice site. Due to the reduction in impervious surface under this alternative over existing conditions, the amount of storm runoff conveyed from the site would be less than existing conditions. Consequently, potential drainage impacts are considered to be less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
WATER RESOURCES/FLOOD ENCROACHMENT (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued) ***Water Quality*** Common concerns related to surface water quality include the potential deposition of pollutants generated by motor vehicles and the maintenance and operation of landscape areas. Urban runoff contains almost every type of water pollutant, including suspended solids, bacteria, heavy metals, oxygen-demanding substances, nutrients, and oil and grease. Primary sources of urban runoff pollutants include animal droppings, atmospheric fallout, land erosion, lawn runoff (pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers), and pavement runoff. The quality of runoff from the project site would be subject to Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act under the NPDES program. Development projects have responsibilities under the NPDES Municipal Permits No. CAS004001 to ensure pollutant loads from the projects do not exceed total maximum daily loads for downstream receiving waters. Development projects are required to submit and then implement a Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) containing design features and BMPs appropriate and applicable to the project. The purpose of the SUSMP is to reduce post-construction pollutants in storm water discharges. Prior to issuance of any grading or building permits, the County must approve the SUSMP. Potential water quality impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant through the preparation and implementation of the SUSMP as specified in the NPDES Permit.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
WATER RESOURCES/FLOOD ENCROACHMENT (continued)		
Alternative 3 **Construction** Implementation of this alternative would result in the same construction-related impacts as described under Alternative 2. During site preparation and exterior building cleaning activities, potential pollutants would be generated that would require the obtaining of NPDES Permits and implementations of BMPs to ensure that water quality standards are meet. In addition, during excavation for the parking garage, dewatering may occur requiring the obtaining of an NPDES Permit to discharge into the storm drain. Adherence to the requirement of these permits would reduce impacts associated with this alternative to a less than significant level.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Operational Implementation of this alternative would result in the same operations-related impacts as described under Alternative 2. This alternative would provide impervious surfaces for the deposition of pollutants generated by motor vehicles and the maintenance and operation of landscape areas. In addition, this alternative would require the dewatering of the parking garage. This alternative would require the obtaining of NPDES Permits and implementation of BMPs to ensure that water quality standards are met. Adherence to the requirement of these permits would reduce impacts associated with this alternative to a less than significant level.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES		
Alternative 1 Under the No Project Alternative, the project site would remain in its present state. No impacts to biological resources would occur with the implementation of this alternative.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (continued)		
Alternative 2 Construction of this alternative would include the removal of on-site ornamental vegetation and the potential replacement with, or addition of, new on-site vegetation for ornamental or passive energy conservation purposes. Along Temple Street, the ficus trees and Japanese zelkova tree would be removed and new street trees would be provided. Along North Broadway, the 7 magnolia trees would be retained, and the 4 olive trees would be removed and replaced with new magnolias. The 3 Japanese maple trees along Aliso Street would be relocated to Spring Street, and Aliso Street would receive new landscaping. The 11 Japanese maple trees along Spring Street would include retaining 8 of the trees and the removal of 3 trees near the new main entrance to the building. Landscaping in the area of the new main building entrance and pedestrian plaza on Spring Street would include various plant species including trees, hedges, lawns, and ground cover plant material. The loss of this non-native habitat is considered to be a less than significant biological resources impact. In addition to the loss of ornamental vegetation and trees, construction activities in the project area, including noise, barriers, and dust, would cause temporary disturbance to locally and regionally abundant wildlife species. Grading and soil compaction could result in the direct mortality of slow-moving and/or ground-dwelling animals. Because these animals are abundant and would likely reestablish in temporarily disturbed areas following construction, the level of construction-related mortality is considered less than significant. However, a number of bird species could be adversely affected as a result of construction or other site preparation activities. Such activities could result in the direct loss of active nests or the abandonment and subsequent loss of active nests by adult birds. Bird nests with eggs or young are protected under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code. Depending on the number and extent of bird nests on the site that may be disturbed or removed, the loss of active bird nests would be a potentially significant impact.	**BIO-1** Within 15 days prior to exterior construction or site preparation activities that would occur during the nesting/breeding season of bird species potentially nesting on the site (typically March 1 through August 15), the applicant shall retain the services of a qualified biologist. The biologist shall conduct on-site surveys to determine if active bird nests, protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or the California Fish and Game Code, are present within the construction zone. If active nests are found on or immediately adjacent to the site, a minimum buffer, as determined by the retained biologist, shall be temporarily fenced around the nest site. No construction activities shall be permitted within this nest zone until the young birds have fledged, as determined by the biologist.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued) No Endangered, Threatened, or otherwise sensitive biological resources (i.e., wetlands, vegetation, or wildlife) were found on the site nor are any anticipated given present on-site conditions. Consequently, impacts to these resources are considered to be less than significant.		
Alternative 3 The removal and replacement of vegetation and ornamental trees would be the same under this alternative as Alternative 2, and would thus result in less than significant impacts. Wildlife disruption under this alternative, like Alternative 2, would be less than significant given that on-site animals are abundant and would likely reestablish in temporarily disturbed areas following construction. Since this alternative includes the removal of trees, potential impacts to active nest could occur resulting in potentially significant impacts.	Same as identified for Alternative 2.	Less Than Significant.
CULTURAL RESOURCES		
Alternative 1 **Paleontological Resources** Under the No Project Alternative, the project site would remain in its present state. No impacts to paleontological resources would occur with the implementation of this alternative.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Archaeological Resources Under the No Project Alternative, the project site would remain in its present state. No impacts to archaeological resources would occur with the implementation of this alternative.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.
Historic Architecture Under the No Project Alternative, the project site would remain in its present state. No impacts to historic architecture would occur with the implementation of this alternative.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)		
Alternative 2 **Paleontological Resources** Grading for the construction of the new parking structure would include the removal of earth materials down to the level of the basement excavation, up to depths of 48 feet below the existing ground surface. Because there is a possibility that paleontological resources may be present within the boundaries of the project site, these activities may impact undocumented paleontological resources. Destruction of presently unknown paleontological resources would be considered a significant impact.	**PR-1** A qualified paleontologist shall be retained to monitor construction excavations in those portions of the project site that are underlain by geologic units with paleontological sensitivity. Monitoring shall include inspection of exposed rock units and microscopic examination of matrix to determine if fossils are present. If a representative initial sample of the site reveals no significant fossil remains to the satisfaction of the paleontological monitor, then such monitoring may be terminated. **PR-2** If fossils are present, the monitor shall collect matrix for processing. In order to expedite removal of fossil matrix, the monitor may request heavy machinery assistance to move large quantities of matrix out of the path of construction to designated stockpile areas. Testing of stockpiles shall consist of screen washing small samples (200 pounds) to determine if significant fossils are present. Productive tests will result in screen washing of additional matrix from the stockpiles to a maximum of 6,000 pounds per locality to ensure recovery of a scientifically significant sample. Fossils recovered shall be prepared, identified by qualified experts, and listed in a database to allow analysis. At each fossil locality, field data forms shall be used to record the locality. Stratigraphic columns shall be measured and appropriate scientific samples submitted for analysis.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Archeological Resources** An intensive Phase I archaeological survey/Class III inventory was conducted for the Hall of Justice study area. This involved background studies reviewing the prehistory and ethnography of the study area; an archival records search to determine whether any prehistoric or historical archaeological sites had been recorded or were known to exist on this property; a review of auger boring logs; and an intensive on-foot survey of the study area. The Phase I archaeological survey/Class III inventory of the study area failed to find evidence in the field for the existence of extant archaeological resources of any kind. The background review of the prehistory and ethnography of this region, moreover, revealed the fact that no known archaeological sites have been recorded within or in the immediate vicinity of the study area. The auger borings demonstrated the presence of a layer of construction fill overlying bedrock. While the presence of this construction fill effectively precludes the existence of intact prehistoric archaeological resources within the study area, it also raises the possibility that historical archaeological resources may be present. Based on these findings, construction of the new parking structure and repair of the building does not appear to have the potential to result in adverse impacts to known prehistoric archaeological resources. However, the existing construction fill below the project site has the potential to contain historical archaeological resources, which might be adversely affected due to construction and earthmoving activities. Consequently, potential impacts are considered to be significant.	**AR-1** All subsurface grading on the site shall be monitored by an archaeologist to ensure that no intact archaeological resources are impacted. In the event that archaeological resources are unearthed during project subsurface activities, all earth-disturbing work within a radius to be determined by the monitoring archaeologist must be temporarily suspended or redirected until the monitoring archaeologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find. After the find has been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume. **AR-2** If human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then contact the most likely descendant of the deceased Native American, who may then serve as a consultant on how to proceed with the remains (i.e., avoid, rebury).	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Historic Architecture** ***California Environmental Quality Act*** The Hall of Justice has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The proposed project rehabilitates and repairs some of the character-defining features of the Hall of Justice, but demolishes or alters others. Section 21084.1 of the California Public Resources Code 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." Consequently, the project would result in significant impacts to historical materials that are identified as character-defining features of the building.	**Treatment prior to Implementation of the Undertaking** **HA-1** Prior to the start of construction, the County will conduct a Level 2 Historic American Building Survey and Historic Architecture and Engineering Recordation (HABS/HAER) of the Hall of Justice building, and all spaces therein, in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation. **HA-2** The County will provide final archival HABS/HAER documentation to the Los Angeles Public Library, Central Branch. **HA-3** The County will, prior to the start of any construction and following the execution of this agreement, provide FEMA and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) with, and adhere to, a preservation plan that details, both photographically and in narrative form, the phasing, removal, protection, shoring, provenance, storage, and reinstallation of all finishes, walls, doors, floors, ceilings, and fixtures extant in the 1st- and 2nd-floor Lobby/Loggia, elevator cabs 1–7, the 8th-floor library (Room 819), one 8th-floor courtroom (Room 816), the two stairwells to be retained and refurbished (Attachment 2), the jail cells, and the light courts.	Significant and Unavoidable.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Historic Architecture (continued)** ***California Environmental Quality Act* (continued)**	**Exterior Treatment** **HA-4** The County will clean and restore the building exterior in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration and Guidelines for Restoring Historic Buildings. **HA-5** The County shall give first priority to stabilizing the architectural glazed terra cotta veneer from the office side of the exterior walls in lieu of anchoring through the architectural glazed terra cotta veneer. If the County is unable to stabilize the architectural glazed terra cotta veneer from the office side of the exterior walls, then the County will submit a proposed alternative stabilization method to FEMA and SHPO for review in accordance with stipulations III.B-E of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Refer to **Appendix A** of the Final EA/EIR for a copy of the MOA. **HA-6** The County will retain and rehabilitate all original historic windows. **HA-7** The County will remove all window-mounted air-conditioning units. **Interior Treatment** **HA-8** The County will rehabilitate the 1st- and 2nd-floor grand lobby/loggia (Attachment 1) in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties and • Remove existing secondary infill in the 2nd-floor lobby/loggia. • Retain and refurbish elevator cabs 1–7. **HA-9** The County will rehabilitate the 8th-floor library (Room 819) in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.	

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Historic Architecture (continued)** ***California Environmental Quality Act* (continued)**	**Interior Treatment (continued)** **HA-10** The County will retain the historic features of the 8th-floor courtroom 816 in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties. **HA-11** The County will relocate a representative grouping of jail cells into the basement or ground floor of the Hall of Justice. **HA-12** The County will develop an interpretive program involving the relocated jail cells and allow periodic public access to the relocated jail cells. **HA-13** The County will retain and refurbish the two stairwells identified in Attachment 2 in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties. **HA-14** The County will retain and refurbish the glazed tiles in the light courts. **HA-15** The County shall give first priority to raising the existing non-original dropped ceilings on floors 3 through 9 clear of window, openings. If the County is unable to raise the existing non-original dropped ceilings on floors 3 through 9 clear of window then the County will submit a proposed alternative stabilization method to FEMA and SHPO for review in accordance with stipulations III.B-E of the MOA. Refer to **Appendix A** of the Final EA/EIR for a copy of the MOA.	

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Historic Architecture (continued)** ***National Historic Preservation Act/National Environmental Policy Act*** Under the Advisory Council's regulations a determination of either *adverse effect* or *no adverse effect* must be made for National Register eligible cultural resources. An *adverse effect* occurs whenever an impact alters, directly or indirectly, any characteristic of a cultural resource that qualifies it for inclusion in the National Register, e.g., diminishing the integrity of the resource's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Adverse effects also include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the preferred alternative that would occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative (36 CFR Part 800.5, *Assessment of Adverse Effects*). The word adverse is used differently in federal and state terminology. The federal adverse effect defines a class of actions despite mitigation. CEQA guidance, on the other hand, specifies that a project that adversely affects a historic resource has a significant effect on the environment. The proposed work would alter or remove a number of the historic features of the building. Under the NHPA, implementation of this alternative would have an adverse effect on historic resources. Once an adverse effect has been identified, the Section 106 process calls for the recommendation and implementation of mitigation strategies to lessen the adversity of the effect. Consultation with the SHPO and other involved agencies has been conducted by FEMA, which has lead to the drafting of an MOA among the involved parties. FEMA has applied the criteria of adverse effect and has required appropriate mitigation to avoid, reduce and minimize the adverse effect.	Same mitigation measures as identified above. Per NEPA guidance, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level. Any resultant reduction in impact due to mitigation is an estimate of the effectiveness of mitigation under NEPA only. It does not suggest that the level of effect as defined by Section 106 is similarly reduced. Although adverse effects under Section 106 may be mitigated, the effect remains adverse.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)		
Alternative 2 (continued) **Historic Architecture (continued)** ***National Historic Preservation Act/National Environmental Policy Act* (continued)** Overall, the implementation of this alternative would alter character-defining feature(s) of the building but would not diminish the integrity or so impair the resource to the extent that its National Register eligibility is jeopardized. The exterior of the building would retain sufficient visual integrity to allow the resource to convey its original architectural design. The proposed exterior alterations would be limited to the removal of exterior fire escapes and the replacement of opaque glass on several of the upper floors. While these alterations materially affect the exterior of the building, its integrity would not appear be so diminished that the Hall of Justice would not be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, mitigation measures have been proposed to minimize impacts to a less than significant level.		Less Than Significant.
Alternative 3 **Paleontological Resources** Implementation of this alternative would result in the same impacts described under Alternative 2. Impacts associated with the destruction of undocumented paleontological resources would be significant.	Same as identified for Alternative 2.	Less Than Significant.
Archaeological Resources Implementation of this alternative would result in the same impacts described under Alternative 2. Impacts associated with the destruction of undocumented archaeological resources would be significant.	Same as identified for Alternative 2.	Less Than Significant.

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)		
Alternative 3 (continued) **Historic Architecture** Implementation of this alternative would result in the adaptive reuse of the existing building to the Secretary of Interior Standards. All rehabilitation would occur per the Secretary of Interior Standards, and no character defining features would be altered. Consequently, impacts under this alternative would be less than significant per CEQA guidance and result in no adverse effect per NEPA/NHPA guidance.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less Than Significant.

2.3 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR ALTERNATIVE

According to the *CEQA Guidelines*, the EIR need only examine in detail those alternatives that could feasibly meet most of the basic objectives of the project. When addressing feasibility, the *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15126.6 states that "…among the factors that may be taken into account when addressing the feasibility of alternatives are site suitability, economic viability, availability of infrastructure, general plan consistency…jurisdictional boundaries, and whether the applicant can reasonably acquire, control or otherwise have access to alternative sites." The *CEQA Guidelines* also specify that the alternatives discussion should not be remote or speculative, and need not be presented in the same level of detail as the assessment of the proposed project.

Therefore, based on the *CEQA Guidelines*, several factors need to be considered in determining the range of alternatives to be analyzed in an EIR and the level of analytical detail that should be provided for each alternative. These factors include (1) the nature of the significant impacts of the proposed project; (2) ability of alternatives to avoid or lessen the significant impacts associated with the project; (3) the ability of the alternatives to meet the objectives of the project; and (4) the feasibility of the alternatives. These factors would be unique for each project.

Based on the foregoing summary, Alternative 1 (No Project) is considered the environmentally superior alternative. Section 15326(d)(2) of the *CEQA Guidelines* indicates that, if the No Project Alternative is the "environmentally superior" alternative, the EIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives. In this instance, Alternative 3 is considered environmentally superior due to reducing the significant and unavoidable historic architecture impacts. While this alternative would reduce this impact, it would not allow for the County to maximize the use of the building through the provision of 325,000 square feet of useable space and would render five floors of the building unusable.

3.0 COMMENTS AND RESPONSES TO COMMENTS

PURPOSE

This section of the Final EA/EIR presents copies of comments on the Draft EA/EIR received during the public review period between April 8, 2004, and May 24, 2004. Each comment letter is numbered, and each comment within the letter is numbered. Each comment letter is followed by responses, which are numbered in corresponding fashion for that comment letter.

The County of Los Angeles's Responses to Comments on the Draft EA/EIR represent a good faith, reasoned effort to address the environmental issues identified by the comments. Under *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines*, the County is not required to respond to all comments on the Draft EA/EIR, but only to respond to those comments that raise environmental issues (see *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15088(a)). Case law under CEQA recognizes that the County need only provide responses to comments that are commensurate in detail with the comment itself. In the case of specific comments, the County has responded with specific analysis and detail; in the case of a general comment, the reader is referred to a related response to a specific comment, if possible. The absence of a specific response to every comment does not violate CEQA if the response would be cumulative to other responses.

LIST OF AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS THAT COMMENTED ON THE DRAFT EA/EIR

The following agencies and organizations provided written comments are listed below:

State Agencies

1. State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research, May 25, 2004
2. State of California Department of Conservation, May 12, 2004

Regional and Local Agencies

3. Southern California Association of Governments, May 12, 2004
4. County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, May 17, 2004
5. County of Los Angeles Sheriff's Department Headquarters, May 24, 2004
6. County of Los Angeles Fire Department, May 28, 2004
7. City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation, May 19, 2004

Regional and Local Organizations

8. Los Angeles Conservancy, May 21, 2004

Letter No. 1

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

Jan Boel
Acting Director

May 25, 2004

Cheryl Fuerth
Los Angeles County
500 West Temple St. Room 754
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Subject: Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project
SCH#: 2003021019

Dear Cheryl Fuerth:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Draft EIR to selected state agencies for review. The review period closed on May 24, 2004, and no state agencies submitted comments by that date. This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. 1

Please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process. If you have a question about the above-named project, please refer to the ten-digit State Clearinghouse number when contacting this office.

Sincerely,

Terry Roberts

Terry Roberts
Director, State Clearinghouse

1400 TENTH STREET P.O. BOX 3044 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95812-3044
TEL (916) 445-0613 FAX (916) 323-3018 www.opr.ca.gov

Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base

SCH#	**2003021019**
Project Title	Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project
Lead Agency	Los Angeles County

Type	**EIR** Draft EIR
Description	The project would include repairing the Hall of Justice by seismically retrofitting the earthquake-damaged building into a useable office building while preserving and restoring selected historic features. This project would include the repair of the interior of the Hall of Justice building to provide 325,000 sq. ft. of useable office space, the development of a new multi-level garage with 1,000 parking spaces on the site, landscaping and hardscaping improvements, architectural and security lighting and necessary upgrades to utility systems.

Lead Agency Contact

Name	Cheryl Fuerth		
Agency	Los Angeles County		
Phone	213-974-1127	***Fax***	
email			
Address	500 West Temple St. Room 754		
City	Los Angeles	***State*** CA	***Zip*** 90012

Project Location

County	Los Angeles			
City	Los Angeles, City of			
Region				
Cross Streets	Temple Street and Broadway			
Parcel No.				
Township		***Range***	***Section***	***Base***

Proximity to:

Highways	101, 110, I-10
Airports	
Railways	
Waterways	Los Angeles River
Schools	Castelar, Utah, 9th Street Elementary, Belmont HS
Land Use	The project site is presently occupied by the existing Hall of Justice Building which was built in 1925 and is the oldest public structure within the Los Angeles Civic Center area. According to the Los Angeles Central City Community Plan, the project site is designated as "Civic Center." The project site is zoned as commercial (C4-R2).

Project Issues	Aesthetic/Visual; Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Drainage/Absorption; Economics/Jobs; Flood Plain/Flooding; Geologic/Seismic; Noise; Public Services; Sewer Capacity; Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading; Solid Waste; Toxic/Hazardous; Traffic/Circulation; Vegetation; Water Quality; Water Supply; Wetland/Riparian; Wildlife; Growth Inducing; Landuse; Cumulative Effects
Reviewing Agencies	Resources Agency; Department of Conservation; Department of Fish and Game, Region 5; Office of Historic Preservation; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Water Resources; California Highway Patrol; Office of Emergency Services; Caltrans, District 7; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 4; Department of Toxic Substances Control; Native American Heritage Commission; State Lands Commission

Date Received 04/08/2004 ***Start of Review*** 04/08/2004 ***End of Review*** 05/24/2004

Note: Blanks in data fields result from insufficient information provided by lead agency.

1. State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Terry Roberts, May 25, 2006

Response 1

The Office of Planning and Research (OPR) is indicating that the County of Los Angeles has complied with State Clearinghouse review requirements, and that no comments were submitted by State Agencies to the OPR. This comment does not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the Draft EIR; therefore, no further response is required.

Letter No. 2

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, & GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES

5816 CORPORATE AVE.
SUITE 200
CYPRESS
CALIFORNIA
90630-4731

PHONE
714/816-6847

FAX
714/816-6853

INTERNET
consrv.ca.gov

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
GOVENOR

May 12, 2004

Ms. Cheryl Fuerth
County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office
500 West Temple, Room 754
Los Angeles, California 90012

Subject: Notice of Completion of the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project, SCH# 2003021019

Dear Ms. Fuerth:

The Department of Conservation's (Department) Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (Division) has reviewed the above referenced project. The Division supervises the drilling, maintenance, and plugging and abandonment of oil, gas, and geothermal wells in California.

The proposed project is located beyond the administrative boundaries of any oil or gas field. There are no oil, gas, or injection wells within the boundaries of the project. However, if excavation or grading operations uncovers a previously unrecorded well, the Division district office in Cypress must be notified, as the discovery of any unrecorded well may require remedial operations. 1

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Report. If you have questions on our comments, or require technical assistance or information, please call me at the Cypress district office: 5816 Corporate Avenue, Suite 200, Cypress, CA 90630-4731; phone (714) 816-6847.

Sincerely,

Paul Frost
Associate Oil & Gas Engineer

2. State of California Department of Conservation, Paul Frost, May 12, 2004

Response 1

The County of Los Angeles, in the unlikely event that an oil, gas, or injection well is unearthed during excavation or grading operations, will notify the appropriate individual within the Department of Conservation. The County of Los Angeles will place this condition on the construction contractor. This comment does not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the Draft EIR; therefore, no further response is required.

Letter No. 3

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

ASSOCIATION of GOVERNMENTS

Main Office

818 West Seventh Street

12th Floor

Los Angeles, California

90017-3435

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Officers: President: Councilmember Bev Perry, Brea • First Vice President: Councilmember Ron Roberts, Temecula • Second Vice President: Supervisor Hank Kuiper, Imperial County • Past President: Councilmember Ronald Bates, Los Alamitos

Imperial County: Hank Kuiper, Imperial County • Jo Shields, Brawley

Los Angeles County: Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, Los Angeles County • Zev Yaroslavsky, Los Angeles County • Harry Baldwin, San Gabriel • Paul Bowlen, Cerritos • Tony Cardenas, Los Angeles • Margaret Clark, Rosemead • Gene Daniels, Paramount • Mike Dispenza, Palmdale • Judy Dunlap, Inglewood • Eric Garcetti, Los Angeles • Wendy Greuel, Los Angeles • Frank Gurulé, Cudahy • James Hahn, Los Angeles • Janice Hahn, Los Angeles • Isadore Hall, Compton • Tom LaBonge, Los Angeles • Bonnie Lowenthal, Long Beach • Martin Ludlow, Los Angeles • Keith McCarthy, Downey • Llewellyn Miller, Claremont • Cindy Miscikowski, Los Angeles • Paul Nowatka, Torrance • Pam O'Connor, Santa Monica • Alex Padilla, Los Angeles • Bernard Parks, Los Angeles • Jan Perry, Los Angeles • Beatrice Proo, Pico Rivera • Ed Reyes, Los Angeles • Greig Smith, Los Angeles • Dick Stanford, Azusa • Tom Sykes, Walnut • Paul Talbot, Alhambra • Sidney Tyler, Pasadena • Tonia Reyes Uranga, Long Beach • Antonio Villaraigosa, Los Angeles • Dennis Washburn, Calabasas • Jack Weiss, Los Angeles • Bob Yousefian, Glendale • Dennis Zine, Los Angeles

Orange County: Chris Norby, Orange County • Ronald Bates, Los Alamitos • Lou Bone, Tustin • Art Brown, Buena Park • Richard Chavez, Anaheim • Debbie Cook, Huntington Beach • Cathryn DeYoung, Laguna Niguel • Richard Dixon, Lake Forest • Alta Duke, La Palma • Bev Perry, Brea • Tod Ridgeway, Newport Beach

Riverside County: Marion Ashley, Riverside County • Thomas Buckley, Lake Elsinore • Bonnie Flickinger, Moreno Valley • Ron Loveridge, Riverside • Greg Pettis, Cathedral City • Ron Roberts, Temecula

San Bernardino County: Paul Biane, San Bernardino County • Bill Alexander, Rancho Cucamonga • Edward Burgnon, Town of Apple Valley • Lawrence Dale, Barstow • Lee Ann Garcia, Grand Terrace • Susan Longville, San Bernardino • Gary Ovitt, Ontario • Deborah Robertson, Rialto

Ventura County: Judy Mikels, Ventura County • Glen Becerra, Simi Valley • Carl Morehouse, San Buenaventura • Toni Young, Port Hueneme

Orange County Transportation Authority: Charles Smith, Orange County

Riverside County Transportation Commission: Robin Lowe, Hemet

Ventura County Transportation Commission: Bill Davis, Simi Valley

Printed on Recycled Paper 559-4/20/04

May 12, 2004

Ms. Cheryl Fuerth
County of Los Angeles
Chief Administrative Office
500 W. Temple Street Street, Room 754
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: SCAG Clearinghouse No. I 20040217 County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project

Dear Ms. Fuerth:

Thank you for submitting the **County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project** for review and comment. As areawide clearinghouse for regionally significant projects, SCAG reviews the consistency of local plans, projects and programs with regional plans. This activity is based on SCAG's responsibilities as a regional planning organization pursuant to state and federal laws and regulations. Guidance provided by these reviews is intended to assist local agencies and project sponsors to take actions that contribute to the attainment of regional goals and policies.

We have reviewed the **County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Renovation and Reuse Project**, and have determined that the proposed Project is not regionally significant per SCAG Intergovernmental Review (IGR) Criteria and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (Section 15206). Therefore, the proposed Project does not warrant comments at this time. Should there be a change in the scope of the proposed Project, we would appreciate the opportunity to review and comment at that time. 1

A description of the proposed Project was published in SCAG's **April 1-15, 2004** Intergovernmental Review Clearinghouse Report for public review and comment.

The project title and SCAG Clearinghouse number should be used in all correspondence with SCAG concerning this Project. Correspondence should be sent to the attention of the Clearinghouse Coordinator. If you have any questions, please contact me at (213) 236-1867. Thank you.

Sincerely,

JEFFREY M. SMITH, AICP
Senior Regional Planner
Intergovernmental Review

3. Southern California Association of Governments, Jeffrey Smith, May 12, 2004

Response 1

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is indicating they have reviewed the document and that the project is not regionally significant per SCAG Intergovernmental Review Criteria and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This comment does not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the EIR; therefore, no further response is required.

Letter No. 4

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

"To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service"

JAMES A. NOYES, Director

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (626) 458-5100
www.ladpw.org

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

May 17, 2004

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO FILE: WM-4

TO: Cheryl Fuerth
Chief Administrative Office

FROM: Rod Kubomoto
for Assistant Deputy Director

RESPONSE TO NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
HALL OF JUSTICE REPAIR AND REUSE PROJECT
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the subject document which we received on April 12, 2004. The proposed project consists of repairing the Hall of Justice by seismically retrofitting the earthquake damaged building into a usable office building while preserving and restoring selected historic features. The proposed project also includes repairing the interior of the building to provide 325,000 square feet of usable office space, the development of a new multilevel garage with 1,000 parking spaces on the site, landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting, and necessary upgrades to utility systems. The project site is located at 211 West Temple Street in the City of Los Angeles. We have reviewed the submittal and offer the following comments.

Environmental Programs

As projected in the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, which was approved in late 1997 by a majority of the cities in the County of Los Angeles with a majority of the population and by the County Board of Supervisors in January 1998, a shortfall in permitted daily landfill capacity may be experienced in the County within the next few years. The construction, retrofit and renovation activities associated with the proposed project and the postdevelopment operation over the life of the proposed project will increase the generation of solid waste and may negatively impact the solid waste management infrastructure in the County.

In addition, Assembly Bill 939, as amended, requires the County to reduce by 50 percent the amount of solid waste disposed at landfills. Failure to comply could subject the County to fines up to $10,000 per day. Waste generated as a result of the project that is not diverted from landfills will be counted against the County unincorporated areas for the purpose of measuring compliance with the waste reduction mandate. Pages 4.8-17ff and 4.8-20ff of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) discuss recycling in a general manner but do not list specific mitigation measures to reduce solid waste generated from the project and divert solid waste away from landfill disposal.

In order to mitigate the project's impact and facilitate the County's compliance with the State waste reduction mandate, the proposed project should incorporate these requirements:

- Comply with the County's construction and demolition debris recycling specifications: divert a minimum of 50 percent of construction and demolition debris from disposal, and submit reports to our Environmental Programs Division, detailing the volume of debris generated and the percentages of this debris that are recycled and disposed in landfills. For information on these specifications, please contact Allen Welbourn at (626) 458-3554. 1
- Provide adequate areas for the collection and removal of recyclable materials. 2
- Implement a recycling program for tenants as discussed on pages 4.8-17ff and 4.8-20ff of the Environmental Impact Report. This should include participation in the County's Departmental Recycling Program (for information, please contact Allen Welbourn at (626) 458-3554. 3

Cafeterias or food service establishments may be required to provide a grease treatment device and will be subject to review and approval by our Environmental Programs Division. 4

If you have any questions, please contact Wilson Fong at (626) 458-3581.

Geotechnical and Materials Engineering

The proposed project will not have significant environmental effects from a geology and soils standpoint, provided the appropriate ordinances and codes are followed. 5

If you have any questions, please contact Amir Alam at (626) 458-4972.

Land Development

Hydrology and Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) Review

This environmental document has been reviewed only for drainage and SUSMP impacts to County of Los Angeles areas and facilities. The proposed project is located within the City of Los Angeles and does not affect the County drainage system. We have no comments at this time. 6

We have no comments regarding sewer at this time. 7

The applicant shall obtain the Statement of Water Service/Water Availability Letter from the water purveyor indicating that the water system has sufficient water supplies to serve the subject proposal. This includes meeting minimum domestic flow requirements as well as fire flow/fire hydrants requirements. The document has indicated that an infrastructure analysis will be prepared to address project specific utility needs. This issue will be addressed in the environmental document for this project. 8

Prior to issuance of building permits, project must comply with all applicable Best Management Practices, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, and SUSMP requirements. 9

If you have any questions, please contact Timothy Chen at (626) 458-4921.

Transportation Planning

We reviewed the subject document and determined that the proposed project will not have any significant impacts on County of Los Angeles Highways. 10

If you have any questions, please contact Hubert Seto at (626) 458-4349.

Traffic and Lighting

We agree with the study that the traffic generated by the project alone will not have significant impact to the roadways in the vicinity of the project area or to the Congestion Management Program monitored intersections, arterials, or freeways. We agree with the study that the cumulative traffic generated by the project and other related projects will significantly impact the following intersections. The project's level of impact is indicated for each intersection: 11

North Broadway at Temple Street (Project Impact: 6 Percent)

North Broadway at US-101 Freeway Northbound On-Ramp (Project Impact: 7 Percent)

The project is responsible for the implementation of the Transportation System Management Program outlined in the Improvement Measures Section on Page 60 and 61 in the Traffic Study, Appendix 4.2. The implementation of the Transportation System Management will help mitigate cumulative traffic impacts to less than significant. 11

If you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Frary of our Traffic Studies Section at (626) 300-4792.

Waterworks and Sewer Maintenance

We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report of the above project and have no comments to offer. 12

If you have any questions, please contact Norman Cortez at (626) 300-3388.

Watershed Management

The proposed project should include investigation of watershed management opportunities to maximize capture of local rainfall on the project site, eliminate incremental increase in flows to the storm drain system, and provide filtering of flows to capture contaminants originating from the project site. 13

Los Angeles River/Harbor Watershed

We recommend the use of native or drought tolerant landscaping in the design of the project. 14

If you have any questions, please contact Travis Perry at (626) 458-4319.

If you have any questions regarding the above comments or the environmental review process, please contact Massie Munroe at (626) 458-4359.

MM:ro
C:\MyFiles\MM\HALLJUSTICEREPAIRPROJECT.doc

4. County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Rod Kubomoto, May 17, 2004

Response 1

Please note that this is a standard requirement that must be complied with by the County of Los Angeles and, as such, is not a mitigation measure. As indicated within the Draft EA/EIR, construction debris and waste generated would be separated and recycled, to the extent feasible, consistent with current County plans and policies. Consequently, the County of Los Angeles is required to divert construction and demolition debris.

Response 2

Please note that this is a standard requirement that must be complied with by the County and, as such, is not a mitigation measure. As indicated within the Draft EA/EIR, all development projects in unincorporated areas are required to cooperate with Countywide programs and to implement site-specific source reduction, recycling, and reuse programs. The renovated Hall of Justice property would cooperate with these existing programs through actions such as use of designated recycling separation areas that are conveniently located and prominently marked. With participation in these programs, the increased solid waste generated by the proposed project would be reduced by up to 50 percent. Further, the County is obligated to meet the recycling and source reduction requirements of Assembly Bill 939 and, therefore, must have recycling programs in place and must expand these programs as needed. Compliance with these requirements would reduce the volume of waste entering landfills.

Response 3

Please refer to **Response to Comment No. 2**, above.

Response 4

If the cafeteria or food services established in the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project are required to install grease traps, the County of Los Angeles will comply and install these amenities. The County of Los Angeles will have the grease traps reviewed and approved by the County of Los Angeles Environmental Programs Division.

Response 5

The comment indicates that neither geology nor soil impacts would occur with the compliance of standard ordinances and codes. As indicated in the Draft EA/EIR, the project would be developed in

accordance with the Uniform Building Code and applicable Los Angeles Building Code. Adherence to these standard requirements would result in less-than-significant geology and soil impacts.

Response 6

This comment indicates that the County of Los Angeles Land Development Group has no comment regarding the drainage system. This comment does not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the EIR; therefore, no further response is required. Please refer to **Response to Comment No. 8** for information about the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP).

Response 7

This comment indicates that the County of Los Angeles Land Development Group has no comment regarding sewer. This comment does not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the EIR; therefore, no further response is required.

Response 8

Please refer to Appendix 4.8 of the Draft EIR where the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP) prepared a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) in accordance with Senate Bill 610 and CEQA. The WSA concluded that the DWP-projected water supplies available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years, as included in the 20-year projection contained in the Urban Water Management Plan, can accommodate the projected water demand of the project. As indicated with the Draft EA/EIR, the DWP provides water service to the Hall of Justice site. Currently, a 6-inch water line enters the Hall of Justice from North Broadway. The project requires a 4-inch line and will utilize a pump to ensure adequate flow and pressure in accordance with the County Building Code (CBC) and DWP requirements. In addition, the fire flow requirements of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department shall be met by the County Chief Administrative Office prior to final site plan approval.

Response 9

The quality of runoff from the project site would be subject to Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. Development projects have responsibilities under the NPDES Municipal Permits No. CAS004001 to ensure pollutant loads from the projects do not exceed total maximum daily loads for downstream receiving waters. Development

projects are required to submit, and then implement, an SUSMP[1] containing design features and Best Management Practices (BMPs) appropriate and applicable to the project. The purpose of the SUSMP is to reduce post-construction pollutants in storm water discharges. Prior to issuance of any grading or building permits, the County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office (CAO) will prepare and submit the SUSMP for approval to the appropriate County Land Development Group. Potential water quality impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant through the preparation and implementation of the SUSMP, as specified in the NPDES Permit.

Response 10

This comment indicates that County of Los Angeles Transportation Planning has reviewed the Draft EA/EIR and concurs with the findings of the document that the project will not have a significant impact on the County of Los Angeles Highways. This comment does not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the EIR; therefore, no further response is required.

Response 11

This comment indicates that County of Los Angeles Traffic and Lighting has reviewed the Draft EA/EIR and concurs with the findings of the document that the project will not have a significant impact on roadways in the vicinity of the project area or to the Congestion Management Program-monitored intersections. This comment does not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the EIR; therefore, no further response is required.

Response 12

This comment indicates that County of Los Angeles Waterworks and Sewer Maintenance has reviewed the Draft EA/EIR and has no comments. This comment does not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the EIR; therefore, no further response is required.

Response 13

Please refer to **Response to Comment No. 9**. These opportunities will be incorporated into the SUSMP to be prepared as part of the project.

---

1 The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board approved the SUSMP that requires new construction and development projects to implement BMPs on March 8, 2000. In May 2000, the County of Los Angeles finalized its "Manual for the Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan," which details the requirements of the SUSMP. Projects that are subject to the SUSMP requirements are required to incorporate measures into their development plans prior to issuance of grading and building permits.

Response 14

The recommendation of using drought-tolerant landscaping is provided here for consideration by the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors.

Letter No. 5

County of Los Angeles
Sheriff's Department Headquarters
4700 Ramona Boulevard
Monterey Park, California 91754-2169

Leroy D. Baca, Sheriff

May 24, 2004

Ms. Cheryl Fuerth
Financial and Operations
Management Branch
Chief Administrative Office
754 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Ms. Fuerth:

REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
HALL OF JUSTICE REPAIR AND REUSE PROJECT

Our Department has reviewed the above referenced report and has no comments.

Should you have any questions, or need additional information, please contact me at (626) 300-3003. 1

Sincerely,

LEORY D. BACA, SHERIFF

Gary T. K. Tse, Director
Facilities Planning Bureau

A Tradition of Service Since 1850

GTKT:AF:af/ij

Cc: Victor Rampulla
Frank Williams
Adrianne Ferree
Chrono
File
(RevofEnvImpReprtHOJ)

5. County of Los Angeles Sheriff's Department Headquarters, Gary T. K. Tse, May 24, 2004

Response 1

The County of Los Angeles Sheriff's Department is indicating they have reviewed the document and have no comments. This comment does not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the EIR; therefore, no further response is required.

Letter No. 6

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

FIRE DEPARTMENT

1320 NORTH EASTERN AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90063-3294
(323) 890-4330

P. MICHAEL FREEMAN
FIRE CHIEF
FORESTER & FIRE WARDEN

May 28, 2004

Ms. Cheryl Fuerth
County of Los Angeles
Chief Administrative Office
500 West Temple Street, Room 754
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Ms. Fuerth:

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE HALL OF JUSTICE REPAIR AND REUSE PROJECT, SCH #2003021019 – "DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES" (EIR #1991/2004)

The Draft Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project has been reviewed by the Planning Division, Land Development Unit, and the Forestry Division of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department. The following are their comments:

PLANNING DIVISION – SERVICE RESPONSIBILITY:

The subject property is totally within the City of Los Angeles and does not appear to have any impact on the emergency responsibilities of this Department. It is not a part of the emergency response area of the Consolidated Fire Protection District. (1)

LAND DEVELOPMENT:

The statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department, Land Development Unit, are the review of, and comment on, all projects within the unincorporated areas of the County of Los Angeles.

Our emphasis is on the availability of sufficient water supplies for firefighting operations and local/regional access issues. However, we review all projects for issues that may have a significant impact on the County of Los Angeles Fire Department. (2)

We are responsible for the review of all projects within contract cities (cities that contract with the County of Los Angeles Fire Department for fire protection services). We are responsible for all County facilities located within non-contract cities.

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department, Land Development Unit may also comment on conditions that may be imposed on a project by the Fire Prevention Division, which may create a potentially significant impact to the environment.

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

AGOURA HILLS	BRADBURY	CUDAHY	HAWTHORNE	LA MIRADA	MALIBU	POMONA	SIGNAL HILL
ARTESIA	CALABASAS	DIAMOND BAR	HIDDEN HILLS	LA PUENTE	MAYWOOD	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	SOUTH EL MONTE
AZUSA	CARSON	DUARTE	HUNTINGTON PARK	LAKEWOOD	NORWALK	ROLLING HILLS	SOUTH GATE
BALDWIN PARK	CERRITOS	EL MONTE	INDUSTRY	LANCASTER	PALMDALE	ROLLING HILLS ESTATES	TEMPLE CITY
BELL	CLAREMONT	GARDENA	INGLEWOOD	LAWNDALE	PALOS VERDES ESTATES	ROSEMEAD	WALNUT
BELL GARDENS	COMMERCE	GLENDORA	IRWINDALE	LOMITA	PARAMOUNT	SAN DIMAS	WEST HOLLYWOOD
BELLFLOWER	COVINA	HAWAIIAN GARDENS	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE	LYNWOOD	PICO RIVERA	SANTA CLARITA	WESTLAKE VILLAGE
							WHITTIER

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department will be working closely with the Los Angeles Fire Department to set conditions concerning this project. This project is located in the City of Los Angeles. The County of Los Angeles Fire Department has jurisdiction concerning all County facilities located within non-contract cities and will be setting conditions for this project. 2

The following comments are the general requirements for construction within the County of Los Angeles Fire Department's jurisdiction. Additional conditions may be imposed at a later date. The specific requirements will be determined during the subdivision and building plan check phases.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:
The proposed development may necessitate multiple ingress/egress access for the circulation of traffic, and emergency response issues. The Department may condition future development to provide additional means of access. The development of this project must comply with all applicable code and ordinance requirements for construction, access, water mains, fire flows and hydrants. Specific fire and life safety requirements for the construction phase will be addressed at the building fire plan check. There may be additional fire and life safety requirements during this time. 3

Every building constructed shall be accessible to Fire Department apparatus by way of access roadways, with an all-weather surface of not less than the prescribed width, unobstructed, clear-to-sky. 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.

Fire Department requirements for access, fire flows and hydrants are addressed during the building permit stage. Fire sprinkler systems are required in some residential and most commercial occupancies. For those occupancies not requiring fire sprinkler systems, it is strongly suggested that fire sprinkler systems be installed. This will reduce potential fire and life losses. Systems are now technically and economically feasible for residential use.

COMMERCIAL:
Turning radii shall not be less than 32 feet. This measurement shall be determined at the centerline of the road. A Fire Department approved turning area shall be provided for all driveways exceeding 150 feet in length and at the end of all cul-de-sacs. All on-site driveways/roadways shall provide a minimum unobstructed width of 28 feet, clear-to-sky. The on-site driveway is to be within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of any building. The centerline of the access driveway shall be located parallel to, and within 30 feet of an exterior wall on one side of the proposed structure. 4

1. Any access way less than 34 feet in width shall be labeled "Fire Lane" on the final recording map, and final building plans.

2. The entrance to the street/driveway and intermittent spacing distances of 150 feet shall be posted with Fire Department approved signs stating "NO PARKING – FIRE LANE" in three-inch high letters. Driveway labeling is necessary to ensure access for Fire Department use.

LIMITED ACCESS DEVICES (GATES, ETC.): 5
All access devices and gates shall meet the following requirements:

1. Any single-gated opening used for ingress and egress shall be a minimum of 26 feet in width, clear-to-sky.

2. 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.

3. 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. 5

4. All limited access devices shall be of a type approved by the Fire Department.

5. 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.

TRAFFIC CALMING MEASURES:
All proposals for traffic calming measures (speed humps/bumps/cushions, traffic circles, roundabouts, etc.) shall be submitted to the Fire Department for review prior to implementation. Should any questions arise regarding design and construction, and/or water and access, please contact Inspector Marvin Dorsey at (323) 890-4243. 6

FORESTRY DIVISION:
The statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department, 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. There will be no impact to the areas germane to the statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department, Forestry Division. 7

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

Very truly yours,

DAVID R. LEININGER, CHIEF, FORESTRY DIVISION
PREVENTION BUREAU

DRL:sc

LADOT
Moving LA Forward

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

221 N. Figueroa Street, Suite 600
Los Angeles, CA 90012

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE	5-20-04			FROM	MIKE BASHERI
TO	CHERYL FEURTH	TO		PHONE	213-580-5202
Co./ Dept.	L.A. COUNTY CAO	Co./Dept.		Co./ Dept.	
FAX NO.	213-626-7827	FAX NO.		FAX NO.	(213) 580-

You should receive 5 pages including this fax cover sheet

Subject COMMENTS FOR DEIR FOR HALL OF JUSTICE REUSE PROJECT

6. County of Los Angeles Fire Department, David Leininger, May 28, 2004

Response 1

Comment is noted that the project is not anticipated to impact the emergency responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department. This comment does not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the EIR; therefore, no further response is required.

Response 2

Comment is noted pertaining to the responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department and the intent to work closely with the City of Los Angeles Fire Department to set conditions concerning this project. This comment does not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the EIR; therefore, no further response is required.

Response 3

Comment is noted that the County of Los Angeles Fire Department may require additional fire and safety requirements during plan check. In addition, comment is noted that the County of Los Angeles Fire Department would be involved and address access, fire flows, and hydrant during the building fire plan check. These comments do not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the EIR; therefore, no further response is required.

Response 4

The Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project will meet these requirements to the extent that they are applicable. This comment does not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the EIR; therefore, no further response is required.

Response 5

The Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project will meet these requirements to the extent that they are applicable. This comment does not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the EIR; therefore, no further response is required.

Response 6

The Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project will meet these requirements to the extent that they are applicable. This comment does not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the EIR; therefore, no further response is required.

Response 7

Comment is noted that the project would not impact areas germane to the statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department.

Letter No. 7

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

WAYNE K. TANDA
GENERAL MANAGER

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
221 N. FIGUEROA ST. SUITE 5[illegible]
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
(213) 580-1177
FAX (213) 580-1188

JAMES K. HAHN
MAYOR

211 W. Temple Street
DOT Case No. CEN 04-1011

May 19, 2004

Cheryl Fuerth
County of Los Angeles
Chief of Administrative Office
500 West Temple Street, Room 754
Los Angeles, CA 90012

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (DEIR) FOR THE PROPOSED HALL OF JUSTICE REPAIR AND REUSE PROJECT LOCATED AT 211 WEST TEMPLE STREET IN THE COMMUNITY OF DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES

The Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) has reviewed the DEIR, dated April 2004, prepared by Impact Sciences, and the supporting traffic study, prepared by traffic consultant Crain & Associates, for the proposed County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse project located on the block bounded by North Broadway, Aliso Street, Spring Street, and Spring Street. The traffic study analyzed seven intersections and determined that none the study intersections would be significantly impacted. Except as noted, the study adequately evaluated the project's traffic impacts on the surrounding community. 1

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DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

Project Description

In 1994, the Northridge earthquake severely damaged the Hall of Justice building. At the time of the earthquake damage, the occupancy in the Hall of Justice was approximately 537,585 gross square feet with 1,343 employees and 527 inmates on fifteen floors. As a result of the damages, the County of Los Angeles has received funding to rehabilitate the Hall of Justice by seismically retrofitting the damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for office use, while preserving and restoring the selected historic features. The project also proposes a new parking structure with 1,000 parking spaces with driveway access from North Broadway and Spring Street. The proposed project consist of three alternatives. Alternative 2 is the proposed project.

Alternative 1

Alternative 1 consist of no action/no project to the present site.

Alternative 2

Alternative 2, which is the proposed alternative, consist of repairing the Hall of Justice by seismically retrofitting the damaged building into a usable office building while preserving and restoring selected historic features. This includes the repair of the interior building to provide 325,000 square-feet (SF) of usable office space, the development of a new multilevel garage with 1,000 parking spaces on the site, landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting, and necessary upgrades to utility systems. In addition, Alternative 2 would include the restoration of the core shell elements of this building, the cleaning, refurbishing, and repair of the historic exterior wall materials, and certain historically significant interior areas. The proposed occupancy under this alternative is approximately 456,900 gross square feet of building space with 325,000 usable square feet of office space on thirteen stories with two interior floors removed and there would be approximately 1,630 to 1,660 full time day personnel. 1

Alternative 3

Alternative 3 consist of repairing the Hall of Justice, per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. All characteristics defining historic features and elements of the building would remain entirely intact under this alternative. This alternative would include the repair of the interior of the Hall of Justice building to provide for 199,132 SF of usable "Class A" office space, the development of a new multi-level garage with 1,000 parking spaces, landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting, and necessary upgrades to utility systems. Also, Alternative 3 would include the cleaning, refurbishing and repair of

the historic exterior wall materials. The proposed occupancy under this alternative would be 537,585 gross square feet with 199,132 usable square feet with the same amount of full time employees under the 1994 conditions. 1

Trip Generation

The project will result in a net increase of 1,052 new daily trips, with 152 AM peak hour trips, and 146 PM peak hour trips. 2

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

A. Construction Impacts

LADOT recommends that a construction work site traffic control plan be submitted to LADOT for review and approval prior to the start of any construction work. The plan should show the location of any roadway or sidewalk closures, traffic detours, haul routes, hours of operation, protective devices, warning signs and access to abutting properties. LADOT also recommends that all construction related traffic be restricted to off-peak hours. 3

B. Highway dedication and street widening requirements

Aliso Street is classified as a Local Street which requires 18-foot half width roadway on a 30-foot half width right-of-way.

North Broadway is classified as a Secondary Highway which requires a 35-foot half width roadway on a 45-foot half width right-of-way.

Spring Street is classified as a Class II Major Highway which requires a 40-foot half width roadway on a 52-foot half width right-of-way. 4

Temple Street is classified as a Class II Major Highway which requires a 40-foot half-width roadway on a 52-foot right-of-way.

It appears that highway dedication and widening may be required for streets fronting the proposed project. The developer must check with the Bureau of Engineering's (BOE) Land Development Group to determine the highway dedication, street widening and sidewalk requirements for the project.

C. Parking Requirements

The project proposes to construct a new parking structure on the northern end of the project site to accommodate approximately 1,000 parking spaces with access to the 5

new parking structure for staff via card key access on North Broadway and on Spring Street. The developer should check with the Los Angeles Building and Safety Department on the parking requirements. 5

D. Driveway access and circulation

The review of this study does not constitute approval of the driveway access circulation scheme for the project. Those require separate review and approval and should be coordinated as soon as possible with LADOT's Citywide Planning Coordination Section (201 N. Figueroa Street, 4th Floor, Station 3) to avoid delays in the building permit approval process. All driveways should be Case 2 driveways and 30 feet wide, unless otherwise noted. In addition, all driveways shall be right turn ingress and egress only, with a minimum of 40' reservoir space from the property line for any driveways with gates proposed. 6

If you have any questions, please contact Ed Chow of my staff at (213) 240-3074.

Sincerely,

MIKE BAGHERI, Transportation Engineer
Los Angeles Department of Transportation

cc: Sylvia Robledo, Council District No. 9
Martha Stephenson, Central District, LADOT
Taimour Tanavoli, Citywide Planning Coordination Section, LADOT
Hadar Plafkin, City Planning
Edmund Yew, Land Development Group, BOE
Crain & Associates

Letters\Hall_of_Justice_DEIR.WPD

7. City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation, Mike Bagheri, May 19, 2004

Response 1

The City of Los Angeles is restating the project description contained within the Draft EA/EIR as it pertains to the proposed alternative and alternatives. This comment does not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the EIR; therefore, no further response is required.

Response 2

The City of Los Angeles is restating the trip generation rates of the project as identified in the Draft EA/EIR. This comment does not pertain to the adequacy or completeness of the EIR; therefore, no further response is required.

Response 3

Please note that the EA/EIR contains construction mitigation measures, which will be incorporated into a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) to reduce impacts. The County of Los Angeles will be responsible for the monitoring of these mitigation measures. In some cases, the City of Los Angeles will be provided with material for review and approval. The mitigation measures, as contained within the EA/EIR, are as follows:

T-1 Trucks and construction materials and equipment should be staged on site, whenever feasible. If additional space is necessary, lane closure plans shall be submitted to the County and City of Los Angeles for approval.

T-2 Temporary "Truck Crossing" warning signs shall be placed in each direction in advance of each site driveway used by construction vehicles.

T-3 A flag person or persons shall be positioned at the project site to assist truck operators in entering and exiting the project area and to help minimize conflicts with other motorists.

T-4 To the greatest extent possible, heavy-duty construction trucks shall be scheduled to arrive and depart before and after peak commuting periods of 7:00 AM to 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM to 7:00 PM.

T-5 A construction worker ridesharing plan shall be implemented to reduce construction-related trips.

T-6 An off-site parking area for construction workers' personal vehicles shall be established during peak construction activity days/time periods when all worker vehicles cannot be accommodated on site.

T-7 Once a site has been identified for hauling excess dirt, a haul route shall be developed which keeps trucks on major boulevards. The haul route shall be reviewed and approved by the County and City.

Response 4

The need for highway dedication for street and sidewalk widening is uncertain at this point. Once more, as specific design of the areas surrounding the project site is more refined, this information will be available. At this point, the County of Los Angeles will check with the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering's Land Development Group as to the requirements for the project.

Response 5

The parking requirement for this type of project, per the City of Los Angeles Parking Ordinance (LAMC Section 12.21A4), is 1 space per 500 square feet. Consequently, assuming gross square footage, the project would need 912 parking spaces and, assuming the useable square footage, would need 650 parking spaces. The project is providing 1,000 spaces and is above that required. It should be noted that regardless of the parking spaces provided by this project, any increase in the downtown area would be a benefit to the City of Los Angeles. The existing Hall of Justice site has limited parking currently, and the project will substantially increase this number by developing the parking garage.

Response 6

Access to the new parking structure and project site would be provided for staff via card-key access on North Broadway and public access on North Spring Street. No vehicular access would be provided from Temple Street or Aliso Street. In order to maintain traffic flow on the project's boundary roadways, all driveways would be restricted to right turns in and out of the site, which is consistent with the request by the City of Los Angeles. As proposed, the project site driveways would be 30 feet wide and contain a minimum of 40 feet of reservoir space, if they are to be gated.

Letter No. 8

May 21, 2004

Ms. Cheryl Fuerth
County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office
500 W. Temple St., Rm. 754
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Ms. Fuerth:

I am writing on behalf of the Los Angeles Conservancy to provide comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project. The Los Angeles Conservancy is the largest local historic preservation organization in the United States, with over 8,500 household members throughout Los Angeles County.

The Conservancy commends the County for its vision and tenacity in pursuing the rehabilitation of the Hall of Justice building. The Hall of Justice is one of the most beautiful and historic buildings in downtown Los Angeles and its current state leaves a gaping hole in the Los Angeles Civic Center, now on the verge of revitalization. The project offers an attractive opportunity for the County to bring the Sheriff's headquarters back to the heart of Los Angeles and to consolidate its own office space in the heart of the Civic Center. The exterior cleaning of the building will also restore the Hall of Justice's status as a true visual landmark of downtown.

Despite the Conservancy's support for the important goals of the project, the Conservancy cannot yet offer its complete support because the project proposes to remove numerous character-defining historic features. While the Conservancy acknowledges that it may be difficult to reconcile strict adherence to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation with the County's specific programmatic requirements for office space, we do believe that additional retention of historic fabric is quite possible within these constraints. Furthermore, because the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process is progressing ahead of the Section 106 review, many of these same preservation concerns may result in an "adverse effect" finding that could delay the project as it moves forward.

The Conservancy has identified three major areas of concern: 1) The removal of all of the building's jail cells; 2) The removal of other interior finishes, corridors, and character-defining interior spaces; and 3) The complete removal of all hollow clay tile.

On the jail cells, these cellblocks are very intact, original spaces of the Hall of Justice, and are integral to understanding the rich history of the structure. The jails housed a vast array of famous, not-so-famous, and infamous inmates over several decades, providing a window an important part of Los Angeles history and the story of our local criminal justice system. 1

523 West Sixth Street, Suite 826, Los Angeles, California 90014 T: 213.623.2489 F: 213.623.3909

The Conservancy does not believe that all or even most cellblocks can be retained, but does request that the Final EIR study the retention of a representative grouping, corridor, or vertical block of cells, which should be feasible without compromising the overall office use in the project. As an example, the San Pedro Municipal Building, which includes government office uses, has retained a representative cellblock that remains open to the public for viewing. 1

We would also ask that the County reexamine its proposed program to study whether it is feasible to retain a number of the character-defining features of the interior, particularly original corridors and some of the intact courtroom suites on the 7th and 8th floors. By reconsidering the mix and locations of potential users of the building, it may well be possible to leave some of these original configurations in place. 2

On the hollow clay tile, the Conservancy is not arguing that all hollow clay tile must be retained in the building. But the DEIR appropriately notes that the scope of hollow clay tile removal may exceed what is strictly necessary for structural purposes: "Although removal of some hollow clay tile is necessary for seismic strengthening, the proposed work removes hollow clay tile in almost all locations independent of structural issues. Therefore the proposed work replaces rather than repairs 'deteriorated historic features.'" In other Southern California projects, hollow clay tile has been encapsulated and reinforced, rather than removed, in a manner that does not compromise public safety. The Final EIR should examine the feasibility of retaining some of these character-defining elements, particularly on the interior. 3

Finally, the Draft EIR contains only a skimpy alternatives analysis, which does not address the feasibility of Alternative 3 (the Secretary of Interior's Standards alternative) in any real detail. The range of alternatives studied (aside from the preferred project alternative) is also quite limited, encompassing only a "No Project" Alternative and the Secretary of Interior's Standards alternative. The Final EIR should also consider a fourth alternative, which retains significant additional historic fabric, but may fall somewhat short of full compliance with the Standards. 4

With these adjustments, the Conservancy looks forward to being able to offer full support for the Hall of Justice project when it proceeds to the Board of Supervisors and to working with you to expedite the project's future reviews. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Ken Bernstein
Director of Preservation Issues

8. Los Angeles Conservancy, Ken Bernstein, May 21, 2004

Response 1

Please note, per the Draft Memorandum of Agreement between the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and County of Los Angeles, the County will relocate a representative grouping of jail cells in the basement or ground floor of the Hall of Justice. This requirement has been incorporated into the MMRP for the project, prepared in compliance with CEQA. The County of Los Angeles has met the concerns of the Los Angeles Conservancy.

Response 2

Please note, per the Draft Memorandum of Agreement between the SHPO, the FEMA, and County of Los Angeles, which indicates that the County will rehabilitate the 8th floor library (Room 819) in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties. In addition, the County will retain the historic features of the 8th floor Courtroom 816 in accordance with Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties. These requirements have been incorporated into the MMRP for the project, prepared in compliance with the CEQA. The County of Los Angeles has met the concerns of the Los Angeles Conservancy.

Response 3

The project does include the retaining of hollow clay tile infill material in the interior spaces where historic restoration work is proposed to be conducted. The Los Angeles Conservancy was provided the opportunity to tour the Hall of Justice with FEMA staff to examine the locations of where hollow clay tile was to be preserved. The Los Angeles Conservancy indicated that because they better understand that hollow clay tile would be preserved, this comment provided on the Draft EA/EIR was no longer an issue.

Response 4

The EA/EIR does not provide a skimpy alternative analysis for Alternative 3. In instances where impacts are similar, the text of the EA/EIR simply states that impacts are similar. In those cases where there is a difference between the alternatives, the text of the EA/EIR is expanded to indicate the differences. Alternative 3 was selected because it met the extreme case of saving all the historic features of the project, whereas Alternative 2 involved the removal of some of the historic features. The purpose of the alternative analysis is to choose alternatives that would lessen or avoid the significant impacts and meet most of the project objectives.

The comment indicates that the EA/EIR should also examine a fourth alternative that retains the significant fabric of the building. Since the preparation of the EA/EIR, a Memorandum of Agreement has been prepared between SHPO, FEMA, and the County, which includes the retention of more of the historic fabric of the building than what was initially considered under Alternative 2. Additional mitigation has been added to Alternative 2 to allow for the retention of this historic fabric. So, in essence, Alternative 2 has been modified to meet the request of the Conservancy. Nonetheless, impacts under CEQA would remain significant and unavoidable. The only means by which to reduce impacts to less than significant would be through the implementation of Alternative 3.

4.0 MINOR EDITS TO THE DRAFT EA/EIR

INTRODUCTION

This section contains the revised pages of the Draft EA/EIR. Whenever applicable, responses to comments have been incorporated into the text of the Draft EA/EIR. All new text appears in "single-underline" type, and all deleted text appears in "~~strikethrough~~" type. Additionally, revisions are indicated by a revision bar in the margin of the page.

NOTE: Revisions to Draft EA/EIR Section 2.0, Summary, are not included in this section; the revised Summary Table, is included in the Final EA/EIR, **Section 2.0, Summary**.

The following pages from the Draft EIR have been modified in response to comments:

4.11.3-31 through 4.11.3-34

National Historic Preservation Act/National Environmental Policy Act

Under the Advisory Council's regulations a determination of either *adverse effect* or *no adverse effect* must be made for National Register eligible cultural resources. An *adverse effect* occurs whenever an impact alters, directly or indirectly, any characteristic of a cultural resource that qualify it for inclusion in the National Register, e.g., diminishing the integrity of the resource's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Adverse effects also include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the preferred alternative that would occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative (36 CFR Part 800.5, *Assessment of Adverse Effects*).

The word adverse is used differently in federal and state terminology. The federal "adverse effect" defines a class of actions despite mitigation. CEQA guidance on the other hand, specifics that a project that adversely affects a historic resources has a significant effect on the environment. The proposed work would alter or remove a number of the historic features of the building. Character-defining features are identified in **Table 4.11-1**. Under the NHPA, implementation of this alternative would have an adverse effect on historic resources:

Once an adverse effect has been identified, the Section 106 process calls for the recommendation and implementation of mitigation strategies to lessen the adversity of the effect. Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and other involved agencies has been conducted by FEMA, which has lead to the drafting of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the involved parties. FEMA has applied the criteria of adverse effect and has required appropriate mitigation to avoid, reduce and minimize the adverse effect.

~~Consultation with SHPO will be conducted by FEMA. FEMA will apply the criteria of adverse effect and execute a Memorandum of Agreement stipulating the measures required to mitigate, avoid, reduce and minimize the adverse effect~~

Overall, the implementation of this alternative would alter character-defining feature(s) of the building but would not diminish the integrity or so impair the resource to the extent that its National Register eligibility is jeopardized. The exterior of the building would retain sufficient visual integrity to allow the resource to convey its original architectural design. The proposed exterior alterations would be limited to the removal of exterior fire escapes and the replacement of opaque glass on several of the upper floors. While these alterations materially effect the exterior of the building, its integrity would not appear be so diminished that the Hall of Justice would not be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, mitigation measures have been proposed to minimize adverse effects.

Alternative 3 – Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Implementation of this alternative would result in the adaptive reuse of the existing building to the Secretary of Interior Standards. All rehabilitation would occur per the Secretary of Interior Standards and no character defining features would be altered. Consequently, impacts under this alternative would be less than significant per CEQA guidance and result in no adverse effect per NEPA/NHPA guidance.

4.11.3.4 MITIGATION MEASURES (ALTERNATIVE 2)

The following mitigation measures are required for Alternative 2 (Proposed Alternative):

Treatment prior to Implementation of the Undertaking

HA-1 Prior to the start of construction the County will conduct a Level 2 Historic American Building Survey and Historic Architecture and Engineering Recordation (HABS/HAER) of the Hall of Justice building, and all spaces therein, in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation.

HA-2 The County will provide final archival HABS/HAER documentation to the Los Angeles Public Library, Central Branch.

HA-3 The County will, prior to the start of any construction and following the execution of the MOA, provide FEMA and SHPO with, and adhere to, a preservation plan that details, both photographically and in narrative form, the phasing, removal, protection, shoring, provenance, storage and reinstallation of all finishes, walls, doors, floors, ceilings and fixtures extant in the 1st and 2nd floor Lobby/Loggia, elevator cabs 1-7, the 8th floor library (Room 819), one 8th floor courtroom (Room 816) the two stairwells to be retained and refurbished, the jail cells and the light courts.

Exterior Treatment.

HA-4 The County will clean and restore building exterior in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration and Guidelines for Restoring Historic Buildings.

HA-5 The County shall give first priority to stabilizing the architectural glazed terra cotta veneer from the office side of the exterior walls in lieu of anchoring through the architectural glazed terra

cotta veneer. If the County is unable to stabilize the architectural glazed terra cotta veneer from the office side of the exterior walls then the County will submit a proposed alternative stabilization method to FEMA and SHPO for review in accordance with stipulations III.B-E of the MOA. Refer to **Appendix A** of the Final EA/EIR for a copy of the MOA.

HA-6 The County will retain and rehabilitate all original historic windows in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration and Guidelines for Restoring Historic Buildings.

HA-7 The County will remove all window-mounted air conditioning units.

Interior Treatment.

HA-8 The County will rehabilitate the 1st and 2nd floor grand lobby/loggia in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties and

- Remove existing secondary infill in the 2nd floor lobby/loggia.
- Retain and refurbish elevator cabs 1–7.

HA-9 The County will rehabilitate the 8th floor library (Room 819) in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.

HA-10 The County will retain the historic features of the 8th floor courtroom 816 in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.

HA-11 The County will relocate a representative grouping of no fewer than two jail cells into the basement or ground floor of the Hall of Justice.

HA-12 The County will develop an interpretive program involving the relocated jail cells and allow periodic public access to the relocated jail cells.

HA-13 The County will retain and refurbish the 2 stairwells in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.

HA-14 The County will retain and refurbish the glazed tiles in the light courts in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration and Guidelines for Restoring Historic Buildings.

HA-15 The County shall give first priority to raising the existing non-original dropped ceilings on floors 3 through 9 clear of window openings. If the County is unable to raise the existing non-original dropped ceilings on floors 3 through 9 clear of window, the County will submit a proposed alternative stabilization method to FEMA and SHPO for review in accordance with stipulations III.B-E of the MOA. Refer to **Appendix A** of the Final EA/EIR for a copy of the MOA.

~~**HA-1** Rehabilitate the exterior of the building using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation.~~

~~**HA-2** Identify historic elements to be re-used.~~

~~**HA-3** Salvage and store a representative sample of historical elements of value that will not be incorporated into the renovated structure such as the stone wainscot, light fixtures, glazing, and hardware. Salvage and store a representative sample of hollow clay tile material used in partition walls.~~

~~**HA-4** Develop an interpretive plan for the building that includes the use of historic photographs and artifacts, and that highlights the building within the context of the history of Los Angeles County, including the history of the Sheriff's Department.~~

~~**HA-5** Photograph and document the building according to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level 2. Incorporate this documentation into the Historic Structures Report at completion of project (see HA-6 below).~~

~~**HA-6** Complete a Historic Structures Report (HSR) for the building.~~

Adverse Impacts After Mitigation (Alternatives 2 and 3)

Per CEQA guidance, impacts associated with Alternative 2 would be significant and unavoidable, and with Alternative 3 would be less than significant.

Per NEPA guidance, impacts associated with Alternative 2 would be reduced to a less than significant, and Alternative 3 would be less than significant. Any resultant reduction in impact due to mitigation is an estimate of the effectiveness of mitigation under NEPA only. It does not suggest that the level of effect as defined by Section 106 is similarly reduced. Although adverse effects under Section 106 may be mitigated, the effect remains adverse.

APPENDIX A

Memorandum of Agreement

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN
THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY'S FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE PROPOSED
RENOVATION OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY HALL OF JUSTICE IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

WHEREAS, the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has determined that the proposed renovation (Undertaking), of the Los Angeles County Hall of Justice (Hall of Justice), is eligible for Federal funding pursuant to Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5121 et seq. and will constitute an adverse effect on a property that has been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and has consulted with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. Section 470f), and the Programmatic Agreement among the FEMA, SHPO, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP); and

WHEREAS, FEMA has consulted with the County of Los Angeles (County), OES, and the Los Angeles Conservancy regarding the effects of the Undertaking on the Hall of Justice and has invited them to sign this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) as Concurring Parties (the L.A. Conservancy declined the invitation); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1), FEMA has notified the ACHP of its adverse effect determination with documentation meeting the standards set forth at 36 CFR § 800.11(e), and the ACHP has chosen not to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii);

NOW, THEREFORE, FEMA and SHPO agree that the Undertaking will be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

FEMA, in coordination with SHPO, the OES, and the County, shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

I. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The area of potential effects (APE) for the Undertaking includes the area encompassed by Aliso Street, Spring Street, Temple Street and Broadway Street to the north, east, south and west, respectively. The "Hall of Justice" is defined as the structure of the Hall of Justice itself and for the purposes of this agreement is not intended to refer to the entire APE. The Hall of Justice is the sole historic property located within the APE.

II. TREATMENT MEASURES

A. Treatment prior to Implementation of the Undertaking

1. Prior to the start of construction the County will conduct a Level 2 Historic American Building Survey and Historic Architecture and Engineering Recordation (HABS/HAER) of the Hall of Justice building, and all spaces therein, in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation.

2. The County will provide final archival HABS/HAER documentation to the Los Angeles Public Library, Central Branch.

3. The County will, prior to the start of any construction and following the execution of this agreement, provide FEMA and SHPO with, and to the fullest reasonable extent adhere to, a preservation plan that details, both photographically and in narrative form, the phasing, removal, protection, shoring, provenance, storage and reinstallation of all finishes, walls, doors, floors, ceilings and fixtures extant in the 1st and 2nd floor Lobby/Loggia, elevator cabs 1-7, the 8th floor library (Room 819), one 8th floor courtroom (Room 816), the two stairwells to be retained and refurbished, the jail cells and the light courts

B. Rehabilitation Measures

1. **Exterior Treatment.**
   a. The County will clean and restore building exterior in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration and Guidelines for Restoring Historic Buildings.

   b. The County shall give first priority to stabilizing the architectural glazed

terra cotta veneer from the office side of the exterior walls in lieu of anchoring through the architectural glazed terra cotta veneer. If the County is unable to stabilize the architectural glazed terra cotta veneer from the office side of the exterior walls then the County will submit a proposed alternative stabilization method to FEMA and SHPO for review in accordance with stipulations III.B-E of this MOA.

c. The County will retain and rehabilitate all original historic windows in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.

d. The County will remove all window-mounted air conditioning units.

2. **Interior Treatment.**

a. The County will rehabilitate the 1st and 2nd floor grand lobby/loggia in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties and:
   1. Remove existing secondary infill in the 2nd floor lobby/loggia.
   2. Retain and refurbish elevator cabs 1-7.

b. The County will rehabilitate the 8th floor library (Room 819) in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.

c. The County will retain the historic features of the 8th floor courtroom 816 in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.

d. The County will relocate a representative grouping of no fewer than two jail cells into the basement or ground floor of the Hall of Justice.

e. The County will develop an interpretive program involving the relocated jail cells and allow periodic public access to the relocated jail cells.

f. The County will retain and refurbish 2 stairwells in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.

g. The County will retain and refurbish the glazed tiles in the light courts in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.

h. The County shall give first priority to raising the existing non-original dropped ceilings on floors 3 through 9 clear of window openings. If the County is unable to raise the existing non-original dropped ceilings on floors 3 through 9 clear of window then the County will submit a proposed alternative stabilization method to FEMA and SHPO for review in accordance with stipulations III.B-E of this MOA.

III. PROJECT DOCUMENTS REVIEW

A. The County will develop construction plans for the Undertaking that conform to stipulation II of this agreement and provide FEMA, SHPO and OES with two sets of construction documents each at or near their initial design and development level of completion, two sets of construction documents each at or near their 50% level of completion, two sets of construction documents each at or near their 90% level of completion and two copies of the preservation plan included in Stipulation II.A.3 prior to the start of construction.

B. Within 30 days of receiving each respective submittal specified in Stipulation III.A. or VI., FEMA and SHPO will review the submittal to ensure adherence to Stipulation II. and will respond to the County with any comments.

C. The County will incorporate comments to the fullest reasonable extent and provide FEMA, SHPO and OES with a revised version with the changes to the subject document.

D. Should the County object to incorporating any of the comments, the County will provide FEMA, SHPO and OES with a written explanation of its objections. FEMA and SHPO will then consult with the County to resolve the objections. If no agreement is reached within 14 days following the receipt of the objection, FEMA will follow the dispute resolution process set forth in Stipulation VII.

E. If FEMA or SHPO do not provide written comments within the agreed upon time frames, and the County is continuing to conform with all preceding stipulations in this agreement, the County may presume agreement with the submittal, and may continue with the further development of construction documents or, if the submittal is 90% construction documents and/or the preservation plan, may proceed with construction.

F. Within 90 days of project completion, the County will provide FEMA, SHPO and OES with photographic documentation that all measures and details addressed in the preservation plan stipulated above have been accomplished.

IV. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

If, at any time during the implementation of the measures stipulated in this MOA, an objection to any measure within this MOA or its manner of implementation is raised by a member of the general public, FEMA will take the objection into consideration and consult with the objecting party, SHPO, OES and the County to address the objection for no longer than 15 days. The public has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to comment through the California Environmental Quality Act process initiated by the County.

V. DURATION

If, after a period of five (5) years following the execution of this MOA, FEMA determines that the County has not made significant progress toward the completion of the project, FEMA may convene a consultation meeting of Signatory and Concurring Parties to discuss the possibility of terminating this MOA. Prior to such time, FEMA may consult with the other signatories and concurring parties to reconsider the terms of the agreement and amend it in accordance with stipulation VIII below.

VI. THIRD PARTY MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. The County will retain the services of a qualified historic preservation consultant (HP Consultant) with experience and background in architectural preservation to monitor the Undertaking during the construction phase to ensure substantial conformity to the approved project documents. Monitoring will be carried out by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting at a minimum the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 FR 44738-9). This person(s) must be familiar with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, the State Historical Building Code, and the Guidelines for the Rehabilitation of Existing Buildings. The County will provide FEMA and SHPO with an opportunity to comment on the selection of the HP consultant prior to their retention. The HP Consultant will conduct an on-site inspection of all project work no less than once a month. The HP Consultant review process shall commence at the start of work and cease only upon completion of the Undertaking.

B. During the implementation of the Undertaking, the County will immediately notify the HP Consultant, who in turn will immediately notify FEMA, SHPO and OES, of any conflicting conditions, proposed changes (e.g., change orders) or changes in the approved scope of work that may affect the building's historic materials or its significant historic character defining features and spaces. The HP Consultant will review the additional work items to determine if they have an effect on the property, as defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(i) and, the County will take all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the property until the issue is resolved pursuant to stipulation III. B.-E..

C. The County shall prepare for review by the HP Consultant documentation that

presents and explains the proposed scope of work for each upcoming month on the first business day of the last week of the preceding month. The HP Consultant will review the documentation to ensure the work on the areas specified in Stipulation II of this MOA is consistent with the approved documents. If the HP Consultant determines that the work is consistent with the terms of this MOA the HP Consultant may approve the work without review by FEMA or SHPO. The HP Consultant will document this decision in writing, copy this documentation to FEMA, SHPO and OES and retain a copy of the document in its project files.

D. If the HP Consultant determines that any work is not consistent with terms of this MOA, or is work proposed in addition to the originally agreed upon scope of work, the HP Consultant will forward documentation to support this finding to FEMA, SHPO and OES for FEMA and SHPO review pursuant to Stipulation III. B.-E..

E. The County will provide all parties to this agreement an annual summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to its terms. The report will be submitted on or by February 15 of each year following the execution of this agreement. The report will include any scheduling changes proposed, any problems encountered, and any disputes and objections received in the County's efforts to carry out the terms of this agreement. Failure to provide such summary report may be considered noncompliance with the terms of this MOA pursuant to stipulation VIII, below.

VII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

A. Should any Signatory or Concurring Party to this agreement object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this MOA are implemented, FEMA will consult with the objecting party(ies) to resolve the objection. If FEMA determines, within 30 days, that such objection(s) cannot be resolved, FEMA will:

1. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the ACHP in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.2(b)(2). Upon receipt of adequate documentation, the ACHP will review and advise FEMA on the resolution of the objection within 30 days. Any comment provided by the ACHP, and all comments from the parties to the MOA, will be taken into account by FEMA in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute.

2. If the ACHP does not provide comments regarding the dispute within 30 days after receipt of adequate documentation, FEMA may render a decision regarding the dispute. In reaching its decision, FEMA will take into account all comments regarding the dispute from the parties to the MOA.

3. The County's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged. FEMA will notify all Signatories and Concurring Parties of its decision in writing before implementing that portion of the Undertaking subject to dispute under this stipulation. FEMA's decision will be final.

VIII. AMENDMENTS

If any Signatory or Concurring Party to this MOA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out or that an amendment to its terms must be made, that Signatory or Concurring Party will immediately consult with the other parties to this MOA to develop an amendment to it pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(c)(7) and (8). The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the original Signatories and Concurring Parties is filed with the ACHP. If the Signatories and Concurring Parties cannot agree to appropriate terms to amend the MOA, any Signatory may terminate the agreement in accordance with stipulation IX, below.

IX. TERMINATION

If this MOA cannot be successfully amended under the consultation process set out in stipulation VIII., it may be terminated by any Signatory. Within 30 days following termination, FEMA will notify the Signatories and Concurring Parties if it will re-initiate consultation to execute another MOA with the Signatories and Concurring Parties under 36 CFR § 800.6 or request the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR § 800.6(b)(1)(v) and proceed accordingly.

X. EXECUTION

The execution of this MOA by FEMA and SHPO, FEMA's submission of documentation and filing of this MOA with the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(b)(1)(iv) prior to FEMA's approval of the Undertaking, and FEMA's subsequent implementation of the terms of this MOA shall evidence, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(c), that this MOA is an agreement with the ACHP for purposes of Section 110(l) of the NHPA, and that FEMA has taken into account the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

SIGNATORIES:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency

_____ Date
Karen Armes, Acting Region IX Director

The Federal Emergency Management Agency

_____ Date
Alessandro Amaglio, Region IX Environmental Officer

California State Office of Historic Preservation

_____ Date
Milford Wayne Donaldson, California State Historic Preservation Officer

CONCURRING PARTIES:

The County of Los Angeles

_____ Date
David Janssen, Chief Administrative Officer, County of Los Angeles

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

_____ Date
Paul Jacks, Deputy Director, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

FINDINGS OF FACT AND STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONDITIONS

VOLUME 4 DOCUMENTATION

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE REPAIR AND REUSE PROJECT

JUNE 2006

FINDINGS OF FACT AND STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONDITIONS

VOLUME 4 DOCUMENTATION

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE REPAIR AND REUSE PROJECT

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JUNE 2006

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CERTIFICATION

The County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors (Board of Supervisors) hereby certifies the Final Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report (Final EA/EIR) for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project, Los Angeles County, State Clearinghouse No. 2003021019 (which consists of Volume I: Draft EA/EIR, dated April 2004, and Volume II: Appendices, dated April 2004) which has been completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the *CEQA Guidelines*, the County of Los Angeles' *Environmental Document Reporting Procedures and Guidelines*, and all applicable federal, state, and local statutes, and regulations that govern the management of environmental resources; and that the Board of Supervisors has received, reviewed, and considered the information contained in the Final EA/EIR, all hearings, and submissions of testimony from officials representing the County of Los Angeles and City of Los Angeles, as well as from other agencies, organizations, and private individuals with a particular vested interest in the project.

Having received, reviewed, and considered the foregoing information, and recommendations of County of Los Angeles staff, including the Chief Administrative Officer and the Director of Public Works, as well as any and all other information in the record and **Section 1.0** herein, the Board of Supervisors hereby makes findings pursuant to and in accordance with Section 21081 of the Public Resources Code as presented in **Sections 2.0** through **10.0** of these Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations.

1.2 BACKGROUND

The County of Los Angeles is proposing to repair and reuse the Hall of Justice for use by County agencies such as the Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, and Department of Parks and Recreation. The primary purpose of the project is to repair and reuse the Hall of Justice by seismically retrofitting the earthquake-damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for modern office use, while preserving and restoring selected historic features. The repair and restoration of exterior elements of the building are also proposed, as is the development of 1,000-car parking garage.

The County of Los Angeles has determined that the Project would occur in eight phases. These would include Phase I Debris Removal (phase has been completed); Phase II Interior Demolition Design (phase has been completed); Phase III Interior Demolition; Phase IV Rehabilitation Design; Phase V Bidding Rehabilitation Work; Phase VI Rehabilitation Adaptive Reuse Construction; Phase VII Tenant Improvements; and Phase VIII Move in/Start Up/Close Out. The Final EA/EIR examined the whole

project, as included within these phases, and has considered the environmental impact of the whole project. However, the County of Los Angeles may implement the project per the phasing scheme and provide funding for each phase of the project individually, as it is needed. It should be noted that while Phase I and II are identified as a part of the project, it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that such activities would have significant effect on the environment, and hence are not subject to CEQA. The Los Angeles County Hall of Justice ("Hall of Justice") was built in 1925 and was at the heart of the County's justice system for almost 70 years. The building housed 14 courtrooms, 520 two-man jail cells, and a wide range of County office uses including the Sheriff, District Attorney, Tax Collector, and Coroner. The 14-story building was constructed of non-combustible material, including a steel-frame structure encased in concrete, concrete floor slab, granite exterior veneer, with hollow clay tile interior wall partitions. The building was designed in the classic Italianate style—typical of architecture of the early 20th century—and is the oldest surviving government building in the Los Angeles Civic Center. The Hall of Justice has been evaluated by the State Historic Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) and determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Existing Conditions

The 3.2-acre site currently contains the Hall of Justice building, which has 14 above-grade floors and one basement level. The building contains nine floors of offices and courtrooms, with four floors of jail facilities above the office and courtroom floors. In addition, the building includes a basement and roof-level penthouse facility. The Hall of Justice building is approximately 195 feet high from street grade to the mansard roof parapet. The building footprint is approximately 42,780 square feet. The basement is approximately 41,500 gross square feet, with floors 1 through 14 approximately 35,000 square feet each. Overall, the Hall of Justice has a gross floor area of approximately 537,585 square feet. The building is currently vacant and surrounded by chain-link fencing to prevent access.

The project site is located in a heavily urbanized area. Uses within the downtown Los Angeles Civic Center area predominately include city, county, state, and federal buildings. In the immediate vicinity of the Hall of Justice, the Federal Courthouse is located to the east across Spring Street, the Criminal Courts building to the south across Temple Street, the County of Los Angeles Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant to the west across Broadway, and the 101 Freeway is to the north, across Aliso Street.

Project Objectives

The project includes the repair and reuse of the Hall of Justice building and the construction of a new 1,000-car parking structure. Section 15124 of the *CEQA Guidelines* states that a description of the project

shall contain a statement of project objectives. Major design, functional, and operational objectives of the Hall of Justice project include the following:

- Renovate the Hall of Justice into a modern "Class A" (that is typical of better quality office buildings within the region) government office building, allowing for use by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Department of Parks and Recreation, and other County agencies.
- Provide for 325,000 square feet of useable "Class A" modern office space at a cost comparable to other available commercial office alternatives.
- Seismically retrofit the earthquake-damaged building and restore the core and shell elements of the building to alleviate a public safety hazard, while retaining the primary historic features to the extent that preservation efforts are economically feasible.
- Provide a facility that is Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible throughout the building.
- Fulfill the vision of the Civic Center Shared Facilities and Enhancement Plan, which includes the rehabilitation of the Hall of Justice for government office use.
- Allow for the repair and enhancement of a building which is acknowledged to feature exceptional architecture to create a landmark development that reflects and promotes the Los Angeles Civic Center.
- Provide for pedestrian circulation around the site that would allow linkage of the Hall of Justice to other government and private uses within the Los Angeles Civic Center area.
- Remove and/or remediate potentially hazardous building materials contained within the Hall of Justice such as lead-based paint and asbestos-containing materials.

1.3 PROJECT IMPROVEMENTS

Building Modifications and Improvements

Exterior

The following presents a description of the repair of the exterior and improvements to be provided to the Hall of Justice building:

- Clean, repair, and re-point joints at exterior of building as required: stone, terra cotta, and unreinforced masonry (URM).
- Clean and refurbish bronze entry doors and frames at Spring Street, Temple Street, and Broadway.
- Replace broken glass at windows and remove air-conditioning (AC) units throughout.
- Refurbish window frames and remove loose flaking paint throughout (1st through 14th floors).
- Provide new vision glass at windows on 10th through 14th floors. Steel frames and light dividers to remain in present configurations.
- Provide concealed pin anchors at each piece of stone.

- Strengthen terra-cotta cornice and repair as required.
- Clean and repair metal and re-point stone spandrels at 12th and 13th floors as required.
- Repair URM at light courts.
- Clean and re-point URM at light courts.
- Strengthen URM at light courts.
- Provide limited exterior building lighting.
- Clean and repair existing sloping copper roof. Green patina to remain.

Interior

The following presents a description of the repair of the interior and improvements to be provided to the Hall of Justice building:

- Provide new concrete sheer wall and seismic-resisting elements at corners of building. Provide drag struts at interior face of exterior wall between sheer walls at each floor slab.
- Remove all interior partitions including hollow clay tile (HCT) partitions, finished with plaster or other materials, including exterior wall furring throughout the building (except at 2nd floor lobby and 1st floor corridor adjacent to loggia). Remove all suspended ceilings, flooring, and equipment, except as noted herein.
- Restore, clean, and refurbish 2nd floor grand lobby/loggia.
- Restore, clean, and refurbish 2nd floor corridor. Remove marble panels, doors, sidelights, HCT, and reinstall marble panels over metal and support partitions (except at 2nd floor lobby and 1st floor corridor adjacent to loggia). Restore/refurbish and reinstall doors, sidelights, base and lighting fixtures, as possible. All ceilings to be new except at grand lobby/loggia, and 1st floor corridor adjacent to loggia, which is to be restored.
- Restore, clean, and refurbish, 8th floor corridor. Remove marble panels, doors, sidelights, HCT, and reinstall marble panels over metal stud support partitions. Restore/refurbish and reinstall doors, sidelights, base and lighting fixtures, as possible. Ceiling to be new and compatible.
- Restore and refurbish Room 819 on the 8th floor. Retain 2-story ceiling and wood wall paneling.
- Retain the historic features of the 8th floor courtroom 816 in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.
- Remove existing suspended plaster and metal lath ceiling on all floors throughout building except at 2nd floor grand lobby and 1st floor adjacent to loggia.
- Remove, clean, and refurbish historic stairs. Total of four stairs on 1st through 9th floors.
- Remove marble panels, and reinstall marble panels over metal studs.
- Provide new men's and women's toilets using new compatible materials, including terrazzo floor, ceramic tile, wainscot, marble toilet partitions to match existing, wood toilet partitions doors, stone sink counter, and new compatible lighting fixtures. Re-use existing marble toilet partitions where possible.

- Restore, refurbish, and provide new elevator lobbies on each floor. Use existing wainscot at elevator door wall on 3rd through 8th floors. A combination of new and existing restored and refurbished terrazzo would be provided.

- Remove, restore, and refurbish wood wall panel interior of the six passenger elevator cars. Reinstall into new elevator equipment.

- Extend passenger elevator shafts for elevators 2 and 3 from the 8th to the 14th floor. Provide new elevator system, including machines, guide rails, and control system. Elevators would have stops as follows: High Rise Bank Elevator 1 at the basement, 1st, 2nd, and 8th through 14th floors; Elevators 2 and 3 at the 1st, 2nd, and 8th through 14th floors; Low Rise Bank Elevator 4 at the basement, and 1st through 8th floors; Elevators 5, 6, and 7 at the 1st through the 8th floors; and the Freight Elevator at the basement, and 1st through 14th floors.

- Demolish 11th and 13th existing jail floors and structures at penthouse level.

- Provide compatible ceiling and floor material throughout building.

- Retrofit and refurbish existing stairs "A" and "B" to comply with Code.

- Refurbish/repair existing terrazzo and marble flooring in areas to retained in their historic configuration, such as the corridors on the 2nd and 8th floors, and elevator lobbies.

- Remove all jail ceils, partitions and stairs on the 10th, 12th, and 14th floors.

- Demolish existing non-code-compliant fire escapes at the north and south sides of the building.

Landscape and Streetscape Improvements

In general, the landscape concept is intended to create a distinct landscape character for the entire site, while providing a visual cohesiveness with the surrounding Civic Center area, throughout the streetscapes and internal areas. Plant species and groupings may vary from area to area but would remain compatible throughout the entire length of the individual streets. The existing planter walls at the southeast portion of the project site would be retained.

Street trees in the right-of-way of the project site include 7 ficus trees and 1 Japanese zelkova tree along Temple Street; 7 magnolia trees and 4 olive trees along North Broadway; 3 Japanese maple trees along Aliso Street; and 11 Japanese maple trees along Spring Street. The ficus trees and Japanese zelkova tree along Temple Street would be removed due to the root systems causing damage to the sidewalk, curbs, and gutters, and, in some instances, the location of the trees are planted too close to the building. Both of these issues pose a safety problem to persons utilizing the building. New street trees would be provided along Temple Street, which would be compatible with the City urban environment.

The 7 magnolia trees along North Broadway would be retained. The 4 olive trees along North Broadway would be removed and replaced with new magnolias. In order to compliment the existing magnolias, the new trees to be planted would be of the same species and would be box specimens of equal size.

The 3 Japanese maple trees along Aliso Street would be relocated to Spring Street to compliment the existing row of Japanese maples. Aliso Street would receive new landscaping compatible with the parking structure and City urban environment.

Eight of the 11 Japanese maple trees along Spring Street will be retained. The 3 trees to be removed are in conflict with the ramp and stairs leading into the new main entrance to the building. Landscaping in the area of the new main building entrance and pedestrian plaza on Spring Street would include various plant species including trees, hedges, lawns, and ground cover plant material.

1.4 EIR PROCESS

The Chief Administrative Office prepared a Draft EA/EIR for the project in accordance with CEQA and the County of Los Angeles *Environmental Document Reporting Procedures and Guidelines*.

In compliance with the CEQA, the County of Los Angeles prepared an Initial Study and Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project. The Initial Study and NOP were circulated between February 4, 2003, and March 5, 2003, for the required 30-day review period. The purpose of the Initial Study and NOP was to solicit early comments from public agencies with expertise in subjects that are discussed in the Draft EA/EIR. A copy of the Initial Study and NOP are included in Appendix 1.0 of the Draft EA/EIR document.

Two scoping meetings were held on January 14, 2003, to receive comments from public agencies, other groups, and concerned individuals and to determine the issues to be discussed in the Draft EA/EIR. These meetings were held in downtown Los Angeles at the County Hall of Administration and Bradbury Building. A notice of the scoping meetings was placed in the Los Angeles Times, Downtown Los Angeles News, and posted on the Hall of Justice site.

Topics evaluated in the Draft EA/EIR were based on the responses to the Initial Study and NOP, comments received at the scoping meeting on January 14, 2002, and review of the project by the County of Los Angeles and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

CEQA requires that the Draft EA/EIR be made available for public review. Accordingly, the Draft EA/EIR was made available for public review for a period of 45 days. During this period, comments on the accuracy and completeness of the Draft EA/EIR were submitted by public agencies, other groups, and concerned individuals. A notice of the availability of the Draft EA/EIR was placed in the Los Angeles Times, Downtown Los Angeles News, and posted on the Hall of Justice site.

1.5 GENERAL FINDINGS

The Board of Supervisors has evaluated all environmental issues recommended by CEQA and the *State CEQA Guidelines* during the environmental evaluation of the project.

No Impact

Section 2.0 of these Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations describes the substantial evidence upon which the no impact determinations were made. The Initial Study determined that the project was not likely to result in significant impacts on three environmental issues: socioeconomic issues/environmental justice, visual quality, and public services and utilities.

Significant Impacts Avoided with Mitigation

Section 3.0 of these Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations describes the substantial evidence, including the specified mitigation measures, upon which the incorporation of mitigation determinations were made. The EIR determined that the project is expected to result in significant impacts that can be mitigated to below the threshold for significance by the incorporation of mitigation measures on five environmental issues: geology and soils, traffic/circulation and parking, public health and safety/hazardous materials, biological resources, and cultural resources. Measures GS-1 and GS-2, Measures T-1, T-2, T-3, T-4, T-5, T-6, and T-7, Measures HS-1, HS-2, HS-3, HS-4, HS-5, HS-6, HS-7, and HS-8, Measure BIO-1, Measures PR-1 and PR-2, and Measures AR-1 and AR-2 would reduce the significant impacts to below the threshold of significance.

Significant Unavoidable Impacts

Section 4.0 of these Findings of Fact and Statements of Overriding Considerations describes the changes and alterations that have been required into the project, including the specified mitigation measures and the specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations that made the mitigation measures considered to reduce impacts to below the thresholds of significance infeasible. The EIR determined that the project would result in significant impacts on three environmental issues that cannot be reduced below the threshold of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures: air quality, noise, and cultural resources.

Air Quality

Emissions associated with three criteria pollutants, carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM_{10}) and oxides of sulfur (SO_2), would all be below the adopted threshold levels throughout the duration of construction activities. However, reactive organic gases (ROG) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) emissions

would exceed the adopted threshold established by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). Incorporation of recommended Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-5 would avoid or substantially lessen impacts to air quality resulting from construction of the project. Nonetheless, construction air quality impacts would continue to be significant.

None of the five criteria pollutants (ROG, CO, PM_{10}, SO_2, and NO_x) would exceed the adopted SCAQMD operational thresholds under the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project. Consequently, there are no anticipated significant impacts on air quality related to operation of the proposed project.

Noise

Construction activities for the proposed project include exterior work, interior work, and the construction of an on-site parking structure. All available mitigation measures have been incorporated to minimize impacts to the ambient noise environment from construction noise. Incorporation of Mitigation Measures N-1 through N-4 would minimize the impacts of construction activities. However, the exceedance of standards for noise established by County ordinances will have a significant impact at adjacent off-site commercial uses.

Cultural Resources

Historic Architecture

The County of Los Angeles fully evaluated significant cultural resources through literature and records search. The Hall of Justice has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The proposed project rehabilitates and repairs some of the character-defining features of the Hall of Justice, but demolishes or alters others. Section 21084.1 of the California Public Resources Code 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."

Incorporation of Mitigation Measures HS-1 through HS-15 would reduce impacts related to the historical value of the proposed project. However, the impacts are still considered significant.

Alternatives

Section 5.0 of these Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations summarizes the alternatives and the inability to achieve the social benefits of the proposed project. The Board of Supervisors evaluated two alternatives to the project. The No Project Alternative was analyzed, as required by CEQA. Under the No Project Alternative, the project site would remain in its present state. The building will continue to be vacant, and the structure would continue to deteriorate physically. A

program would be required in order to observe and routinely inspect the building to ensure it posed no imminent threat or safety hazard to the surrounding environs. The next alternative analyzed, Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards, would keep all character-defining historic features and elements of the building intact. This alternative would not allow for the County to maximize the use of the building through the provision of 325,000 square feet of useable space and would render five floors of the building unusable. While the No Project Alternative is considered the environmentally superior alternative, the *CEQA Guidelines* call for identification of the environmentally superior alternative other than the No Project Alternative. In this instance, the Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards Alternative is considered environmentally superior due to reducing the significant and unavoidable historic architecture impacts.

Mitigation Monitoring Program

Section 6.0 of these Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations documents the adoption of the *Mitigation Monitoring Program* by the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors. In accordance with Section 21081.6(a)(1) of the Public Resources Code (CEQA), the Board of Supervisors has adopted a mitigation monitoring program for those measures required to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment.

Custodian of Documents

Section 7.0 of these Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations specifies the location and custodian of the documents and other materials that constitute the record of decision used in the decision-making process for the project, pursuant to Section 21081.6(a)(2) of the Public Resources Code (CEQA).

Independent Judgment

Section 8.0 of these Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations certifies that the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors has exercised independent judgment in the review and analysis of the EIR and supporting technical reports, the circulation of the EIR and preparation of response to comments, and the certification of the EIR, in accordance with Section 21082.1(c)(1) of the Public Resources Code (CEQA).

Statement of Overriding Considerations

Section 9.0 of these Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations provides the Statement of Overriding Consideration made by the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors regarding the

social benefits of the proposed project that outweigh the significant effects on the environment, in accordance with Section 21081(b) of the Public Resource Code (CEQA). The Board of Supervisors has prepared a Statement of Overriding Considerations for the unavoidable adverse impacts to three environmental resources that cannot be reduced to below the threshold for significance: air quality, noise, and cultural resources.

10.0 SECTION 15091 FINDINGS

Based on the foregoing findings and the information contained in the record, the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors (Board of Supervisors) has made the following findings with respect to the significant impacts to the environment resulting from the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project pursuant to Section 15091 of the *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines*:

- Changes or alterations that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effects as identified in the Final Environmental Impact Report have been required in, or incorporated into, the proposed project.

- The changes and alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors may designate the County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office or other County department to implement certain measures as part of preconstruction, construction, and post-construction activities.

- The mitigation measures identified in the Final Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report are feasible and will be required as conditions of approval.

Based on the foregoing findings and the substantial evidence contained in the record, and conditioned by the foregoing findings:

- All significant effects on the environment due to the proposed project have been eliminated or substantially lessened where feasible.

- Any remaining significant effects on the environment found to be unavoidable are acceptable due to the overriding concerns set forth in the foregoing Statement of Overriding Considerations.

2.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS THAT ARE NOT SIGNIFICANT

The analysis undertaken in support of the Final Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report (Final EA/EIR) for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project determined that there are several issue areas that are not expected to have significant impacts resulting from implementation of the project. These issue areas include geology and soils (fault rupture, landslides, seismically induced settlement, tsunamis, seiches, and flooding), traffic and circulation (long term), visual quality, air quality (long term), noise (vehicle noise, parking structure, and mechanical equipment), public services and utilities (water supply, sewer service, energy, and solid waste), and water resource/flood encroachment.

2.1 GEOLOGY AND SOILS (FAULT RUPTURE, LANDSLIDES, SEISMICALLY INDUCED SETTLEMENT, TSUNAMIS, SEICHES, AND FLOODING)

Significant Impact

None.

Finding

Impacts associated with surface fault rupture, landslides, seismically induced settlement, tsunamis, seiches, and earthquake-induced flooding would be less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.

Fact

The above finding is made based on the analysis included in Section 2.0 of the Final EA/EIR for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project.

2.2 TRAFFIC AND CIRCULATION

Significant Impact

None.

Finding

Following the addition of the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project-related traffic to the signalized key intersection surrounding the project site, the increase in the Critical Movement Analysis (CMA) delay at

the signalized key intersections would range from 0.003 to 0.027 seconds. These changes in average control delay would be insufficient to change the peak-hour levels of service at any of the signalized key intersections and would not result in an increase in the CMA value that exceeds significance threshold levels. No mitigation measures are required.

Fact

The above finding is made based on the analysis included in Section 2.0 of Final EA/EIR for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project.

2.3 VISUAL QUALITY

Significant Impact

None.

Finding

Development of the project would require the demolition/dismantling and removal of the existing asphalt surface parking areas, the digging of subterranean parking garage levels, and the cleaning and rehabilitation of the Hall of Justice building. Short-term visual impacts are considered to be adverse, but less than significant, since the impacts would be temporary. No mitigation measures are required.

Construction of a new 1,000-space parking structure is proposed as part of Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project. The structure would be located on the northern side of the Hall of Justice site, along Aliso Street, significantly screened from the Temple Street view by the Hall of Justice building, and it would replace the existing surface parking lot. The new parking structure would be visible from the Federal Courthouse and upper floors of the City Hall, as well as to motorists on Spring Street, Aliso Street, and North Broadway. This structure would be designed with an exterior skin that is compatible with the surface texture, color, and architectural features of the Hall of Justice building. Overall, the development of the parking structure would provide for in-fill development and would be designed to be compatible with the existing Hall of Justice structure. No mitigation measures are required.

Under this alternative, strategically placed lighting would be provided to highlight architectural elements and building signage. In addition, security and safety lighting will be provided as necessary and would be limited to building walkway and parking areas. These light sources would be oriented toward the ground and shielded or screened. This would prevent illumination from both spreading into the surrounding areas and interfering with vehicle traffic on surrounding roadways.

Fact

The above findings are made based on the analysis included in Section 2.0 of the Final EA/EIR for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project.

2.4 AIR QUALITY

Significant Impact

None.

Finding

None of the five criteria pollutants, carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM_{10}) oxides of sulfur (SO_2), reactive organic gases (ROG), and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) emissions, would exceed the adopted threshold established by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). Therefore, under this alternative, primary effects would be less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.

Fact

The above finding is made based on the analysis included in Section 2.0 of the Final EA/EIR for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project.

2.5 NOISE (VEHICLE NOISE, PARKING STRUCTURE, AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT)

Significant Impact

None.

Finding

The largest increase in roadway noise levels when comparing the Future Without Project and the Future With Project was 0.1 A-weighted decibels (dB(A)). Noise increases less than 3 dB(A) are not noticeable by the human ear. As a result, the vehicular noise level increase attributable to this alternative would not be noticeable. Consequently, vehicular noise impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.

A new parking structure to include up to 4.5 levels below grade and up to 4.5 levels above grade would be constructed adjacent to the northeast wall of the Hall of Justice building. Typical noises occurring in a

parking structure would include doors shutting, engines starting, car acceleration, parking lot cleaning, and other maintenance activities. Other noises can include tire squeal noise (depending on the material used for ramps and parking surfaces) and car alarms. These noises would occur intermittently and, in the cases of doors shutting and engines starting, for only one to several seconds. These sounds are no different than those noises already occurring on the streets, driveways, and parking lots that exist in the downtown civic center area. Noise levels associated with on-site activities would not result in a significant impact. No mitigation measures are required.

Occasional operational noise would result from landscape, mechanical, and disposal services. Such activities currently occur in the surrounding vicinity, and the proposed project would not result in any noticeable change with regard to mechanical and stationary noise sources given the heavily urbanized environment of the downtown civic center. Noise levels associated with on-site activities would not result in a significant impact. No mitigation measures are required.

Fact

The above findings are made based on the analysis included in Section 2.0 of the Final EA/EIR for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project.

2.6 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES (WATER SUPPLY, SEWER SERVICE, ENERGY, SOLID WASTE)

Significant Impact

None.

Finding

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) maintains sufficient supplies to meet increased demand experienced during periods of low rainfall. On the whole, water supplies of the City of Los Angeles would be sufficient to meet projected water demands over the next 20 years. This would include the projected water demand for the Hall of Justice Project. The project would not cause a significant impact on water supplies within the LADWP service area. No mitigation measures are required.

Adequate capacity exists within the receiving trunk sewer, and no significant impact to wastewater collection and distribution facilities would occur as a result of project development. In addition, effluent generated under Hall of Justice Project represents less than one percent of the treatment plant's remaining capacity of 92 million gallons per day. Since effluent generated under this alternative would be within

the existing remaining capacity of the plant, no significant impact to treatment facilities would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

During construction and repair activities, the proposed Hall of Justice building would require the expenditure of electrical energy to operate power equipment and provide light and cooling. At buildout, electricity would be required to operate cooling equipment, provide lighting and power appliances, and equipment. The demand for energy at buildout of the Hall of Justice Project is approximately 2.8 million kilowatts of electricity annually. These energy resources are available commercially and would likely be utilized at other sites if not used for this project. Given that supplies of these materials are adequate and that the project is subject to energy conservation measures outlined in Title 24, no significant impacts are anticipated with selection of Alternative 2. No mitigation measures are required.

All development projects in unincorporated areas are required to cooperate with Countywide programs and to implement site-specific source reduction, recycling, and reuse programs. The renovated Hall of Justice property would cooperate with these existing programs through actions such as use of designated recycling separation areas that are conveniently located and prominently marked. With participation in these programs, the estimated 539 tons per year of increased solid waste generated by the proposed project would be reduced by up to 50 percent. Furthermore, the County is obligated to meet the recycling and source reduction requirements of Assembly Bill 939 and, therefore, must continue the recycling programs in place and expand these programs as needed. Compliance with these requirements would reduce the volume of waste entering landfills. Based on the incorporation of source reduction and recycling into the project design and the disposal options available throughout the Southern California region, solid waste generation and disposal associated with this project would not be considered a significant impact. No mitigation measures are required.

Fact

The above findings are made based on the analysis included in Section 2.0 of the Final EA/EIR for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project.

2.7 WATER RESOURCE/FLOOD ENCROACHMENT

Significant Impact

None.

Finding

The exterior surfaces of the Hall of Justice building would be cleaned with methods complying with recommendations of the Department of the Interior. Pre-washing would be utilized at areas of distinct staining. General cleaning would follow, using a restoration-type cleaner. The cleaning procedures for the exterior building cleaning would involve the placement of barricades around the building to prevent the public from entering areas being cleaned. Plastic sheeting would be affixed to the building and cover the ground with berms established to retain runoff from the cleaning process. All pre-cleaning, cleaning, and rinsing would be captured and effluent pumped into drums on site. Collected effluent in the drums would be neutralized to a pH of between 6 to 8 and run through a 4- to 6-stage filter system, with the final filter being a 5-micron filter. The effluent would then be tested and, upon acceptable test results, would be released into the City storm drain system. Temporary discharge into the drainage system would require a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB). This permit would ensure that water discharged to the storm drains would meet all NPDES requirements for suspended solids, organic material, and other water quality parameters, thereby reducing water quality impacts associated with this activity to less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.

Once the project is completed, approximately 85 percent of the Hall of Justice site would be covered with impervious surface, which is approximately a 10 percent reduction over existing conditions. All runoff would continue to be conveyed via street and gutters to storm inlet locations around the Hall of Justice site. Due to the reduction in impervious surface under this alternative over existing conditions, the amount of storm runoff conveyed from the site would be less than existing conditions. Consequently, potential drainage impacts are considered to be less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.

Common concerns related to surface water quality include the potential deposition of pollutants generated by motor vehicles and the maintenance and operation of landscape areas. Development projects such as the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project are required to submit and then implement a Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) containing design features and Best Management Practices appropriate and applicable to the project. The purpose of the SUSMP is to reduce post-construction pollutants in storm water discharges. Prior to issuance of any grading or building permits, the County must approve the SUSMP. Potential water quality impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant through the preparation and implementation of the SUSMP as specified in the NPDES Permit. No mitigation measures are required.

Fact

The above findings are made based on the analysis included in Section 2.0 of the Final EA/EIR for the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project.

3.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS THAT CAN BE MITIGATED TO A LEVEL OF INSIGNIFICANCE

The Final Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report (Final EA/EIR) determined that five environmental issues resulting from the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project would be reduced to a level of insignificance with the incorporation of the mitigation measures. These five environmental issues are geology and soils, traffic/circulation and parking (short term), public health and safety/hazardous materials, biological resources, and cultural resources (paleontological and archaeological resources).

3.1 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Significant Impact

The proposed project site, as with virtually all sites within the State of California, would be subjected to ground shaking from earthquakes. Based upon the seismologic and geologic conditions surrounding the site, the maximum level of ground motion that could ever be experienced at the project site with a Maximum Probable Earthquake (MPE) would be 0.50g (g equals 32 feet per second) and with Upper Bound Earthquake (UBE) would be 0.60g.[1]

Soils on the project site have been determined to have a medium expansion potential. If constructed over expansive soils, building foundations, concrete slabs, and roads can be cracked and heavily damaged during shrink-swell periods.

Finding

Changes or alterations that mitigate or avoid the significant effects to the environment related to geology and soils have been required in, or incorporated into, the project.

Facts

Incorporation of the mitigation measures described in Section 2.0 of the Final EA/EIR would eliminate or substantially lessen the significant impact to a level of insignificance associated with earthquakes and on-site soil conditions.

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1 Converse Consultants, Geotechnical Investigation Report, *Los Angeles County Hall of Justice, Los Angeles, California*, May 5, 2003.

Measure GS-1

All structures shall be designed in accordance with the Uniform Building Code (UBC) and applicable County codes to ensure safety in the event of an earthquake.

Measure GS-2

All recommendations contained in the project geotechnical engineering report shall be incorporated into the project to minimize impacts associated with site grading and structural design.

3.2 TRAFFIC/CIRCULATION AND PARKING

Significant Impact

Potential off-site impacts associated with construction activities are due primarily to employee trips and material hauling. These trips would occur both during on-site development and installation of needed project infrastructure and improvements off site and development activities on site.

Finding

Changes or alterations that mitigate or avoid the significant effects to the environment related to traffic/circulation and parking have been required in, or incorporated into, the project.

Facts

Incorporation of the mitigation measures described in Section 2.0 of the Final EA/EIR would eliminate or substantially lessen the significant impact to a level of insignificance.

Measure T-1

Trucks and construction materials and equipment should be staged on site, whenever feasible. If additional space is necessary, lane closure plans shall be submitted to the County and City of Los Angeles for approval.

Measure T-2

Temporary "Truck Crossing" warning signs shall be placed in each direction in advance of each site driveway used by construction vehicles.

Measure T-3

A flag person or persons shall be positioned at the project site to assist truck operators in entering and exiting the project area and to help minimize conflicts with other motorists.

Measure T-4

To the greatest extent possible, heavy-duty construction trucks shall be scheduled to arrive and depart before and after peak commuting periods of 7:00 AM to 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM to 7:00 PM.

Measure T-5

A construction worker ridesharing plan shall be implemented to reduce construction-related trips.

Measure T-6

An off-site parking area for construction worker's personal vehicles shall be established during peak construction activity days/time periods when all worker vehicles cannot be accommodated on site.

Measure T-7

Once a site has been identified for hauling excess dirt, a haul route shall be developed which keeps trucks on major boulevards. The haul route shall be reviewed and approved by the County and City.

3.3 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY/HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Significant Impact

Repair and rehabilitation activities could expose persons and construction workers to impacts associated with asbestos-containing materials (ACM), lead-containing paint (LCP), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), universal waste, biologically and bacterially affected materials/industrial hygiene waste would be significant.

Finding

Changes or alterations that mitigate or avoid the significant effects to the environment related to public health and safety/hazardous materials have been required in, or incorporated into, the project.

Facts

Incorporation of the mitigation measures described in Section 2.0 of the Final EA/EIR would eliminate or substantially lessen the significant impact to a level of insignificance.

Measure HS-1

ACMs shall be removed or encapsulated under acceptable engineering methods and work practices by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor. Removal practices include, but are not limited to, containment of the area by plastic; negative air filtration; wet removal techniques; and personal respiratory protection and decontamination. The process shall be designed and monitored by a California Certified Asbestos Consultant. The abatement and monitoring plan shall be developed and submitted for review and approval by the appropriate regulatory agencies (currently the County of Los Angeles and South Coast Air Quality Management District).

Measure HS-2

Prior to the renovation of the building, all loose and peeling paint shall be removed and disposed of by a licensed and certified lead abatement contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Measure HS-3

The abatement contractor shall be informed of which paint on the buildings shall be considered as containing lead. The contractor shall take appropriate precautions to protect his/her workers, the surrounding community, and to dispose of construction waste containing lead paint in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Measure HS-4

All on-site fluorescent light ballasts shall be assumed to contain PCBs, unless labeled "Does Not Contain PCBs," and shall be removed prior to renovation activities and disposed of by a licensed and certified PCB removal contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Measure HS-5

All on-site fluorescent light tubes, and electronic waste shall be assumed to contain heavy metals and shall be removed prior to renovation activities and disposed of by a licensed and certified abatement contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Measure HS-6

All biological and bacterial waste shall be removed prior to renovation activities by trained and equipped personnel.

Measure HS-7

All medical waste, including spent needles, shall be properly categorized and removed by trained and equipped personnel prior to renovation activities.

Measure HS-8

All spent and partially used containers of chemicals shall be categorized/classified (acids, bases, etc.), lab packed, manifested, and removed prior to renovation activities by a licensed and certified abatement contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Significant Impact

Implementation of the proposed project would result in the removal of landscape trees that have the potential to support a number of bird species afforded protection pursuant to the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code.

Finding

Changes or alterations that mitigate or avoid the significant effects to the environment related to biological resources have been required in, or incorporated into, the project.

Facts

Incorporation of the mitigation measures described in Section 2.0 of the Final EA/EIR would eliminate or substantially lessen the significant impact to a level of insignificance.

Measure BIO-1

Within 15 days prior to exterior construction or site preparation activities that would occur during the nesting/breeding season of bird species potentially nesting on the site (typically March 1 through August 15), the applicant shall retain the services of a qualified biologist. The biologist shall conduct on-site surveys to determine if active bird nests, protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or the

California Fish and Game Code, are present within the construction zone. If active nests are found on or immediately adjacent to the site, a minimum buffer, as determined by the retained biologist, shall be temporarily fenced around the nest site. No construction activities shall be permitted within this nest zone until the young birds have fledged, as determined by the biologist.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Paleontological Resources

Significant Impact

Grading for the construction of the new parking structure would include the removal of earth materials down to the level of the basement excavation, up to depths of 48 feet below the existing ground surface. Because there is a possibility that paleontological resources may be present within the boundaries of the project site, these activities may impact undocumented paleontological resources. Destruction of presently unknown paleontological resources would be considered a significant impact.

Finding

Changes or alterations that mitigate or avoid the significant effects to the environment related to paleontological resources have been required in, or incorporated into, the project.

Facts

Incorporation of the mitigation measures described in Section 2.0 of the Final EA/EIR would eliminate or substantially lessen the significant impact to a level of insignificance.

Measure PR-1

A qualified paleontologist shall be retained to monitor construction excavations in those portions of the project site that are underlain by geologic units with paleontological sensitivity. Monitoring shall include inspection of exposed rock units and microscopic examination of matrix to determine if fossils are present. If a representative initial sample of the site reveals no significant fossil remains to the satisfaction of the paleontological monitor, then such monitoring may be terminated.

Measure PR-2

If fossils are present, the monitor shall collect matrix for processing. In order to expedite removal of fossil matrix, the monitor may request heavy machinery assistance to move large quantities of matrix out of the path of construction to designated stockpile areas. Testing of stockpiles shall consist of screen washing

small samples (200 pounds) to determine if significant fossils are present. Productive tests will result in screen washing of additional matrix from the stockpiles to a maximum of 6,000 pounds per locality to ensure recovery of a scientifically significant sample. Fossils recovered shall be prepared, identified by qualified experts, and listed in a database to allow analysis. At each fossil locality, field data forms shall be used to record the locality. Stratigraphic columns shall be measured and appropriate scientific samples submitted for analysis.

Archaeological Resources

Significant Impact

Existing construction fill below the project site has the potential to contain historical archaeological resources, which might be adversely affected due to construction and earth-moving activities. Consequently, potential impacts are considered to be significant.

Finding

Changes or alterations that mitigate or avoid the significant effects to the environment related to archaeological resources have been required in, or incorporated into, the project.

Facts

Incorporation of the mitigation measures described in Section 2.0 of the Final EA/EIR would eliminate or substantially lessen the significant impact to a level of insignificance.

Measure AR-1

All subsurface grading on the site shall be monitored by an archaeologist to ensure that no intact archaeological resources are impacted. In the event that archaeological resources are unearthed during project subsurface activities, all earth-disturbing work, within a radius to be determined by the monitoring archaeologist, must be temporarily suspended or redirected until the monitoring archaeologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find. After the find has been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume.

Measure AR-2

If human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of

Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then contact the most likely descendant of the deceased Native American, who may then serve as a consultant on how to proceed with the remains (i.e., avoid, rebury).

4.0 SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS THAT CANNOT BE MITIGATED TO A LEVEL OF INSIGNIFICANCE

The County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors has determined that, although the Final Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report (Final EA/EIR) recommended mitigation measures that would substantially reduce the level of impact to air quality, noise, and cultural resources resulting from the project, the following impacts would not be reduced to below the threshold of significance: short-term construction impacts to air quality from reactive organic gases (ROG) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) emissions, impacts to noise levels from construction activities, and impacts to the historical material identified as character-defining features of the building. All mitigation measures recommended by responsible agencies, organizations, and the public have been evaluated. All feasible mitigation measures have been adopted. In addition, the County of Los Angeles evaluated alternatives capable of avoiding or reducing the unavoidable adverse impacts of the project. While economically and technologically feasible, these alternatives failed to meet most of the basic objectives of the project. The alternatives fail to achieve many of the social benefits that were the basic intent at the proposed improvements. Consequently, in accordance with Section 15093 of the *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines*, a Statement of Overriding Considerations has been prepared (refer to **Section 9.0, Statement of Overriding Conditions**, of this document) to substantiate the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors' decision to accept these unavoidable adverse environmental effects on the ground that they are outweighed by the benefits afforded by the project.

4.1 AIR QUALITY

Significant Impact

Construction emissions associated with two criteria pollutants, ROG, and NO_X emissions, would exceed the adopted threshold established by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

Findings

As described in Section 2.0, Air Quality, of the Final EA/EIR, five mitigation measures were proposed for the construction phase of the project to comply with the SCAQMD regulations. Mitigation Measure AQ-1 would be implemented to comply with SCAQMD regulations, specifically Rule 403, to reduce construction-related fugitive dust. Mitigation Measures AQ-2 through AQ-5 would be implemented to reduce ROG and NO_X emissions during construction from vehicles and heavy equipment. Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce fine particulate matter (PM_{10}) emissions to a

level of insignificance and substantially lessen ROG and NO_X emissions during construction. However, the excess ROG and NO_X emissions cannot be reduced to below a level of significance as defined by the SCAQMD.

Facts

A Statement of Overriding Considerations has been prepared (see **Section 9.0** of this document) to address the short-term unavoidable air quality impacts associated with the ROG and NO_X emissions that would occur during the construction phase of the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project. Implementation of the following mitigation measures would minimize construction impacts to air quality, to the maximum extent practicable.

Measure AQ-1

The project will implement dust control measures consistent with SCAQMD Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust during the construction phases of new project development. The following actions are currently recommended to implement Rule 403 and have been quantified by the SCAQMD as being able to reduce dust generation between 30 and 85 percent depending on the source of the dust generation:

- Apply water and/or approved nontoxic chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturer's specification to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas that have been inactive for 10 or more days).
- Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as quickly as possible.
- Enclose, cover, water twice daily, or apply approved chemical soil binders to exposed piles with 5 percent or greater silt content.
- Water active grading sites at least twice daily during construction activities.
- Suspend all excavating and grading operations when wind speeds (as instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 miles per hour (mph) over a 30-minute period.
- All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard (i.e., minimum vertical distance between top of the load and the top of the trailer), in accordance with Section 23114 of the California Vehicle Code.
- Sweep streets at the end of the day if visible soil material is carried over to adjacent roads.
- Install wheel washers or gravel construction entrances where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved roads, or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip.
- Post and enforce traffic speed limits of 15 mph or less on all unpaved roads.

Measure AQ-2

The project contractor shall require, by contract specifications, that construction equipment engines will be maintained in good condition and in proper tune per manufacturer's specification for the duration of construction.

Measure AQ-3

The project contractor shall require, by contract specifications, that construction operations where feasible rely on the project site's existing electricity infrastructure rather than electrical generators powered by internal combustion engines.

Measure AQ-4

The project contractor shall require, by contract specifications, that construction-related equipment, including heavy-duty equipment, motor vehicles, and portable equipment, be turned off when not in use for more than five minutes.

Measure AQ-5

The project contractor shall encourage contractors to utilize alternative-fuel construction equipment (i.e., compressed natural gas, liquid petroleum gas, and unleaded gasoline) and low-emission diesel construction equipment, to the extent that such equipment is reasonably available and cost effective.

4.2 NOISE

Significant Impact

Construction activities associated with the proposed project would include exterior work, interior work, and the construction of an on-site parking structure. These activities would result in construction noise that would exceed the standards for noise established by County ordinances. Consequently, construction noise would have a significant impact at adjacent off-site commercial uses.

Findings

As identified in Section 2.0, Noise, of the Draft EA/EIR, the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors identified four mitigation measures for the construction phase of the proposed project to reduce noise levels to conform to the County and City noise ordinances, where applicable. Incorporation of Mitigation Measures N-1 and N-3 would minimize the impact of construction noise. However, noise levels would remain a significant impact.

Facts

A Statement of Overriding Considerations has been prepared (see **Section 9.0** of this document) to address the short-term unavoidable noise impacts that would occur during the construction phase of the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project. Implementation of the following mitigation measures would minimize construction impacts on noise.

Measure N-1

All construction equipment, fixed or mobile, that is utilized on the site for more than two working days shall be in proper operating condition and fitted with standard factory silencing features. To ensure that mobile and stationary equipment is properly maintained and meets all federal, state, and local standards, the applicant shall maintain an equipment log. The log shall document the condition of equipment relative to factory specifications and identify the measures taken to ensure that all construction equipment is in proper tune and fitted with an adequate muffling device. The log shall be submitted to the Department of Public Works for review and approval on a quarterly basis. A County Building Official or a designee should spot check to ensure compliance.

Measure N-2

The applicant shall provide adjacent owners with a construction schedule 10 days in advance of activities. The applicant shall submit a copy of the schedule and mailing list to the appropriate County regulatory agency prior to the initiation of construction activities. A County Building Official or a designee should spot check and respond to complaints.

Measure N-3

All construction activity, including grading, transport of material or equipment, and warming-up of equipment, shall be limited to between the hours of 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM, Monday through Friday, and should not occur during Saturday and Sunday unless approved by the County. Non-noise-generating exterior construction activities such as interior work shall not be subject to these restrictions. The work schedule shall be posted at the construction site and modified as necessary to reflect any approved deviations.

Measure N-4

The project applicant shall post a notice at the construction site and along the proposed truck haul route. The notice shall contain information on the type of project, anticipated duration of construction activity, and provide a phone number where people can register questions and complaints. The applicant shall

keep record of all complaints and take appropriate action to minimize noise generated by the offending activity where feasible. A monthly log of noise complaints shall be maintained by the applicant and submitted to the County.

4.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Historic Architecture

Significant Impact

The County of Los Angeles fully evaluated significant cultural resources through literature and records search and field reconnaissance. The Hall of Justice has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The proposed project rehabilitates and repairs some of the character-defining features of the Hall of Justice, but demolishes or alters others. Section 21084.1 of the California Public Resources Code 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." Consequently, the project would result in significant impacts to historical material identified as character-defining features of the building.

Findings

The County has incorporated mitigation measures to reduce impacts to historic resources to the maximum extent practicable and evaluated two alternatives that would further avoid impacts to historic resources: the No Project Alternative and the Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards. In their evaluation of the two alternatives to avoid and reduce impacts to cultural resources, the inability to remove hollow clay tile partition walls, demolish floor structures, remove jail cells and other features, remove courtroom suites, and reconfigure the 3rd–7th floors failed to achieve the social benefits that constituted the original intent of the proposed improvements.

As identified in Section 2.0, Historic Architecture, of the Final EA/EIR, the Board of Supervisors identified six mitigation measures for the proposed project to avoid or substantially lessen impacts to cultural resources. Incorporation of Mitigation Measures HA-1 through HA-6 would reduce impacts related to the potential eligibility of the Hall of Justice for listing on the NRHP or the California Register of Historical Resources to the maximum extent practicable. However, the identified mitigation measures would not reduce the impacts to below the threshold of significance.

Facts

A Statement of Overriding Considerations has been prepared (refer to **Section 9.0** of this document) to address the unavoidable cultural resource impact associated with the potential impacts of historic material identified as character-defining features of the building. Implementation of the following mitigation measures would minimize impacts to historical material identified as character-defining features of the building.

Measure HA-1

Prior to the start of construction, the County will conduct a Level 2 Historic American Building Survey and Historic Architecture and Engineering Recordation (HABS/HAER) of the Hall of Justice building, and all spaces therein, in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation.

Measure HA-2

The County will provide final archival HABS/HAER documentation to the Los Angeles Public Library, Central Branch.

Measure HA-3

The County will, prior to the start of any construction and following the execution of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), provide Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) with, and adhere to, a preservation plan that details, both photographically and in narrative form, the phasing, removal, protection, shoring, provenance, storage, and reinstallation of all finishes, walls, doors, floors, ceilings, and fixtures extant in the 1st and 2nd floor Lobby/Loggia, elevator cabs 1–7, the 8th floor library (Room 819), one 8th floor courtroom (Room 816), the two stairwells to be retained and refurbished, the jail cells, and the light courts.

Measure HA-4

The County will clean and restore the building exterior in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration and Guidelines for Restoring Historic Buildings.

Measure HA-5

The County shall give first priority to stabilizing the architectural glazed terra cotta veneer from the office side of the exterior walls in lieu of anchoring through the architectural glazed terra cotta veneer. If the

County is unable to stabilize the architectural glazed terra cotta veneer from the office side of the exterior walls, then the County will submit a proposed alternative stabilization method to FEMA and SHPO for review in accordance with stipulations III.B-E of the MOA. Refer to Appendix A of the Final EA/EIR for a copy of the MOA.

Measure HA-6

The County will retain and rehabilitate all original historic windows in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration and Guidelines for Restoring Historic Buildings.

Measure HA-7

The County will remove all window-mounted air-conditioning units.

Measure HA-8

The County will:

- rehabilitate the 1st and 2nd floor grand lobby/loggia in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties;
- remove existing secondary infill in the 2nd floor lobby/loggia; and
- retain and refurbish elevator cabs 1–7.

Measure HA-9

The County will rehabilitate the 8th floor library (Room 819) in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.

Measure HA-10

The County will retain the historic features of the 8th floor courtroom (Room 816) in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.

Measure HA-11

The County will relocate a representative grouping of no fewer than two jail cells into the basement or ground floor of the Hall of Justice.

Measure HA-12

The County will develop an interpretive program involving the relocated jail cells and allow periodic public access to the relocated jail cells.

Measure HA-13

The County will retain and refurbish the two stairwells in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.

Measure HA-14

The County will retain and refurbish the glazed tiles in the light courts in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration and Guidelines for Restoring Historic Buildings.

Measure HA-15

The County shall give first priority to raising the existing non-original dropped ceilings on floors 3 through 9 clear of window openings. If the County is unable to raise the existing non-original dropped ceilings on floors 3 through 9 clear of window openings, then the County will submit a proposed alternative stabilization method to FEMA and SHPO for review in accordance with stipulations III.B-E of the MOA. Refer to Appendix A of the Final EA/EIR for a copy of the MOA.

5.0 FINDINGS REGARDING ALTERNATIVES

Alternatives to the project described in the Final Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report (Final EA/EIR) were considered. As a result of the project formulation process, the County of Los Angeles explored numerous alternatives to assess their ability to fulfill most of the basic objectives of the proposed project. The County of Los Angeles identified five alternatives to the Proposed Alternative (project). These included an Alternate Site Alternative, Demolition and Replacement Alternative, Lease Alternative, No Project Alternative, and Adaptive Reuse to the Secretary of Interior Standards Alternatives. Three of these alternatives were not selected for further consideration, and two were carried for detailed evaluations as described below.

5.1 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND NOT SELECTED FOR FURTHER STUDY

Alternate Site

Under this alternative, the County of Los Angeles would develop the project on an alternative site, within the downtown Civic Center area, and relocate some or all of the existing and planned facilities to another site. This alternative was eliminated from consideration for a number of reasons. First, the County-owned Hall of Justice, located within the downtown Civic Center area, would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy. Equally as important, the continued deterioration of the building would require the County to expend funds to maintain the building. Second, there is not a large enough block of contiguous available office space in the Los Angeles Civic Center that would fulfill the needs of the County, notwithstanding the cost implications. Lastly, the primary purpose of the project is to repair the Hall of Justice for use by seismically retrofitting the earthquake-damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for modern office use, while preserving and restoring selected historic features. For the above reasons, the implementation of this alternative would neither meet the intent of the project nor meet many of the objectives of the project.

Demolition and Replacement

Under this alternative, the existing Hall of Justice building would be demolished and a new building constructed to meet the requirements of the County of the Los Angeles, including provision of 325,000 square feet useable modern "Class A" office space and a 1,000-car parking garage. The primary purpose of the project is to repair the Hall of Justice for use by seismically retrofitting the earthquake-damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for modern office use, while preserving and restoring the primary historic features. Consequently, the demolition of this building, which is eligible for the

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), would neither meet the intent of the project nor meet many of the objectives of the project.

Lease Alternative

This alternative would include leasing a building with 325,000 square feet of useable "Class A" modern office space by the County of Los Angeles within the Civic Center area. This alternative was eliminated from consideration for several reasons. First, the County-owned Hall of Justice, located within the downtown Civic Center area, would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy. Equally as important, the continued deterioration of the building would require the County to expend funds to maintain the building. Second, there is not a large-enough block of contiguous available office space in the Los Angeles Civic Center that would fulfill the needs of the County. Lastly, the primary purpose of the project is to repair the Hall of Justice for use by seismically retrofitting the earthquake-damaged building and refurbishing the building interior for modern office use, while preserving and restoring selected historic features. For the above reasons, the implementation of this alternative would neither meet the intent of the project nor meet many of the objectives of the project.

5.2 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND EVALUATED IN THE EA/EIR

The County of Los Angeles identified two alternatives to carry forward for detailed evaluation in the EA/EIR. As required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a No Project Alternative was considered that entailed the effects of continuing to operate without the project. In addition, the Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards Alternative was considered, which entailed keeping the improvements to conform to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing History Buildings*.[1]

The ability of the project and two alternatives under consideration to meet the objectives of the project is summarized in **Table 5.0-1, Summary of Project and Alternatives' Ability to Attain Basic Project Objectives**. None of the alternatives were determined to be consistent with all eight of the project objectives. In addition**, Table 5.0-2, Comparative Analysis of Impacts for Project and Alternatives**, provides a comparison of the impacts of project in comparison to the alternatives.

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1 Weeks, Kay D. and Anne E. Grimmer, 1995. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships. Washington D.C.

Table 5.0-1
Summary of Project and Alternatives' Ability to Attain Project Objectives

Alternatives			
Objective	**Proposed Alternative (Project)**	**No Project**	**Adaptive Reuse Alternative**
Renovate the Hall of Justice into a modern "Class A" (that is typical of better-quality office buildings within the region) government office building, allowing for use by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Department of Parks and Recreation, and other County agencies.	Yes	No	No
Provide for 325,000 square feet of useable "Class A" modern office space at a cost comparable to other available commercial office alternatives.	Yes	No	No
Seismically retrofit the earthquake-damaged building, and restore the core and shell elements of the building to alleviate a public safety hazard, while retaining the primary historic features to the extent that preservation efforts are economically feasible.	Yes	No	Yes
Provide a facility that is Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible throughout the building.	Yes	No	No
Fulfill the vision of the Civic Center Shared Facilities and Enhancement Plan, which includes the rehabilitation of the Hall of Justice for government office use.	Yes	No	Yes
Allow for the repair and enhancement of a building, which is acknowledged to feature exceptional architecture to create a landmark development that reflects and promotes the Los Angeles Civic Center.	Yes	No	Yes
Provide for pedestrian circulation around the site that would allow linkage of the Hall of Justice to other government and private uses within the Los Angeles Civic Center area.	Yes	No	Yes
Remove and/or remediate potentially hazardous building materials contained within the Hall of Justice, such as lead-based paint and asbestos-containing materials.	Yes	No	No

Table 5.0-2
Comparative Analysis of Impacts for Project and Feasible Alternatives

Resource	Proposed Alternative (Project)	No Project	Adaptive Reuse Alternative
Geology and Soils	Impacts due to earthquake activity and expansive soils would be mitigated to less than significant.	The No Project Alternative would not result in earthquake or expansive soil impacts. Comparative Impact: Less.	Similar as the project. Comparative Impact: Similar.
Traffic and Circulation	Construction traffic may result in temporary impacts but can be mitigated to less than significant. Impacts to surrounding intersections in the long-term under operational conditions would be less than significant.	The No Project Alternative would not result in construction or long-term traffic impacts. Comparative Impact: Less.	Similar as the project. Comparative Impact: Similar.
Public Health and Safety/Hazardous Materials	Impacts associated with asbestos-containing materials (ACM), lead-containing paint (LCP), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), universal waste, biologically and bacterially affected materials/industrial hygiene waste would be mitigated to less than significant.	The No Project Alternative would result in the Hall of Justice remaining vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. Implementation of this alternative could result in long-term public health hazards due to the non-removal of existing on-site hazardous materials. Comparative Impact: Greater.	Similar as the project. Comparative Impact: Similar.
Visual Quality	Impact to short-term visual resources would be adverse but less than significant. In addition. long-term visual impact due to the introduction of a parking garage and lighting would be less than significant.	The No Project Alternative would result in the Hall of Justice remaining vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. Implementation of this alternative; thus, could result in a long-term reduction in the visual quality of the Civic Center area. Comparative Impact: Greater.	Similar as the project. Comparative Impact: Similar.

Resource	Proposed Alternative (Project)	No Project	Adaptive Reuse Alternative
Air Quality	Emissions associated with three criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM_{10}) and oxides of sulfur (SO_2), would all be below the adopted threshold levels throughout the duration of construction activities. However, reactive organic cases (ROG) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) emissions would exceed the adopted threshold established by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and can not be mitigated to less than significant. None of the five criteria pollutants (ROG, CO, PM_{10}, SO_2, and NO_x) would exceed the adopted SCAQMD operational thresholds under this alternative. Therefore, under the project, operation emissions would be less than significant.	The No Project Alternative would not result in construction or operational air-quality emissions. Comparative Impact: Less.	Construction emissions associated with this alternative would be the same as described under Alternative 2 on a daily basis but would be less on an overall basis. This is due to the shorter construction schedule associated with this alternative. Nonetheless, the amount of construction emissions associated with this alternative would remain significant with respect to ROG and NO_x emissions. Because this alternative would be occupied with the same amount of employees, this alternative would not result in a net increase in daily traffic. As this alternative would not result in a net increase in vehicle trips, air-quality emissions associated with this alternative would be negligible. Comparative Impact: Construction – Similar; and Operational – Less.
Noise	Construction noise under the project would exceed threshold levels and cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level. Operational noise associated with vehicles, the parking structure, and mechanical equipment.	The No Project Alternative would not result in construction or operational noise impacts. Comparative Impact: Less.	Similar as the project. Comparative Impact: Similar.
Public Services and Utilities	Impacts associated with water supply, sewer service, energy, and solid waste would be less than significant.	The No Project Alternative would not result in demand for water, sewer, energy, or solid waster services. Comparative Impact: Less.	Similar as the project. Comparative Impact: Similar.

Resource	Proposed Alternative (Project)	No Project	Adaptive Reuse Alternative
Water Resources/Flood Encroachment	Construction and operational water quality issues would be less than significant with the adherence to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements and implementation of Best Management Practices. Runoff from the project site would be less than currently exists due to a reduction in impervious surfaces, and, as such, runoff and associated flooding issues would be reduced.	The No Project Alternative would not result in construction or operational water quality issues. In addition, the No Project Alternative would not result in any flooding issues. Comparative Impact: Less.	Similar as the project. Comparative Impact: Similar.
Biological Resources	The project includes the removal of several trees, which could adversely affect nesting bird species. Mitigation is included to reduce this impact to less than significant.	The No Project Alternative would not result in biological resource impacts. Comparative Impact: Less.	Similar as the project. Comparative Impact: Similar.
Cultural Resources	Paleontological and Archaeological resource impacts would be mitigated to less than significant. The Proposed Project Alternative rehabilitates and repairs some of the character-defining features of the Hall of Justice, but demolishes or alters others. Section 21084.1 of the California Public Resources Code states, "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. Incorporation of **Mitigation Measures HA-1** through **HA-15** would reduce impacts related to the historical value of the Proposed Project Alternative. However, the impacts are still considered significant.	The No Project Alternative would not result in paleontological, archaeological, or historic architecture impacts. Comparative Impact: Less.	Paleontological and Archaeological Resource impacts would be similar to the project. Implementation of this alternative would result in the adaptive reuse of the existing building to the Secretary of Interior Standards. All rehabilitation would occur per the Secretary of Interior Standards, and no character-defining features would be altered. Consequently, impacts under this alternative would be less than significant, per CEQA. Comparative Impact: Paleontological and Archaeological – Similar; and Historic Architecture – Less.

No Project Alternative

Description of Alternative: According to Section 15126.6(e) of CEQA, a No Action/No Project Alternative must be evaluated. The purpose of the No Project Alternative is to consider the effect of maintaining existing conditions. The No Project Alternative addresses what would reasonably be expected to occur in the foreseeable future if neither the Proposed Project Alternative nor Adaptive Reuse Alternative is approved and implemented.

The Hall of Justice building remained in use until January 1994 when the Northridge earthquake caused extensive damage to the building. The building was deemed to be unsafe and has been vacant since the earthquake. Under the No Project Alternative, the Hall of Justice would remain vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. Given the current condition of the building, a program would be required in order to observe and routinely inspect the building to ensure it poses no imminent threat or safety hazard to the surrounding environs. Such threats and hazards include, but are not limited to, structural collapse and fire, as well as the uncontrolled release of potentially hazardous materials located within the building. Additionally, there would be a potential for persons to enter the building seeking shelter or to vandalize the building. To avoid these conditions, a security plan would also be required. Therefore, the No Project Alternative would result in continuing costs to the County of Los Angeles to maintain and secure the building, as well as increasing risk to the County. Such risk would represent additional cost to the County whether it was insured against or not.

The No Project Alternative would also hamper the County's ability to address growing needs for additional office space. This alternative would require the Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Department of Parks and Recreation, and other County agencies to remain in their existing locations, or at least remain until such time that other suitable office space becomes available or is constructed by the County. Lastly, the implementation of this alternative would not allow for the County to maximize the existing resource (i.e., the building) for reuse as an office building.

Effectiveness in Meeting Project Objectives: This alternative does not meet any of the eight project objectives discussed in Section 3.6 of the Draft EA/EIR. The summary of this alternative's ability to meet the objectives is described in **Table 5.0-1**.

Comparison of Effects of the Alternative to Effects of the Project: A summary comparison of this alternative to effects of the project is presented in **Table 5.0-2**. The analysis presented in the table shows that this alternative differs from the project in the assessment of geology and soils, traffic/circulation and parking, public health and safety/hazardous materials, air quality, noise, biological resources, and cultural resources.

- Geology and Soils – As documented in **Table 5.0-2**, the No Project Alternative would not have an effect on the geology and soils.

- Traffic/Circulation and Parking – As documented in **Table 5.0-2**, the No Project Alternative would not alter the vacant building and would not generate construction or operational traffic.

- Public Health and Safety/Hazardous Materials – As documented in **Table 5.0-2**, the No Project Alternative would not alter the vacant building. The building will continue to be unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. Implementation of this alternative could result in long-term public health hazards due to the non-removal of existing on-site hazardous materials.

- Visual Quality – As documented in **Table 5.0-2**, the No Project Alternative would result in the Hall of Justice remaining vacant and unsafe for occupancy and would continue to deteriorate physically. Implementation of this alternative, therefore, could result in a long-term reduction in the visual quality of the Civic Center area.

- Air Quality – As documented in **Table 5.0-2**, the No Project Alternative would not alter the vacant building and would not generate construction or operational air-quality emissions.

- Noise – As documented in **Table 5.0-2**, the No Project Alternative would not alter the vacant building and would not result in any construction or operational noise.

- Biological Resources – As documented in **Table 5.0-2**, the No Project Alternative would not alter the building, and no impacts to biological resources would occur.

- Cultural Resources – As documented in **Table 5.0-2**, the No Project Alternative would not alter the building, and no impacts to paleontological resources, archaeological resources, or historic architecture would occur.

Feasibility: This alternative would not feasibly achieve project objectives. Consequently, the County of Los Angeles County rejects the No Project Alternative because this alternative fails to meet the project objectives.

Facts: The above feasibility finding is based on the following:

- None of the eight objectives are met in the No Project Alternative.

Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards

Description of Alternative: Adaptive Reuse would include repair of the Hall of Justice, per the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing History Buildings*. In other words, all character-defining historic features and elements of the building would remain entirely intact under this alternative. Adaptive Reuse would include the repair of the interior of the Hall of Justice building to provide for 199,132 square feet of useable "Class A" office space, the development of a new multi-level garage with 1,000 parking spaces, landscape and hardscape improvements, architectural and security lighting, and necessary upgrades to

utility systems. In addition, Adaptive Reuse would include the cleaning, refurbishing, and repair of the historic exterior wall materials.

Effectiveness in Meeting Project Objectives: This alternative meets four of the eight objectives discussed in Section 3.6 of the Draft EA/EIR. The Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards Alternative fails to meet three of the basic objectives of the project.

Comparison of Effects of the Alternative to Effects of the Project: The regulatory framework and existing conditions would be the same as that described for the Project. A summary comparison of this alternative to effects of the project is presented in **Table 5.0-2**. This alternative differs from the project in the assessment of cultural resources.

- Cultural Resources – As documented in **Table 5.0-2**, historical features of the building would be altered or removed under the proposed project but would remain and be restored under this alternative. All existing jail floors and cells would remain, all hollow clay tiles forming interior partition walls and exterior wall furring would remain in place, and all exiting courtrooms, offices, chambers, and other spaces would remain configured as they currently exist.

Feasibility: This alternative cannot feasibly achieve many of the project objectives. Consequently, the County of Los Angeles County rejects the Adaptive Reuse Alternative because this alternative fails to meet the project objectives.

Facts: The above feasibility finding is based on the following:

- The alternative is not capable of meeting four of the eight basic objectives of the project.
- The Adaptive Reuse of the Existing Building to Secretary of Interior Standards Alternative would provide more gross square footage than the proposed project but would reduce the amount of "Class A" office space available for use by approximately 125,868 square feet. This is incompatible with the project's objectives.
- The inability to improve the elevator system would fail to provide a facility that is American with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible throughout the building.
- The inability to remodel certain portions of the interior and exterior would prevent the removal and/or remediation of potentially hazardous building materials contained within the Hall of Justice, such as lead-based paint and asbestos-containing materials.
- While the Adaptive Reuse Alternative is considered environmentally superior, due to reducing the significant and unavoidable historic architecture impacts, this alternative would not allow for the County to maximize the use of the building through the provision of 325,000 square feet of useable space and would render five floors of the building unusable.

6.0 FINDINGS REGARDING MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

6.1 REQUIREMENTS OF MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

Section 21081.6(a) of the Public Resources Code and Section 15097 of the *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines* require that when a public agency is making the findings required by Section 15091, the public agency shall adopt a reporting or monitoring program for the changes made to the project or conditions of project approval adopted to mitigate or avoid significant effects to the environment.

The County of Los Angeles hereby finds that the Mitigation Monitoring Program meets the requirements of Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code by providing a monitoring program designed to ensure compliance during project implementation with the mitigation measures adopted by the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors.

7.0 FINDINGS REGARDING LOCATION AND CUSTODIAN OF DOCUMENTS

7.1 LOCATION AND CUSTODIAN OF DOCUMENTS

Pursuant to Section 21081.6(a)(2) of the Public Resources Code and Section 15081(a)(2) of the *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines*, Section 8.0 of the Draft Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report (EA/EIR) contains a list of all references used in the preparation of the environmental analysis. Unless otherwise noted, reference materials are located at the County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office (CAO), which shall also serve as the custodian of the documents constituting the record of proceedings upon which the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles has based its decision related to the project. The designated location and custodian of documents is:

Santo Kreimann
County of Los Angeles
Chief Administrative Office
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street, Room 754
Los Angeles, California 90012

References not available from the CAO are located at Impact Sciences, Inc., by contacting:

Mark Austin
Associate Principal
Impact Sciences, Inc.
803 Camarillo Springs Road, Suite A
Camarillo, California 93012

8.0 FINDINGS REGARDING INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT

Pursuant to Section 21082(c) of the Public Resources Code (California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA]), the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors finds that the County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office (CAO) has independently reviewed and analyzed the Final Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report (Final EA/EIR) on behalf of the County. The County of Los Angeles and other County staff reviewed the Draft EA/EIR prepared by the County and required changes to that document prior to circulation for public review. The Draft EA/EIR circulated for public review reflected the independent judgment of the County of Los Angeles CAO, acting on behalf of the County. The Final EA/EIR has been similarly subject to review and revision by County staff and reflects the independent judgment of the County of Los Angeles.

9.0 STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

The Final Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report (Final EA/EIR) identified and discussed significant impacts to geology and soils, traffic/circulation and parking, public health and safety/hazardous materials, socioeconomic issues/environmental justice, visual quality, air quality, noise, public services and utilities, water resource/floodplain encroachment, biological resources, and cultural resources that are expected as a result of implementing the Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project. With the implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the Final EA/EIR, impacts to geology and soils, traffic/circulation and parking, public health and safety/hazardous materials, biological resources, and cultural resources will be mitigated to below the level of significance. Pursuant to the *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines*, the County of Los Angeles (County) must disclose to the public, in a statement of overriding consideration, its reasons for approving a project that would be expected to result in significant unavoidable impacts to air quality, noise, and cultural resources.

9.1 AIR QUALITY

The Final EA/EIR analyzed and disclosed significant unavoidable impacts to air quality. The recommended mitigation measures reduce impacts to air quality to a level of insignificance, with the exception of reactive organic gases (ROG) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) emissions, which would exceed standards established by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) during construction. In order to reduce emissions below the level of significance, daily construction activities would have to be limited thus making the duration of construction longer. An extension of the construction duration is unacceptable due to increased costs to the project and loss of productivity. The ROG and NO_X emissions during construction are an unavoidable significant impact of the proposed project.

9.2 NOISE

The Final EA/EIR analyzed and disclosed significant unavoidable impacts to noise. The recommended mitigation measures reduce impacts to exposure of persons to construction-related noise to the maximum extent practicable but would remain a significant impact. In order to reduce emissions below the level of significance, daily construction activities would have to be limited thus making the duration of construction longer. An extension of the construction duration is unacceptable due to increased costs to the project and loss of productivity. County noise ordinances would be adhered to throughout the

project. Exposure of persons to construction-related noise during construction would be an unavoidable significant impact of the proposed project.

9.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Historic Architecture

The Hall of Justice has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The proposed project rehabilitates and repairs some of the character-defining features of the Hall of Justice but demolishes or alters others. Section 21084.1 of the California Public Resources Code states, "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." This can be avoided only if many of the improvements, including safety and accessibility improvements, are omitted. This would be considered unacceptable for an office space.

9.4 OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

The County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors determined that the economic, environmental, and social benefits of implementing the project outweigh and override the unavoidable adverse effects of the proposed project. The County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors has determined that the benefits of the proposed project, when balanced against all adverse effects, cause those effects remaining after mitigation to be acceptable due to the following considerations:

- The Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project will allow for the alteration of the existing building into a modern "Class A" (that is typical of better quality office buildings within the region) government office building, allowing for use by the County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Department of Parks and Recreation, and other County agencies.

- The Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project will provide for 325,000 square feet of useable "Class A" modern office space at a cost comparable to other available commercial office alternatives.

- The Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project will seismically retrofit the earthquake-damaged building and restore the core and shell elements of the building to alleviate a public safety hazard, while retaining the primary historic features to the extent that preservation efforts are economically feasible.

- The Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project will provide a facility that is Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible throughout the building.

- The Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project will fulfill the vision of the Civic Center Shared Facilities and Enhancement Plan, which includes the rehabilitation of the Hall of Justice for government office use.

- The Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project will allow for the repair and enhancement of a building which is acknowledged to feature exceptional architecture to create a landmark development that reflects and promotes the Los Angeles Civic Center.

- The Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project will provide for pedestrian circulation around the site that would allow linkage of the Hall of Justice to other government and private uses within the Los Angeles Civic Center area.

- The Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project will remove and/or remediate potentially hazardous building materials contained within the Hall of Justice such as lead-based paint and asbestos-containing materials.

- The Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project will provide a detailed cleaning of the exterior and seismically retrofit the earthquake-damaged building, thus enhancing the quality of building. This will enhance the visual quality and ensure the life of the building. The ability to better serve residents and visitors overrides the impacts to the potential eligibility of the Hall of Justice for listing in the National Register of Historic Place or the California Register of Historical Resources.

- Construction of the project will provide, over the building period, work for a number of individuals in the construction industry, as well as for architects, engineers, and other professionals. The number of temporary construction-related jobs is estimated to be 500.

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

VOLUME 5 DOCUMENTATION

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE REPAIR AND REUSE PROJECT

JUNE 2006

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

VOLUME 5 DOCUMENTATION

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE REPAIR AND REUSE PROJECT

Prepared for:

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Federal Emergency Management Agency
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J U N E 2 0 0 6

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 2100 et seq.) requires a lead or responsible agency that approves or carries out a Project where an environmental impact report (EIR), has identified significant environmental effects to adopt a "reporting or monitoring program for the changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment." The County of Los Angeles is the Lead Agency for the subject project. A public agency shall provide measures to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other legally binding instruments. Conditions of project approval may be set forth in referenced documents that address required mitigation measures or, in the case of the adoption of a plan, policy, regulation, or other public project, by incorporating the mitigation measures into the plan, policy, regulation, or project design.

2.0 PROJECT

The Project is titled *Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project* (Project). The County of Los Angeles has determined that this alternative would occur in eight phases. These would include Phase I Debris Removal: Removal of loose material, debris, and furniture from the building (phase has been completed); Phase II Interior Demolition Design: Architectural/engineering services to prepare design documents for interior demolition work (phase has been completed); Phase III Interior Demolition: Perform interior non-structural demolition activities; Phase IV Rehabilitation Design: Architectural/engineering services to prepare design documents for structural retrofit work and rehabilitation work including the installation of new building utility systems and tenant improvements, and performance of retrofit work; Phase V Bidding Rehabilitation Work: Bid rehabilitation work; Phase VI Rehabilitation Adaptive Reuse Construction: Perform rehabilitation work; Phase VII Tenant Improvements: Bid and construct tenant improvement scope; and Phase VIII Move in/Start Up/Close Out: Tenant departments take occupation of the building. The Draft Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Report (EA/EIR) examined the whole project, as included within these phases, and has considered the environmental impact of the whole project. The phasing of the Project would not result in any additional impacts or require any additional mitigation measures to resolve environmental impacts beyond those described in the Final EA/EIR. The County of Los Angeles would implement the Project per the phasing scheme and provide funding for each phase of the Project individually, as it is needed. It should be noted that while Phase I and II are identified as a part of the Project, it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that such activities would have a significant effect on the the environment, and hence are not subject to CEQA.

2.1 PROJECT ELEMENTS

Building Modifications and Improvements

Exterior

The following presents a description of the repair of the exterior and improvements to be provided to the Hall of Justice building:

- Clean, repair, and re-point joints at exterior of building as required: stone, terra cotta, and unreinforced masonry (URM).
- Clean and refurbish bronze entry doors and frames at Spring Street, Temple Street, and Broadway.
- Replace broken glass at windows and remove air-conditioning (AC) units throughout.
- Refurbish window frames and remove loose, flaking paint throughout (1st through 14th floors).

- Provide new vision glass at windows on 10th through 14th floors. Steel frames and light dividers to remain in present configurations.
- Provide concealed pin anchors at each piece of stone.
- Strengthen terra-cotta cornice and repair as required.
- Clean and repair metal and re-point stone spandrels at 12th and 13th floors as required.
- Repair URM at light courts.
- Clean and re-point URM at light courts.
- Strengthen URM at light courts.
- Provide limited exterior building lighting.
- Clean and repair existing sloping copper roof. Green patina to remain.

Interior

The following presents a description of the repair of the interior and improvements to be provided to the Hall of Justice building**:**

- Provide new concrete sheer wall and seismic resisting elements at corners of building. Provide drag struts at interior face of exterior wall between sheer walls at each floor slab.
- Remove all interior partitions including hollow clay tile (HCT) partitions, finished with plaster or other materials, including exterior wall furring throughout the building (except at 2nd floor lobby and 1st floor corridor adjacent to loggia). Remove all suspended ceilings, flooring, and equipment, except as noted herein.
- Restore, clean, and refurbish 2nd floor grand lobby/loggia.
- Restore, clean, and refurbish 2nd floor corridor. Remove marble panels, doors, sidelights, HCT, and reinstall marble panels over metal and support partitions (except at 2nd floor lobby and 1st floor corridor adjacent to loggia). Restore/refurbish and reinstall doors, sidelights, base and lighting fixtures as possible. All ceilings to be new except at grand lobby/loggia, and 1st floor corridor adjacent to loggia, which is to be restored.
- Restore, clean, and refurbish 8th floor corridor. Remove marble panels, doors, sidelights, HCT, and reinstall marble panels over metal stud support partitions. Restore/refurbish and reinstall doors, sidelights, base and lighting fixtures as possible. Ceiling to be new and compatible.
- Restore and refurbish Room 819 on the 8th floor. Retain 2-story ceiling and wood wall paneling.
- Retain the historic features of the 8th floor courtroom 816 in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.
- Remove existing suspended plaster and metal lath ceiling on all floors throughout building except at 2nd floor grand lobby and 1st floor adjacent to loggia.
- Remove, clean, and refurbish historic stairs. Total of four stairs on 1st through 9th floors.
- Remove marble panels and reinstall marble panels over metal studs.

- Provide new men's and women's toilets using new compatible materials, including terrazzo floor, ceramic tile, wainscot, marble toilet partitions to match existing, wood toilet partitions doors, stone sink counter, and new compatible lighting fixtures. Re-use existing marble toilet partitions where possible.

- Restore, refurbish, and provide new elevator lobbies on each floor. Use existing wainscot at elevator door wall on 3rd through 8th floors. A combination of new and existing restored and refurbished terrazzo would be provided.

- Remove, restore, and refurbish wood wall panel interior of the 6 passenger elevator cars. Reinstall into new elevator equipment.

- Extend passenger elevator shafts for elevators 2 and 3 from the 8th to the 14th floor. Provide new elevator system, including machines, guide rails, and control system. Elevators would have stops as follows: High Rise Bank Elevator 1 at the basement, 1st, 2nd, and 8th through 14th floors; Elevators 2 and 3 at the 1st, 2nd, and 8th through 14th floors; Low Rise Bank Elevator 4 at the basement, and 1st through 8th floors; Elevators 5, 6, and 7 at the 1st through the 8th floors; and the Freight Elevator at the basement, and 1st through 14th floors.

- Demolish 11th and 13th existing jail floors and structures at penthouse level.

- Provide compatible ceiling and floor material throughout building.

- Retrofit and refurbish existing stairs "A" and "B" to comply with Code.

- Refurbish/repair existing terrazzo and marble flooring in areas to retained in their historic configuration, such as the corridors on the 2nd and 8th floors, and elevator lobbies.

- Remove all jail ceils, partitions, and stairs on the 10th, 12th, and 14th floors.

- Demolish existing non-code compliant fire escapes at the north and south sides of the building.

Access and Parking

Vehicle access points onto the site and into the parking structure would be provided at two locations. One gated entrance for staff would be provided along Broadway. This entrance would consist of one entry and one exit lane. Public access would be provided from Spring Street with one entry and one exit lane.

Pedestrian access into the Hall of Justice building would be provided at three locations. The main entrance would be from the Spring Street Plaza, which would be designed in a compatible manner with the Hall of Justice. This entrance would be available to staff and the public, as would the other two locations, on Temple Street and Broadway. Wherever necessary, new on-site sidewalks and curb cuts would be provided to these access points.

As part of the proposed Project, a new 1,000-space parking structure would be constructed. The structure would be located on the northern side of the Hall of Justice site along Aliso Street, substantially screened from view from Temple Street by the Hall of Justice building. This parking structure is planned to

include up to 4.5 levels below grade and up to 4.5 levels above grade. The top of the parking structure parapet would not exceed the top of the 4th floor stone cornice of the Hall of Justice. The parking structure would be approximately 60 feet from the Hall of Justice and would be designed with an architectural, pre-cast, concrete exterior skin that is compatible with the surface texture, color, and architectural features of the Hall of Justice building.

The proposed Project incorporates a service yard at the northwest corner of the building that includes a truck-loading area, a delivery area, and trash collection area.

Lighting/Security

Minimal lighting would be used to highlight architectural elements and building signage. In addition, security and safety lighting would be provided, as necessary, along walkways and in parking areas. Security and safety light sources would be oriented toward the ground, or screened, to minimize illumination into surrounding areas and to prevent interference with vehicle traffic.

A new electronic security system would be provided throughout the Hall of Justice building.

Landscape and Streetscape Improvements

In general, the landscape concept is intended to create a distinct landscape character for the entire site, while providing a visual cohesiveness with the surrounding Civic Center area, throughout the streetscapes and internal areas. Plant species and groupings may vary from area to area but would remain compatible throughout the entire length of the individual streets. The existing planter walls at the southeast portion of the Project site would be retained.

Street trees in the right-of-way of the Project site include: 7 ficus trees and 1 Japanese zelkova tree along Temple Street; 7 magnolia trees and 4 olive trees along North Broadway; 3 Japanese maple trees along Aliso Street; and 11 Japanese maple trees along Spring Street. The ficus trees and Japanese zelkova tree along Temple Street would be removed due to the root systems causing damage to the sidewalk, curbs, and gutters, and, in some instances, the location of the trees are planted too close to the building. Both of these issues pose a safety problem to persons utilizing the building. New street trees would be provided along Temple Street, which would be compatible with the City urban environment.

The 7 magnolia trees along North Broadway would be retained. The 4 olive trees along North Broadway would be removed and replaced with new magnolias. In order to compliment the existing magnolias, the new trees to be planted would be of the same species and would be box specimens of equal size.

The 3 Japanese maple trees along Aliso Street would be relocated to Spring Street to complement the existing row of Japanese maples. Aliso Street would receive new landscaping compatible with the parking structure and City urban environment.

Eight of the 11 Japanese maple trees along Spring Street will be retained. The 3 trees to be removed are in conflict with the ramp and stairs leading into the new main entrance to the building. Landscaping in the area of the new main building entrance and pedestrian plaza on Spring Street would include various plant species, including trees, hedges, lawns, and ground cover plant material.

Utilities and Infrastructure

Water Service

The City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP) provides water service to the Hall of Justice site. Currently, a 6-inch water line enters the Hall of Justice from North Broadway. The Project requires a 4-inch line and will utilize a pump to ensure adequate flow and pressure in accordance with the County Building Code (CBC) and DWP requirements.

Sewer Service

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works provides sewer service to the Hall of Justice site. Existing sewer lines in the vicinity of the site include two 10-inch lines, two 6-inch lines, and an 8-inch line. The Project requires a single 8-inch line but will probably split the service between two or more of the existing lines for convenience.

Storm Drain Service

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works provides storm drain service to the Hall of Justice site. Storm water flows in the Project area occurs via street and gutter to inlet locations and into drainage pipelines. Storm water drain inlets are located at the intersection of Aliso Street and Spring Street (two inlets), at the intersection of Spring Street and Temple Street (two inlets), and at the intersection of Aliso Street and North Broadway (one inlet). One 6-inch storm drain lateral exists on the Project site, which would need to be upgraded to a 12-inch line to meet the demands of the Project.

Electrical

Electricity would be provided to the Hall of Justice site by the DWP. Project repair activities would include the installation of a new power and lighting system designed to modern "Class A" office standards. In addition, an emergency generator would be installed to power all essential functions in the

event of an interruption of service. The development would not fully comply with Energy Building Regulations adopted by the California Energy Commission (Title 24 of the California Administrative Code) and adopted energy conservation requirements by the County of Los Angeles, due to limitations imposed by the existing historical construction.

Steam and Chilled Water

Access to steam and chilled water is available from the County's existing Central Plant, located directly across North Broadway on the west. This facility provides steam via a 6-inch pipe and chilled water via a 10-inch pipe through an underground utility tunnel from the Central Plant to the Hall of Justice.

Employment

The repair of the Hall of Justice would allow for the relocation of employees from other locations within downtown Los Angeles and adjacent areas. No significant increase in the number of County employment is anticipated as a result of the proposed Project. However, the proposed Project would generate short-term construction-related jobs. The number of temporary construction-related jobs is estimated to be 500.

2.2 CONSTRUCTION

Building Modifications and Improvements

Exterior

All alterations added to the exterior skin of the Hall of Justice, such as AC units, security grilles, pipes and conduit, will be removed and attachment holes patched. Windows will have lead-based paint abated or encapsulated and repairs made. All window frame exteriors and other exterior metal will be painted. Masonry will be repainted, as required.

The exterior surfaces of the Hall of Justice will be cleaned with methods complying with recommendations of the Department of the Interior. Pre-washing will be utilized at areas of distinct staining. General cleaning will follow, using a restoration-type cleaner. Rinsing will be performed so as to ensure no cleaner remains on surfaces and to bring the pH back to the ambient level.

Interior

Some existing building materials would be demolished and removed, primarily from the interior of the structure. This would include the removal of both non-hazardous demolition materials and hazardous

materials. Prior to the demolition activities, asbestos-containing materials (ACM), lead-based paint materials (LBP), polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) materials, and other potentially hazardous materials would be abated or removed in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

Parking Structure

Grading for the construction of the parking structure area would include the removal of earth materials down to the level of the basement excavation, up to depths of 48 feet below the existing ground surface. The amount of earth materials anticipated to be exported from the Hall of Justice site would be approximately 60,000 cubic yards. The haul route to export materials would be developed in cooperation with City and County personnel and is anticipated to run directly to the 101 Freeway. Approximately 50 truck trips per day are anticipated over a four-month period to export these materials. Grading would involve the use of standard earth-moving equipment such as loaders, dozers, and other related heavy-duty equipment. The work would be contained on site over the duration of the construction activities to prevent disruption to the surrounding land uses.

Temporary street and sidewalk closures within the area may be required during construction. In order to minimize potential conflicts between construction activity and through traffic, a construction traffic control plan will be developed for use during construction activity. The plan will identify all traffic control measures, signs, and delineators to be implemented by the construction contractor during the duration of demolition and construction activities.

The typical hours of construction are anticipated to be from 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM, Monday through Friday, except holidays. Written approval from the County of Los Angeles for construction hours and day of the week beyond those identified would be required.

3.0 MONITORING PROGRAM

The Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP) contained herein satisfies the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as they relate to the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Project. The Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse EA/EIR, dated April 2004, was circulated for a 45-day public review and comment period.

The EIR identifies mitigation measures that have been incorporated into the Project to avoid, reduce, and mitigate significant impacts to geology and soils, traffic/circulation and parking, public health and safety/hazardous materials, socioeconomic issues/environmental justice, visual quality, air quality, noise, public services and utilities, water resource/floodplain encroachment, biological resources, and cultural resources. This MMP has been designed to ensure compliance with mitigation measures defined in the EIR during implementation of the Project. This MMP would be adopted by the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors. The following *Table III-1, Mitigation Monitoring Plan Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project*, lists those mitigation measures required by the County of Los Angeles to mitigate or avoid significant impacts anticipated in association with the EIR Project description. It shall be the responsibility of the County and the Music Center to carry out the MMP by imposing the requirements of the mitigation measures throughout the implementation of the *Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project.*

The Monitoring Program element of the MMP describes each required mitigation measure, organized by impact area, with an accompanying delineation of:

- the agency or agencies (or private parties) responsible for implementation;
- the period of the Project during which implementation of the mitigation measure is to be monitored;
- the Enforcement Agency (the agency with the power to enforce the mitigation measure); and
- the Monitoring Agency (the agency to whom the reports are made).

As indicated mitigation measures are completed, the Monitoring Agency will sign and date the MMP, indicating that the required mitigation measure has been completed for the subject period. The Monitoring Agency will also note the documentation (title of the monitoring report) that was submitted for each mitigation measure.

Table 3.0-1
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure GS-1 All structures shall be designed in accordance with the Uniform Business Code (UBC) and applicable County codes to ensure safety in the event of an earthquake.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure GS-2 All recommendations contained in the project geotechnical engineering report shall be incorporated into the Project to minimize impacts associated with site grading and structural design.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Inspection Report (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
TRAFFIC/CIRCULATION AND PARKING						
Measure T-1 Trucks and construction materials and equipment should be staged on site whenever feasible. If additional space is necessary, lane closure plans shall be submitted to the County and City of Los Angeles for approval.	City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation, County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure T-2 Temporary "Truck Crossing" warning signs shall be placed in each direction in advance of each site driveway used by construction vehicles.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure T-3 A flag person or persons shall be positioned at the Project site to assist truck operators in entering and exiting the Project area, and to help minimize conflicts with other motorists.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure T-4 To the greatest extent possible, heavy-duty construction trucks shall be scheduled to arrive and depart before and after peak commuting periods of 7:00 AM to 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM to 7:00 PM.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure T-5 A construction worker ridesharing plan shall be implemented to reduce construction-related trips.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure T-6 An off-site parking area for construction workers personal vehicles shall be established during peak construction activity days/time periods when all worker vehicles cannot be accommodated on site.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure T-7 Once a site has been identified for hauling excess dirt, a haul route shall be developed which keeps trucks on major boulevards. The haul route shall be reviewed and approved by the County and City.	City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation, County of Los Angles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY/HAZARDOUS MATERIALS						
Measure HS-1 Asbestos-containing materials shall be removed or encapsulated under acceptable engineering methods and work practices by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor. Removal practices include, but are not limited to containment of the area by plastic; negative air filtration; wet removal techniques; and personal respiratory protection and decontamination. The process shall be designed and monitored by a California Certified Asbestos Consultant. The abatement and monitoring plan shall be developed and submitted for review and approval by the appropriate regulatory agencies (currently the County of Los Angeles and South Coast Air Quality Management District [SCAQMD]).	California Certified Asbestos Consultant; County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works; South Coast Air Quality Management District	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office; South Coast Air Quality Management District	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	California Certified Asbestos Consultant	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works; South Coast Air Quality Management District	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office ; South Coast Air Quality Management District	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure HS-2 Prior to the renovation of the building, all loose and peeling paint shall be removed and disposed of by a licensed and certified lead abatement contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.	Lead Abatement Contractor; County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Lead Abatement Contractor; Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure HS-3 The abatement contractor shall be informed of which paint on the buildings shall be considered as containing lead. The contractor shall take appropriate precautions to protect his/her workers, the surrounding community, and to dispose of construction waste containing lead paint in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.	Abatement Contractor; County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Abatement Contractor; Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure HS-4 All on-site fluorescent light ballasts shall be assumed to contain PCBs, unless labeled "Does Not Contain PCBs," and shall be removed prior to renovation activities and disposed of by a licensed and certified PCB removal contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.	PCB Removal Contractor; County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure HS-5 All on-site fluorescent light tubes and electronic waste shall be assumed to contain heavy metals and shall be removed prior to renovation activities and disposed of by a licensed and certified abatement contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.	Abatement Contractor; County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure HS-6 All biological and bacterial waste shall be removed prior to renovation activities by trained and equipped personnel.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure HS-7 All medical waste, including spent needles, shall be properly categorized and removed by trained and equipped personnel prior to renovation activities.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure HS-8 All spent and partially used containers of chemicals shall be categorized/classified (acids, bases, etc.), lab-packed, manifested, and removed prior to renovation activities by a licensed and certified abatement contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.	Abatement contractor; County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
AIR QUALITY						
Measure AQ-1 The Project will implement dust control measures consistent with SCAQMD Rule 403 - Fugitive Dust during the construction phases of new Project development. The following actions are currently recommended to implement Rule 403 and have been quantified by the SCAQMD as being able to reduce dust generation between 30% and 85%, depending on the source of the dust generation: Apply water and/or approved nontoxic chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturer's specification to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas that have been inactive for 10 or more days). Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as quickly as possible. Enclose, cover, water twice daily, or apply approved chemical soil binders to exposed piles with 5% or greater silt content. Water active grading sites at least twice daily during construction activities.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure AQ-1 (continued) Suspend all excavating and grading operations when wind speeds (as instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 miles per hour (mph) over a 30-minute period. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard (i.e., minimum vertical distance between top of the load and the top of the trailer), in accordance with Section 23114 of the California Vehicle Code. Sweep streets at the end of the day if visible soil material is carried over to adjacent roads. Install wheel washers or gravel construction entrances where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved roads, or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip. Post and enforce traffic speed limits of 15 mph or less on all unpaved roads.						

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure AQ-2 The Project contractor shall require, by contract specifications, that construction equipment engines will be maintained in good condition and in proper tune per manufacturer's specification for the duration of construction.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure AQ-3 The Project contractor shall require, by contract specifications, that construction operations, where feasible, rely on the Project site's existing electricity infrastructure rather than electrical generators powered by internal combustion engines.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure AQ-4 The Project contractor shall require, by contract specifications, that construction-related equipment, including heavy-duty equipment, motor vehicles, and portable equipment, be turned off when not in use for more than five minutes.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure AQ-5 The Project contractor shall encourage contractors to utilize alternative-fuel construction equipment (i.e., compressed natural gas, liquid petroleum gas, and unleaded gasoline) and low-emission diesel construction equipment, to the extent that such equipment is reasonably available and cost effective.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
NOISE						
Measure N-1 All construction equipment, fixed or mobile, that is utilized on the site for more than two working days shall be in proper operating condition and fitted with standard factory silencing features. To ensure that mobile and stationary equipment is properly maintained and meets all federal, state, and local standards, the applicant shall maintain an equipment log. The log shall document the condition of equipment relative to factory specifications and identify the measures taken to ensure that all construction equipment is in proper tune and fitted with an adequate muffling device. The log shall be submitted to the Department of Public Works for review and approval on a quarterly basis. A County Building Official or a designee should spot check to ensure compliance.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Quarterly Monitoring Reports (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure N-2 The applicant shall provide adjacent owners with a construction schedule 10 days in advance of activities. The applicant shall submit a copy of the schedule and mailing list to the appropriate County regulatory agency prior to the initiation of construction activities. A County Building Official or a designee should spot check and respond to complaints.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Project Applicant	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure N-3 All construction activity, including grading, transport of material or equipment, and warming-up of equipment, shall be limited to between the hours of 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM, Monday through Friday, and should not occur during Saturday and Sunday unless approved by the County. Non-noise generating exterior construction activities, such as interior work, shall not be subject to these restrictions. The work schedule shall be posted at the construction site and modified as necessary to reflect any approved deviations.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Field Verification (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure N-4 The Project applicant shall post a notice at the construction site and along the proposed truck haul route. The notice shall contain information on the type of Project, anticipated duration of construction activity, and provide a phone number where people can register questions and complaints. The applicant shall keep record of all complaints and take appropriate action to minimize noise generated by the offending activity where feasible. A monthly log of noise complaints shall be maintained by the applicant and submitted to the County.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Project Applicant	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Monthly Log (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES						
Measure BIO-1 Within 15 days prior to exterior construction or site preparation activities that would occur during the nesting/breeding season of bird species potentially nesting on the site (typically March 1 through August 15), the applicant shall retain the services of a qualified biologist. The biologist shall conduct on-site surveys to determine if active bird nests, protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or the California Fish and Game Code, are present within the construction zone. If active nests are found on or immediately adjacent to the site, a minimum buffer, as determined by the retained biologist, shall be temporarily fenced around the nest site. No construction activities shall be permitted within this nest zone until the young birds have fledged, as determined by the biologist.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Inspection Report (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
CULTURAL RESOURCES						
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES						
Measure PR-1 A qualified paleontologist shall be retained to monitor construction excavations in those portions of the Project site that are underlain by geologic units with paleontological sensitivity. Monitoring shall include inspection of exposed rock units and microscopic examination of matrix to determine if fossils are present. If a representative initial sample of the site reveals no significant fossil remains to the satisfaction of the paleontological monitor, then such monitoring may be terminated.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Paleontological Resources Monitoring (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure PR-2 If fossils are present, the monitor shall collect matrix for processing. In order to expedite removal of fossil matrix, the monitor may request heavy machinery assistance to move large quantities of matrix out of the path of construction to designated stockpile areas. Testing of stockpiles shall consist of screen washing small samples (200 pounds) to determine if significant fossils are present. Productive tests will result in screen washing of additional matrix from the stockpiles to a maximum of 6,000 pounds per locality to ensure recovery of a scientifically significant sample. Fossils recovered shall be prepared, identified by qualified experts, and listed in a database to allow analysis. At each fossil locality, field data forms shall be used to record the locality. Stratigraphic columns shall be measured and appropriate scientific samples submitted for analysis.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Paleontological Resources Monitoring (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES						
Measure AR-1 All subsurface grading on the site shall be monitored by an archaeologist to ensure that no intact archaeological resources are impacted. In the event that archaeological resources are unearthed during Project subsurface activities, all earth-disturbing work, within a radius to be determined by the monitoring archaeologist, must be temporarily suspended or redirected until the monitoring archaeologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find. After the find has been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Construction Briefing (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure AR-2 If human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then contact the most likely descendant of the deceased Native American, who may then serve as a consultant on how to proceed with the remains (i.e., avoid, rebury).	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Construction Briefing (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Inspection Report (if grading in native soils is required) (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE						
Measure HA-1 Prior to the start of construction, the County will conduct a Level 2 Historic American Building Survey and Historic Architecture and Engineering Recordation (HABS/HAER) of the Hall of Justice building, and all spaces therein, in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation.	Hall of Justice	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Historic American Buildings Survey Report (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure HA-2 The County will provide final archival HABS/HAER documentation to the Los Angeles Public Library, Central Branch.	Hall of Justice	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Historic American Buildings Survey Report (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure HA-3 The County will, prior to the start of any construction and following the execution of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), provide the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) with, and adhere to, a preservation plan that details, both photographically and in narrative form, the phasing, removal, protection, shoring, provenance, storage and reinstallation of all finishes, walls, doors, floors, ceilings and fixtures extant in the 1st and 2nd floor Lobby/Loggia, elevator cabs 1–7, the 8th floor library (Room 819), one 8th floor courtroom (Room 816) the two stairwells to be retained and refurbished, the jail cells, and the light courts.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, FEMA, SHPO	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office, FEMA, SHPO	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Inspection Report (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure HA-4 The County will clean and restore building exterior in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration and Guidelines for Restoring Historic Buildings.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Inspection Report (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure HA-5 The County shall give first priority to stabilizing the architectural glazed terra cotta veneer from the office side of the exterior walls in lieu of anchoring through the architectural glazed terra cotta veneer. If the County is unable to stabilize the architectural glazed terra cotta veneer from the office side of the exterior walls then the County will submit a proposed alternative stabilization method to FEMA and SHPO for review in accordance with stipulations III.B-E of the MOA. Refer to Appendix A of the Final EA/EIR for a copy of the MOA.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Inspection Report (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure HA-6 The County will retain and rehabilitate all original historic windows in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration and Guidelines for Restoring Historic Buildings.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Inspection Report (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure HA-7 The County will remove all window-mounted AC units.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Inspection Report (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure HA-8 The County will rehabilitate the 1st and 2nd floor grand lobby/loggia in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties, remove existing secondary infill in the 2nd floor lobby/loggia, and retain and refurbish elevator cabs 1–7.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Inspection Report (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure HA-9 The County will rehabilitate the 8th floor library (Room 819) in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Inspection Report (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure HA-10 The County will retain the historic features of the 8th floor courtroom 816 in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Inspection Report (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure HA-11 The County will relocate a representative grouping of no fewer than two jail cells into the basement or ground floor of the Hall of Justice.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Inspection Report (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure HA-12 The County will develop an interpretive program involving the relocated jail cells and allow periodic public access to the relocated jail cells.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Interpretive Program (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure HA-13 The County will retain and refurbish the 2 stairwells in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Properties.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Inspection Report (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
Measure HA-14 The County will retain and refurbish the glazed tiles in the light courts in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration and Guidelines for Restoring Historic Buildings.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Inspection Report (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)

Table 3.0-1 (continued)
Mitigation Monitoring Plan
County of Los Angeles Hall of Justice Repair and Reuse Project

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Implementation Party	Monitoring Period	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Documentation of Compliance	
					Source	Signature/Date
Measure HA-15 The County shall give first priority to raising the existing non-original dropped ceilings on floors 3 through 9 clear of window openings. If the County is unable to raise the existing non-original dropped ceilings on floors 3 through 9 clear of window opening, then the County will submit a proposed alternative stabilization method to FEMA and SHPO for review in accordance with stipulations III.B-E of the MOA. Refer to Appendix A of the Final EA/EIR for a copy of the MOA.	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Pre-Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office	Plans and Specifications (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)
	Construction Contractor	Construction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Inspection Report (Title of Monitoring Report)	_____ (Signature/Date of Monitoring Agency)