

III. Environmental Setting

A. Overview of Environmental Setting

1. Aesthetics, Views, Light/Glare, and Shading

a. Aesthetics/Visual Quality

The Project site is located in a highly urbanized area of the City of Los Angeles characterized by a diverse mix of educational, institutional, commercial, recreational, residential, and community uses. Notwithstanding, the Project site contains extensive landscaping, including numerous and varied mature trees.

Subarea 1 comprises a wide variety of building styles and landscape elements that were developed over several decades and represent evolving ideas in university planning and architecture. Buildings within Subarea 1 are integrated by an extensive network of pedestrian pathways and landscaped open space areas (including courtyards, quads, and plazas). Many of the buildings are clustered around at least one central open space/plaza area. Fountains, statues, and other artistic features further add to the visual character of the Campus. Additionally, parking structures for the University are located along the perimeter of Subarea 1. Existing buildings range in massing as well as height, with most in the low- to mid-rise (four-story) range and a few taller buildings of up to approximately 14 stories or approximately 150 feet. Despite the varied planning concepts and architectural themes evident within Subarea 1, the combination of primarily red brick and concrete buildings collectively present a character very much identified with the USC Campus. Newer construction has continued to adhere to the use of red brick and concrete building materials. Within Subarea 1, a number of buildings are considered historic resources under CEQA and are therefore considered to have inherent aesthetic value.

Subarea 2 is currently developed with ancillary University support uses. The visual character of Subarea 2 is predominantly industrial given the nature of the existing uses and lack of landscaping. The buildings in Subarea 2 have heights ranging up to approximately 100 feet.

Subarea 3 is fully developed with buildings and surface parking. The eastern portion of Subarea 3 includes the University-owned University Village Shopping Center, which contains a food court, restaurants, a movie theater, bank, supermarket, and numerous

retail stores, as well as University-affiliated office and administrative space. The western portion of Subarea 3 (west of McClintock Avenue) includes three University-owned student apartment complexes comprised of three- to four-story buildings of various sizes and constructed of wood and stucco with composite roofing. Most of the buildings within the shopping center are centrally clustered and are one to two stories in height.

Existing visual resources of merit include the downtown Los Angeles skyline; the Shrine Auditorium; and the numerous visual resources within Exposition Park (e.g., the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, California Science Center, Natural History Museum and Exposition Park Rose Garden).

Within the vicinity of the Project area, the South Los Angeles Community Plan designates Adams Boulevard between Fairfax Avenue and the I-110 Freeway as a scenic highway, and adjoining the Project area, the Southeast Los Angeles Community Plan designates the portion of the I-110 Freeway in the Project area as a scenic freeway. Several buildings located near the Project site within the Adams Boulevard scenic corridor exhibit a high degree of visual quality and distinctive architecture and thus contribute to the aesthetic character of the area. These include the American Automobile Club of Southern California building, Saint Vincent Church; and Saint John's Episcopal Church. Rooted in various Mediterranean styles, these structures feature towers, domes, and red tile roofs. To the west of the Saint Vincent Church is the Mount St. Mary's College campus, which is also distinguished by Mediterranean-style architecture. The Project site is located approximately one-half mile south of Adams Boulevard and is not visible from the designated scenic highway.

b. Views

Due to the flat topography and developed nature of the Project area, public views from most street level locations are generally short in range and limited to the immediately surrounding urban landscape (i.e., low- and mid-rise buildings, signage, roadways, and street trees). Longer range views are available up and down many of the roadway corridors, particularly the more open boulevards with median strips, although street trees and landscaping obstruct many distant views. Additional discussion of views from the Project area is provided further in Section IV.A, Aesthetics, of this Draft EIR.

Views of the Project site from adjacent roadways and properties are largely limited to those University buildings located on the Campus edges and some of the taller tower elements. Views of many of the Campus' interior aesthetic elements such as plazas, landscaping, outdoor art, and playing fields are largely blocked by vegetation and intervening Campus development.

Due to the relatively flat topography of the Project site, views from within the Project site are generally limited to on-site buildings and landscape elements. Nearby historic buildings and landscaped areas such as the Shrine Auditorium and Exposition Park are also visible from the perimeter of the site. In addition, from the upper levels of the taller on-site buildings, views of the downtown skyline are available.

Private viewing locations in the Project vicinity include many of the nearby residential and commercial properties. Similar to the public vantage points in the Project area, street-level private views are generally short-range in nature and limited to the immediately surrounding urban landscape. However, private long-range views of the downtown Los Angeles skyline are available from various businesses on Figueroa and Flower Streets north of Jefferson Boulevard, as well as from some of the mid-rise apartment buildings in the area. Views of the downtown skyline from areas south of Exposition Boulevard are dependent on the distance of the viewer from the I-110 Freeway, since the freeway is elevated 20 to 40 feet in this area, blocking near-range views. The freeway and associated retaining walls also block many east-west views in the Project area. Views of the visual resources located within the Project site are primarily limited to occupants of buildings within the Campus interior. Similarly, privately available views of structures and gardens within the northern portion of Exposition Park are also largely limited to those from buildings on the USC Campus.

c. Light/Glare

The Project area is highly urbanized and as such has many sources of artificial light which results in medium to high ambient nighttime light levels. Existing on-site light sources include pole-mounted lights throughout the Campus and surface parking areas, signage lighting, and exterior building lighting at entrances, which together generate low to moderate light levels. Additional on-site sources of artificial light include the athletic fields and interior light spillage from the student housing apartment complexes. In the immediate Project vicinity, the nearest off-site uses that are considered sensitive relative to nighttime light are the multi-family residences located directly north of Subarea 3 and the multi-family residences located west of Subarea 1 across Vermont Avenue.

Daytime glare is generally associated with reflected sunlight from buildings with highly reflective surfaces. The existing buildings on the Project site do not generate substantial glare since most of the building façades have brick, stucco, or painted finishes and low reflectivity windows. However, some daytime glare emanates from sunlight reflecting off vehicles parked in surface parking areas. Bright light sources in the Project area that could potentially cause nighttime glare include the floodlights of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum and vehicle headlights along adjacent roadways. These glare sources are not considerable in the context of the urban environment. Sensitive receptors with

respect to glare include the multi-family residences located directly north of Subarea 3 and those located west of Subarea 1, as well as motorists traveling along area streets.

d. Shade and Shadow

While shading is a common and expected occurrence in urban environments, most buildings in the Project area are low- to mid-rise and, thus, do not cast extensive shadows. However, Subarea 1 includes buildings of up to 150 feet in height as well as various tower elements that do cast shadows both on- and off-site. The tallest building in Subarea 2, which is a six-level parking structure, does not cast shadows onto any sensitive uses, whereas in Subarea 3, the three-story apartment buildings, as well as the University Village, cast limited shadows. The canopies of mature street trees in the area in addition to trees within the Campus also provide a degree of shading. As with light and glare, the nearest existing off-site sensitive uses relative to shading impacts include the multi-family residences located immediately north of Subarea 3 and west of Subarea 1 across Vermont Avenue.

2. Air Quality

The proposed Project is located within the South Coast Air Basin (hereafter referred to as the "Air Basin"), an approximately 6,745-square-mile area bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east. The Air Basin includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, in addition to the San Geronio Pass area in Riverside County. The regional climate within the Air Basin is considered semi-arid and is characterized by warm summers, mild winters, infrequent seasonal rainfall, moderate daytime onshore breezes, and moderate humidity. The air quality within the Air Basin is primarily influenced by meteorology and a wide range of emissions sources, such as dense population centers, heavy vehicular traffic, and industry.

Air pollutant emissions within the Air Basin are generated primarily by stationary and mobile sources. Stationary sources can be divided into two major subcategories: point and area sources. Point sources occur at a specific location and are often identified by an exhaust vent or stack. Examples include boilers or combustion equipment that produce electricity or generate heat. Area sources are widely distributed and include such sources as residential and commercial water heaters, painting operations, lawn mowers, agricultural fields, landfills, and some consumer products. Mobile sources refer to emissions from motor vehicles, including tailpipe and evaporative emissions, and are classified as either on-road or off-road. On-road sources may be legally operated on roadways and highways. Off-road sources include aircraft, ships, trains, and self-propelled construction equipment.

Air pollutants can also be generated by the natural environment such as when high winds suspend fine dust particles.

The Clean Air Act establishes federal air quality standards, known as National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and specifies future dates for achieving compliance. The California Clean Air Act (CCAA), signed into law in 1988, requires all areas of the State to achieve and maintain the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) by the earliest practicable date. The CAAQS include more stringent standards than the national ambient air quality standards. The Air Basin fails to meet national and state standards for O₃, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} and, therefore, is considered a federal and state “non-attainment” area for these pollutants.

3. Cultural Resources

a. Historic Resources

(1) Listed Properties and Past Survey Efforts

No resources within the Project site have been formally listed on the National Register. However, a historic district and individual buildings within Subarea 1 have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register and are therefore automatically listed on the California Register. The buildings evaluated in a 1994 USC University Park Campus survey were the only Subarea 1 buildings listed on the California Historic Resources Inventory (HRI). At the local level, Widney Hall was designated a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument (#70) in 1970 and also is a California State Historical Landmark (#536). The museum portion of Hancock Memorial Hall was designated a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument (#128) in 1974.

A National Register-eligible district has also been identified within the core campus centered along Trousdale Parkway. The district was determined eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, “as one of the first institutions of higher education in Southern California”; under Criterion B, “for its association with Judge Robert Maclay Widney, who originated the idea of founding a Methodist college to be known as the University of Southern California, and the Reverend M. M. Bovard, its first president”; and under Criterion C, “as one of the oldest and most architecturally distinguished university campuses in Southern California.” Fourteen buildings and landscape features were identified as contributors to the National Register-eligible historic district. In addition, Doheny Memorial Library and Widney Alumni House were determined to be individually eligible for the National Register.

There are no resources currently listed on the National Register, California Register, or as Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments within Subareas 2 and 3.

(2) Recent Survey Efforts

Based on a 2009 survey effort, a number of buildings on the USC University Park Campus appear to be individually eligible for the California Register. Below are resources that were identified with an emphasis on the California Register criteria:

- *George F. Bovard Administration Building (ADM), 1921*
- *Widney Alumni House (ALM), 1880*
- *Allan Hancock Foundation (AHF), 1940*
- *Annenberg School of Communication (ASC), 1976*
- *Doheny Memorial Library (DML), 1932*
- *University Club – Faculty Center (FAC), 1960*
- *A. Seeley Wintersmith Mudd Hall of Philosophy (MHP), 1929*
- *Olin Hall of Engineering (OHE), 1963*
- *Physical Education Building (PED), 1930*
- *Registration Building (REG), 1964*
- *Gwynn Wilson Student Union (STU), 1928*
- *University Religious Center (URC), 1965*
- *Von KleinSmid Center (VKC), 1965*

Also as part of the 2009 survey effort described above, a potential California Register-eligible historic district was identified on the USC University Park Campus. This potential California Register historic district is an expansion of the National Register eligible historic district identified in a 1994 survey of the Study Area. According to the Historic Resources Survey Update, the expanded historic district is eligible for the California Register under Criteria 1 and 3. The period of significance is 1880-1976 to include those resources constructed during the implementation phase of the 1960s master planning efforts.

Within Subarea 2, one property appears to be eligible for the California Register: 3440 S. Hope Street, which is significant under California Register Criteria 1 and 3.

b. Archaeological Resources

As the Project site is located in a highly urbanized area, the area has been subject to disruption throughout the years. Results of a cultural resources records search indicates that there is one recorded archaeological site located within a half-mile radius of the Project site and one site is located within the Project site. However, no sites are listed on the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility (DOE) list. The records search also indicates that no isolated resources have been identified within a half mile radius of the Project site or within the Project site.

c. Paleontological Resources

No recorded fossil sites have been identified inside of the Project site boundaries. The closest vertebrate fossil localities are located west of the Project site near the intersection of Rodeo Road and Buckingham Road, which contained fossil remains at a depth of 19-23 feet below the surface. According to the results of a paleontological records search, there also exists additional fossil vertebrates west of the Project site along the Southern Pacific Railway as well as along Rodeo Road between Crenshaw Boulevard and Ballona Creek that were collected in the 1920's during excavations for the City's sewer line in the area.

4. Geology and Soils

The Los Angeles Basin (Basin) is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Basin is bounded to the east and southeast by the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills and to the northwest by the Santa Monica Mountains. Over 22 million years ago, the Basin was a deep marine basin formed by tectonic forces between the North American and Pacific plates. Since that time, over five miles of marine and non-marine sedimentary rock as well as intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks have filled the Basin. During the last two million years, defined by the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs, the Basin and surrounding mountain ranges have been uplifted to form the present day landscape. Erosion of the surrounding mountains has resulted in the deposition of unconsolidated sediments in low-lying areas by rivers such as the Los Angeles River.

The Project site is underlain by unconsolidated alluvial sediments deposited by river and stream action that are deeper than 200 feet. The soils underlying the Project site

generally consist of silty sands and sands. Artificial fill soils range in thickness from 0 to 17.5 feet. The deeper fill is generally associated with adjacent basements serving structures throughout the Project site. The soils beneath the Project site tend not to exhibit expansive qualities.

No known active or potentially active faults underlie the Project site or are located within 500 feet of the Project site. Thus, the Project site is not located within a State-designated Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zone or within a City-designated fault rupture study area. Approximately 45 known active and potentially active faults are located within a 60-mile radius of the Project site. The Project site is subject to strong seismic groundshaking, typical of areas throughout southern California. Based on the dense nature of the underlying soils, the depth to current groundwater and the depth to the highest known groundwater level, the potential for liquefaction occurring at the site is considered to be remote. In addition, the Project site is not located within a City-designated liquefiable area or potentially liquefiable area.

The Project site and surrounding area are relatively flat with approximately 20 feet of elevation change. Due to the absence of steep slopes, the Project site is not located within a State-designated seismic hazard zone for landslide potential or in a City-designated landslide inventory area.

5. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Hazards and hazardous materials are regulated by a variety of Federal, State and local regulations and requirements. Several locations within the Project site appear on one or more regulatory lists for various reasons (e.g., locations where prior and/or current uses handled hazardous materials, presence of underground storage tanks). In addition, several off-site and adjacent uses also appear on one or more regulatory lists. However, due to the type of regulatory listings, type of resource (i.e., soil) affected, location of the property with respect to the direction of regional groundwater flow, distance from the Project site, status of the case, remedial efforts being directed by a regulatory agency, and/or identification of potential responsible parties, there appears to be a low potential for environmental concern from these locations.

The University currently uses, stores, and disposes of a variety of hazardous materials for research, teaching, and medical treatment purposes. These hazardous materials include solvents, acids, and other chemical solutions; biohazardous materials (i.e., infectious agents); carcinogens for medical research; radioactive materials and wastes; compressed gases; and mercury and other heavy metals. In addition, hazardous materials are used in Campus maintenance and construction activities. These hazardous materials include cleaning solvents, disinfectants, degreasers, and bleach; paints and paint

thinners; building finishers and polishes; adhesives and sealers; fuel, oil, and lubricants for vehicles and equipment; and pesticides and herbicides. All hazardous materials on the Campus are used, stored, and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. In addition to full regulatory compliance, many of the hazardous materials present at the Project site are strictly regulated by the USC Department of Environmental Health and Safety.

Also of concern with regard to hazardous materials is the presence of asbestos, asbestos-containing materials, as well as lead-based paint within some structures located within the Project site as well as within off-site buildings in the area. These materials, which are now recognized as hazardous materials, were commonly used in building construction until the 1970's. Through standard industry practices and regulatory compliance these materials can be safely handled and removed from their respective locations. Due to the presence of prior oil wells and oil fields in the area, portions of the Project area, including the Project site, are classified as being located within a City designated methane zone or methane buffer zone. Related to this issue is the presence of four abandoned oil wells within the Project site.

6. Surface Water Hydrology

The Project site is located within the Santa Monica Bay Watershed Management Area (WMA). The WMA includes several watersheds, with Malibu Creek and Ballona Creek being the two largest watersheds. The Project site is located within the Ballona Creek watershed, with stormwater runoff being conveyed by a storm drain system consisting of catch basins and storm drain piping. There are five major storm drain infrastructure systems located north and east of the Project site that route stormwater from the USC watershed to two large westerly flowing storm drains located west of the Project site from which it eventually flows into the Santa Monica Bay via Ballona Creek. The large diameter pipelines and box culverts are either managed by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works or the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. The Project site is generally flat and existing vegetation (i.e., pervious surfaces) consists of mature trees and grass. According to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Hydrology Manual, the 50-year 24-hour isohyet¹ is approximately 5.45 inches.

¹ *An isohyet is a line drawn on a map connecting points that receive equal amounts of rainfall. The 50-year 24-hour isohyet represents the rainfall isohyets received per 24-hour during a 50 year storm event.*

7. Surface Water Quality

The Project site lies within the Los Angeles Basin (Basin) as designated by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The Basin consists of the coastal areas of Los Angeles County, south of the divide of the San Gabriel Mountains and Santa Susana Mountains, plus a small part of the coastal portion of Ventura County, south of the divide of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Basin is drained by four watersheds: the Los Angeles River; the Rio Hondo River; Ballona Creek; and the San Gabriel River. Numerous tributaries discharge into these major drainages, most of which have intermittent flow. Except for a few rivers in the mountainous areas, most have been converted to flood control channels lined with concrete and/or stone rip-rap.

USC has been implementing Best Management Practices (BMPs) to address water quality within the Project site. Specifically, and in compliance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Standard Urban Stormwater Management Program requirements, BMPs have been incorporated on a case-by-case basis and as part of the requirements, the University has filed master covenant and agreements to maintain these BMPs.

8. Land Use

a. Project Site

The Project site is comprised of approximately 207 net acres located within the South Los Angeles and Southeast Los Angeles Community Plan areas of the City of Los Angeles (City). Of this area, approximately 202.5 net acres are currently owned by the University and 4.5 net acres are owned by others. In general, the University-owned areas include academic space and University-affiliated uses, student and faculty housing uses, and retail/commercial uses.

The Project site within the two community plans has the following land use designations: High Medium Residential, Community Commercial, Public Facilities, Limited Manufacturing, and Open Space uses. The small portion of land located directly east of Hope Street is designated for Open Space uses, which is inconsistent with the use as a Department of Motor Vehicles building. The Project site is zoned with designations that are consistent with the community plan land use designation. The Project site is also located within the Exposition/University Park Redevelopment Project area (formerly the Hoover Redevelopment Project area), Council District Nine Corridors Redevelopment Project area, the Greater Downtown Housing Incentive area, and the Los Angeles State Enterprise Zone. In addition, Subarea 2 of the Project site is located within an area targeted by the City's Industrial Land Use Policy project for the preservation of industrial-zoned land.

The Project site is divided into three subareas, each with its own land use characteristics. Subarea 1, consisting of approximately 164 net acres, is referred to as the “Academic Core Area,” and is generally bound by Jefferson Boulevard to the north, Vermont Avenue to the west, Exposition Boulevard to the south, and Flower Street to the east. Existing development within Subarea 1 includes academic/administrative uses; University housing; student life facilities; athletic and recreation facilities; restaurants; and a hotel that meets University as well as non-University needs. Parking facilities, roadways, and landscaped open space areas that include plazas, courtyards, and pedestrian and bicycle paths are also provided throughout Subarea 1. A total of approximately 6.5 million square feet of floor area exists within Subarea 1. The buildings within Subarea 1 range in height, with most buildings in the low- to mid-rise (four story) range and a few taller buildings of up to approximately 14 stories or approximately 150 feet. Subarea 1A is designated for High Medium Residential uses by the South Los Angeles Community Plan, and zoned [Q]R4-1 (Qualified Multiple Dwelling Zone) by the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC). Subarea 1B (with the exception of the gas station property) is designated for Community Commercial uses by the Southeast Los Angeles Community Plan and zoned C2-1L.

Subarea 2, which is comprised of approximately 11 acres, is bound by Jefferson Boulevard to the north, Hill Street to the east, the Los Angeles Metropolitan Authority Transportation (Metro) right-of-way/extension of Exposition Boulevard to the south, and Hope Street to the west. Existing buildings in Subarea 2 provide ancillary University support uses including administrative office uses, warehousing and storage, and library uses. In addition, Subarea 2 includes a USC parking structure as well as a maintenance yard and fuel station for USC tram/bus vehicles. These buildings are up to approximately 100 feet in height and comprise approximately 560,000 square feet of existing floor area. The land in Subarea 2 that is designated for Limited Manufacturing uses is zoned MR1-2 (Restricted Light Industrial, Height District 2). A small portion of Subarea 2 at the southeast corner of Hope Street and 35th Street has an Open Space designation and is zoned M2-2 (Light Industrial).

Subarea 3 is referred to as the “University Village, Cardinal/Century Area” and includes approximately 30 net acres of land located across Jefferson Boulevard from the core Campus area. Subarea 3 is generally bound by Jefferson Boulevard to the south, Hoover Street to the east, Vermont Avenue to the west and the alley southerly of 30th Street between Vermont Avenue and McClintock Avenue and 30th Street from McClintock Avenue to Hoover Street to the north. All of the land within Subarea 3 is owned by the University, with the exception of a senior housing development and an existing City of Los Angeles fire station (Los Angeles Fire Department Station No. 15) that is currently located on Jefferson Boulevard. The western portion of Subarea 3 includes University-owned student apartment buildings comprising approximately 358,000 square feet of floor

area that provide housing for approximately 1,162 students. These buildings are generally three stories in height. The eastern portion of Subarea 3 includes the University-owned University Village Shopping Center, which includes approximately 223,785 square feet of floor area. This shopping center contains a food court, restaurants, a movie theater, a bank, supermarket, and numerous retail stores, as well as University-affiliated office and administrative space. The existing buildings within the shopping center are clustered within a larger surface parking area and are one to two stories in height. The South Los Angeles Community Plan designates the portion of Subarea 3 located east of McClintock Avenue as Community Commercial. The zoning designation is [Q]C2-1-O. The portion of Subarea 3 located west of McClintock Avenue is designated in the South Los Angeles Community Plan as High Medium Residential and is zoned R4-1-O. The property for Fire Station No. 15 is zoned PF-1-O and designated for Public Facilities uses.

b. Surrounding Uses

The surrounding Project vicinity includes a diverse mix of educational, institutional, commercial, recreational, residential, and community uses. Much of the area to the north and east of the Project site is developed with a mix of uses, many of which are University uses, such as academic buildings, student uses, various commercial uses, and residences, as well as community uses such as the Shrine Auditorium, the Hebrew Union College, the 32nd Street Elementary School, the USC Catholic Center, the Hillel Center and the Hoover Intergenerational Child Care Center. Two Historic Preservation Overlay Zones (HPOZs) are located to the north of the Project site. The Adams-Normandie HPOZ is located approximately 550 feet northwest of Subarea 3. In addition, the University Park HPOZ is located approximately 0.30 mile to the north of Subarea 3. The area further east of the Project site is characterized by industrial uses dominated by the I-110 Freeway, which creates a physical separation in the area. Exposition Park, a public regional park containing a variety of cultural, recreational, and athletic venues, is located to the south. In addition, the western side of the Project site is bound by Vermont Avenue, a mixed-use but predominantly commercial corridor, with residential neighborhoods to the west.

9. Noise

The predominant sources of noise in the vicinity of the Project site are associated with traffic on roadways including the I-110 Freeway, Exposition Boulevard, Jefferson Boulevard, and Vermont Avenue. Other noise sources in the vicinity of the Project site include mechanical equipment from buildings, occasional emergency vehicles (i.e., siren sounds) and aircraft flyovers. Existing noise receptors that represent sensitive uses within 500 feet of the Project site include residential uses to the west and north of the Project site; five schools (kindergarten to 12th grade); the Shrine Auditorium; several religious institutions; and two parks. Based on field observation and measured sound data, the

existing noise environment in the vicinity of the Project site is primarily influenced by auto traffic, nearby construction activities, and occasional aircraft flyovers. The measured noise levels, in the vicinity of the Project site, ranged from 56.9 to 69.6 dBA L_{eq} and 54.9 to 69.7 L_{eq} during the daytime and nighttime hours, respectively. These noise levels are typical of those found in a highly urbanized area.

10. Employment

The six-county southern California region is one of the nation's largest and most dynamic regional economies, and accounts for about half the jobs and population in the State. The four cornerstones that support the region's economy, which is now much more diversified than in the past, are: (1) international trade, primarily through the Los Angeles International Airport and the Ports of Los Angeles, Long Beach and Port Hueneme; (2) the nation's largest entertainment and tourism sector; (3) the nation's largest diversified manufacturing sector; and (4) growing professional services, biotechnology and design markets. Despite unusually difficult economic conditions in 2009, future prospects for the southern California regional economy in general, and the economy of Los Angeles County in particular, are very positive, because of the strengths of its economic base, scale of population and markets, and proximity to South America and Asian markets. Following the end of the current recession, it is likely that annual employment growth in the region will once again slightly exceed the national average growth rate.

Based on Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)'s 2008 Regional Growth Forecast, an estimated 1,849,431 jobs are present in the City of Los Angeles Subregion. In 2000, unemployment stood at 6.0 percent for the City of Los Angeles, but is much higher today as a result of the national recession (i.e., the unemployment rate for the City of Los Angeles during October 2009 was 13.9 percent). USC, with a total of 8,448 current on-site employees, is the largest private employer in the City of Los Angeles and the second largest in the County. Its direct annual operations, and the indirect impact these expenditures have, along with those of its students, faculty, staff and visitors, are an important component of the local and regional economy.

11. Housing

California, and especially areas like Los Angeles, face a deepening housing crisis, according to State officials. The housing shortfall has left California with one of the tightest and most expensive housing markets in the nation, despite the overall decline in median prices resulting from the current national recession. Almost all future California population and household growth will occur in metropolitan areas, and most of that will occur in southern California. As the largest city in the County, the City of Los Angeles will receive most of the County's future growth. Based on SCAG's 2007 Regional Housing Needs

Assessment, the City needs to add 112,876 units between 2006 and 2014 to meet its fair share of projected need, or an average of about 15,050 units per year. During 2008, building permits were issued for only 13,704 dwelling units in all of Los Angeles County; at mid-year 2009 the annualized pace of permits suggests that permits for only about 6,000 units will be issued in the County. As evidenced by these numbers, the demand for housing will exceed available supplies.

The locations where USC's students, faculty and staff currently reside have been grouped into the following three geographic areas: (1) on-Campus housing locations, (2) housing located in close proximity to the Campus (i.e., within the Local Area), and (3) locations throughout the greater Los Angeles area. Approximately 12.2 percent of USC's population (i.e., students, faculty, and staff) resides within the Project site, approximately 33 percent of the USC population resides within the Local Area outside of the Project site, and approximately 54.8 percent of the USC population resides outside of the Project site and the Local Area. With regard to the individual groups that comprise the total, undergraduate students tend to live closer to Campus than the other populations, with approximately 29 percent of all undergraduates residing within the Project site and 56 percent of all undergraduates residing within the Local Area. In comparison, approximately 78 percent of all graduate students reside outside the Local Area and Project site. This trend to live further from Campus continues with regard to faculty and staff whereby over 95 percent of all faculty and staff reside outside the Project site and the Local Area.

12. Population

According to estimates prepared by the State's Department of Finance, in 2009, the population of the southern California region was 18,716,239 persons, whereas the population of the County of Los Angeles was 10,393,185 persons and the population of the City of Los Angeles was 4,065,585 persons. The Local Area in 2009, as compared with the City as a whole, has: (1) a much higher population density (2.3 times the Citywide density); (2) a higher proportion of "group quarters" population consistent with certain of the USC housing resources; (3) a much younger age profile (current median age of 25.9 years versus 34.1 years in the City); (4) a slightly higher proportion of family households; (5) larger average household sizes (3.34 vs. 2.90 in the City); (6) a higher, and growing proportion of Hispanic households (currently 65% vs. 49% in the City); and (7) lower household, family and per-capita incomes.

The Project site currently includes 1,748 housing units, including apartments and residence halls, which altogether house 4,677 undergraduate students at full occupancy. No graduate students, faculty or staff currently reside on Campus.

13. Public Services

a. Police Protection

The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) provides police protection services to the City of Los Angeles through 18 community police areas that are operated by four geographically located bureaus: the Central, South, West, and Valley Bureaus. Subareas 1 and 3 of the Project site are located in the service area of the LAPD's South Bureau, which contains 57.6 square miles and a residential population of approximately 640,000 people. Subarea 2 is located within the LAPD's Central Bureau, which contains 65 square miles and a residential population of approximately 900,000 people. Subareas 1 and 3 are served by the Southwest Community Police Station, located at 1546 West Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard approximately one mile southwest of the Project site. Subarea 2 is served by the Newton Community Police Station, located at 3400 South Central Avenue approximately one mile southeast of the Project site.

In addition to the LAPD, the USC Department of Public Safety (DPS) provides policing and security services to the USC University Park Campus and the surrounding community. The DPS is one of the largest university law enforcement agencies in the United States, employing 231 full-time staff, including 82 armed Public Safety Officers and 126 unarmed Community Service Officers, and 30 part-time student workers. The DPS operates 24-hours a day, 365 days a year and provides a variety of public safety and law enforcement services, including patrols, crime prevention, parking enforcement, and criminal investigation, as well as enforcement, prevention, and educational programs. The DPS operates out of an on-site station located at 3667 South McClintock Avenue.

b. Fire Protection

The Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) serves as the City of Los Angeles' full-spectrum life safety agency, providing fire prevention, firefighting, emergency medical care, technical rescue, hazardous materials mitigation, disaster response, public education, and community services to more than 4 million residents. The LAFD's 3,586 uniformed personnel are supported by 353 professional support personnel, who provide technical and administrative expertise. The LAFD's 471-square-mile jurisdiction includes 106 neighborhood fire stations. At any given time, a total of 1,104 firefighters, including 242 paramedics, are on duty Citywide. During 2008, the LAFD responded to 753,428 incidents.

Three LAFD fire stations are located near the Project site. Fire Station No. 15 is located at 915 West Jefferson Boulevard within Subarea 3 of the Project site. Fire Station No. 46 is located at 4370 South Hoover Street, approximately 1.2 miles south of the Project

site, and Fire Station No. 14 is located at 3401 South Central Avenue, approximately 1.6 miles southeast of the Project site. The Project site is located within the service area of Fire Station No. 15, which is designated as the first responder or the “first-in” station to the Project site in the event of emergencies. During emergency incidents, Fire Station No. 15 is supported by two “second-call” stations, Fire Station Nos. 46 and 14. Fire Station Nos. 46 and 14 have response times to the Project site of approximately 4.8 and 5.6 minutes, respectively.

USC’s Office of Fire Safety is the University’s liaison for issues involving the LAFD. USC’s Office of Fire Safety and Emergency Planning (FSEP) (FSEP) is the University’s liaison for issues involving the LAFD. The FSEP maintains an Emergency Operation Center, conducts building evacuation drills, and ensures the safety of the University community during all major Campus events. The Emergency Planning Office of the FPS has the role of coordinating preparation and training for central emergency service departments, and maintaining the University’s Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs). The EOP for the University Park Campus provides standard procedures for responding to major emergencies (including fire-related emergencies). The FSEP also provides Safety Fact Sheets pertaining to fire safety addressing such topics as cooking and kitchen safety, generator safety, electrical safety, and open flames in bio-safety cabinets. The FSEP also offers a number of services and programs aimed at preventing the occurrence of emergency incidents and minimizing the impacts of emergency events that do occur. Additionally, the University has acquired a mini fire truck similar to those maintained by many private companies and large universities. The Ford F550 fire truck is equipped with a fire pump, 300 gallon water tank, fire hoses, and the ability to pump water from a swimming pool if fire hydrants are unavailable. The main purpose of the fire truck is for use in a major fire event but is also used on a day to day basis to extinguish minor fires and to respond to other types of Campus emergencies.

c. Schools

The Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) serves an area of approximately 710 square miles that includes all of the City of Los Angeles, as well as all or portions of 32 additional cities, and several unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. During the 2008-2009 school year, LAUSD provided kindergarten through high school (kindergarten to 12th grade) education to approximately 688,138 students enrolled throughout 885 schools and centers, including 520 elementary schools, 119 middle schools, 123 senior high schools, 18 span schools, 45 continuation senior high schools, 19 special education schools, 10 community day schools, and 31 opportunity high schools and alternative schools.

The nine LAUSD public schools that serve the Project site are Maple Primary Center, Menlo Elementary, Mack Elementary, Trinity Elementary, Adams Middle School, William Jefferson Clinton Middle School, Foshay Learning Center, Manual Arts Senior High School, and the Santee Education Complex. Four of these schools, however, are considered overcrowded due to the schools operating on a multi-track system. The LAUSD is currently implementing a district-wide program to construct and/or improve a number of new academic facilities. LAUSD's New School Construction Program will result in the construction of four new schools which will serve the Project area and relieve some of the projected overcrowding of the existing schools. These new schools will include Central Region High School #16, South Elementary School #10, South Region Middle School #6, and South Los Angeles Area New High School #3.

USC's Civic and Community Relations group provides the University's neighboring communities with a variety of education and community building programs for youths. These programs enhance learning opportunities, as well as build self-esteem and physical ability. As such, these programs complement and support the services provided by the LAUSD. The educational programs offered by USC include the School for Early Childhood Education and TRIO Programs. The Community Building programs offered by USC include Kid Watch, and Family of Schools.

d. Parks and Recreation

The City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks (DRP) is responsible for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of parks and recreational facilities in the City. Throughout the City, the DRP maintains over 15,710 acres of existing parkland that include neighborhood and regional parks, recreation centers, golf courses, tennis courts, dog parks, swimming pools, skate parks, museums, child care facilities, senior centers, beaches, and an urban forest of one million trees. The DRP also provides other recreational services including senior activities, meal programs, afterschool and day care for children, teen clubs, as well as basketball, volleyball, softball and flag football games and leagues. The Project site is located in the Griffith-Metro Region of DRP's jurisdiction.

There are a number of parks and recreation facilities located within approximately two miles of the Project site. Of particular note is Exposition Park, a public-serving regional park containing a variety of cultural and athletic venues, which is located immediately to the south of the Project site. Exposition Park includes the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, the California Science Center, the California African American Museum, the Los Angeles Sports Arena, Exposition Park Rose Garden, Exposition Park Intergenerational Community Center, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, and the Science Center School and Amgen Center for Science Learning. In addition to these City facilities, USC operates and maintains its own system of private parks and recreation facilities. The University Park

Campus includes an array of active recreation facilities and passive park space. Among the active recreation facilities are athletic fields and facilities that primarily serve the University population. However, special events may be booked subject to USC permission. In addition, the University operates the Lyon Center, which includes basketball, badminton and volleyball courts, a weight room, an auxiliary gym, a fitness room, a stretching room, racquetball and squash courts, a climbing wall, ping pong tables, a group exercise studio and a sauna and jacuzzi. The University also operates the Physical Education Building, which includes two gyms, men's and women's locker rooms, dance rooms, multi-purpose courts used for racquetball and handball, and an indoor swimming pool). The McAlister Soccer Field is located north of the Campus at the southeast corner of Hoover Street and West 30th Street. The University's active recreation facilities are further complemented by an extensive network of on-site passive park spaces that are strategically scattered throughout the Campus. Along with numerous small open space areas, the Campus includes parks and plazas (including but not limited to McCarthy Quad, Franklin Library Garden, Alumni Park, Founders Park, Hahn Plaza, John C. Argue Plaza, Robert D. Wood Plaza and Associates Park) which feature expansive lawns, manicured gardens, and park benches.

e. Libraries

The City of Los Angeles Public Library (LAPL) provides library services to the City of Los Angeles (City) through its Central Library, six regional branch libraries, and 71 neighborhood branch libraries, as well as through web-based resources. The LAPL offers more than six million books, over 100 databases, 2,300 public computers, and more than 18,000 public programs throughout the City. During the 2007-2008 year, the LAPL provided library services to more than 18 million persons. Four LAPL libraries are located within two miles of the Project site. These include the Exposition Park – Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Regional Branch Library, the Junipero Serra Branch Library, the Vermont Square Branch Library, and the Jefferson Branch Library. In addition to these public facilities, USC also operates and maintains an expansive library system, which is regularly utilized by University students, faculty, and staff. USC has approximately 21 libraries throughout its Campus. The general public may use USC libraries when resources are not in use between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 10:00 P.M. In addition, Los Angeles-area residents and businesses may obtain access and borrowing privileges for USC's library resources for a fee.

14. Transportation and Circulation

The Project site is served by a network of regional freeways and streets of varying sizes that serve a wide array of purposes. Primary regional access to the Project area is provided by the I-10 Freeway, which runs generally in an east/west direction approximately one mile north of the University Park Campus, and the I-110 Freeway, which runs in a

north/south direction and is located adjacent to the Campus. The Santa Monica Freeway varies from three to four mainline lanes in each direction along with auxiliary lanes in the Project vicinity. The I-110 Freeway provides four mainline freeway lanes and two elevated High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes (i.e., the transitway/carpool lanes) in each direction in the Project vicinity. Surface streets serving the study area include Figueroa Street, Flower Street, Grand Avenue, Main Street, Hoover Street, Washington Boulevard, Adams Boulevard, 30th Street, Jefferson Boulevard, Exposition Boulevard, Vermont Avenue, and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard.

The Campus currently benefits from three forms of mass transportation services: public transit services that link the Campus to downtown and other locations in the greater Los Angeles area, the Campus tram system that links points on the Campus to neighboring areas, and the Campus' rideshare program, which encourages the use of mass transportation options with a variety of incentives. The Project area also benefits from a network of bicycle routes throughout the Campus that connect to routes on the following perimeter roadways: Jefferson Boulevard, Vermont Avenue, Figueroa Street, Hoover Street, McClintock Avenue and 30th Street. Furthermore, the Project area is served by an extensive network of pedestrian facilities on and around the Campus.

15. Parking

Parking for existing on-site buildings is provided through a combination of surface parking lots and parking structures located throughout the Campus. As of September 2008, a total of approximately 11,816 parking spaces were provided in University-owned on-Campus and off-Campus parking facilities within the Project area. This includes 8,956 parking spaces provided in University owned and operated parking structures, 738 spaces in on Campus surface parking lots, and 690 metered/pay by use parking spaces. An additional 1,432 off-street parking spaces are provided in off-Campus lots within the Project area. The University sells daily, monthly, and semester long parking permits for parking structures and designated surface lots. Other lots and on-street parking are available via meters 24-hours per day. There are also several non-University owned commercial parking facilities in the vicinity of the Project area that sell parking to USC students, staff faculty and visitors. These include the Shrine Auditorium, located north of the Campus on Jefferson Boulevard, the Coliseum Menlo parking lot south of the Campus along Vermont Avenue, and the California Science Center parking lot south of Exposition Boulevard.

16. Utilities and Service Systems

a. Water Supply

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) is responsible for providing water within the City of Los Angeles limits and ensuring that the quality of the water meets applicable California health standards for drinking water. As the Project site is located within the City, LADWP is the water provider for the Project site. Water is supplied to the City from four primary sources: the Los Angeles Aqueducts (LAA), local groundwater, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD), and recycled water. In 2008, LADWP had an available water supply of 642,011 acre feet, of which approximately 23 percent of LADWP's water supply was from the LAA, approximately 9.4 percent from local groundwater, approximately 66.8 percent from the MWD, and less than one percent from recycled water. Additionally, less than one percent of the available water was stored in the City's reservoir system.

In the past years, drought conditions have led to water supply shortages all across the State. Water years 2007-2009 represent the 12th driest three-year period in the State's hydrologic record. In response to the drought, the Governor declared a State of Emergency – Water Shortage on February 27, 2009.

The planning for future water supplies occurs through the City's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). LADWP's 2005 UWMP demonstrates the availability of water supply and demand projections in five-year increments to 2030, based on projected population estimates provided by SCAG. Based on the 2005 UWMP, in 2030 during average year hydrological conditions, the City's water demand is forecasted to be approximately 776,000 acre feet per year. Utilizing the current demand per capita provides a conservative estimate of projected future water demand to ensure that water supplies are available to meet projected demands. The 2005 UWMP anticipates adequate water supplies would be available to service all City areas under normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry year conditions through 2030.

The existing domestic water infrastructure in the Project vicinity includes water lines that are owned and maintained by the LADWP. Five LADWP water lines are adjacent to Subarea 1. Four LADWP water lines are located adjacent to Subarea 2. Five LADWP water lines are located adjacent to Subarea 3. Water for fire fighting purposes is supplied to the Project site via fire hydrants.

b. Wastewater

The City of Los Angeles operates and maintains the largest wastewater collection system in the United States. The City's existing wastewater collection system includes more than 6,500 miles of public sewers, which serves a population of more than four million people and conveys approximately 550 million gallons of wastewater per day to the following four City wastewater treatment and water reclamation plants: the Hyperion Treatment Plant (HTP), Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant (TWRP), the Terminal Island Water Reclamation Plant, and the Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant (LAGWRP). The main purpose of these treatment facilities is to remove potential pollutants from sewage in order to protect river and marine environments and public health. The wastewater treatment system of the City is divided into two major service areas: the Hyperion Service Area (HSA) and the Terminal Island Service Area (TISA). The Project site is located within the service area of the HSA.

Sanitary sewer service to and from the Project area is owned and operated by the City. The existing local collector sanitary sewer system serving the Project site is made up of a combination of 8-inch diameter branch lines for the local service area and 10- to 48-inch diameter trunk lines used for collecting and conveying discharge from the smaller branch lines. The existing sewer infrastructure can be divided based on the tributary areas of the sewer system. The following five primary collector systems would serve the Project site: McClintock Avenue Sewer System, Jefferson Boulevard Sewer System, University Avenue Sewer System, Figueroa Street Sewer System, and the 37th Street Sewer System.

c. Solid Waste

Demand for landfill capacity is continually evaluated by Los Angeles County through preparation of the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP) annual reports. The most recent CoIWMP annual report is the 2007 CoIWMP annual report that was approved in May 2009. As with previous annual reports, the 2007 CoIWMP report assesses future landfill disposal needs over a 15-year planning horizon based, in part, on forecasted waste generation and available landfill capacity.

Landfills within Los Angeles County are categorized as either Class III or unclassified landfills. Non-hazardous municipal solid waste is disposed of in Class III landfills, while construction waste, yard trimmings, and earth-like waste are disposed of in unclassified (inert) landfills. Twelve Class III landfills and three unclassified landfills are located within Los Angeles County. Based on the information provided in the 2007 CoIWMP annual report, the remaining disposal capacity for the County's Class III landfills is estimated at approximately 161.279 million tons, which includes the recently approved capacity at the City and County portions of the Sunshine Canyon landfill. In 2008, the City

of Los Angeles disposed of approximately 3.296 million tons of solid waste at the County's Class III landfills, and approximately 60,952 tons at transfer facilities.

The County's unclassified landfills generally do not face capacity issues. The remaining disposal capacity for unclassified landfills is estimated at approximately 51.05 million tons. In 2008, the City disposed of approximately 49,778 tons of construction and demolition waste in the County's unclassified landfills.

During 2008-2009, the University collected approximately 7,725 tons of solid waste. The University currently implements numerous waste management practices on the Campus and throughout other University-owned areas. Recycling containers for paper, glass, aluminum, and plastic materials are located throughout academic classrooms, offices, student housing, and the University Village area. In addition, all of the buildings operated by Trojan Bookstores (the University's bookstore operations) are equipped with recycling containers for paper, aluminum, glass, and plastic. The bookstores also recycle their emergency lighting batteries, lighting ballast, printer cartridges, and computer monitors as well as cardboard boxes that merchandise arrives in. Trojan Hospitality (the University's restaurant/catering services) currently utilizes materials that are made with recycled materials and recycles many of its materials. Cooking oil and grease waste are sent to processing plants to be converted into biodiesel and animal feed. Trojan Hospitality also offers a refillable coffee mug program (Bring Your Own Mug) that offers coffee at a discounted rate to customers with mugs. All of the green waste on Campus is collected in separate containers and transported to a recycling facility for use in mulching, composting, or daily cover at landfills. All of the recyclables are collected by privately contracted haulers and taken to a recycling facility. From 2008-2009, the University achieved a recycling rate of 51 percent.

d. Energy

The City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) provides electrical service to the City of Los Angeles, which includes the Project site. LADWP generates electricity from a variety of different sources that includes natural gas, large hydro-electric, renewables (such as biomass and waste, small hydroelectric, wind, solar, and geothermal), nuclear, and coal. LADWP's electricity generation system, which includes a number of generating plants and hydroelectric facilities, has a total net maximum capability of 7,266 megawatts and a net dependable capability of 6,991 megawatts. During 2007 (the most recent year that data is available), LADWP delivered a total of approximately 26.3 million megawatt hours of electricity to its customers. Electricity is supplied to the Project site through the LADWP transmission system, which includes existing power lines underneath City streets and overhead lines that connect to power poles.

Natural gas is provided to the Project site by the Southern California Gas Company (The Gas Company). The Gas Company's service territory encompasses approximately 20,000 square miles in diverse terrain throughout Central and Southern California, from the City of Visalia to the Mexican border. The Gas Company receives gas supplies from several sedimentary basins in the western United States and Canada, including supply basins located in New Mexico, West Texas, the Rocky Mountains, and Western Canada, as well as local California supplies. Natural gas for The Gas Company is delivered to the region via interstate pipelines. The Gas Company is responsible for all infrastructure and distribution up to the buildings on the Project site including the meters. Natural gas is utilized on the Project site for the heating of spaces and water, laboratory uses, and cooking.

Petroleum-based fuels account for 96 percent of California's transportation needs. In 2008, the State used approximately 655,758,000 barrels of crude oil. Approximately 38.12 percent of the State's petroleum supply came from in-State sources while 13.41 percent was imported from Alaska and 48.46 percent was imported from foreign sources. Petroleum, or crude oil, is pumped from wells and transported to refineries within the State to meet State-specific formulations required by the California Air Resources Board. Petroleum supplies for the Project site are generally purchased by individual users (i.e., students, faculty, staff, and visitors) at off-site gasoline and fueling stations. Notwithstanding, the University does have a fueling station in Subarea 2 for the fueling of some University vehicles, including the University tram vehicles.

III. Environmental Setting

B. Related Projects

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) analyze cumulative impacts. CEQA Guidelines Section 15355 defines cumulative impacts as “two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15130(b) indicates that the analysis of cumulative impacts need not be as in-depth as what is provided relative to the proposed Project, but instead is to “be guided by the standards of practicality and reasonableness.”

Cumulative impacts are anticipated impacts of the project along with reasonably foreseeable growth. According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15130(b)(1), reasonably foreseeable growth may be based on either of the following:

- A list of past, present, and probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts including, if necessary, those projects outside the control of the agency; or
- A summary of projections contained in an adopted general plan or related planning document, or in a prior environmental planning document which has been adopted or certified, which described or evaluated regional or area-wide conditions contributing to the cumulative impact.

Cumulative study areas are defined based on an analysis of the geographical scope relevant to each particular environmental issue. Therefore, the cumulative study area for each individual environmental impact issue may vary. For example, a cumulative land use impact generally could only affect the compatibility of uses within the vicinity of the Project site, while a cumulative air quality impact could affect the entire South Coast Air Basin. The specific boundaries and the projected growth within those boundaries for the cumulative study area of each environmental issue, are identified in the applicable environmental issue section in Section IV, Environmental Impact Analysis, of this Draft EIR.

For the purposes of the cumulative analyses in this Draft EIR, growth forecasts from the SCAG's 2008 Regional Transportation Plan for 2030 (the Project's buildout year) was utilized to analyze cumulative growth effects. Table III-1 on page III-25 provides a summary of this data for 2009, the baseline year of analysis, and 2030, the year of Project buildout, as well as identifying the projected growth between 2009 and 2030. Based on

**Table III-1
Summary of Cumulative Land Use Assumptions for the
Project's Cumulative Study Area ^a**

Use	2009	2030	Growth 2009-2030
Population	4,123,983	4,440,017	316,034
Households	1,374,448	1,600,754	226,306
Employment	1,849,431	2,003,196	153,765
<p>^a Based on SCAG 2008 Regional Transportation Plan demographic forecast. Source: Matrix Environmental, 2010.</p>			

this data, over the 2009-2030 time period, population is forecasted to grow by 7.8 percent, whereas households and employment are forecasted to increase by 17.1 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively.

In addition, 30 related projects have been identified within the vicinity of the Project site. These related projects are identified in Table III-2 on page III-26 and are located on the map presented in Figure III-1 on page III-28. This list of related projects has been compiled from a number of sources, including the Los Angeles Department of Transportation's (LADOT) related projects database. Based on an analysis of the related project's growth (in terms of population, housing, and employment) in comparison with the SCAG's 2030 growth forecasts by SCAG's Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs), the growth attributable to these 30 related projects are within SCAG forecasts.

**Table III-2
List of Related Projects ^a**

	Location	Land Use	Size
1	LA Trade Tech College	Junior/Community College	1,300 ksf ^b
2	3434 S. Grand Avenue	University education and university related uses	347 ksf
3	435 20 th Street Apartments	Residential Apartment	143 du
4	LAUSD - Central Region Elementary School #15 (47.678 KSF)	Elementary School (K-5)	575 students ^c
5	USC Parkside II Residential Tower	Apartment	467 students
6	LAUSD – Central Region Elementary School #18 (46.276 KSF)	Elementary School	575 students ^d
7	LAUSD - Central Region Elementary School #17 (57.953 KSF)	Elementary School	725 students ^e
8	University Gateway Mixed-Use	Apartment Restaurant Health Club Shopping Center	421 du 7 ksf 40 ksf 36 ksf
9	902 Washington Boulevard	Condominium	160 du
10	USC School of Cinematic Arts	University educational and university related uses	56.600 ksf
11	1360 & 1500 Figueroa St	High-Rise Condos	622 du
12	Flower/23 rd Mixed-Use	Apartment Shopping Center	1,500 du 40 ksf
13	1011 Adams Boulevard	Apartment Shopping Center	80 du 17.372 ksf
14	2819 Griffith Avenue	Apartment	458 du
15	4051 Avalon Boulevard	Shopping Center	11.052 ksf
16	233 Washington Boulevard	Apartment Shopping Center Office	92 du 24.250 ksf 25.250 ksf
17	2455 Figueroa Street	Apartment	145 du
18	1340 Olive Street	High-Rise Condos	150 du
19	1010 Jefferson Boulevard	Day Care Center Clinic	6.170 ksf 5.310 ksf
20	LAUSD South Region Elementary School #10 (53.994 KSF)	Elementary School	650 student ^f
21	1525 Grand Avenue	Medical Office	64.734 ksf
22	1340 Figueroa Street	Condos Health/Fitness Club Restaurant	273 du 10 ksf 9 ksf

Table III-2 (Continued)
List of Related Projects ^a

	Location	Land Use	Size
23	2700 Figueroa Street	Apartment Shopping Center	171 du 22.5 ksf
24	3001 Western Avenue	Condos	66 du
25	Chevron/Icon Plaza - Figueroa Street & Exposition Boulevard	Shopping Center Apartments	18 ksf 56 du
26	USC Cinematic Arts Phase II	Campus Structures	60 ksf
27	USC Student Health Center and Faculty Staff Clinic	Clinic/Medical Offices	86 ksf
28	USC All Sports Building	Fitness Structure	100 ksf
29	505-511 W. 31 st Street	Student Housing Project	30 du
30	3025 S. Figueroa Street	Student/Faculty Housing Project	34 du

Note: *ksf = 1,000 square feet; du = dwelling unit*

^a *List of Related Projects: City of Los Angeles, 03/09/2009.*

^b *Per Final EIR (SCH2004121007) for the LA Trade Technical College 30 Year Vision Master Plan*

^c *Square footage from http://www.laschools.org/project-status/one-project?project_number=56.40003.*

^d *Square footage from http://www.laschools.org/project-status/one-project?project_number=56.40006.*

^e *Square footage from http://www.laschools.org/project-status/one-project?project_number=56.40005.*

^f *Square footage from http://www.laschools.org/project-status/one-project?project_number=56.40078.*

Source: *Fehr & Peers, 2010.*

