

4.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

This section of the EIR analyzes the potential environmental effects on public services from implementation of the proposed plan. For purposes of this EIR, the public service analysis is divided into five subsections: (1) fire protection and emergency response, (2) police protection, (3) schools, (4) libraries, (5) parks, and (6) recreation. Cumulative impacts associated with fire protection and emergency response, police protection, schools, libraries, parks, and recreation are addressed at the end of each respective subsection.

Two comments were made regarding public services during the NOP public review period.

Fire Protection and Emergency Response

This section of the EIR describes fire protection services within the San Pedro Community Plan Area (CPA) and analyzes the potential physical environmental effects related to fire protection created by construction of new or additional facilities associated with implementation of the proposed plan. The EIR evaluates the environmental impacts related to fire protection services based upon information from a variety of sources including the City of Los Angeles General Plan and the City of Los Angeles ZIMAS (Zone Information and Map Access System), as well as communications with the Los Angeles Fire Department. Full reference-list entries for all cited materials are provided in Section 4.12.5 (References).

4.12.1 Environmental Setting

■ Fire Protection and Emergency Services and Facilities

Fire prevention, fire suppression, and life safety services are provided throughout the City of Los Angeles by the Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD). These activities are governed by the Safety Element of the City's General Plan, as well as the City of Los Angeles Fire Code (Fire Code) of the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC). The Safety Element and Fire Code serve as guides to City departments, government offices, developers, and the public for the construction, maintenance, and operation of fire protection facilities located within the City of Los Angeles. Policies and programs addressed in the documents include the following: fire station distribution and location, required fire flow (i.e., water supply), fire hydrant standards and locations, access provisions, and emergency ambulance service.

The LAFD has 3,586 uniformed personnel and 353 non-uniformed support staff. Their services include fire prevention, firefighting, emergency medical care, technical rescue, hazardous materials mitigation, disaster response, public education and community service. A professionally trained staff of 1,101 firefighters (including 242 paramedic-trained personnel) is on duty at all times at 106 neighborhood fire stations located across the LAFD 471-square-mile jurisdiction.¹¹⁶

¹¹⁶ Los Angeles Fire Department, About the Los Angeles Fire Department, <http://lafd.org/about.htm> (accessed December 5, 2008).

Fire stations are organized by division and battalion and the CPA is served by Division 2, Battalion 6. As shown in Figure 4.12-1 (Fire Station, Police Station, and Library Locations), fire protection and paramedic services for the CPA would be provided by the LAFD from three fire stations located within the CPA, and two stations located in the harbor, adjacent to the CPA:

- Fire Station No. 36, located at 1005 N. Gaffey Street
- Fire Station No. 48, located at 1601 S. Grand Avenue
- Fire Station No. 101, located at 1414 W. 25th Street
- Fire Station No. 110, located at 2945 Miner Street, Berth 44A
- Fire Station No. 112, located at 444 S. Harbor Boulevard, Berth 86

Equipment and staffing for these stations are shown in Table 4.12-1 (Fire Protection Equipment and Staffing).

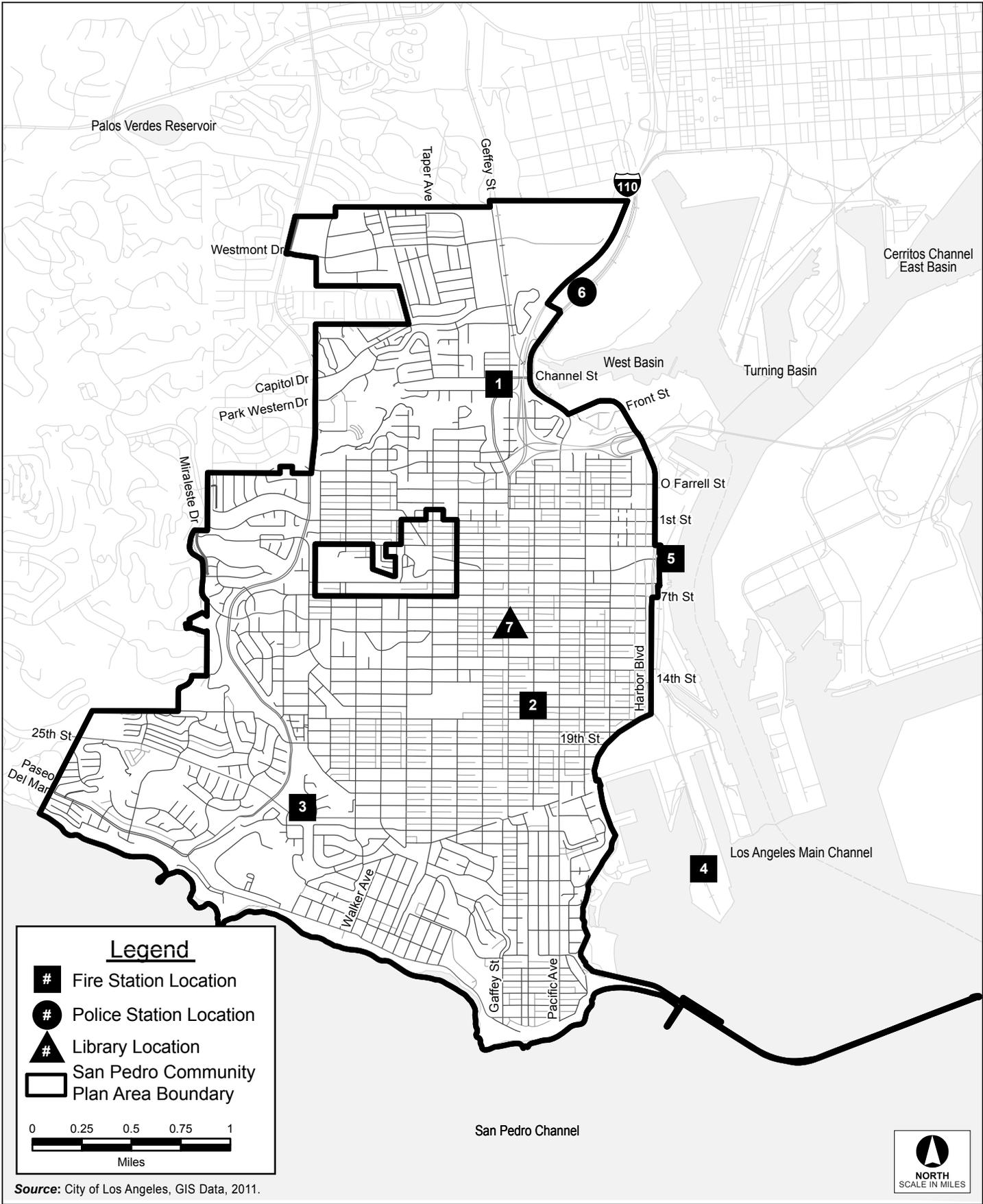
Table 4.12-1 Fire Protection Equipment and Staffing			
<i>Figure Location</i>	<i>Station No.</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Staff</i>
1	36	Paramedic Assessment Fire Engine Paramedic Rescue Ambulance	6
2	48	Light Force (Truck and Engine Company) Paramedic Assessment Fire Engine Hazardous Materials Squad Basic Life Support Rescue Ambulance	16
3	101	Fire Engine Paramedic Rescue Ambulance	6
4	110	Fireboat	3
5	112	Fire Engine Paramedic Assessment Fireboat Paramedic Rescue Ambulance Emergency Medical Service Battalion Captain	15

SOURCE: William Wells, written correspondence with Los Angeles Fire Department Captain (March 25, 2009).

■ Service Performance Measures

LAFD services are based on the community's needs, as determined by ongoing evaluations. When an evaluation indicates increased response time, the acquisition of equipment, personnel, and/or new stations is considered. As development occurs, the LAFD reviews environmental impact reports and subdivision applications for needed facilities. Where appropriate, construction of new facilities is required as a condition of development for individual projects.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁷ Los Angeles Department of City Planning, *The Citywide General Plan Framework: An Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan*, CPC 94-0354 GPF CF 95-2259 CF 01-1162 (adopted August 8, 2001), Chapter 9 (Infrastructure and Public Services), Status of Infrastructure System/Facilities, Fire, <http://cityplanning.lacity.org/cwd/framwk/chapters/09/09.htm> (accessed February 2, 2011).



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Figure 4.12-1
Fire Station, Police Station, and Library Locations

Response Distance

Response distance relates directly to the linear travel distance (i.e., miles between a station and a site) and the LAFD’s ability to successfully navigate through an area’s circulation system. The Fire Code specifies maximum response distances allowed between specific locations and Engine/Truck companies, based upon land use and fire flow requirements (refer to Table 4.12-2 [Fire Flow and Response Distance Requirements]).

Table 4.12-2 Fire Flow and Response Distance Requirements		
<i>Type of Land Development</i>	<i>Fire Flow</i>	<i>Engine or Truck Company Response Distance</i>
Residential		
Low Density Residential	2,000 gpm from three adjacent fire hydrants flowing simultaneously	1.5 mile (Engine/Truck Co.)
High Density Residential and Neighborhood Commercial	4,000 gpm from four adjacent fire hydrants flowing simultaneously	1.5 mile (Engine/Truck Co.)
Commercial		
Industrial and Commercial	6,000 to 9,000 gpm from four to six fire hydrants flowing simultaneously	1 mile (Engine) 1.5 mile (Truck Co.)
High Density Industrial and Commercial (Principal Business Districts or Centers)	12,000 gpm available to any block (where local conditions indicate that consideration must be given to simultaneous fires, and additional 2,000 to 8,000 gpm will be required).	0.75 mile (Engine) 1 mile (Truck Co.)

SOURCE: Los Angeles Fire Department Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, Los Angeles Fire Code, Section 57.09.06, http://www.lafd.org/prevention/hydrants/division_9_fc.html (accessed July 2, 2009).
gpm = gallons per minute; Co. = company

When response distances exceed these requirements, plans for all new commercial and residential structures must be reviewed and various fire suppression equipment (e.g., automatic fire sprinkler systems, fire signaling systems, fire extinguishers, smoke removal systems, and any other fire protection devices) as deemed necessary by the Fire Chief are required to be incorporated in the plans prior to the approval of an occupancy permit.

Emergency medical services are provided through the Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS). The City standard for EMS is one and one half miles, similar to that of the desirable response distance for engine companies for neighborhood land uses. Most ambulances are accompanied by trained paramedics to provide additional service other than only transport. LAFD considers EMS to be providing adequate service (William Wells, LAFD, 2009).¹¹⁸

Response Time

Response time relates to the physical linear travel distance (i.e., the number of miles between a fire station and a specific location) and the Fire Department’s ability to successfully navigate the given roadway network. Roadway congestion, intersection level of service (LOS), weather conditions, and construction traffic along the response route can affect the response distance in terms of travel time. The

¹¹⁸ William Wells, written correspondence with Los Angeles Fire Department Captain (March 25, 2009).

citywide response time goal is within 5 minutes 90 percent of the time. As shown in Table 4.12-3 (Fire Protection Response Time), response times from all land-based stations are in excess of 5 minutes; therefore, this response time cannot be met in all areas of the CPA.¹¹⁹ Fire Station No. 110 responds to sea-based emergencies with a fireboat; therefore, a response time within the CPA is not applicable.

<i>Figure Location</i>	<i>Station No.</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Response Time</i>
1	36	1005 N. Gaffey Street	5.85 minutes
2	48	1601 S. Grand Avenue	5.31 minutes
3	101	1414 W. 25th Street	5.63 minutes
4	110	2945 Miner Street, Berth 44A	Not applicable ^a
5	112	444 S. Harbor Blvd., Berth 86	5.60 minutes

SOURCE: William Wells, written correspondence with Los Angeles Fire Department Captain (March 25, 2009).
a. Response Time not applicable as Station No. 110 only operates a Fire Boat.

Fire Flows

The adequacy of fire protection for a given area is based on required fire flow, response time from existing fire stations, and the LAFD’s judgment of assessment of the needs in a given area. The required fire flow is closely related to the type and size of land use. The quantity of water necessary for fire protection varies with the type of development, life hazard, occupancy, and the degree of fire hazard. City-established fire flow requirements vary from 2,000 gallons per minute (gpm) in low-density residential areas to 12,000 gpm in high-density commercial or industrial areas (refer to Table 4.12-2). In any instance, a minimum residual water pressure of 20 pounds per square inch (psi) is to remain in the water system while the required gpm is flowing.¹²⁰

The City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) provides fire flow to the CPA. Fire flows are supplied by the same water mains as the domestic water system, including the lines located in local streets and major roadways. Fire hydrants and building fire water service systems connect directly to local water mains. The fire service system for each building or structure, however, has water lines, vaults, etc., for fire water flows that are separate from their respective domestic water systems.

Wildland Fire Hazards

Impacts from wildland fires are specifically addressed in Section 4.7 (Safety/Risk of Upset). Some areas in hilly southern and western portions of the CPA are identified as Brush Clearance Zones on the City’s Brush Clearance Zones map, but are not located in an area identified as being subject to wildland fires.¹²¹

¹¹⁹ William Wells, written correspondence with Los Angeles Fire Department Captain (March 25, 2009).

¹²⁰ Los Angeles Fire Department Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, Los Angeles Fire Code, Section 57.09.06, http://www.lafd.org/prevention/hydrants/division_9_fc.html (accessed July 2, 2009).

¹²¹ Los Angeles Fire Department. Brush Clearance Zones Map website: http://lafd.org/brush/lafd_bcz8x11.pdf; August 10, 2009.

4.12.2 Regulatory Framework

■ Federal

There are no federal regulations relating to fire services.

■ State

There are no state regulations relating to fire services.

■ Regional

There are no regional regulations relating to fire services.

■ Local

City of Los Angeles General Plan

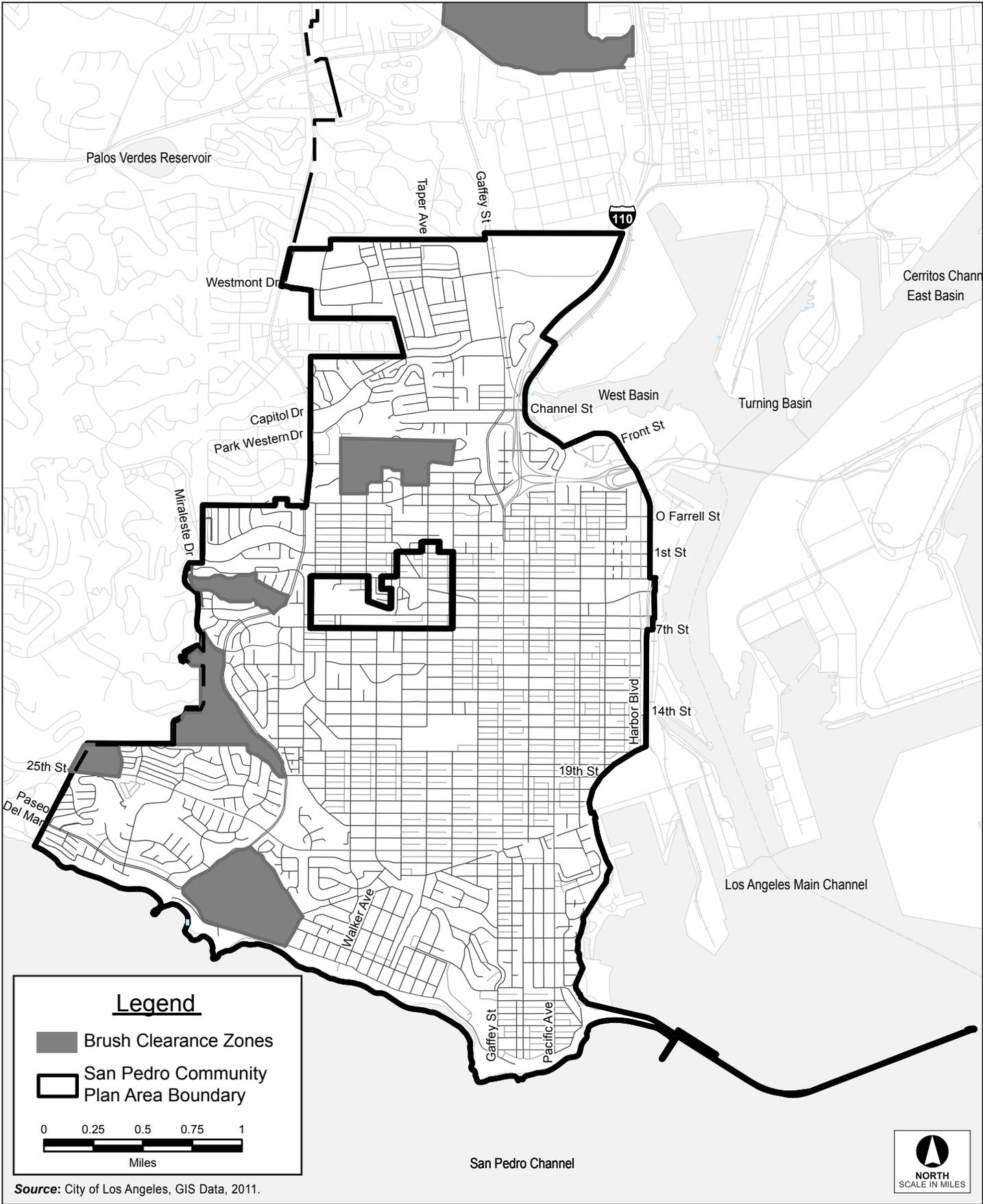
State law since 1975 has required city general plans to include a safety element which addresses the issue of protection of its people from unreasonable risks associated with natural disasters, e.g., fires, floods, earthquakes. The state did not intend that a safety element address fire and police protection, except in the context of natural disasters. The Safety Element of the General Plan complies with state law by providing a contextual framework and overview of the City's natural hazards, hazard mitigation, and emergency response operations. Within the City of Los Angeles, fire prevention, fire suppression, and emergency medical services are provided by the Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD), as governed by the Safety Element of the General Plan of the City of Los Angeles ("General Plan"), as well as the Los Angeles Fire Code (Los Angeles Municipal Code [LAMC], Chapter V, Article 7).

Safety Element

The Safety Element provides a contextual framework for understanding the relationship between hazard mitigation, response to a natural disaster and initial recovery from a natural disaster. The policies of the Safety Element reflect the comprehensive scope of the City's Emergency Operations Organization (EOO), which is tasked with integrating the City's emergency operations into a single operation.

General Plan Framework

The City of Los Angeles General Plan Framework (GPF), adopted December 1996 and amended most recently in August 2001, is a long-range, citywide, comprehensive growth strategy. The GPF includes policies related to public services. These policies are included in Chapter 9 (Infrastructure and Public Services) of the GPF. The GPF includes policies that address deficiencies, including the expansion of public services and infrastructure commensurate with levels of demand.



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Figure 4.12-2
San Pedro CPA Brush Clearance Zones

Policies from the Safety Element and GPF related to fire protection services are listed in Table 4.12-4 (General Plan Policies Relevant to Fire Protection and Emergency Response).¹²²

Table 4.12-4 General Plan Policies Relevant to Fire Protection and Emergency Response	
No.	Policy
GENERAL PLAN FRAMEWORK—CHAPTER 9 PUBLIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE	
Fire	
Policy 9.16.1	Collect appropriate fire and population development statistics for the purpose of evaluating fire service needs based on existing and future conditions.
Policy 9.17.2	Identify areas of the City with deficient fire facilities and/or service and prioritize the order in which these areas should be upgraded based on established fire protection standards.
Policy 9.17.3	Develop an acquisition strategy for fire station sites in areas deficient in fire facilities.
Policy 9.17.4	Consider the Fire Department's concerns and, where feasible adhere to them, regarding the quality of the area's fire protection and emergency medical services when developing general plan amendments and zone changes, or considering discretionary land use permits.
Policy 9.18.1	Engage in fire station development advance planning, acknowledging the amount of time needed to fund and construct these facilities.
Policy 9.19.1	Maintain mutual aid or mutual assistance agreements with local fire departments to ensure an adequate response in the event of a major earthquake, wildfire, urban fire, fire in areas with substandard fire protection, or other fire emergencies.
Policy 9.19.3	Maintain the continued involvement of the Fire Department in the preparation of contingency plans for emergencies and disasters.
SAFETY ELEMENT	
Safety Element—Hazard Mitigation	
Policy 1.1.1	Coordination. Coordinate information gathering, program formulation and program implementation between City agencies, other jurisdictions and appropriate public and private entities to achieve the maximum mutual benefit with the greatest efficiency of funds and staff.
Policy 1.1.2	Disruption reduction. Reduce, to the greatest extent feasible and within the resources available, potential critical facility, governmental functions, infrastructure and information resource disruption due to natural disaster.
Policy 1.1.3	Facility/systems maintenance. Provide redundancy (back-up) systems and strategies for continuation of adequate critical infrastructure systems and services so as to assure adequate circulation, communications, power, transportation, water and other services for emergency response in the event of disaster related systems disruptions.
Policy 1.1.4	Health/environmental protection. Protect the public and workers from the release of hazardous materials and protect City water supplies and resources from contamination resulting from accidental release or intrusion resulting from a disaster event, including protection of the environment and public from potential health and safety hazards associated with program implementation.
Policy 1.1.5	Risk reduction. Reduce potential risk hazards due to natural disaster to the greatest extent feasible within the resources available, including provision of information and training.
Policy 1.1.6	State and federal regulations. Assure compliance with applicable state and federal planning and development regulations, e.g., Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act, State Mapping Act and Cobey-Alquist Flood Plain Management Act.

¹²² Los Angeles Department of City Planning, *The Citywide General Plan Framework: An Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan*, CPC 94-0354 GPF CF 95-2259 CF 01-1162 (adopted August 8, 2001), Chapter 9 (Infrastructure and Public Services), Status of Infrastructure System/Facilities, Fire, <http://cityplanning.lacity.org/cwd/framwk/chapters/09/09.htm> (accessed February 2, 2011).

Table 4.12-4 General Plan Policies Relevant to Fire Protection and Emergency Response	
<i>No.</i>	<i>Policy</i>
Safety Element—Emergency Response (Multi-Hazard)	
Policy 2.1.1	Coordination. Coordinate program formulation and implementation between City agencies, adjacent jurisdictions and appropriate private and public entities so as to achieve, to the greatest extent feasible and within the resources available, the maximum mutual benefit with the greatest efficiency of funds and staff.
Policy 2.1.2	Health and environmental protection. Develop and implement procedures to protect the environment and public, including animal control and care, to the greatest extent feasible within the resources available, from potential health and safety hazards associated with hazard mitigation and disaster recovery efforts.
Policy 2.1.3	Information. Develop and implement, within the resources available, training programs and informational materials designed to assist the general public in handling disaster situations in lieu of or until emergency personnel can provide assistance.
Policy 2.1.4	Interim procedures. Develop and implement pre-disaster plans for interim evacuation, sheltering and public aid for disaster victims displaced from homes and for disrupted businesses, within the resources available. Plans should include provisions to assist businesses which provide significant services to the public and plans for reestablishment of the financial viability of the City.
Policy 2.1.5	Response. Develop, implement, and continue to improve the City's ability to respond to emergency events.
Policy 2.1.6	<p>Standards/fire. Continue to maintain, enforce and upgrade requirements, procedures and standards to facilitate more effective fire suppression. The Fire Department and/or appropriate City agencies shall revise regulations or procedures to include the establishment of minimum standards for location and expansion of fire facilities, based upon fire flow requirements, intensity and type of land use, life hazard, occupancy and degree of hazard so as to provide adequate fire and emergency medical event response. At a minimum, site selection criteria should include the following standards which were contained in the 1979 General Plan Fire Protection and Prevention Plan:^a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fire stations should be located along improved major or secondary highways. If, in a given service areas, the only available site is on a local street, the site must be on a street which leads directly to an improved major or secondary highway. ■ Fire station properties should be situated so as to provide drive-thru capability for heavy fire apparatus. ■ If a fire station site is on the side of a street or highway where the flow of traffic is toward a signalized intersection, the site should be at least 200 feet from that intersection in order to avoid blockage during ingress and egress. <p>The total number of companies which would be available for dispatch to first alarms would vary with the required fire flow and distance as follows: (a) less than 2,000 gpm would require not less than 2 engine companies and 1 truck company; (b) 2,000 but less than 4,500 gpm, not less than 2 or 3 engine companies and 1 or 2 truck companies; and (c) 4,500 or more gpm, not less than 3 engine companies and 2 truck companies.</p>
Policy 2.1.7	Volunteers. Develop and implement, within the resources available, strategies for involving volunteers and civic organizations in emergency response activities.
Safety Element—Disaster Recovery (Multi-Hazard)	
Policy 3.1.1	Coordination. Coordinate with each other, with other jurisdictions and with appropriate private and public entities prior to a disaster and to the greatest extent feasible within the resources available, to plan and establish disaster recovery programs and procedures which will enable cooperative ventures, reduce potential conflicts, minimize duplication and maximize the available funds and resources to the greatest mutual benefit following a disaster.
Policy 3.1.2	Health/safety/environment. Develop and establish procedures for identification and abatement of physical and health hazards which may result from a disaster. Provisions shall include measures for protecting workers, the public and the environment from contamination or other health and safety hazards associated with abatement, repair and reconstruction programs.
Policy 3.1.3	Historic/cultural. Develop procedures which will encourage the protection and preservation of City-designated historic and cultural resources to the greatest extent feasible within the resources available during disaster recovery.

Table 4.12-4 General Plan Policies Relevant to Fire Protection and Emergency Response

No.	Policy
Policy 3.1.4	Interim services/systems. Develop and establish procedures prior to a disaster for immediate reestablishment and maintenance of damaged or interrupted essential infrastructure systems and services so as to provide communications, circulation, power, transportation, water and other necessities for movement of goods, provision of services and restoration of the economic and social life of the City and its environs pending permanent restoration of the damaged systems.
Policy 3.1.5	Restoration. Develop and establish prior to a disaster short- and long-term procedures for securing financial and other assistance, expediting assistance and permit processing and coordinating inspection and permitting activities so as to facilitate the rapid demolition of hazards and the repair, restoration and rebuilding, to a comparable or a better condition, those parts of the private and public sectors which were damaged or disrupted as a result of the disaster.

SOURCE: Los Angeles Department of City Planning, *The Citywide General Plan Framework: An Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan* (adopted August 8, 2001), CPC 94-0354 GPF CF 95-2259 CF 01-1162, <http://cityplanning.lacity.org>; Los Angeles Department of City Planning, *General Plan of the City of Los Angeles, Safety Element* (adopted November 26, 1996).

a. These provisions of the 1979 Plan were modified by the Fire Department for purposes of clarification.

City of Los Angeles Municipal Code

The Fire Code serves as a guide to City departments, government offices, developers, and the public for the construction, maintenance, and operation of fire protection facilities located within the City of Los Angeles. Policies and programs addressed in the documents include the following: fire station distribution and location, required fire flow (i.e., water supply), fire hydrant standards and locations, access provisions, and emergency ambulance service.

All new construction must comply with applicable provisions set forth in the LAMC. In the Fire Protection and Prevention Chapter of the LAMC, Chapter V, Article 7 (Fire Code), the LAFD’s Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety is required to administer and enforce basic building regulations set by the State Fire Marshal. The local Fire Code contained within the LAMC also reflects the policies of the General Plan Safety Element. The Fire Code sets forth regulatory requirements pertaining to the prevention of fires, the investigation of fires or life safety hazards, the elimination of fire and life safety hazards in any building or structure including buildings under construction, the maintenance of fire protection equipment and systems, and the regulation of the storage, use, and handling of hazardous materials.

As part of standard development approval in Los Angeles, project plans for specific projects are reviewed by the LAFD, and project applicants are required to incorporate the LAFD recommendations into the final design of a project. Additionally, the LAFD requires that fire prevention measures be incorporated into final project plans for each building, in accordance with the California State Fire Code. Prior to issuance of any occupancy permits for development projects, the LAFD reviews the project plans for adequate onsite access, exit, and any necessary special equipment to assist firefighters.

■ Proposed Plan Policies

Table 4.12-5 (Proposed San Pedro Community Plan Policies) lists proposed plan policies that are applicable to issues of fire protection.

Table 4.12-5 Proposed San Pedro Community Plan Policies	
<i>No.</i>	<i>Policy</i>
Policy CF2.1	Adequate fire and emergency services. Assist the LAFD to locate service facilities in appropriate locations throughout San Pedro to provide adequate fire and emergency services protection.
Policy CF2.2	LAFD project review. Coordinate with the LAFD during the review of significant development projects and General Plan amendments affecting land use to determine the impacts on service infrastructure.
Policy CF2.3	Emergency preparedness. Coordinate with the LAFD in the identification of primary access routes for emergency preparedness.

Consistency Analysis

The proposed plan and implementing ordinances will replace the existing 1999 San Pedro Community Plan. The proposed plan and implementing ordinances contain policies addressing the distribution of land uses, population density, and building intensity, transportation network improvements, as well as provisions for public infrastructure and public safety. The proposed plan and implementing ordinances intend to allocate land uses in a manner that promotes the physical welfare of the community. Development projects under the proposed plan would be required to comply with all applicable LAFD fire code requirements associated with adequate fire access, fire flows, and number of hydrants as a condition of project approval. Implementation of the plan would be consistent with the policies of the City of Los Angeles Safety Element.

4.12.3 Project Impacts and Mitigation

■ Analytic Method

Impacts on fire protection services are considered significant if an increase in population or building area would result in response times that would exceed that established goal of 5 minutes 90 percent of the time, requiring the construction of new fire protection facilities or the expansion of existing fire protection facilities that may have an adverse physical effect on the environment. The LAFD has established objectives for response times for emergency and non-emergency events.

The Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide (2006) sets forth guidance for the determination of significance of impacts to fire services. This guidance is based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and provides specific criteria to be considered when making a significance determination. In some cases, the Thresholds Guide includes quantitative thresholds. For purposes of this analysis, Thresholds Guide criteria are used.

■ Thresholds of Significance

Implementation of the proposed plan may have a significant adverse impact on fire protection and emergency response services if it would:

- Require the addition of a new fire station or the expansion, consolidation or relocation of an existing facility to maintain service, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection and emergency response.

■ Effects Not Found to Be Significant

No Effects Not Found to Be Significant have been identified with respect to fire protection.

■ Less-Than-Significant Impacts

Impact 4.12-1 **Implementation of the proposed plan would not foreseeably require the addition of a new fire station or the expansion, consolidation, or relocation of an existing facility to maintain service, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection and emergency response. Compliance with existing regulations would ensure this impact remains *less than significant*.**

The CPA is located in an urbanized area of the City that is predominantly developed with residential uses. Less than 1 percent of the land within the CPA is currently undeveloped or vacant. Compared to today, modest levels of land use change allowed under the proposed plan could result in a net increase of residential units and retail and industrial space by the plan's horizon year (2030). The majority of the increase would occur in existing commercial districts and in the Downtown. The proposed plan does not include significant changes to currently permitted uses and densities in any of the City's existing residential neighborhoods.

New land uses under the proposed plan could increase the population in the City (refer to Section 4.11 of this EIR for clarification). However, an increase in population, by itself, would not increase demand for fire protection services. Emergency response times are used by the LAFD to determine adequacy of service. Therefore, the provision of fire stations varies more as a function of the geographic distribution of structures than of population increases. The proposed plan focuses future development along existing industrial and commercial corridors, primarily N. Gaffey Street, Pacific Avenue, and in Downtown San Pedro. While there are currently areas within the CPA that exceed the maximum response distance standard to an engine or truck company and/or are beyond the average response time, these are generally the neighborhoods near the outer boundaries of the CPA, the furthest distance from the fire stations. Since the proposed plan would concentrate most new future development as infill in the central portions of the CPA or other areas proximate to existing stations, implementation of the proposed plan would not further degrade the response times of the LAFD.

As development occurs under the proposed plan, there is a potential for increases in congestion that may affect the response times within the City. However, as noted in Section 4.13 (Transportation/Traffic) of this EIR, implementation of the proposed plan would not substantially increase traffic volumes and worsen intersection operations on a citywide scale. Further, implementation of the proposed plan and its corresponding Transportation Improvement and Mitigation Program (TIMP) would, at certain intersections, improve the traffic congestion from existing conditions, thereby having a potentially beneficial impact on the LAFD's ability to respond to emergency calls for service.

In addition, policies contained in the Safety Element of the General Plan require that adequate infrastructure be provided as new development occurs by requiring long-range planning of fire prevention requirements and requiring site-specific fire prevention measures to reduce demand for fire

protection services. The City currently funds fire protection services through existing mechanisms (i.e., property taxes, government funding), to which any proposed projects and existing uses within the CPA would contribute. The Safety Element and Fire Code serve as guides to City Departments, government offices, developers, and the public for the construction, maintenance, and operation of fire protection facilities located within the City. Any development resulting from the proposed plan and implementing ordinances would be required to comply with all applicable LAFD fire code requirements associated with adequate fire access, fire flows, and number of hydrants as a condition of project approval. Additionally, any development in areas that are located at distances that exceed response distance requirements included in Table 4.12-2 would be required to undergo plan review by the Fire Chief, who would determine fire suppression measures that would be required for approval of construction on that site.

As described previously, the LAMC Fire Code requires the LAFD to review the design of new development, and requires new development to meet all life safety requirements and incorporate LAFD recommendations into individual project approvals. Development resulting from the proposed plan and implementing ordinances would be required to provide LAFD- or LADWP-required upgrades to the water distribution systems serving the CPA. As with the code requirements for fire access, fire flows, number of hydrants, and fire suppression measures these upgrades would be addressed for new development proposed under the plan and implementing ordinances in conjunction with individual project approvals.

Existing GPF Element Policy 9.16.1 calls for the collection of appropriate fire and population development statistics for the purpose of evaluating fire service needs based on existing and future conditions. Other GPF policies would help minimize potential impacts to fire protection services by maintaining, enforcing and upgrading requirements, procedures and standards to facilitate more effective fire suppression, identifying areas of the City that are deficient in fire protection and prioritize upgrades and fire station development to these areas, and maintaining mutual aid agreements with other local fire departments to ensure adequate response.

In addition, existing Safety Element policies would minimize the need to construct additional fire stations. These policies include Safety Element Policies 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.5, and 1.1.6, which require the City to maintain facilities and systems for emergency response in the event of a natural disaster and require compliance with state and federal planning and development regulations. Policies 2.1.2, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, and 2.1.7, require that the City develop, implement, and continue to improve its emergency response systems. Additionally, Policies 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 3.1.4, and 3.1.5 require that the City develop procedures to reestablish essential infrastructure systems and establish procedures to repair hazardous conditions. The proposed plan includes Policy CF2.3, which calls for coordination with the LAFD to identify primary access routes for emergency preparedness. Implementation of Safety Element policies, the Fire Code, the existing policies described above, and the proposed plan Policy CF2.3 would reduce the need to construct new fire stations.

The areas within the CPA targeted for growth are served by existing fire stations, but some expansion of the existing facilities or construction of new facilities may be required to serve additional development over time. However, as discussed above, existing operational structures, policies, and regulations will ensure that the LAFD can adequately plan for and serve the new growth. Based on reasonably expected build-out of the CPA in 2030, implementation of the proposed plan would result in growth that is

consistent with the City's General Plan Framework population forecast of 88,927 for San Pedro. The proposed plan capacity is also consistent with SCAG 2030 projections for the City as a whole. These projections are the same that public service providers, City departments and other government agencies rely on for long range planning. Therefore, on a program level, implementation of the proposed plan and implementing ordinances would not cause the construction of a new fire station. Impacts are *less than significant*.

■ Significant and Unavoidable Impacts

There are no significant and unavoidable impacts with respect to fire protection services.

4.12.4 Cumulative Impacts—Fire Protection and Emergency Response

The cumulative context for population and housing growth is the City of Los Angeles. Past development has occurred in accordance with the growth allowed under the City of Los Angeles General Plan, and all cumulative development in the City is required to maintain consistency with City of Los Angeles fire protection regulations and policies. Future projects would be developed consistent with the planned growth in the General Plan and would similarly be required to be consistent with fire protection regulations and policies. Currently, response times in the CPA from all land-based stations are in excess of the City's response time goal of 5 minutes. Future development in the CPA, as well as future development occurring within the LAFD service area, would be subject to the City's GPF and Safety Element policies relating to Fire Services, as well as the City's Fire Code.

As described above, all development would be required to comply with all applicable LAFD fire code requirements associated with adequate fire access, fire flows, and number of hydrants as a condition of project approval. Additionally, any development in areas that are located at distances that exceed response distance requirements would be required to undergo plan review by the Fire Chief who would determine fire suppression measures that would be required for approval of construction on that site. New development would be required to provide LAFD or LADWP-required upgrades to the water distribution systems serving the LAFD service area. As with the code requirements for fire access, fire flows, number of hydrants, and fire suppression measures these upgrades would be addressed for new development in conjunction with individual project approvals.

It is reasonably expected that at full build-out of the proposed plan, the CPA would have a resident population of approximately 83,354, a housing inventory of up to 34,731 residential units, and 11,975,036 square feet (sf) of nonresidential development. Because future development under the proposed plan would be concentrated as infill development in the central portions of the CPA, which are adequately served by the LAFD, this increase in development would not contribute to existing service deficiencies that would likely require the construction of new fire stations, with potential significant environmental effects, and the contribution of the plan would not be cumulatively considerable. The existing regulations discussed above would ensure that the impact of the proposed plan would remain less than significant. Therefore, the cumulative impact of the proposed plan is *less than significant*.

4.12.5 References—Fire Protection and Emergency Response

Los Angeles, City of. *City of Los Angeles Municipal Code*. Article 7 (Fire Protection and Prevention) (Fire Code).

Los Angeles Department of City Planning. *The Citywide General Plan Framework: An Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan*. CPC 94-0354 GPF CF 95-2259 CF 01-1162, adopted August 8, 2001. <http://cityplanning.lacity.org>.

———. *General Plan of the City of Los Angeles*. Safety Element, adopted November 26, 1996.

Los Angeles Fire Department. About the Los Angeles Fire Department. <http://lafd.org/about.htm> (accessed December 5, 2008).

———. Brush Clearance Zones Map, December 2005. http://lafd.org/brush/lafd_bcz8x11.pdf (accessed August 10, 2009).

Los Angeles Fire Department Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety. Los Angeles Fire Code, Section 57.09.06. http://www.lafd.org/prevention/hydrants/division_9_fc.html (accessed July 2, 2009).

Wells, William. Written correspondence with Los Angeles Fire Department Captain, March 25, 2009.

Police Protection

This section of the DEIR describes police protection services within the CPA and analyzes the potential physical environmental effects related to police protection impacts created by construction of new or additional facilities associated with implementation of the proposed plan. The DEIR evaluates the environmental impacts related to police protection services based upon information from a variety of sources including the City of Los Angeles General Plan and the City of Los Angeles ZIMAS as well as communications with the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD). A regulatory framework is also provided describing applicable agencies and regulations related to police protection services. Full reference-list entries for all cited materials are provided in Section 4.12.10 (References).

4.12.6 Environmental Setting

■ Police Protection Services and Facilities

The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) is the local law enforcement agency responsible for providing police services to Los Angeles. The LAPD serves a population of approximately 4 million in an area of 485 square miles with 9,942 sworn officers.¹²³ The LAPD is divided into four Bureaus: Central, South, Valley, and West. The CPA is located in the South Bureau, which contains four community police stations: 77th Street, Harbor, Southeast, and Southwest. The CPA is served by the Harbor Community Police Station.

The Harbor Community Police Station is located at 2175 John S. Gibson Boulevard (refer to Figure 4.12-1, Location #6). The Harbor Police Station protects 27 square miles and serves approximately 171,000 people in four distinct communities: San Pedro, Wilmington, Harbor City, and

¹²³ Los Angeles Police Department, Sworn and Civilian Personnel by CS Class, Sex, and Descent as of 12/03/10, http://www.lapdonline.org/sworn_and_civilian_report (accessed through the Sworn and Civilian Report webpage January 19, 2011).

Harbor Gateway.¹²⁴ The Harbor Police Station boundaries are as follows: from the coastline north to State Route (SR)-91 and along the Los Angeles City Boundary to the east and west.

In 2009, the LAPD received 3,630,188 calls-for-service. In that same year the LAPD dispatched 743,214 units to respond to calls-for service, a decrease of 0.6 percent compared to 2008. A total of 32,426 units were dispatched to calls-for-service from the Harbor Community Police Station accounting for 4.4 percent for all units dispatched in the City during 2009.¹²⁵ Of the total number of units dispatched from the Harbor Community Police Station approximately 15 percent were emergency, 35 percent were urgent, and 50 percent were routine.

Table 4.12-6 (Crime Statistics for Harbor Area and Citywide) provides the crime statistics for the Harbor Area and citywide for years 2008 and 2009. With the exception of homicide and rape which increased substantially, all other violent and property crimes saw a decrease as compared to 2008 in the Harbor Area and the crime rate for Priority 1 offenses dropped 9.31 percent. Crime citywide decreased from all violent and property crimes, with the exception of rape and larceny, as compared to 2008 and the overall crime rate dropped 5.97 percent.

Table 4.12-6 Crime Statistics for Harbor Area and Citywide						
<i>Type of Crime</i>	<i>YTD 2009</i>		<i>YTD 2008</i>		<i>% Change</i>	
	<i>Harbor</i>	<i>Citywide</i>	<i>Harbor</i>	<i>Citywide</i>	<i>Harbor</i>	<i>Citywide</i>
Part 1 Offenses						
Homicide	22	314	16	382	37.5	-17.80
Rape	34	818	18	773	88.89	5.82
Aggravated Assaults	390	10,579	487	11,911	-19.92	-11.18
Robbery	354	12,170	359	13,301	-1.39	-8.50
Burglary	853	18,316	920	19,327	-7.28	-5.23
Larceny	2,364	56,969	2,487	56,817	-4.95	0.27
Vehicle Theft	1,051	18,869	1,301	23,017	-19.22	-18.02
Total Priority 1 Offenses	5,068	118,035	5,588	125,528	-9.31	-5.97
Total Part 2 Offenses	3,652	84,174	3,403	81,884	7.32	2.8

SOURCE: Los Angeles Police Department, Information Technology Division, Management Report Unit. Statistical Digest 2009 (2009), 2009 Statistical Digest Summary, http://www.lapdonline.org/year_in_review/pdf_view/46534.

The crime rate, which represents the number of crimes reported, affects the “needs” projection for staff and equipment for the LAPD. To some extent, it is logical to anticipate that the crime rate in a given area will increase as the level of activity or population, along with the opportunities for crime, increases. However, because a number of other factors also contribute to the resultant crime rate, such as police

¹²⁴ Los Angeles Police Department, About Harbor,

http://www.lapdonline.org/harbor_community_police_station/content_basic_view/1709 (accessed January 19, 2011).

¹²⁵ Los Angeles Police Department, Information Technology Division, Management Report Unit. Statistical Digest 2009 (2009), 2009 Statistical Digest Summary, http://www.lapdonline.org/year_in_review/pdf_view/46534.

presence, crime prevention measures, and ongoing legislation/funding, the potential for increased crime rates is not necessarily directly proportional to increase in land use activity.

4.12.7 Regulatory Framework

In addition to crime rates, the LAPD's operational statistics are also analyzed in terms of response time. Response time is the amount of time from when a call requesting assistance is made until the time that a police unit arrives at the scene. Calls for police assistance are prioritized based on the nature of the call. Unlike fire protection services, police units are often in a mobile state; hence, actual distance between a headquarters facility and the project site is often of little relevance. Instead, the number of officers on the street is more directly related to the actual response time. Telephone calls for police assistance are prioritized based on the nature of the call. The LAPD has an existing preferred response time of 7 minutes for emergency calls.

■ Federal

There are no federal regulations relating to police services.

■ State

There are no state regulations relating to police services.

■ Regional

There are no regional regulations relating to police services.

■ Local

City of Los Angeles General Plan

Safety Element

State law since 1975 has required city general plans to include a safety element which addresses the issue of protection of its people from unreasonable risks associated with natural disasters, e.g., fires, floods, earthquakes. The Safety Element provides a contextual framework for understanding the relationship between hazard mitigation, response to a natural disaster and initial recovery from a natural disaster. The state did not intend that a safety element address fire and police protection, except in the context of natural disasters. The policies of the Safety Element reflect the comprehensive scope of the City's Emergency Operations Organization (EEO), which is tasked with integrating the City's emergency operations into a single operation.

General Plan Framework

The City of Los Angeles GPF, adopted December 1996 and amended most recently in August 2001, is a long range, citywide, comprehensive growth strategy. The GPF includes policies related public infrastructure and services. These policies address infrastructure and public service systems, many of which are interrelated and support the City's population and economy. The GPF includes policies that

address deficiencies, including the expansion of public services and infrastructure commensurate with levels of demand. Policies from the GPF related to police protection are listed in Table 4.12-7 (General Plan Policies Relevant to Police Protection).

Table 4.12-7 General Plan Policies Relevant to Police Protection	
No.	Policy
GENERAL PLAN FRAMEWORK—CHAPTER 9 INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES—POLICE	
Policy 9.13.1	Monitor and report police statistics, as appropriate, and population projections for the purpose of evaluating police service based on existing and future needs.
Policy 9.14.1	Work with the Police Department to maintain standards for the appropriate number of sworn police officers to serve the needs of residents, businesses, and industries.
Policy 9.14.2	Support the provision of additional sworn police offers to meet the safety needs of the City.
Policy 9.14.3	Pursue State, Federal, and other nonconventional funding sources to expand the number of sworn police officers.
Policy 9.14.4	Complete all funded capital facilities in as short a time as possible.
Policy 9.14.5	Identify neighborhoods in Los Angeles where facilities are needed to provide adequate police protection.
Policy 9.14.6	Minimize the processing required to establish needed facilities and, if necessary, modify facility standards to utilize existing available structures for this purpose.
Policy 9.14.7	Participate fully in the planning of activities that assist in defensible space design and utilize the most current law enforcement technology affecting physical development.
Policy 9.15.1	Maintain mutual assistance agreements with local law enforcement agencies, State law enforcement agencies, and the National Guard to provide for public safety in the event of emergency situations.
SOURCE: Los Angeles Department of City Planning, <i>The Citywide General Plan Framework: An Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan</i> (adopted August 8, 2001), CPC 94-0354 GPF CF 95-2259 CF 01-1162, http://cityplanning.lacity.org .	

City of Los Angeles Charter and Administrative and Municipal Codes

The law enforcement regulations and the powers and duties of the LAPD are outlined in the City of Los Angeles Charter Article V, Section 570; the City of Los Angeles Administrative Code, Chapter 11, Section 22.240; and the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC), Chapter 5, Article 2. City Charter Article V, Section 570, gives power and duty to the LAPD to enforce the penal provisions of the Charter and City ordinances, as well as state and federal law. The Charter also gives responsibility to the LAPD to act as peace officers, as defined by state law, and the power and duty to protect lives and property in case of disaster or public calamity. Administrative Code Section 22.240 requires the LAPD to adhere to the state standards described in California Penal Code Section 13522, which charges the LAPD with adhering to certain standards for recruitment and training of Public Safety Dispatchers. The LAPD is given the power and the duty to protect residents and property and to review and enforce specific security-related mitigation measures with regards to new development. Furthermore, as stated in the Administrative Code, the LAPD is given the duty and power to protect the lives and properties of the community in the case of a disaster or public calamity.

The latest applicable Municipal Code was adopted by legislation on June 26, 2009, and contains information relating to Public Safety and Protection in Chapter V.¹²⁶ It does not list any performance standards for the LAPD. As part of standard development approval in Los Angeles, project plans for specific projects are reviewed by the LAPD, and project applicants are required to incorporate the LAPD recommendations into the final design of a project. As part of the conditions of approval for a project in the City of Los Angeles, the project applicant is required to incorporate building design standards, such as adequate public lighting, landscaping, sidewalks, and buffering that provides visual access and “safe” places.

Analyses of several service providers include discussions of previously established service ratios (such as police officers per 1,000 population). These service ratios are changing as new methods, equipment and technologies become routine, and therefore, compliance with these service ratios are generally not used as thresholds of significance. Deployment of police officers to existing area stations in the City is based on a number of factors and cannot be precisely calculated based on police-need-per-population standards alone. The Los Angeles Police Department presently uses a quantitative workload model, known as Patrol Plan, to determine the deployment level in each of the area stations. Patrol Plan, which was developed by a private consultant, is a computer program that mathematically formulates 25 data variables (factors) to provide patrol officer deployment recommendations for the 18 geographic areas in the City to meet predetermined constraints, such as response time and available time. These factors include patrol speed, number of units fielded, forecast call rate, percent of calls with 1-6+ units dispatched, average service time, dispatching policy, percent of calls dispatched by priority, square miles of an area, average travel time and street miles.

■ Proposed Plan Policies

Table 4.12-8 (Proposed San Pedro Community Plan Policies) lists proposed plan policies that are applicable to issues of police protection.

Table 4.12-8 Proposed San Pedro Community Plan Policies	
<i>Policy No.</i>	<i>Policy</i>
Policy CF1.1	Adequate police facilities and service. Maintain police facilities and services at a level that is adequate to protect the San Pedro community.
Policy CF1.2	Design for security. Ensure that landscaping around buildings does not impede visibility and provide hidden places, which could foster criminal activity.
Policy CF1.3	Illumination for security. Provide adequate low level lighting around residential, commercial and industrial buildings, and park, school and recreational areas to improve security.
Policy CF1.4	Safe recreational facilities. Design recreational facilities in multiple-family residential developments to provide adequate visibility and security.

¹²⁶ City of Los Angeles Municipal Code, http://www.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=amlegal:lamc_ca (accessed July 6, 2009).

Consistency Analysis

The proposed plan would update and replace the existing 1999 San Pedro Community Plan. The proposed plan and implementing ordinances contain policies addressing the distribution of land uses, population density, and building intensity, as well as provisions for public infrastructure and public safety. The proposed plan and implementing ordinances intend to allocate land uses in a manner that promotes the physical welfare of the community. Development projects would be designed consistent with the proposed plan's policies with regard to landscaping and lighting in order to provide for visibility and security. Implementation of the proposed plan could provide for the development of civic and other community uses such as police facilities. As such, the proposed plan would be consistent with applicable policies.

4.12.8 Project Impacts and Mitigation

■ Analytic Method

Impacts on police protection services are considered significant if an increase in population of building area would result in an increased demand for services that would require the construction or expansion of new or altered police protection facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

The Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide (2006) sets forth guidance for the determination of significance of police services impacts. This guidance is based on CEQA Guidelines Appendix G and provides specific criteria to be considered when making a significance determination. In some cases, the Thresholds Guide includes quantitative thresholds. For purposes of this analysis, Thresholds Guide criteria are used, supplemented by the thresholds identified in Appendix G, where appropriate.

The Thresholds guide includes several significance thresholds related to police services that would be primarily relevant at the project level, and applied on a case-by-case basis. These include:

- The population increase resulting from a proposed project, based on the net increase of residential units or square footage on non-residential floor area
- The demand for police services anticipated at the time of project buildout compared to the expected level of service available
- Whether the project includes security and/or design features that would reduce the demand for police services

■ Thresholds of Significance

Implementation of the proposed plan may have a significant adverse impact on police protection services if it would:

- Require the addition of a new police station or the expansion, consolidation or relocation of an existing facility to maintain service, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for police protection.

■ Effects Not Found to Be Significant

With respect to police protection, there were no effects identified that would not have any impact.

■ Less-Than-Significant Impacts

Impact 4.12-2 **Implementation of the proposed plan would not foreseeably require the addition of a new police station or the expansion, consolidation or relocation of an existing facility to maintain service, nor cause the construction of which would cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for police services. Compliance with existing regulations would insure this impact remains *less than significant*.**

The proposed plan and implementing ordinances could result in an increase in population in the CPA. Approximately less than 1 percent of the land within the CPA is currently undeveloped or vacant and the proposed plan and implementing ordinances could result in development of vacant land within the CPA. This undeveloped land is scattered throughout the CPA and development of vacant land and redevelopment of existing development in the CPA would occur as infill development in areas already served by police protection services. No police protection facilities are proposed by the plan and implementing ordinances.

Although there is no direct proportional relationship between increases in land use activity and increases in demand for police protection services, the number of calls for police response to home and retail burglaries, vehicle burglaries, damage to vehicles, traffic-related incidents, and crimes against persons would be anticipated to increase with the increase in people, commercial and retail land uses, and dwelling units in the CPA. Such calls are typical of problems experienced in existing developed areas of the City and do not represent unique law enforcement issues that would be created specifically by implementation of the proposed plan and implementing ordinances.

Security and/or design features to reduce demand for police services are proposed and evaluated on a project-by-project basis. The proposed plan and implementing ordinances discusses planned growth over a large region and does not detail any planned or proposed projects. Therefore, any project occurring within the CPA would be subject to environmental review or review upon submittal of the development application and be subject to any mitigation. All projects would be reviewed for security features and would be required to incorporate design guidelines relative to security, semi-public and private spaces, which may include but not be limited to access control to building, secured parking facilities, walls/fences with key systems, well-illuminated public and semi-public space designed with a minimum of dead space to eliminate areas of concealment, location of toilet facilities or building entrances in high-foot traffic areas, and provision of security guard patrol throughout the project site if needed. These measures would be approved by the Police Department prior to the issuance of building permits.

Existing GPF Policies 9.13.1, 9.14.1 through 9.14.7, and 9.15.1 would help minimize potential impacts to police protection services by continuing monitoring and reporting of police statistics for the purpose of evaluating existing and future needs, maintaining officer to civilian standards, providing additional sworn officers, funding all police-related capital improvement projects, streamlining the processing for new

facilities, participating in site review for new projects for safety features, and maintaining mutual agreements with other local law enforcement agencies. The combination of proposed plan and GPF policies would increase the efficiency of the delivery of police protection services and thereby reduce the need to construct new police stations. Future discretionary development projects require project level environmental analysis. All development is subject to LAMC Codes, regulations and standards.

The increase in people and dwelling units in the CPA created through development allowed under the proposed plan could potentially increase the demand for police protection services. However, due to the mobile nature of police services, it is unlikely that the need for additional officers created by the increase in demand for police services would result in the need for the construction of new or physically altered police protection facilities. Additional police service demands can be accommodated through a variety of ways, including overtime or provision of substations in existing structures, which would increase police protection without the need for construction of new stations. As discussed above, existing operational structures, policies, and regulations will ensure that the LAPD can adequately serve new development. Based on reasonably expected build-out of the CPA in 2030, implementation of the proposed plan would result in growth that is consistent with SCAG 2030 projections for the City as a whole.

This increase in population and housing units is not sufficient to lead to a substantial increase in the need for police protection services. Impacts are *less than significant*.

4.12.9 Cumulative Impacts—Police Protection

The geographic context for this analysis is the City of Los Angeles as served by the LAPD. Both past and present development in the City have not caused a deficit in police protection services and response times. Future cumulative development in this geographic context is not anticipated to create a significant impact. Future development in the project area, as well as future development occurring within the LAPD service area, would be subject to the City's GPF Safety Element and the proposed plan's policies relating to police services. Future needs for police protection are reviewed annually during the budgeting process. As described above, development projects within the City, including the CPA, would be subject to environmental review or review upon project submittal of the development application and be subject to any mitigation. Development would be reviewed for security features and would be required to incorporate design guidelines relative to security, semi-public and private spaces, which may include but not be limited to access control to building, secured parking facilities, walls/fences with key systems, well-illuminated public and semi-public space designed with a minimum of dead space to eliminate areas of concealment, location of toilet facilities or building entrances in high-foot traffic areas, and provision of security guard patrol throughout the project site if needed.

It is reasonably expected that at full build-out of the proposed plan, the CPA would have a resident population of approximately 83,354 and a housing inventory of up to 34,731 residential units. This represents an increase of approximately 1,242 residents and 4,820 housing units compared to existing 2005 conditions in the CPA. The San Pedro Community Plan EIR provides only program level environmental clearance, and identifies reasonably expected levels of housing, population, and job growth over the life of the plan. This increase in population and housing units is not sufficient to lead to a substantial increase in service need. Individual discretionary projects shall require project-level environmental analysis and the identification of project level mitigation and features to reduce impacts to

police services. Adoption of the plan does not change the regulatory context of LAPD project level review prior to issuance of building permits. Compliance with existing regulations and standards would ensure the cumulative impact of the proposed plan would remain *less than significant*.

4.12.10 References—Police Protection

- Los Angeles Department of City Planning. *The Citywide General Plan Framework: An Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan*. CPC 94-0354 GPF CF 95-2259 CF 01-1162, adopted August 8, 2001. <http://cityplanning.lacity.org>.
- Los Angeles Police Department. About Harbor. http://www.lapdonline.org/harbor_community_police_station/content_basic_view/1709 (accessed January 19, 2011).
- . Harbor Area—Basic Car Map, February 2, 2005. <http://www.lapdonline.org/assets/pdf/harbormap.pdf> (accessed January 19, 2011).
- . Sworn and Civilian Personnel by CS Class, Sex, and Descent as of 12/03/10. http://www.lapdonline.org/sworn_and_civilian_report (accessed through the Sworn and Civilian Report webpage January 19, 2011).
- Los Angeles Police Department, Information Technology Division, Management Report Unit. *Statistical Digest 2009*, 2009. http://www.lapdonline.org/year_in_review/pdf_view/46534.

Schools

This section describes school services within the CPA and analyzes the potential physical environmental effects related to school services impacts created by construction of new or additional facilities associated with implementation of the proposed plan. The EIR evaluates the environmental impacts related to school services based upon information from a variety of sources including the City of Los Angeles General Plan, as well as communications with the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD). Full reference-list entries for all cited materials are provided in Section 4.12.15 (References).

4.12.11 Environmental Setting

■ Public School Facilities

This section describes school services within the CPA and analyzes the potential physical environmental effects related to school services impacts created by construction of new or additional facilities associated with implementation of the proposed plan. The EIR evaluates the environmental impacts related to school services based upon information from a variety of sources including the City of Los Angeles General Plan, as well as communications with the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD).

Public schools in the City of Los Angeles are under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD). The LAUSD is divided into eight local districts. The project area is generally located within Local District 8, which covers the South Bay area of Los Angeles County and includes Carson, Gardena, Harbor City, Lomita, Los Angeles, San Pedro, Torrance, and Wilmington. During the 2008/09

school year, Local District 8 had an enrollment of approximately 75,000 students distributed amongst grades K through 12.¹²⁷

The LAUSD expects to open 131 new schools over the next few years to accommodate growth in the student population within and surrounding the City of Los Angeles. New schools and site expansions require the acquisition of over 450 acres of land, much of which has already been acquired. The total estimated cost of this Master Plan program is approximately \$11.2 billion dollars. Funding has been identified from various sources including State Proposition 1A bonds, local Proposition BB Bonds, Measure K and R, Propositions 47/55, and Developer Fees.¹²⁸

The LAUSD Schools that currently serve the CPA are provided in Table 4.12-9 (LAUSD Schools Serving the CPA), along with the location, current enrollment, and enrollment capacities for each of the schools listed (school year 2008–2009). Refer to Figure 4.12-3 (Public School Locations) for the locations of these public schools.

Table 4.12-9 LAUSD Schools Serving the CPA				
<i>Figure Location</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Current Enrollment</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
1	7 th Street Elementary	1570 W. 7 th Street	451	495
2	15 th Street Elementary	1527 S. Mesa Street	680	761
3	Bandini Street Elementary	425 N. Bandini Street	379	485
4	Barton Hill Elementary	423 N. Pacific Avenue	738	917
5	Cabrillo Avenue Elementary	732 S. Cabrillo Avenue	448	545
6	Crestwood Street Elementary	1946 W. Crestwood Street	482	540
7	Hawaiian Elementary	540 Hawaiian Ave	892	904
8	Leland Elementary	2120 S. Leland Street	509	630
9	Park Western Elementary	1214 Park Western Place	376	406
10	South Shore Performing Arts Magnet	2060 W. 35 th Street	469	449
11	Taper Elementary	1824 Taper Avenue	536	592
12	White Point Elementary	1410 Silvus Avenue	384	495
13	Point Fermin Elementary	3333 Kerckhoff Avenue	318	n/a ^a
<i>Elementary (K–5) Schools Total</i>			<i>6,662</i>	<i>7,219</i>
14	Dodson Middle School	28014 Monterey Drive	1,915	2,229
15	Richard Henry Dana, Jr. Middle School	1501 S. Cabrillo Avenue	1,848	1,988
16	Wilmington Middle School	1700 Gulf Avenue	2,055	2,104
<i>Middle (6–8) Schools Total</i>			<i>5,818</i>	<i>6,312</i>
17	Banning High School	1527 Lakme Avenue	3,373	3,353

¹²⁷ Los Angeles Unified School District, District Profiles Web Site, districtwide search, <http://search.lausd.k12.ca.us/cgi-bin/fccgi.exe?w3exec=profile0> (accessed January 19, 2011).

¹²⁸ Los Angeles Unified School District, Facilities Services Division, New Construction (January 27, 2011), <http://www.laschools.org/employee/nf/>.

Table 4.12-9 LAUSD Schools Serving the CPA				
<i>Figure Location</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Current Enrollment</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
18	San Pedro High School	1001 W. 15 th Street	3,482	3,556
19	Port of Los Angeles Charter High School ^b	250 W. 5 th Street	936	950
20	Angel's Gate High School ^c	3200 S. Alma Street	68	120
21	Harbor (Math/Science Magnet) ^d	1214 Park Western Place	291	700
<i>High (9-12) Schools Total</i>			8,164	6,909
<i>All Schools Total</i>			20,644	20,440

SOURCE: Rena Perez, written correspondence with Director, Master Planning and Demographics, Los Angeles Unified School District (September 18, 2009).

- a. Not available.
- b. Angelica Vazquez, verbal correspondence with Administrative Assistant, Port of Los Angeles High School (March 1, 2012).
- c. Sharon Broadbent, verbal correspondence with Office Manager, Angel's Gate High School (March 1, 2012).
- d. Rosa Orellana, verbal correspondence with Office Manager, Harbor (Math/Science Magnet) (March 1, 2012)

Private School Facilities

The CPA also contains several private schools. Private schools in the CPA are shown in Table 4.12-10 (Private Schools in the CPA).

Table 4.12-10 Private Schools in the CPA	
<i>School</i>	<i>Location</i>
Holy Trinity Catholic School	1226 W. Santa Cruz Street
Trinity Lutheran School	1450 W. 7 th Street
Mary Star of the Sea Elementary School	717 S. Cabrillo Avenue
Mary Star of the Sea High School	2500 N. Taper Avenue

SOURCES: Holy Trinity Catholic Church. About Holy Trinity School (January 31, 2011), http://www.holytrinitysp.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=469&Itemid=48;
Mary Star of the Sea Catholic Church. Our Schools. <http://www.marystar.org/OurSchools.html> (accessed January 31, 2011);
Trinity Lutheran Church of San Pedro. Contact Us. <http://www.trinitysanpedro.org/index.php?categoryid=5> (accessed January 31, 2011).

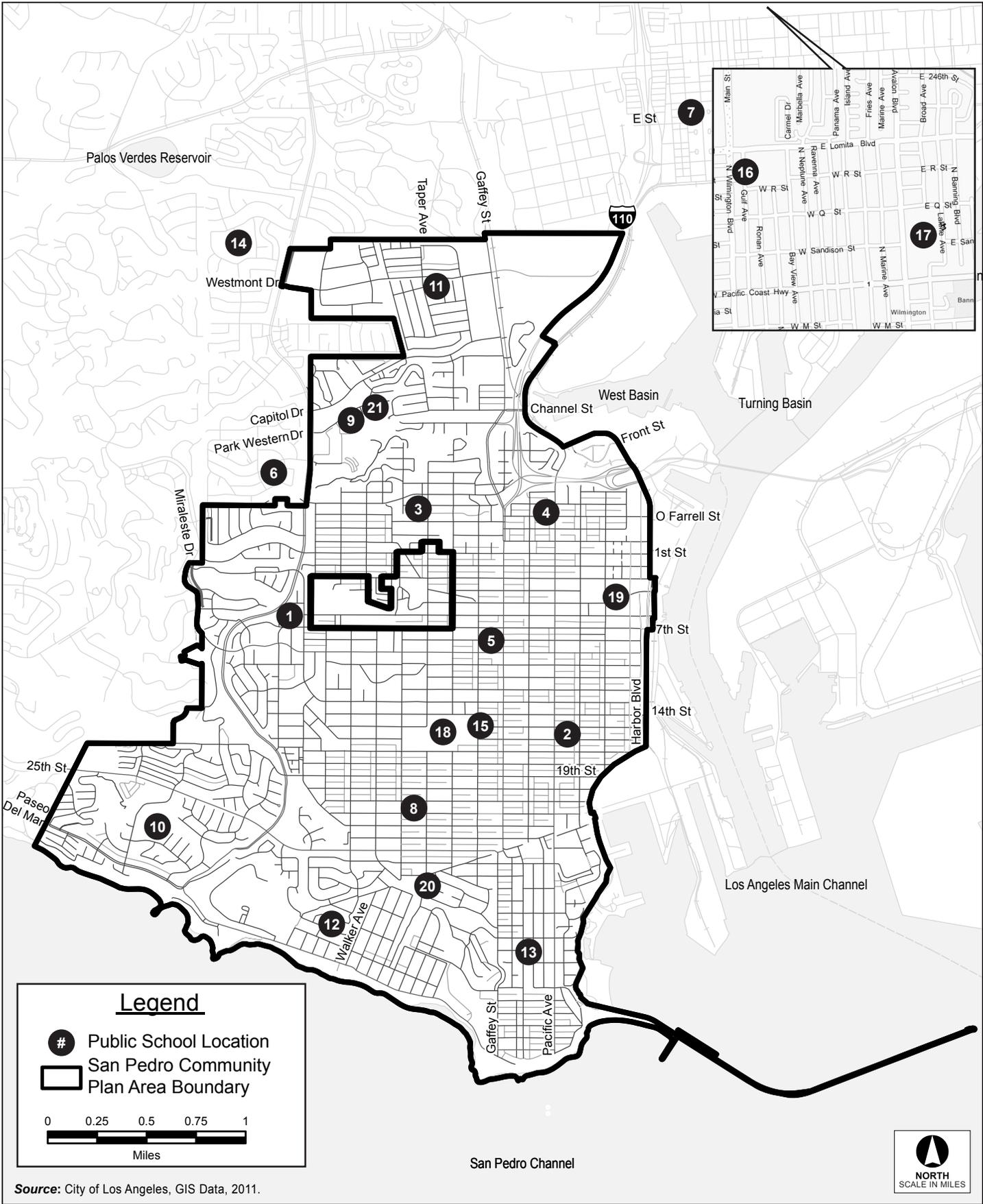


Figure 4.12-3
Public School Locations

4.12.12 Regulatory Framework

■ Federal

No federal plans, policies, regulations, or laws related to school services are applicable.

■ State

California State Assembly Bill 2926 (AB 2926)—School Facilities Act of 1986

In 1986, AB 2926 was enacted by the state of California authorizing entities to levy statutory fees on new residential and commercial/industrial development in order to pay for school facilities. AB 2926, titled the School Facilities Act of 1986, was expanded and revised in 1987 through the passage of AB 1600, which added Section 66000 et seq. of the Government Code. Under this statute, payment of statutory fees by developers would serve as total CEQA mitigation to satisfy the impact of development on school facilities.

California Government Code Section 65995—School Facilities Legislation

The School Facilities Legislation was enacted to generate revenue for school districts for capital acquisitions and improvements.

School Facilities Fees

California Education Code Section 17620(a)(1) states that the governing board of any school district is authorized to levy a fee, charge, dedication, or other requirement against any construction within the boundaries of the district, for the purpose of funding the construction or reconstruction of school facilities. The LAUSD School Facilities Fee Plan has been prepared to support the school district's levy of the fees authorized by Section 17620 of the California Education Code.¹²⁹

The Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 (SB 50) sets a maximum level of fees a developer may be required to pay to reduce a project's impacts on school facilities. The maximum fees authorized under SB 50 apply to zone changes, general plan amendments, zoning permits and subdivisions. The provisions of SB 50 are deemed to provide full and complete mitigation of school facilities impacts, notwithstanding any contrary provisions in CEQA or other State or local laws (Government Code Section 65996).

Pursuant to Section 65995.5–7 of the California Government Code, the LAUSD has imposed Level 2 residential developer fees at a rate of \$4.18 per square foot on new residential construction, \$0.42 per square foot of commercial/industrial construction, \$0.28 per square foot of self-storage space, and \$0.09 per square foot of parking structure construction within the boundaries of the LAUSD.¹³⁰

¹²⁹ Los Angeles Unified School District, *School Facilities Fee Plan* (March 2, 2002).

¹³⁰ Los Angeles Unified School District, fax correspondence from Developer Fee Program Office (January 24, 2008), These rates are valid from October 23, 2007, to October 22, 2008, and are subject to change thereafter.

Open Enrollment Policy

The open enrollment policy is a state-mandated policy that enables students anywhere in the LAUSD to apply to any regular, grade-appropriate LAUSD school with designated “open enrollment” seats. The number of open enrollment seats is determined annually. Each individual school is assessed based on the principal’s knowledge of new housing and other demographic trends in the attendance area. Open enrollment seats are granted through an application process that is completed before the school year begins. Students living in a particular school’s attendance area are not displaced by a student requesting an open enrollment transfer to that school.¹³¹

■ Local

Los Angeles Unified School District Standards

The LAUSD has learning standards that comply with the California Department of Education Grade Level Content Standards.¹³² The standards are for curricula, not for facilities.

City of Los Angeles General Plan

The City of Los Angeles General Plan (General Plan) addresses community development goals and policies relative to the distribution of land use, both public and private. The General Plan integrates the citywide elements and community plans, and gives policy direction to the planning regulatory and implementation programs.

The GPF is a more general, long-term, programmatic document, implemented by the various individual elements of the General Plan. Policies related to public schools are contained in the General Plan Framework.

City of Los Angeles General Plan Framework

The City of Los Angeles GPF, adopted December 1996 and amended most recently in August 2001, is a long range, citywide, comprehensive growth strategy. The GPF includes policies related to public infrastructure and services. These policies address infrastructure and public service systems, many of which are interrelated and support the City's population and economy. The GPF includes policies which address deficiencies, including the expansion of public services and infrastructure commensurate with levels of demand.

Policies from the General Plan¹³³ related to schools are listed in Table 4.12-11 (General Plan Policies Relevant to Schools).

¹³¹ Los Angeles Unified School District, Office of Communications, News Release (April 17, 2000).

¹³² Los Angeles Unified School District, Division of Instruction, LAUSD Learning Standards (July 6, 2009), <http://www.lausd.k12.ca.us/lausd/offices/instruct/standards/>.

¹³³ Los Angeles Department of City Planning, *The Citywide General Plan Framework: An Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan*, CPC 94-0354 GPF CF 95-2259 CF 01-1162 (adopted August 8, 2001), Chapter 9 (Infrastructure and Public Services), <http://cityplanning.lacity.org/cwd/framwk/chapters/09/09.htm> (accessed February 2, 2011).

Table 4.12-11 General Plan Policies Relevant to Schools	
<i>Policy No.</i>	<i>Policy</i>
GENERAL PLAN FRAMEWORK—CHAPTER 9 INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES—SCHOOLS	
Policy 9.31.1	Participate in the development of, and share demographic information about, population estimates.
Policy 9.32.1	Work with the Los Angeles Unified School District to ensure that school facilities and programs are expanded commensurate with the City's population growth and development.
Policy 9.32.2	Explore creative alternatives for providing new school sites in the City, where appropriate.
Policy 9.32.3	Work with LAUSD to explore incentives and funding mechanisms to provide school facilities in areas where there is a deficiency in classroom seats.
Policy 9.33.1	Encourage a program of decision-making at the local school level to provide access to school facilities by neighborhood organizations.
Policy 9.33.2	Develop a strategy to site community facilities (libraries, parks, schools, and auditoriums) together.
SOURCE: Los Angeles Department of City Planning, <i>The Citywide General Plan Framework: An Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan</i> (adopted August 8, 2001), CPC 94-0354 GPF CF 95-2259 CF 01-1162, http://cityplanning.lacity.org .	

■ Proposed Plan Policies

Table 4.12-12 (Proposed San Pedro Community Plan Policies) lists proposed plan's policies that are applicable to issues of schools.

Table 4.12-12 Proposed San Pedro Community Plan Policies	
<i>No.</i>	<i>Policy</i>
Policy CF4.1	Accessible public schools. Encourage siting of public middle schools and high schools within or adjacent to public transit systems, and community and regional centers to maximize accessibility.
Policy CF4.2	Compatible school sites. Encourage compatibility between school locations, site layouts, architectural designs, and local neighborhood character.
Policy CF4.3	Neighborhood schools. Work with LAUSD to promote the siting and construction of public school facilities that are phased to accommodate anticipated population growth and that are located in areas that serve neighborhoods.
Policy CF4.4	Joint use of facilities with LAUSD. Coordinate with LAUSD to explore creative alternatives that integrate uses for recreation, local open space, and neighborhood use, and encourage public schools to site jointly with other community facilities, such as libraries, parks, and auditoriums.

Consistency Analysis

The proposed plan would update and replace the existing 1999 San Pedro Community Plan. Future residential development projects under the proposed plan would be required to pay all relevant school impact fees. These fees would be distributed as appropriate to the LAUSD and would provide funds for any additional school facilities that could be required as a result of future increases in student enrollment through additional residential projects. A majority of schools serving the project site anticipate declining enrollment; therefore, implementation of future residential projects would not immediately result in overcrowding existing schools and would not necessitate the need for any additional school facilities. The proposed plan would be consistent with applicable policies of GPF Chapter 9 (Infrastructure and Public Services, Schools).

4.12.13 Project Impacts and Mitigation

■ Analytic Method

Information on existing levels of service collected from the LAUSD was compared against conditions reasonably expected to occur with implementation of the proposed plan. Proposed policies and development changes in the plan were compared against current conditions to determine if significant impacts to schools would occur.

The Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide (2006) sets forth guidance for the determination of significance of schools impacts. This guidance is based on CEQA Guidelines Appendix G and provides specific criteria to be considered when making a significance determination. In some cases, the Thresholds Guide includes quantitative thresholds. For purposes of this analysis, Thresholds Guide criteria are used, supplemented by the thresholds identified in Appendix G, where appropriate.

■ Thresholds of Significance

Implementation of the proposed plan may have a significant adverse impact on schools if it would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the need for new or physically altered school facilities, attributed to anticipated growth that exceeds the operational capacities of existing and/or planned school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts

■ Less-Than-Significant Impacts

Impact 4.12-3 **Implementation of the proposed plan could result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the need for new or physically altered school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for schools. Implementation of mitigation measure MM4.12-1 would reduce this impact to *less than significant*.**

The CPA is located in an urbanized area of the City that is predominantly developed with residential uses. Approximately less than 1 percent of the land within the CPA is currently undeveloped or vacant. The proposed plan and implementing ordinances would allow for the development of this vacant or undeveloped land and infill development within the CPA. An increase in development in the City would result in an increase in people and dwelling units in the CPA, and would generate students that would attend schools in the CPA. No school facilities are proposed as part of the plan and implementing ordinances.

According to the LAUSD School Facilities Needs Analysis (2006), the additional 4,820 dwelling units allowed under the proposed plan would generate approximately 1,940 students (984 elementary school

students, 476 middle school students, and 480 high school students) through 2030.¹³⁴ The LAUSD schools in the CPA have an enrollment of approximately 20,644 students.¹³⁵ An increase of 1,940 students represents a growth of approximately 9.4 percent. As shown in Table 4.12-9, one elementary school, one and one high schools serving the CPA are over capacity. Although one elementary is overcrowded, multiple elementary schools in the CPA are operating below capacity and would be able to accommodate the elementary school aged students generated from new residential development. Banning High School is currently just under capacity, and San Pedro High School is currently overcrowded (see Table 4.12-9). However, high school students could be accommodated at the new John M. and Muriel Olguin Campus of San Pedro High School, which is currently under construction and will serve to relieve overcrowding. The new school will accommodate up to 810 students and is scheduled to open in 2012.¹³⁶ This new school would be able to accommodate the anticipated increase in high school students associated with plan build-out and reduce the overall impact to the LAUSD system in San Pedro. In addition, high school students could attend other schools such as the private Mary Star of the Sea High School or the Port of Los Angeles Charter High School.

It is possible that the LAUSD would need to expand existing schools and/or provide new facilities in order to accommodate the growth proposed in the plan and implementing ordinances. While overcrowded schools constitute a social impact, they do not rise to the level of an environmental impact. The LAUSD planning department would make the choice to provide new or physically altered school facilities and any new facility would undergo its own environmental analysis to address site-specific environmental concerns.

The state has a mechanism in place to collect funding needed to improve schools. Any future development that would occur as a result of the plan and implementing ordinances would be subject to California Education Code Section 17620(a)(1), which states that the governing board of any school district is authorized to levy a fee, charge, dedication, or other requirement against any construction within the boundaries of the district, for the purpose of funding the construction or reconstruction of school facilities. Additionally, future projects would be subject to the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 (SB 50), which sets a maximum level of fees a developer may be required to pay to reduce a project's impacts on school facilities. The provisions of SB 50 are deemed to provide full and complete mitigation of school facilities impacts, notwithstanding any contrary provisions in CEQA or other State or local laws (Government Code Section 65996). In addition, standard City mitigation measures provide for the payment of appropriate fees to offset school impacts.

Furthermore, proposed Community Plan policies CF4.1 through CF4.4 and existing GPF policies would help to minimize impacts to schools. GPF Policies 9.31.1, 9.32.1 through 9.32.3, 9.33.1, and 9.33.2 call for the City to participate in the development of demographic estimates for school planning, to cooperate with LAUSD to expand schools facilities commensurate with population growth, explore

¹³⁴ Student generation rates are as follows for multi-family residential units: 0.2042 elementary (K–5), 0.0988 middle (6–8), and 0.0995 high (9–12) students per dwelling unit. The rates vary slightly with single-family units, but provide an accurate approximation.

¹³⁵ Rena Perez, written correspondence with Director, Master Planning and Demographics, Los Angeles Unified School District (September 18, 2009).

¹³⁶ Los Angeles Unified School District, Facilities Services Division. *New Construction: Strategic Execution Plan 2010* (January 2010).

alternatives for new school sites, and to strategize on planning and access for school facilities. These policies in conjunction with state-mandated funding mechanisms, and mitigation measure MM4.12-1, would reduce impacts to school service and this impact is *less than significant*.

■ Mitigation Measures

The proposed San Pedro Community Plan incorporates policies that help reduce impacts related to community-specific school service issues. In addition, the City of Los Angeles provides standard City mitigation measures that are applied on a project-by-project basis, where applicable. These standard City mitigation measures are part of the conditions of approval for projects that are subject to approval and permitting by the City. In addition to these programs and policies, the following mitigation measures shall be implemented for the proposed plan:

MM4.12-1 Individual project applicants shall pay school fees to the Los Angeles Unified School District to offset the impact of additional student enrollment at schools serving the project area.

■ Level of Significance After Mitigation

Implementation of the described mitigation would reduce impacts on schools to *less than significant*.

4.12.14 Cumulative Impacts—Schools

Cumulative impacts are only analyzed for those project impacts that achieve a significance level of less-than-significant or higher. Therefore, thresholds with no impact will not be analyzed in this section.

The geographic context for this cumulative analysis is the City of Los Angeles, as served by the LAUSD. Past and present development in the City as a whole has not caused a deficit in school services, as many schools are under-enrolled compared to capacity. However, future cumulative development in this geographic context could create a significant impact on the school capacity citywide. However, payment of school fees is considered full mitigation for all school impacts; therefore, the cumulative impact of past, present, and future development on schools would not be significant. Appropriate school fees would be paid for all new development, the proposed plan would have a *less-than-significant* cumulative impact on schools.

4.12.15 References—Schools

Broadbent, Sharon. Verbal correspondence with Office Manager, Angel's Gate High School, March 1, 2012.

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Vazquez, Angelica. Verbal correspondence with Administrative Assistant, Port of Los Angeles High School, March 1, 2012.

Libraries

This section of the Draft EIR describes library services within the CPA and analyzes the potential physical environmental effects related to library services impacts created by construction of new or additional facilities associated with implementation of the proposed plan. The DEIR evaluates the environmental impacts related to library services based upon information from a variety of sources including the City of Los Angeles General Plan and the City of Los Angeles ZIMAS as well as communications with the Los Angeles Public Library (LAPL). A regulatory framework is also provided in this section describing applicable agencies and regulations related to library services. Full reference-list entries for all cited materials are provided in Section 4.12.20 (References).

4.12.16 Environmental Setting

The City of Los Angeles Public Library System provides library services to the City, including the San Pedro CPA. The Public Libraries Plan, an element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan, was first adopted by the City Council in 1968. It serves as a general guide for the construction, maintenance, and operation of libraries in the City.

In 1988, the Board of Library Commissioners adopted another Library Branch Facilities Plan, consisting of two components: a set of Site Selection Guidelines that establish standards for the size and features of branch libraries based on location and the population served in each community, and a List of Projects, identifying the facility status and need of each existing branch library and identifying the need for branch libraries in communities without existing libraries. The 1988 Branch Facilities Plan established criteria for the size of libraries, recommending building 10,500 sf facilities for communities with less than 50,000 population and 12,500 sf libraries for communities with more than 50,000 population. When the Branch

Facilities Plan was first adopted, only a few of the sixty-three branch libraries met the standards established in the Site Selection Guidelines.

The Branch Facilities Plan was implemented through two Bond Measures: the 1989 Bond Program and the 1998 Bond Program. Phase I, the 1989 Bond Program, provided \$53.4 million for twenty-six projects. Twenty-nine libraries were built in the 1989 Bond Program, with additional funds from the Community Development Block Grant award of Federal funds, from the California State Library Proposition 85, and from Friends of the Library groups for a total branch construction program of \$108 million. Phase II was the 1998 Bond Program which provided \$178.3 million for thirty-two projects. Four additional projects were added through managed savings, Friends of the Library contributions, and a California State Library Proposition 14 grant, for a total construction program of \$226.3 million. A total of sixty-five facilities were built and/or renovated under the two Bond Programs. Through separate funding, during this same time period, the Central Library was also renovated and expanded.

On February 8, 2007, in anticipation of future library services and facilities needs and the population growth projections to the year 2030, the Board of Library Commissioners adopted an updated Branch Facilities Plan. According to the 2007 Branch Facilities Plan, the Criteria for New Libraries (formerly the Site Selection Guidelines) proposes building larger libraries and the Proposed Project list includes a total of nineteen projects.

The 2007 Branch Facilities Plan contains new building standards. The 2007 Branch Facilities Plan's Criteria for New Libraries recommends larger branch libraries, as shown in Table 4.12-13 (LAPL Branch Building Size Standards). In general, the recommended sizes are 12,500 sf facilities for communities with less than 45,000 population and 14,500 sf facilities for communities with more than 45,000 population. In addition, it also recommends that when a community reaches a population of 90,000, an additional branch library should be considered for that area.

Table 4.12-13 LAPL Branch Building Size Standards		
<i>Population Served</i>	<i>Size of Facility</i>	<i>Property Required</i>
Above 45,000	14,500 sf	40,000 sf
Below 45,000	12,500 sf	32,500 sf
Expansion or special situation	Special Size	
Regional Branch	Up to 20,000 sf	52,000 sf

SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, *Branch Facilities Plan* (approved February 8, 2007), Criteria for New Libraries, http://www.lapl.org/about/Branch_Facilities_Criteria.pdf (accessed March 10, 2008).
sf = square feet

The 2007 Branch Facilities Plan's Proposed Project List includes a total of nineteen projects (one in the San Pedro CPA) as follows:

- Two renovations (Atwater and Echo Park)
- Three new buildings on same sites (Benjamin Franklin, Eagle Rock, West Los Angeles)
- Six relocations with new buildings on new sites (Angeles Mesa, Felipe de Neve, Granada Hills, Robert L. Stevenson, Van Nuys, Vermont Square)

- Eight new libraries in areas that currently do not have a library (Arleta, East Valley/Valley Glen, Lake Balboa, Mission Hills, Mulholland, Southeast Los Angeles, West Hills, West San Pedro)

Within the City of Los Angeles, the LAPL provides library services at the Central Library, eight regional branch libraries, seventy-one community branches, and two bookmobile units, consisting of a total of five individual bookmobiles. Approximately 6.5 million books and other materials comprise the LAPL collection. According to the Citywide General Plan Framework EIR, libraries in the City of Los Angeles have a service area of two miles.¹³⁷ There is currently one existing library and one proposed library within the San Pedro CPA (refer to Figure 4.12-1 for location):

- San Pedro Regional Branch, 931 S. Gaffey Street
- Proposed West San Pedro Branch (site not yet selected)

The San Pedro Regional Branch is 20,000 sf, serving a population of 82,112 (2005) and maintaining a collection size of 90,000 volumes (although it has a capacity of 103,000 volumes). This equates to 0.24 sf per person and 1.10 volumes per person (existing) and 1.25 volumes per person (at full capacity). The proposed West San Pedro Branch would be approximately 14,500 sf, but it is unknown how many volumes it would contain.

In addition, libraries in the neighboring community plan areas, as well as all branch libraries in the City of Los Angeles Public Library System, through their inter-library loan services, continue to augment available library services. Furthermore, all branch libraries provide free access to computer workstations that are connected to the Library's information network. These workstations provide access to the Internet and enable the public to search the Los Angeles Public Library's many electronic resources, including the online catalog and over 100 subscription databases.

The State of California Library standard, as cited in the Los Angeles Citywide General Plan Framework Draft EIR, requires 0.5 sf of public library space per resident. Based on this criterion, the existing library space in the San Pedro CPA is inadequate. At 0.5 sf per resident, the CPA's 2005 population of 82,112 persons would require a total of approximately 41,056 sf, or 21,056 sf more than the existing library space of 20,000 sf. With completion of the planned West San Pedro Branch, there would be 34,500 sf of library facilities, representing 0.43 sf per resident.

The State also recommends a minimum threshold level of two volumes of permanent collection per resident. Based on this standard, at least 164,224 volumes would be needed to serve the existing population. However, the existing permanent collection contains 90,000 volumes and falls short of the State standard by 74,224 volumes.

When other nearby branch libraries are taken into consideration, the library services for the San Pedro CPA are enhanced. However, all of these branch libraries serve more than one community plan area and there is no practical way of assigning what percentage or ratio of the total available library space serves the residents of any given community plan area. In terms of the adequacy of materials collections, there exists no City standard to determine its adequacy, or lack thereof.

¹³⁷ City of Los Angeles, *Los Angeles Citywide General Plan Framework Draft Environmental Impact Report*, SCH No. 94071030, City Case File No. EIR-94-0212, CPC No. 94-03554(GPF), Council File No. 89-2104, prepared by Envicom Corporation (January 19, 1995), Figure L-1 (Los Angeles Public Libraries).

4.12.17 Regulatory Framework

■ Federal

There are no federal regulations related to library services applicable to the proposed plan.

■ State

There are no state regulations related to library services applicable to the proposed plan.

■ Local

City of Los Angeles General Plan

The City of Los Angeles General Plan (General Plan) addresses community development goals and policies relative to the distribution of land use, both public and private. The General Plan integrates the citywide elements and community plans, and gives policy direction to the planning regulatory and implementation programs.

The GPF is a more general, long-term, programmatic document, implemented by the various individual elements of the General Plan. Policies related to libraries are contained in the GPF.

General Plan Framework

The City of Los Angeles GPF, adopted December 1996 and amended most recently in August 2001, is a long range, citywide, comprehensive growth strategy. The GPF includes policies related to public infrastructure and services. These policies address infrastructure and public service systems, many of which are interrelated and support the City's population and economy. The GPF includes policies which address deficiencies, including the expansion of public services and infrastructure commensurate with levels of demand.

Policies from the General Plan Framework¹³⁸ related to libraries are listed in Table 4.12-14 (General Plan Policies Relevant to Libraries).

¹³⁸ Los Angeles Department of City Planning, *The Citywide General Plan Framework: An Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan*, CPC 94-0354 GPF CF 95-2259 CF 01-1162 (adopted August 8, 2001), Chapter 9 (Infrastructure and Public Services), <http://cityplanning.lacity.org/cwd/framwk/chapters/09/09.htm> (accessed February 2, 2011).

Table 4.12-14 General Plan Policies Relevant to Libraries	
<i>Policy No.</i>	<i>Policy</i>
GENERAL PLAN FRAMEWORK—CHAPTER 9 INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES	
Policy 9.20.1	Develop library standards dealing with the facilities' net floor area, the appropriate number of permanent collection books per resident, and their service radius.
Policy 9.20.2	Develop a citywide policy for locating non-English language permanent collections.
Policy 9.21.1	Seek additional resources to maintain and expand library services.
Policy 9.21.2	Encourage the expansion of nontraditional library services, such as book mobiles and other book sharing strategies, where permanent facilities are not adequate.
Policy 9.21.3	Encourage the inclusion of library facilities in mixed-use structures in community and regional centers, at transit stations, and in mixed-use boulevards.

SOURCE: Los Angeles Department of City Planning, *The Citywide General Plan Framework: An Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan* (adopted August 8, 2001), CPC 94-0354 GPF CF 95-2259 CF 01-1162, <http://cityplanning.lacity.org>.

Library Facilities Plan

The Library Facilities Plan is a long-range planning document for future development of LAPL services, including the preparation of cost estimates for property acquisition, design, and construction of the proposed library projects and the analysis of options for obtaining funding to build the new libraries. However, it is important to note that there are currently no funding sources to initiate the development of any of the proposed library construction projects. Funding for specific branch library projects (i.e., renovations, expansions, and new construction) is generally funded by bond measures presented to City of Los Angeles voters. As it is unknown at this time what funding for branch library facility projects will be included on future ballots measures, it cannot be assumed that these potential new library facilities would be constructed in the foreseeable future. Library service is funded by the taxes and developer fees that are housed in the General Fund. The budget varies with economic conditions.

■ Proposed Plan Policies

Table 4.12-15 (Proposed San Pedro Community Plan Policies) lists proposed plan's policies that are applicable to issues of libraries.

Table 4.12-15 Proposed San Pedro Community Plan Policies	
<i>Policy No.</i>	<i>Policy</i>
Policy CF3.1	Adequate library facilities and service. Support construction of new libraries and the retention, rehabilitation and expansion of existing library sites as required to meet the changing needs of the community.
Policy CF3.2	Integrated library facilities. Encourage new development to incorporate library facilities in commercial and office buildings, pedestrian-oriented areas, community and regional centers, transit stations, and similarly accessible facilities, particularly in the western portion of San Pedro.
Policy CF3.3	Joint-use libraries. Continue to support joint-use opportunities when the City of Los Angeles Library Department and decision-makers review and approve new library sites.
Policy CF3.4	Non-traditional library services. Expand library services, such as book mobiles and other book sharing strategies, where permanent facilities are not available or adequate.

Consistency Analysis

The proposed plan would update and replace the existing 1999 San Pedro Community Plan. As discussed below under Impact 4.12-4, it is anticipated that the proposed plan would not require the development of new library facilities in addition to the planned West San Pedro Branch or require the rehabilitation of existing library facilities in order to meet the needs of its users. Similarly, implementation of the proposed plan would not preclude inclusion of library facilities or joint-use opportunities. Therefore, implementation of the proposed plan would not conflict with the applicable policy of the City's General Plan

4.12.18 Project Impacts and Mitigation

■ Analytic Method

Impacts on library services are considered significant if an increase in population or building area would result in an increased demand for services that would require the need for new or physically altered library facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios.

The Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide (2006) sets forth guidance for the determination of significance of library impacts. This guidance is based on CEQA Guidelines Appendix G and provides specific criteria to be considered when making a significance determination. In some cases, the Thresholds Guide includes quantitative thresholds. For purposes of this analysis, Thresholds Guide criteria are used, supplemented by the thresholds identified in Appendix G, where appropriate.

■ Thresholds of Significance

Implementation of the proposed plan may have a significant adverse impact on library services if it would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered library facilities, attributed to anticipated growth that exceeds the operational capacities of existing and/or planned library facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts.

■ Effects Not Found to Be Significant

There were no effects identified that would not have any impact with respect to libraries.

■ Less-Than-Significant Impacts

Impact 4.12-4 **Implementation of the proposed plan would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered library facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for libraries. This impact is *less than significant*.**

The CPA is currently served by the existing San Pedro Regional Branch library. Additionally, the CPA may be served in the future by the 14,500 sf West San Pedro Branch library, which is included on the LAPL Branch Facilities Plan proposed project list. The proposed plan and implementing ordinances would allow for the development of additional dwelling units in the CPA, which could result in an increase in population. This increased population would result in an increased demand for library services. However, the provision of libraries in the CPA in conjunction with libraries in adjacent community plan areas is anticipated to adequately serve the future residential population of the CPA.

The Library Facilities Plan is a long-range planning document for future development of LAPL services, including the preparation of cost estimates for property acquisition, design, and construction of the proposed library projects and the analysis of options for obtaining funding to build the new libraries. The Library Facilities Plan has identified the need for a branch library in West San Pedro, although no location has been selected and there are currently no funding sources to initiate the development of any of the proposed library construction projects. Funding for specific branch library projects (i.e., renovations, expansions, and new construction) is generally funded by bond measures presented to City of Los Angeles voters. As it is unknown at this time what funding for branch library facility projects would be included on future ballot measures, it cannot be assumed that these potential new library facilities would be constructed in the CPA in the foreseeable future.

Existing GPF Policies 9.21.1 through 9.21.3 seek additional resources to maintain and expand library services, including the expansion of nontraditional library services and inclusion of library facilities in mixed-use structures in community and regional centers, transit stations, and mixed-use boulevards. Additionally, although the proposed plan and implementing ordinances do not propose any specific development projects that would include library facilities, proposed plan Policy CF3.2 encourages new development to incorporate library facilities in commercial and office buildings, pedestrian-oriented areas, community and regional centers, transit stations, and similarly accessible facilities, particularly in the western portion of San Pedro, and Policy CF3.1 supports the construction of new libraries and the retention, rehabilitation and expansion of existing library sites as required to meet the changing needs of the community. Policies CF3.3 and CF3.4 encourage joint-use libraries and non-traditional library services, such as bookmobiles and other book-sharing strategies, where permanent facilities are not available or adequate. Since existing and proposed policies encourage the development of library facilities as part of mixed-use development or as parts of other development, it is possible a mixed-use facility could be constructed. Library facilities that are part of mixed-use or other development projects would be subject to environmental review of the project as a whole, and would not result in separate environmental impacts related strictly to the library facilities.

Since the provision of library services is based on distance and the concentration or level of population in a given area, the implementation of the Proposed Plan could adversely impact some parts of the San Pedro CPA more than other parts with respect to the provision of library services. Any changes in land use designations which would allow a much greater housing density, and, consequently, a greater concentration of population, could require the construction of new libraries and/or upgrading or improvements of existing library facilities in the neighborhood to accommodate future increases in population.

The available public library services in the San Pedro CPA, in terms of library space and permanent volume collection, are currently inadequate to meet existing demands from the community's residents based on state library standards. However, on completion of the proposed West San Pedro Branch, 0.41 sf of library facilities would be provided per person (based on Community Plan capacity of 83,354). This is slightly lower than the state standard of 0.5 sf per person. However, on-line services and virtual libraries with computer workstations that provide access to the library's on-line catalog, extensive information databases, multimedia software for students, and free Internet searching for the public may lessen the adverse impacts resulting from a mismatch between available physical library space and resources and the community's need for library facilities. In addition, the existing library is not at full capacity and could provide 13,000 additional volumes, which would further reduce the impact. Therefore, it is not anticipated that additional library locations would be required to serve CPA residents. As such, the impact of the proposed plan is *less than significant*.

■ Mitigation Measures

The proposed San Pedro Community Plan incorporates policies that help reduce impacts related to community-specific library services issues. No mitigation measure would be required.

■ Level of Significance After Mitigation

Not applicable, as no mitigation measures are required.

4.12.19 Cumulative Impacts—Libraries

The analysis of library service impacts resulting from the adoption and implementation of the proposed plan and implementing ordinances considers the effects of future growth and development throughout the geographic extent of the CPA. Consequently, impacts of cumulative growth are already incorporated throughout the assessment of library service impacts.

The geographic context for this cumulative analysis is the City of Los Angeles, as served by the LAPL. Past and present development in the City has caused a deficit in library services, as evidenced by the LAPL Branch Facilities Plan, which identifies eight new libraries to be constructed. Cumulative development could result in the need for new library facilities, the construction of which could result in adverse environmental impacts. However, development of additional libraries has been planned for in the Branch Facilities Plan and each individual project would be subject to project-specific environmental review. Implementation of the proposed plan would result in an indirect population increase in the CPA of approximately 1,242 persons compared to the CPA's population in 2005. Although build-out of the

proposed plan would create increased demands on library services, these demands as well as those created by citywide population growth may be accommodated by the future West San Pedro branch library and the other seven libraries planned. Accordingly, the contribution of the proposed plan population to the cumulative impact would not be cumulatively considerable, and the cumulative impact is *less than significant*.

4.12.20 References—Libraries

Los Angeles, City of. *Los Angeles Citywide General Plan Framework Draft Environmental Impact Report*. SCH No. 94071030. City Case File No. EIR-94-0212. CPC No. 94-03554(GPF). Council File No. 89-2104. Prepared by Envicom Corporation, January 19, 1995.

Los Angeles Department of City Planning. *The Citywide General Plan Framework: An Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan*. CPC 94-0354 GPF CF 95-2259 CF 01-1162, adopted August 8, 2001.
<http://cityplanning.lacity.org>.

Los Angeles Public Library. *Branch Facilities Plan*, approved February 8, 2007.

———. *Los Angeles Public Library Branch Facilities Plan*, adopted 1988, revised 1998.

Parks

This section of the DEIR describes parks and recreation services within the CPA and analyzes the potential physical environmental effects related to parks and recreation service impacts created by construction of new or additional facilities associated with implementation of the proposed plan. The DEIR evaluates the environmental impacts related to parks and recreation services based upon information from a variety of sources including the City of Los Angeles General Plan and the City of Los Angeles ZIMAS as well as communications with the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks (LARAP). Full reference-list entries for all cited materials are provided in Section 4.12.25 (References).

4.12.21 Environmental Setting

As set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15125(a) this section describes the physical environmental conditions in the CPA at the time the environmental analysis commenced. It constitutes the baseline physical conditions by which the City of Los Angeles will determine whether a parks and recreation services impact is significant and that may be affected by the adoption of the proposed plan and implementing ordinances.

■ Parks and Recreational Facilities

The LARAP manages the majority of municipally owned and operated recreation and park facilities within the City. The LARAP operates and maintains over 15,000 acres of parkland with over 400 neighborhood and regional parks, eleven lakes, more than 180 recreation and community centers, twenty-six licensed childcare facilities, and thirteen golf courses.¹³⁹

¹³⁹ Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks. A Message from the General Manager. <http://www.laparks.org/dept.htm> (accessed: February 1, 2011).

Regional Facilities

There are numerous regional park facilities located in the project area, including Angels Gate Park, Deane Dana Friendship Community Regional Park, Field of Dreams, Peck Park, White Point Park, and White Point/Royal Palms County Beach. Los Angeles also contains numerous regional facilities that attract visitors from across southern California and the world, including Santa Monica State Beach, Dockweiler State Beach, Topanga State Park, and Griffith Park.

Local Parks

The Public Recreation Plan, a portion of the Public Facilities and Service Systems Element of the City’s General Plan, categorizes parks into three groups: neighborhood, community, and regional. Ideally, neighborhood parks are 5 to 10 acres in size, have a service radius of approximately one-half mile, and are pedestrian-accessible without crossing a major arterial street or highway/freeway. Community parks are ideally 15 to 20 acres, have a service radius of two miles, and are easily accessible to the area served. Regional parks in the City are ideally greater than 50 acres, provide specialized recreational facilities and/or attractions, and have a service radius encompassing the entire Los Angeles region. The Public Recreation Plan establishes the standard of 2 acres per 1,000 persons for neighborhood parks and 2 acres per 1,000 persons for community parks.

In addition to the CPA’s public recreational facilities, San Pedro has a variety of private recreational facilities, which are offered to members, guests, or students only. Examples include private gyms, swimming pools, and basketball and volleyball courts. Recreation facilities within private multi-family developments also provide a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities. In addition to the City’s formal recreational structure, there is the informal or improvised recreational network present in any community. Public streets and hillside areas provide for jogging, bicycling, and unstructured children’s play. The City’s elaborate network of public and private landscaping encourages such informal uses.

Table 4.12-16 (Parks and Recreation Facilities) includes parks and recreation facilities and parks that are located within the CPA (also refer to Figure 4.12-4 [Park and Recreation Center Facilities] for park locations). There are currently no plans to add any new park or recreational facilities in the CPA.

Table 4.12-16 Parks and Recreation Facilities in the CPA				
Location #	Facility	Acres	Location	Features
1	22 nd St Park	18.00	W. 22 nd St and S. Crescent Ave	Passive open recreation area, walking paths, meadow, bike paths, bocce ball courts, educational signage, restrooms, benches, lighting
2	Alma Park	2.15	21 st St and Meyler St	Pocket Park
3	Anderson Senior Citizen Center	1.62	828 S. Mesa St	Auditorium, basketball courts, children’s play area, indoor gym, picnic tables
4	Angels Gate Park	71.29	3601 S. Gaffey St	Basketball courts, children’s play area, Fort MacArthur museum, soccer field
5	Averill Park	10.75	1300 Dodson Ave	Barbecue pits, picnic tables, gazebo, manmade pond
6	Bandini Canyon Park	14.12	Ofarrell and Bandini	No facilities

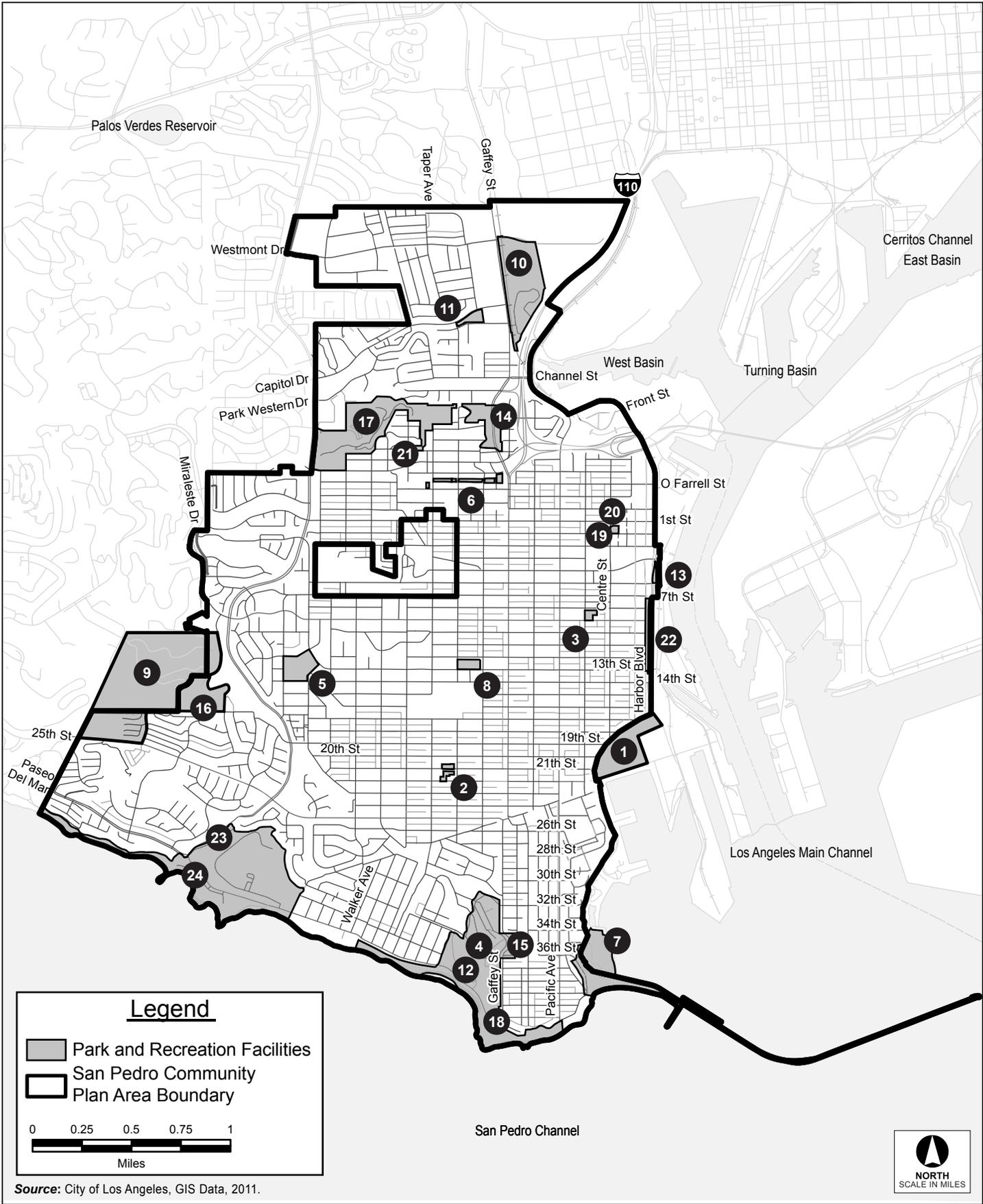
Table 4.12-16 Parks and Recreation Facilities in the CPA

<i>Location #</i>	<i>Facility</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Features</i>
7	Cabrillo Beach Park	40.07	3720 Stephen M. White Dr	Barbeque pits, children's play area, picnic tables
8	Daniels Field	3.59	845 W. 12 th St	Baseball, football, soccer fields; seasonal pool, tennis courts
9	Deane Dana Friendship Community Regional Park	123.00	1805 W. 9 th St	Nature center, natural history museum, classrooms, animal displays, picnic area, barbecues, playground, hiking trails
10	Field of Dreams	51.02	Corner of Gaffey St and Westmont Dr	Ballfields
11	Harbor Highlands Park	3.42	825 W. Capitol Dr	Baseball, basketball courts, children's play area, picnic tables
12	Joan Milke Flores Park	7.67	3601 S. Gaffey St	No facilities
13	John S. Gibson Jr. Park	0.88	Harbor Blvd	Pocket Park
14	Leland Park	15.76	863 S. Herbert Ave	Baseball, basketball, volleyball courts, children's play area, picnic tables
15	Lookout Point Park	1.39	Gaffey St and 37 th St	Pocket Park
16	Martin J. Bogdanovich Recreation Center	13.52	1920 Cumbre Dr	Auditorium, basketball courts, football and soccer fields, children's play area, indoor gym
17	Peck Park	87.23	560 N. Western Ave	Child Care Center, Community Center, pool
18	Point Fermin Park (and Lighthouse)	39.86	807 Paseo Del Mar	Barbeque pits, children's play area, picnic tables, band shell, cetacean research center, jogging path, Point Fermin Historical Lighthouse
19	Rancho San Pedro Multipurpose Center	1.14	224 Palos Verdes St	Program rooms
20	Rancho San Pedro Recreation Center	1.00	275 W. 1 st St	
21	Rena Park	1.28	510 Leland Ave	Children's play area, picnic tables
22	San Pedro Plaza Park	3.51	700 S. Beacon St	Urban pocket park
23	White Point Park	94.4	Paseo del Mar and Western Ave	Nature preservation park
24	White Point/Royal Palms County Beach	53.5	1799 Paseo del Mar	Beach access, children's play area, baseball field
Total Park Acres		660.17		

SOURCE: Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, Facility Locator, <http://www.laparks.org>; The Port of Los Angeles, 22nd St Park, <http://www.portoflosangeles.org/recreation/22ndstreetpark.asp> (accessed February 14, 2011).

Joint-Use Recreation Facilities

Although one does not exist at this time, LADRP is currently negotiating a Master Joint Use Agreement with LAUSD to allow public use of school recreation facilities in the project area.



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Figure 4.12-4
Park and Recreation Center Facilities

4.12.22 Regulatory Framework

■ Federal

There are no federal regulations applicable to parkland or recreational facilities.

■ State

Quimby Act

The Quimby Act was established by the California Legislature in 1965 to provide parks for the growing communities in California. The Act authorizes cities to adopt ordinances addressing parkland and/or fees for residential subdivisions for the purpose of providing and preserving open space and recreational facilities and improvements. The Act requires that cities cannot set a standard higher than 3 acres of park area per 1,000 persons unless the amount of existing neighborhood and community park area meets or exceeds that limit, in which case the City may adopt a higher standard not to exceed 5 acres per 1,000 residents. The Quimby Act also specifies acceptable uses and expenditures of such funds.

■ Local

Public Recreation Plan

The Public Recreation Plan categorizes parks into three types: neighborhood, community, and regional. Ideally, neighborhood parks have a service radius of approximately 0.5 mile and are pedestrian-accessible without crossing a major arterial street or highway/freeway. Community parks have a service radius of 2 miles and are easily accessible to the area served. Regional parks in the City provide specialized recreational facilities and/or attractions and have a service radius encompassing the entire Los Angeles region. As noted, Los Angeles contains numerous regional facilities that attract visitors from across southern California and the world, including Santa Monica State Beach (245 acres), Dockweiler State Beach (approximately 38 acres), Topanga State Park (11,525 acres), and Griffith Park (4,043 acres). The Public Recreation Plan also provides the City's standard long-range ratios for parks to population. The City's standard ratio of parks to population is 2 acres per 1,000 residents for neighborhood parks and 2 acres per 1,000 residents for community parks, or 4 acres per 1,000 residents of combined neighborhood and community parks. According to Table 4.12-16, there are 660.17 acres of existing parks in the plan area (not including regional facilities outside of the CPA), which will be used as the baseline park acreage for this analysis. In 2005, the population within the CPA was 82,112. This creates a current park ratio of 8.04 acres per 1,000 residents. Table 4.12-17 (Public Recreation Plan Policies Relevant to Recreation) lists policies and programs included in the Public Recreation Plan. Using the Quimby Act standard, the CPA exceeds the standard and no deficiency exists.

Table 4.12-17 Public Recreation Plan Policies Relevant to Recreation	
<i>Type</i>	<i>Policy or Program</i>
SERVICE SYSTEMS ELEMENT	
Public Recreation Plan	
Policy	Recreational facilities and services should be provided for all segments of the population on the basis of present and future projected needs, the local recreational standards, and the City's ability to finance.
Policy	Park and recreation sites shall be acquired and developed first in those areas of the City found to be most deficient in terms of the recreation standards.
Policy	Recreational use should be considered for available open space and unused or underused land, particularly publicly owned lands having potential for multiple uses.
Policy	High priority will be given to areas of the City which have the fewest recreational services and the greatest numbers of potential users.
Program	Continue to include land acquisition for park and recreational purposes as a regular item in the City's Five Year Capital Improvement Program.
Program	Prepare a priority schedule based on greatest need for acquiring and developing park and recreational sites.
Program	Seek federal, state, and private funds to implement acquisition and development of parks and recreational facilities.
Program	Establish policies to facilitate donation of parks to the City.
SOURCE: Los Angeles Department of City Planning, <i>General Plan of the City of Los Angeles, Service Systems Element—Public Recreation Plan</i> (1980).	

Los Angeles General Plan

The Los Angeles General Plan establishes goals, policies, and programs that serve as a decision-making tool to guide future growth and development in the City. The Service Systems Element of the General Plan contains a Public Recreation Plan, which specifies standards, policies, and programs for the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

The City of Los Angeles GPF, adopted in December 1996 and amended most recently in August 2001, is a long-range, citywide, comprehensive growth strategy included as an element of the Los Angeles General Plan. The GPF also includes policies related to public infrastructure and services. These policies address infrastructure and public service systems, many of which are interrelated and support the City's population and economy. The policies related to parks and recreation are listed in Table 4.12-18 (General Plan Policies Relevant to Recreation).

Table 4.12-18 General Plan Policies Relevant to Recreation	
<i>Policy No.</i>	<i>Policy</i>
PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT	
Policy 9.22.1	Monitor and report appropriate park and recreation statistics and compare with population projections and demand to identify the existing and future recreation and parks needs of the City.
Policy 9.23.1	Develop a strategy to purchase and develop land for parks, which is consistent with the appropriate open space policies found in Chapter 6 (Open Space and Conservation).
Policy 9.23.2	Prioritize the implementation of recreation and park projects in areas of the City with the greatest existing deficiencies.

Table 4.12-18 General Plan Policies Relevant to Recreation

<i>Policy No.</i>	<i>Policy</i>
Policy 9.23.3	Establish joint-use agreements with the Los Angeles Unified School District and other public and private entities which could contribute to the availability of recreation opportunities.
Policy 9.23.4	Pursue resources to clean-up land that could be used by the City for public recreation.
Policy 9.23.5	Re-evaluate the current park standards and develop modified standards which recognize urban parks, including multi-level facilities, smaller sites, more intense use of land, public/private partnerships and so on.
Policy 9.23.6	Identify and purchase, whenever possible, sites in every neighborhood, center, and mixed-use boulevard, and maximize opportunities for the development and/or use of public places and open spaces on private land in targeted growth areas.
Policy 9.23.7	Establish guidelines for developing nontraditional public park spaces like community gardens, farmer's markets, and public plazas.
Policy 9.23.8	Prepare an update of the General Plan Public Facilities and Services Element based on the new Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks standards by 2005.
Policy 9.24.1	Phase the development of new programs and facilities to accommodate projected growth.
Policy 9.24.2	Develop Capital Improvement Programs that take into account the City's forecasted growth patterns and current deficiencies.
Policy 9.25.1	Continue to actively participate in emergency planning.
Policy 9.25.2	Continue to utilize parks and recreation facilities as shelters in times of emergency.

SOURCE: Los Angeles Department of City Planning, *Citywide General Plan Framework: An Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan* (August 8, 2001), Chapter 9 (Infrastructure and Public Services), <http://cityplanning.lacity.org/cwd/framwk/chapters/09/09.htm> (accessed February 2, 2011).

City of Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC)

The City of Los Angeles has established a local ordinance, LAMC Section 17.12 (Park and Recreation Site Acquisition and Development Provisions), which requires land dedication or payment of fees for park or recreational purposes for projects involving residential subdivision. LAMC Section 17.12 provides standards for land acreage requirements by project density and identifies fees per unit by zoning designation. Pursuant to LAMC Section 17.12(B), the percentage of gross subdivision area required to be dedicated for park and recreation purposes ranges from 0.9 percent (for subdivisions with a net density of one dwelling unit per acre) to 32.0 percent (for subdivisions with a net density of 100 dwelling units per acre or less). As discussed above, the Quimby Act states that the dedication of land, or payment of fees, or both, shall not exceed a maximum of 3 acres of park area per 1,000 project residents if the current ratio is not already that high. Quimby fees are used to acquire necessary land and/or develop new neighborhood and community parks or recreation facilities, which would reasonably serve each residential project. In subdivisions containing more than 50 dwelling units, the City allows developers to dedicate parkland in lieu of paying fees.

Parkland Fees

Pursuant to LAMC Section 21.10.3(a)(1) (Dwelling Unit Construction Tax), the City imposes a tax of \$200 per dwelling unit on all construction of new and modification of existing dwelling units to be paid to the Department of Building and Safety. These Parkland fees are placed into a “Park and Recreational Sites and Facilities Fund to be used exclusively for the acquisition and development of park and recreational sites. If a developer has already paid Quimby fees, as described under Section 17.12, or has

dedicated in lieu parkland or recreational facilities, the Parkland fees required may be reduced accordingly.

City of Los Angeles Code-Required Open Space

The LAMC provides minimum standards for the amount of “open space” that residential development projects should provide on site. Open space includes both common and private greenspace and recreational amenities that meet specific standards. Pursuant to LAMC Section 12.21(G), new construction in the City of six or more dwelling units on a lot is required to provide at a minimum 100 sf of usable open space for each dwelling unit having less than three habitable rooms; 125 sf for each dwelling unit having three habitable rooms; and 175 sf for each dwelling unit having more than three habitable rooms.

■ Proposed Plan Policies

Table 4.12-19 (Proposed San Pedro Community Plan Policies) lists policies that are applicable to issues of parks.

Table 4.12-19 Proposed San Pedro Community Plan Policies	
No.	Policy
Policy CF5.1	Re-use public properties. Support the creation of new parks and park expansions within public right-of-ways, such as flood control channels, and other unused and underutilized public properties.
Policy CF5.2	Increase open space and parks. Encourage continuous efforts by public agencies to acquire vacant parcels for publicly owned open space and parks.
Policy CF5.3	Joint use of facilities. Establish joint-use agreements with other public and private entities to increase recreational opportunities in San Pedro, including shared use of land owned by public agencies.
Policy CF5.4	Identify surplus properties. Coordinate with the Department of Recreation and Parks and other applicable City departments, such as the Department of General Services and Department of Transportation, to review and evaluate surplus property as potential sites for parks and recreational facilities.
Policy CF5.5	Dedication of open space. Encourage and allow opportunities for new development to provide pocket parks, small plazas, community gardens, commercial spaces, and other gathering places that are available to the public to help meet recreational demands.
Policy CF5.6	Preservation of parks and open space. Protect parkland from uses that result in loss of acreage for recreational purposes.
Policy CF5.7	Recreational amenities. Enhance and improve all parks and recreation areas by providing amenities where appropriate, such as pedestrian paths and bike trails.
Policy CF5.8	Connect transit and parks. Coordinate with the appropriate departments and agencies to create public transit that can connect neighborhoods to regional parks.
Policy CF5.9	Locate parks near residential areas. Encourage neighborhood parks and recreational centers near concentrations of residential areas and include pedestrian walkways and bicycle paths that encourage non-motorized use.
Policy CF5.10	Illumination for safety. Ensure that parks are adequately illuminated for safe use at night.
Policy CF6.1	Protect wildlife habitat. Preserve passive and visual open space that provides wildlife habitat and corridors, wetlands, watersheds, groundwater recharge areas, and a balance to the urban development of the community.
Policy CF6.2	Protect open space. Protect significant open space resources from environmental hazards.

Table 4.12-19 Proposed San Pedro Community Plan Policies	
No.	Policy
Policy CF6.7	Regional coordination. The City and County should identify significant ecological areas and coastal areas containing ecological or scenic resources that should be preserved and protected within state reserves, preserves, parks, or natural wildlife refuges.
Policy CF6.8	Co-location of open space and public facilities. Integrate the use of open space with public facilities in high density areas, and adjacent to reservoirs, land reclamation sites, spreading grounds, power line rights-of-way and flood control channels.
Policy CF7.1	Tree selection. Support policies of the Bureau of Street Services to reduce conflicts with existing infrastructure through proper tree selection and through the recognition of street trees as a vital and equal component of the City's infrastructure.
Policy CF7.2	More trees. Include on-site trees in new development projects whenever possible.
Policy CF7.3	Public/private partnerships. Encourage community and private partnership involvement in urban forestry issues, minimizing maintenance costs.
Policy CF7.4	Street trees. Facilitate the planting and maintenance of street trees, which provide shade and give scale to residential and commercial streets in all neighborhoods in the City.
Policy CF7.5	Sustainable design. Develop design standards that promote sustainable development in public and private open space and street right-of-ways.

Consistency Analysis

The proposed plan and implementing ordinances contain goals, objectives, policies, and programs that the City would promote during the lifespan of the plan and implementing ordinances. Open Space and Conservation goals of the GPF are intended to promote and enhance the conservation and protection of natural resources, recreation, and open space of neighborhoods by upgrading the quality of development and improving the quality of the public realm. The plan and implementing ordinances would be consistent with the policies set forth in the Open Space and Conservation section of the City's GPF document. Therefore, the plan would be consistent with applicable guidelines and regulations.

4.12.23 Project Impacts and Mitigation

■ Analytic Method

Impacts on parks and recreation services are considered significant if an increase in population or building area would require the need for new park facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios. The City maintains a standard of 2 acres per 1,000 residents for neighborhood parks and 2 acres per 1,000 residents for community parks, or 4 acres per 1,000 residents of combined neighborhood and community parks, as adequate parkland ratio, according to the Public Recreation Plan of the Los Angeles General Plan. Based on these criteria, the impact of the plan on park services is evaluated.

The Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide (2006) sets forth guidance for the determination of significance of impacts to parks and recreation. This guidance is based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and provides specific criteria to be considered when making a significance determination. In some cases, the Thresholds Guide includes quantitative thresholds. For purposes of this analysis,

Thresholds Guide criteria are used, supplemented by the thresholds identified in Appendix G, where appropriate.

■ Thresholds of Significance

Implementation of the proposed plan may have a significant adverse impact on parks and recreation services if it would:

- Result in substantial physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered park facilities due to increased demand for recreational services and facilities attributed to anticipated population increase, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts

■ Effects Not Found to Be Significant

There were no effects identified that would not have any impact with respect to parks.

■ Less-Than-Significant Impacts

Impact 4.12-5 **Implementation of the proposed plan could result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered park facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. Implementation of mitigation measures MM4.12-2 through MM4.12-4 would reduce this impact to *less than significant*.**

The CPA is located in an urbanized area of the City that is predominantly developed with residential uses. Approximately less than 1 percent of the land within the CPA is currently undeveloped or vacant. The plan and implementing ordinances could result in development of vacant land within the CPA. Implementation of the proposed plan and implementing ordinances could result in an increase in population in the CPA of 1,242 persons by 2030. This additional population could increase the use of and demand for park facilities in the CPA.

Based on the 2005 resident population in the CPA of 82,112 and the CPA's park inventory of 660.17 acres, the current parkland ratio in the San Pedro CPA is 8.04 acre per 1,000 residents. This is well above the combined standard of 4 acres of combined community/neighborhood parks per 1,000 residents as set forth in the Public Recreation Plan, and indicates that the CPA is well served by parkland. Implementation of the proposed plan could allow for an approximate population increase of 1,242. Since no future park facilities are proposed in the CPA, this would change the existing park ratio to 7.92 acres per 1,000 residents, maintaining a ratio higher than the 4 acres per 1,000 residents required by the Public Recreation Plan. Regional parks would gain additional users from the population increase, but these facilities are large enough to absorb the burden of any new visitors. Substantial adverse physical impacts would not occur, and new park construction would not be required. Additionally, if future developments were subdivided, they would be required to comply with LAMC Section 17.12 and either dedicate land or pay fees to compensate for necessary parkland. Also, new residential development would be required to pay \$200 per dwelling unit pursuant to LAMC Section 21.10.3(a)(1), which would be used for the acquisition and development of park and recreational sites.

Existing GPF Policies 9.22.1, 9.23.1 through 9.23.8, 9.24.1, 9.24.2, 9.25.1, and 9.25.2 call for the City to monitor park and recreation statistics to identify existing and future park and recreation needs in the City, develop a strategy to purchase and develop parks, prioritize park projects in areas of the City with the greatest existing deficiencies, establish joint-use agreements with LAUSD to expand recreational opportunities, and to maximize the opportunities to develop parklands, including nontraditional public park spaces. Implementation of the City's Codes and requirements, implementation of standard City mitigation measures, mitigation measures MM4.12-2 through MM4.12-4 and existing policies described above would ensure that impacts to parks is *less than significant*.

■ Mitigation Measures

The proposed San Pedro Community Plan incorporates policies that help reduce impacts related to community-specific parks and recreation services issues. In addition to existing regulations and code requirements, the City of Los Angeles provides standard City mitigation measures that are applied on a project-by-project basis, where applicable. These standard City mitigation measures are part of the conditions of approval for projects that are subject to approval and permitting by the City. In addition, , the following mitigation measures shall be implemented for the proposed plan:

- MM4.12-2 *Develop City or private funding programs for the acquisition and construction of new Community and Neighborhood recreation and park facilities.*
- MM4.12-3 *Establish joint-use agreements with the Los Angeles Unified School District and other public and private entities which could contribute to the availability of recreational opportunities in the CPA.*
- MM4.12-4 *Monitor appropriate recreation and park statistics and compare with population projections and demand to identify the existing and future recreation and park needs of the San Pedro CPA.*

■ Level of Significance After Mitigation

There is currently no deficit of parkland in the San Pedro CPA, and implementation of the proposed plan would not result in a deficit. Implementation of the measures identified above would ensure that measures would ensure that this impact would remain *less than significant*.

4.12.24 Cumulative Impacts—Parks

The geographic context for this analysis is the City of Los Angeles as served by the LADRP. Past and present development in the City has contributed to a significant deficit in park resources. The citywide parkland ratio of neighborhood and community parks to population is 0.76 acre per 1,000 persons. This ratio falls far below the standard established in the Public Recreation Plan. As described previously, the City's Public Recreation Plan recommends a parkland standard of 4 acres per 1,000 residents for neighborhood and community parks, or 2 acres per 1,000 residents combined. Future cumulative development in this geographic context would exacerbate the already significant impact. Implementation of the proposed plan would increase the use and physical deterioration of existing park resources. It is reasonably expected that at full plan capacity, the CPA could have a resident population of approximately 83,354, an increase of 1,242 residents, and would contribute to the need for parkland. However, given the location of the CPA at the extreme south of the City and the abundance of recreational opportunities

within the CPA, it is likely that only a small percentage of these additional residents would utilize recreational facilities and parks outside of the CPA. Further, the population increase that could result from implementation of the plan and implementing ordinances would be incrementally small, representing only 0.02 percent of the expected 2030 population in the City as a whole. Therefore, the contribution of the proposed plan to the current deficit of parkland citywide would not be cumulatively considerable. The proposed plan would result in a *less-than-significant* cumulative impact on recreational facilities and parks.

4.12.25 References—Parks

Los Angeles Department of City Planning. City of Los Angeles Local Population Housing Profile. San Pedro, March 2011. <http://cityplanning.lacity.org/DRU/LocL/LocPfl.cfm?geo=CP&loc=SPd&yrc=Y05> (accessed February 14, 2011).

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