

4.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section provides an overview of public services and evaluates the impacts associated with the proposed project. Topics addressed include fire protection and emergency services, police protection services, public schools, and parks and other public services.

The proposed project is evaluated in terms of the adequacy of existing and planned facilities and personnel to meet any additional demand generated by the implementation of the West Adams New Community Plan.

FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Federal

There are no federal fire protection and emergency services regulations applicable to the proposed project.

State

There are no State fire protection and emergency services regulations applicable to the proposed project.

Local

City of Los Angeles General Plan, Framework and Safety Elements. The City of Los Angeles General Plan provides policies related to growth and development by providing a comprehensive long-range view of the City as a whole. The General Plan provides a comprehensive strategy for accommodating long-term growth. Goals and policies that apply to all development within the City of Los Angeles include a balanced distribution of land uses, adequate housing for all income levels, and economic stability.

The Citywide General Plan Framework (Framework), an element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan adopted in December 1996 and amended in August 2001, is intended to guide the City's long-range growth and development through the year 2010. The Framework includes goals, objectives, and policies that are applicable to fire protection and emergency services (**Table 4.14-1**).

The Safety Element of the General Plan consists of an identification and analysis of the existing police, fire, and emergency services associated with natural disasters and a plan for police, fire, and emergency service needs of the City of Los Angeles in the event of a natural disaster. The Safety Element goals, objectives, policies, and programs are broadly stated to reflect the comprehensive scope of the Emergency Operations Organization (EOO), which is the program that implements the Safety Element.

Los Angeles Fire Code. The Los Angeles Fire Code is contained within Chapter V, Article 7 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC). The purpose of the Los Angeles Fire Code is to prescribe laws for the safeguarding of life and property from fire, explosion, panic, or other hazardous conditions which may arise in the use or occupancy of buildings, structures, or premises; and to prescribe such other laws as it may be the duty of the Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) to enforce.

Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) Section 57.09.03. LAMC Section 57.09.03 requires any facility, structure, group of structures, or premises to provide and maintain Fire Department access and requires any structure located more than 150 feet from an approved street to provide an approved firelane.

TABLE 4.14-1: RELEVANT GENERAL PLAN FIRE PROTECTION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES	
Goal/Objective/Policy	Goal/Objective/Policy Description
FRAMEWORK – INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES	
Goal 9J	Every neighborhood has the necessary level of fire protection service, emergency medical service (EMS) and infrastructure.
Objective 9.16	Monitor and forecast demand for existing and projected fire facilities and service.
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.
Objective 9.17	Assure that all areas of the City have the highest level of fire protection and EMS, at the lowest possible cost, to meet existing and future demand.
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 9.17.4	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.
Objective 9.19	Maintain the Los Angeles Fire Department's ability to assure public safety in emergency situations.
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	
Goal 2	A city that responds with the maximum feasible speed and efficiency to disaster events so as to minimize injury, loss of life, property damage and disruption of the social and economic life of the City and its immediate environs.
Objective 2.1	Develop and implement comprehensive emergency response plans and programs that are integrated with each other and with the City's comprehensive hazard mitigation and recovery plans and programs.
Policy 2.1.5	Response: Develop, implement, and continue to improve the City's ability to respond to emergency events. [All EOO emergency response programs and all hazard mitigation and disaster recovery programs related to protecting and reestablishing communications and other infrastructure, service and governmental operations systems implement this policy.]
Policy 2.1.6	Standards/fire. Continue to maintain, enforce and upgrade requirements, procedures and standards to facilitate more effective fire suppression. [All peak load water and other standards, code requirements (including minimum road widths, access, and clearances around structures) and other requirements or procedures related to fire suppression implement this policy.] 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire stations should be located along improved major or secondary highways. If, in a given service area, 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. • 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>^a These provisions of the 1979 Plan were modified by the Fire Department for purposes of clarification.</p>

TABLE 4.14-1: RELEVANT GENERAL PLAN FIRE PROTECTION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES	
Goal/Objective/Policy	Goal/Objective/Policy Description
Goal 3	A city where private and public systems, services, activities, physical condition and environment are reestablished as quickly as feasible to a level equal to or better than that which existed prior to the disaster.
Objective 3.1	Develop and implement comprehensive disaster recovery plans which are integrated with each other and with the City's comprehensive hazard mitigation and emergency response plans and programs.
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. [All EOO recovery programs involving cooperative efforts between entities implement this policy.]
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, <i>The Citywide General Plan Framework, An Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan</i> , re-adopted 2001.	

Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) Section 57.09.06. LAMC Section 57.09.06 sets fire-flow requirements by the type of development on the land. LAMC Section 57.09.06 requires high density residential and neighborhood commercial land developments to have four adjacent fire hydrants flow at a rate of 4,000 gpm. Also, LAMC Section 57.09.03 requires that each fire hydrant serving high density residential and neighborhood commercial land developments serve 100,000 square feet of land area, be spaced 300 to 450 feet from the next fire hydrant on roads and fire lands, and be a 2.5-inch-by-4-inch double fire hydrant.

Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) Section 57.09.07. LAMC Section 57.09.07 requires land uses to include the installation of an automatic fire-sprinkler system should the type of land use exceed the maximum response distances in LAMC Section 57.09.07. Specific to the proposed project, high density residential and commercial neighborhood land uses would require an automatic sprinkler system should the maximum response distance from the nearest LAFD fire station exceed 1.5 miles.

EXISTING SETTING

Fire prevention, protection, and emergency medical services within the West Adams CPA are provided by the LAFD. Areas adjacent to the West Adams CPA are the cities of Culver City and Inglewood, and the communities of Ladera Heights, Westmont, and View Park-Windsor Hills. Fire protection and emergency services in the City of Culver City are provided by the Culver City Fire Department. Fire protection and emergency services in the City of Inglewood and the communities of Ladera Heights, Westmont, and View Park-Windsor Hills are provided by the Los Angeles County Fire Department. The LAFD maintains automatic-aid agreements with these bordering jurisdictions, whereby the LAFD may respond to fire or emergencies when necessary in the bordering jurisdictions.

The LAFD is a highly regimented organization that includes groups of fire stations clustered into Battalions and further organized into larger geographic groups known as Divisions.¹ Each Division is commanded by an Assistant Chief who oversees and coordinates daily field operations within each Division's respective service area. Division 2 oversees and coordinates 33 fire stations that serve a 107-square-mile area, including the West Adams CPA. There are seven LAFD fire stations that serve the West Adams CPA (**Figure 4.14-1** and **Table 4.14-2**).

¹Los Angeles Fire Department, Battalion 18 website, <http://www.lafd.org/batt18.htm>, accessed April 13, 2011.

TABLE 4.14-2: LAFD FIRE STATIONS SERVING THE WEST ADAMS CPA					
Division	Battalion	Fire Station	Address	Distance from Nearest West Adams CPA Boundary Point	Station Type
2 (South)	11	26	2009 S. Western Avenue	0.5 Miles to the east	EMS
	13	66	1909 W. Slauson Avenue	0.34 Miles to the east	Division HQ
	18	34	3661 7 th Avenue	In West Adams CPA	EMS
		43	3690 S. Motor Avenue	0.89 Miles to the west	EMS
		58	1556 S. Robertson Boulevard	0.32 Miles to the north	EMS
		68	5023 W. Washington Boulevard	In West Adams CPA	EMS Battalion HQ
		94	4070 Coliseum Boulevard	In West Adams CPA	EMS

SOURCE: Navigate LA and TAHA, 2012.

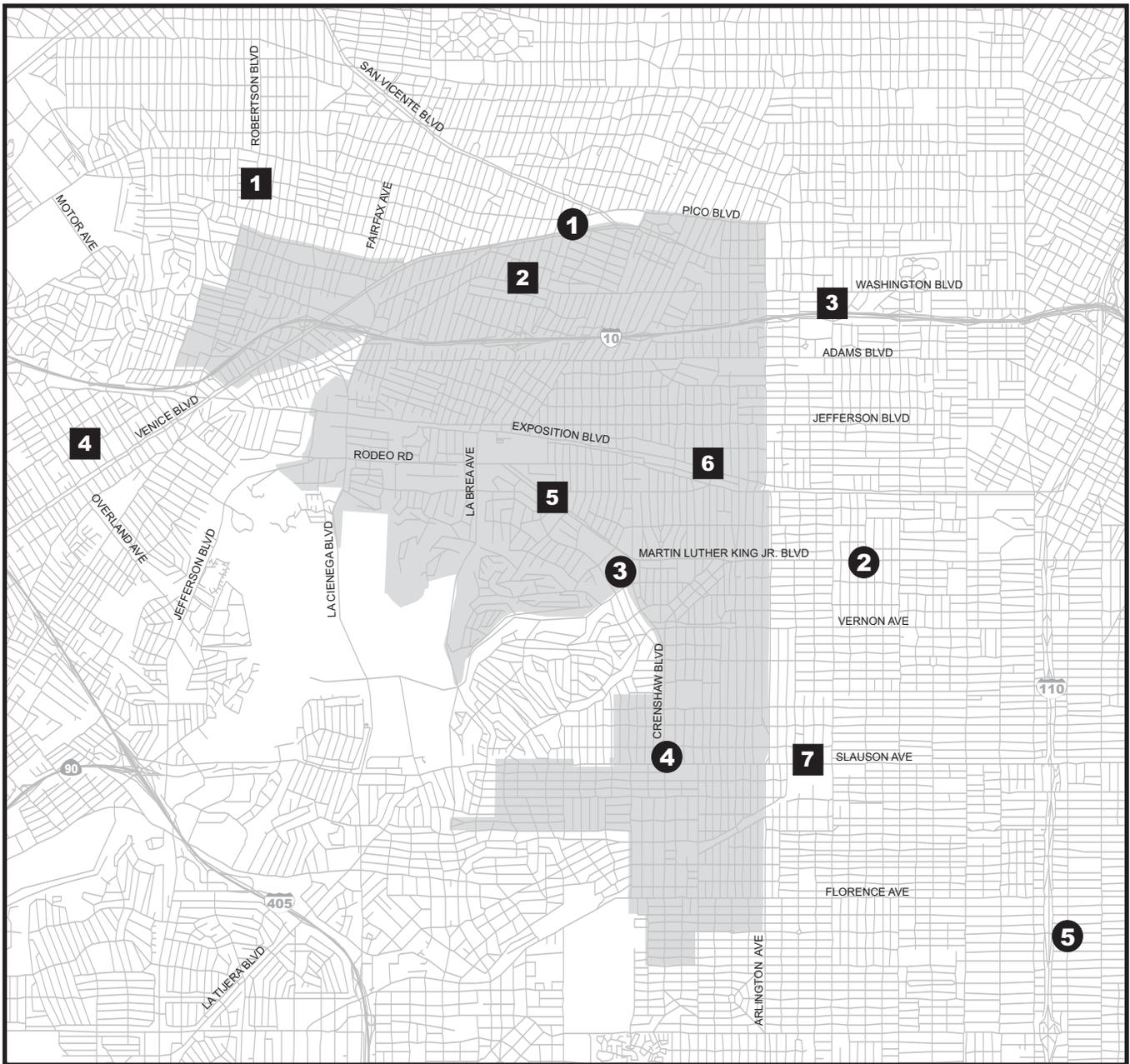
The adequacy of fire protection for a given area is based on required fire flow, response distance from existing fire stations, and the LAFD's judgment for needs in the area. The fire flow (measured in gallons per minute from the local water system) necessary to contain a fire depends on the existing land use or combination of land uses and the density of the area being served. Consequently, the amount of water necessary for fire protection depends on various factors, including the type of development, risk of life, occupancy, and the level or intensity of a fire hazard. As shown in **Table 4.14-3**, 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. In addition to fire flow requirements, the LAFD requires different types of fire hydrants within a specified distance to deliver the required fire flow, which are shown in **Table 4.14-4**.

TABLE 4.14-3: FIRE-FLOW BY TYPE OF LAND DEVELOPMENT	
Type of Land Development	Fire-Flow in Gallons Per Minute
Low-Density Residential	2,000 gpm from three adjacent fire hydrants flowing simultaneously
High-Density Residential & Neighborhood Commercial	4,000 gpm from four adjacent fire hydrants flowing simultaneously
Industrial & Commercial	6,000 TO 9,000 gpm from four to six fire hydrants flowing simultaneously
High-Density Industrial & 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).

SOURCE: City of Los Angeles Municipal Code, *Chapter V – Public Safety and Protection, Article 7 – Fire Protection and Prevention (Fire Code), Section 57.09.06, Table 9-A.*

TABLE 4.14-4: LAND USE AND REQUIRED FIRE FLOW			
Type of Land Development	Net Land Area Served Per Hydrant	Distance Between Hydrants on Roads and Fire Lanes	Type of Hydrant
Low-Density Residential	150,000 sq. ft. /a/	600 ft.	2 1/2" x 4" Double Fire Hydrant
High-Density Residential & Neighborhood Commercial	100,000 sq. ft. /a/	300-450 ft.	2 1/2" x 4" Double Fire Hydrant
Industrial & Commercial	80,000 sq. ft. /a/	300 ft.	2 1/2" x 4" Double Fire Hydrant or 4" x 4" Double Fire Hydrant
High-Density Industrial & Commercial	40,000 sq. ft. /a/	300 ft.	4" x 4" Double Fire Hydrant

/a/ This figure will be systematically reduced where greater fire- flow is required due to restricted access, depth of lots, length of blocks, or additional hazards.
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles Municipal Code, *Chapter V – Public Safety and Protection, Article 7 – Fire Protection and Prevention (Fire Code), Section 57.09.06, Table 9-B.*



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LEGEND:

West Adams CPA

Police Station

- 1. LAPD - Wilshire Community Police Station
- 2. LAPD - Southwest Community Police Station
- 3. LAPD - Baldwin Hills Crenshaw Plaza Police Station
- 4. LAPD - Crenshaw Shopping Center Police Station
- 5. LAPD - 77th Street Community Police Station

Fire Station

- 1. LAFD - Fire Station 58
- 2. LAFD - Fire Station 68
- 3. LAFD - Fire Station 26
- 4. LAFD - Fire Station 43
- 5. LAFD - Fire Station 94
- 6. LAFD - Fire Station 34
- 7. LAFD - Fire Station 66

APPROX.
SCALE



0 0.625 1.25
MILES

SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, ESRI, and TAHA, 2012.

FIGURE 4.14-1

Table 4.14-5 shows the required fire flows and the specified maximum distance from a fire station to avoid the installation of automatic fire sprinklers based on land use designation. Fire Engines can pump water, carry hoses, and have a water tank; while Fire Trucks are equipped with an aerial ladder and do not have an on-board water supply.²

TABLE 4.14-5: RESPONSE DISTANCES THAT IF EXCEEDED REQUIRE THE INSTALLATION OF AN AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLERS SYSTEM			
Land Use/a/	Required Fire Flow	Maximum Response Distance to LAFD Fire Station/b/	
		Engine Company/c/	Truck Company/c/
RESIDENTIAL			
Low Density Residential	2,000 gpm from three adjacent hydrants flowing simultaneously	1½ miles	1½ miles
High Density Residential and Commercial Neighborhood	4,000 gpm from four adjacent hydrants flowing simultaneously	1½ miles	1½ miles
COMMERCIAL			
Industrial and Commercial	6,000 to 9,000 gpm from four hydrants flowing simultaneously	1 mile	1½ miles
High Density Industrial and Commercial or Industrial (Principal Business Districts or Centers)	12,000 gpm available to any block (where local conditions indicate that consideration must be given to simultaneous fires, an additional 2,000 to 8,000 gpm will be required)	¾ miles	1 mile
<small>/a/ Land use designations are contained in the community plan elements of the General Plan for the City of Los Angeles. /b/ The maximum response distance to LAFD fire stations pertains to areas outside the boundaries covered by the Hillside Ordinance (Ordinance Number 168,159). When a portion of any subdivision, as that term is defined in Section 17.02 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code, falls outside of the one and one-half mile distance requirement, automatic fire sprinklers will not be required in that portion whenever a review by the Chief has determined that no unacceptable increase in hazard to the public will result. /c/ The maximum response distances for both LAFD fire suppression companies (engine and truck) must be satisfied. SOURCE: City of Los Angeles Municipal Code, <i>Chapter V – Public Safety and Protection, Article 7 – Fire Protection and Prevention (Fire Code)</i>, Section 57.09.06, Table 9-C.</small>			

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

In accordance with Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant impact related to fire protection and emergency services if it would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection and emergency services.

City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guidelines

In addition, based on the criteria set forth in the City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide (2006), the determination of significance shall be made on a case-by-case basis, considering the following factors:

For impacts related to fire protection and emergency medical services:

- If a project would require the addition of a new fire station or the expansion, consolidation or relocation of an existing facility to maintain service.

²Los Angeles Fire Department, Fire and Rescue Resources website, <http://lafd.org/apparatus/111-fire-a-rescue-resources>, accessed October 3, 2011.

IMPACTS

The proposed project is the adoption of the West Adams New Community Plan and its implementing ordinances. These ordinances, which include standards and guidelines for projects within the West Adams CPA, include a Community Plan Implementation Overlay District (CPIO) containing several subdistricts throughout the plan area, as well as amendments to the existing Crenshaw Corridor Specific Plan. The proposed project further involves General Plan Amendments and zone changes to create consistency with the City's General Plan Framework Element, as well as create consistency between both planned and existing uses of parcels and their relationship to surrounding areas. Through implementation of the CPIO, the proposed project further restricts detrimental uses, incentivizes development in targeted areas, and provides development standards to ensure that new construction is consistent with neighborhood character, as well as corrects minor errors within the existing West Adams Community Plan. While there are fire protection and emergency service impacts to consider within the West Adams CPA, they are subject to the local policies and guidelines mentioned above; therefore, the proposed West Adams New Community Plan and its implementing ordinances do not contain any specific regulations that would affect fire protection and emergency services.

Construction

The West Adams New Community Plan describes the capacity for future development for a portion of the City and does not constitute a commitment to any project-specific construction. Therefore, no further discussion of construction impacts is necessary.

Operations

The proposed project would guide land use development in the CPA through 2030. As discussed in Section 4.10 Land Use, the majority of the land use changes proposed by the West Adams New Community Plan and implementing ordinances consist of General Plan Amendments to create consistency with Framework Land Use designations. Several land use designations currently shown in the land use maps would be revised as part of the Framework update and would no longer exist or would be refined. Other changes would be implemented throughout the West Adams CPA, including zone changes to retain existing single- and multi-family residential uses, existing industrial land uses, and commercial uses. Additional zone changes to encourage mixed-use and transit-oriented development (TOD) would also take place. The majority of the changes associated with the proposed project are related to the implementation of design standards and guidelines to revitalize underutilized commercial and industrial areas and strategically locate future development along major corridors and activity centers.

In addition, the West Adams CPA is a developed area and the West Adams New Community Plan and implementing ordinances do not propose any land use changes that would substantially change land use patterns in the West Adams CPA. The West Adams New Community Plan and implementing ordinances propose changes to areas along major boulevards in the West Adams CPA. These changes are intended to improve business and employment opportunities through zone changes that encourage mixed-use and TOD. However, some proposed changes in Floor Area Ratios (FAR) and heights would increase the permitted intensity of development, thereby increasing the capacity for the number of residents in certain portions of the West Adams CPA, especially in the TOD areas of the proposed CPIO subdistricts and amended Crenshaw Corridor Specific Plan.

The farthest proposed TOD from a fire station would be the Venice/National and La Cienega/Jefferson Boulevards locations, which are located approximately 1.6 miles from LAFD Fire Station Numbers 68 and 94. As shown in **Table 4.14-5** above, based on the type of land use and its distance to the nearest fire station, buildings at these locations would be required to install automatic fire sprinklers to reduce potential fire service impacts.

The population within the West Adams CPA in 2008 was approximately 182,600 persons.³ Based on City projections, the population within the West Adams CPA in 2030 could grow to approximately 218,741 persons, representing an increase in population of approximately 19.8 percent. Given that land use patterns are not expected to greatly change, but the intensity of some land uses is expected to increase, there would be a greater demand on fire and emergency services that would require increased personnel. However, increase in population is consistent with City-wide projections for that timeframe. In addition, the increase in development intensity would create a greater demand on water infrastructure to provide adequate fire flows. The proposed project does not introduce unplanned infrastructure that was not previously evaluated in the adopted Community Plan or General Plan; however, new individual projects within the West Adams CPA would be required to submit development plans to the LAFD to ensure there would be adequate fire flow and proper hydrant siting, and that the overall site plan layout complies with the Fire Code.

Traffic conditions in the West Adams CPA are indicated by levels of service (LOS) measured along various roadway segments within the CPA, whereby a segment with an LOS A is considered to have free-flowing conditions and an intersection with an LOS F is considered to be overloaded. The proposed project could increase traffic within the West Adams CPA and could result in significant impacts to the circulation system, which could increase fire and emergency response times (see Section 4.15 Transportation and Traffic). However, with implementation of the Transportation Improvement and Mitigation Program (TIMP), as discussed in Section 4.15 Transportation and Traffic, impacts to the circulation system would be reduced.

The proposed project could result in a net residential and employment population increase of up to 36,141 residents and 8,334 employees, respectively. It is anticipated that a proportionally greater demand for fire protection and emergency services will occur as a result of the greater number of residents, employees, and commercial activities within the West Adams CPA, creating an increased demand for services at LAFD Fire Station Numbers 26, 34, 43, 58, 66, 68, and 94. To maintain an adequate level of fire protection and emergency services, additional LAFD personnel would be required. However, the incremental increase in population within the West Adams CPA would take place over a period of approximately 20 years. The Infrastructure and Public Services Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan includes policies that require the evaluation of fire service needs based on existing and future conditions. Areas with deficient fire and emergency facilities are identified, and priority is given to the areas in need of upgraded facilities based on established fire protection standards. In addition, the West Adams New Community Plan contains the following goals and policies related to fire protection and emergency services:

Goal CF3: To ensure that fire facilities and protective services are sufficient for the existing and future population and land uses.

- *Policy CF3-1:* Evaluate land use impacts on fire service demand. Coordinate with the Fire Department as part of the review of significant development projects and General Plan Amendments affecting land use to determine the impact on fire service demands.
- *Policy CF3-2:* Locate facilities to maintain safety. Encourage the Fire Department to locate fire services facilities in appropriate locations throughout the Community in order to maintain safety.
- *Policy CF3-3:* Adequate fire services facilities and personnel. Assist the Fire Department in ensuring that adequate facilities and fire service personnel are maintained by periodically evaluating population growth. Level of service (response time and staffing) and fire hazards in the City.
- *Policy CF3-4:* Identify neighborhoods with deficient fire service. Assist the Fire Department and other relevant agencies in identifying neighborhoods with deficient fire facilities and/or services.

³City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning, Local Population and Housing Profile: W Adams - Baldwin Hills Community Plan Area website, <http://cityplanning.lacity.org/DRU/Loc/LocPfl.cfm?geo=CP&loc=WAd&yrx=Y08>, accessed August 29, 2011.

- *Policy: CF3-5:* Develop acquisition strategies. Assist the Fire Department and other relevant agencies in the development of acquisition strategies for fire station sites deficient in fire facilities.

It is expected that the LAFD will maintain acceptable emergency response times with the provision of additional personnel and equipment as needed, for the duration of time that the West Adams New Community Plan is in place. Therefore, the proposed project would result in less-than-significant impacts related to fire protection and emergency services.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Construction

The West Adams New Community Plan describes the capacity for future development for a portion of the City and does not constitute a commitment to any project-specific construction. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

Operations

Impacts related to fire protection and emergency services would be less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.

SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION

Construction

The West Adams New Community Plan describes the capacity for future development for a portion of the City and does not constitute a commitment to any project-specific construction. Therefore, no impacts related to construction would occur.

Operations

Impacts related to fire protection and emergency services were determined to be less than significant without mitigation.

POLICE PROTECTION SERVICES

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Federal

There are no federal police protection services regulations applicable to the proposed project.

State

There are no State police protection services regulations applicable to the proposed project.

Local

Los Angeles Citywide General Plan Framework (Framework). Chapter 9 (Infrastructure and Public Services) of the Framework provides goals, objectives, and policies pertaining to police services within the City of Los Angeles (**Table 4.14-6**). Presently, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) Computer Statistics Unit (COMPSTAT) implements the General Plan Framework goal of assembling statistical population and crime data to determine necessary crime prevention actions. COMPSTAT was created in 1994 by then Police Commissioner of the New York Police Department and former Chief of the LAPD, William J. Bratton. This system implements a multi-layer approach to police protection services through statistical and geographical information system (GIS) analysis of growing trends in crime through its specialized crime control model. Therefore, COMPSTAT has effectively and significantly reduced the occurrence of crime in Los Angeles communities through accurate and timely intelligence regarding emerging crime trends or patterns.

TABLE 4.14-6: RELEVANT GENERAL PLAN POLICE PROTECTION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES	
Goal/Objective/Policy	Goal/Objective/Policy Description
FRAMEWORK – INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES	
Goal 9I	Every neighborhood in the City has the necessary police services, facilities, equipment, and manpower required to provide for the public safety needs of that neighborhood.
Objective 9.13	Monitor and forecast demand for existing and projected police service and facilities.
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.
Objective 9.14	Protect the public and provide adequate police services, facilities, equipment and personnel to meet 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 9.14.5	Identify neighborhoods in Los Angeles where facilities are needed to provide adequate police protection.
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.
Objective 9.15	Provide for adequate public safety in emergency situations.
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: City of Los Angeles, <i>The Citywide General Plan Framework, An Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan</i> , re-adopted 2001.	

City of Los Angeles Charter and Administrative and Municipal Codes. The law enforcement regulations, as well as the powers and duties of the LAPD, are outlined in the City of Los Angeles' Charter, Administrative Code, and the LAMC. Article V, Section 570 of the City of Los Angeles Charter gives power and duty to the LAPD to enforce the penal provisions of the Charter, City ordinances, and State and federal law. The Charter gives responsibility to LAPD officers to act as peace officers and to protect lives and property in case of disaster or public calamity. Chapter 11, Section 22.240 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code requires the LAPD to adhere to the State of California standards described in Section 13522 of the California Penal Code. Section 13522 charges the LAPD with the responsibility of enforcing all LAMC Chapter 5 regulations related to fire arms, illegal hazardous waste disposal, and nuisances (e.g., excessive noise), and with providing support to the Department of Building and Safety Code Enforcement inspectors and the LAFD in the enforcement of the City's Fire, Building, and Health Codes. The LAPD is also given the power and the duty to protect residents and property, and to review and enforce specific security-related mitigation measures in regards to new development.

EXISTING SETTING

The LAPD provides police protection services for the West Adams CPA, with the West and South Bureaus serving the West Adams CPA. The LAPD West Bureau encompasses approximately 122 square miles and serves a population of approximately 840,000 people. The West Bureau operates five police stations, one of which serves the West Adams CPA: the Wilshire Community Police Station. The Wilshire Community Police Station is located at 4861 W. Venice Boulevard, is staffed by 245 officers, covers an area of approximately 14 square miles, and serves a population of approximately 251,000 residents. The business and residential population swells to approximately 500,000 people due to those attending educational and professional institutes, and those who work or visit Wilshire's business and residential neighborhoods.^{4,5}

The LAPD South Bureau encompasses approximately 60 square miles and serves a population of approximately 640,000 people. The South Bureau operates four police stations, two of which serve the project area: the 77th Street and Southwest Community Police Stations. The 77th Street Community Police Station is located at 7600 S. Broadway, is staffed by 409 officers, covers an area of approximately 12 square miles, and serves a population of approximately 175,000 people. The 77th Street Community Police Station also operates a substation located within the West Adams CPA at 3400 W. Slauson Avenue, in the Crenshaw Shopping Center.⁶ The Southwest Community Police Station is located at 1546 W. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, is staffed by 352 officers, covers an area of approximately 13 square miles, and serves a population of approximately 165,000.⁷ The Southwest Community Police Station also operates a substation located within the West Adams CPA at 3650 W. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard in the Baldwin Hills Crenshaw Plaza. While none of the police stations are located within the West Adams CPA, they each operate a substation that is located within the CPA. These police stations and substations are shown in **Figure 4.14-1**, above, and are listed in **Table 4.14-7**.

⁴Los Angeles Police Department, Information Technology Division, *2009 Statistical Digest*, 2011.

⁵Los Angeles Police Department, About Wilshire Area Community Police Station website, http://www.lapdonline.org/wilshire_community_police_station/content_basic_view/1723, accessed September 27, 2011.

⁶Substations are off-site facilities where non-emergency crimes can be reported. Officers are available only during specific service hours.

⁷Los Angeles Police Department, Information Technology Division, *2009 Statistical Digest*, 2011.

TABLE 4.14-7: LAPD STATIONS SERVING WEST ADAMS CPA				
Bureau	Police Station	Address	Number of Officers /a/	Officer to Resident Ratio Per 1,000 Residents
West	Wilshire Community	4861 W. Venice Blvd.	245	0.98
South	77 th Street Community	7600 S. Broadway	409	2.34
	Crenshaw Shopping Center Substation	3400 W. Slauson Ave.		
	Southwest Community	1546 W. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.	352	2.13
	Baldwin Hills Crenshaw Plaza Substation	3650 W. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.		
/a/ Number of Deployed Sworn Personnel. SOURCE: Los Angeles Police Department, <i>Statistical Digest</i> , 2008; and TAHA, 2012.				

The 2008 crime statistics for the LAPD stations that serve the West Adams CPA are shown in **Table 4.14-8**. Part I crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. As shown, the Southwest Community Police Station reported the most Part I crimes of all three stations, and had the highest crime offense rate per 1,000 persons compared to the other two LAPD stations. In addition, the Southwest and 77th Street Community Police Stations had a higher rate of crimes per 1,000 persons than the City as a whole.

TABLE 4.14-8: 2008 CRIME STATISTICS OF LAPD STATIONS SERVING WEST ADAMS CPA		
	Part I Crimes Offenses /a,b/	Part I Crime Offense Rate Per 1,000 Persons
City of Los Angeles	127,062	31.7
Wilshire Community Police Station	7,877	28.5
77 th Street Community Police Station	7,806	42.3
Southwest Community Police Station	8,501	44.5
/a/ Prime I Crime Offenses recorded in the year 2008. /b/ Part I Crime Offenses include violent and property crimes such as aggravated assault, forcible rape, murder and robbery, arson, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. SOURCE: Los Angeles Police Department, <i>Statistical Digest</i> , 2008; and TAHA, 2012.		

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

In accordance with Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant impact related to police protection services if it would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for police protection.

City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guidelines

In addition, based on the criteria set forth in the City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide (2006), the determination of significance shall be made on a case-by-case basis, considering the following factors:

For impacts related to police services:

- The population increase resulting from the proposed project, based on the net increase of residential units or square footage of non-residential floor area;
- The demand for police services anticipated at the time of project buildout compared to the expected level of service available. Consider, as applicable, scheduled improvements to LAPD services (facilities, equipment, and officers) and the project's proportional contribution to the demand; and
- Whether the project includes security and/or design features that would reduce the demand for police services.

IMPACTS

The proposed project is the adoption of the West Adams New Community Plan and its implementing ordinances. These ordinances, which include standards and guidelines for projects within the West Adams CPA, include a Community Plan Implementation Overlay District (CPIO) containing several subdistricts throughout the plan area, as well as amendments to the existing Crenshaw Corridor Specific Plan. The proposed project further involves General Plan Amendments and zone changes to create consistency with the City's General Plan Framework Element, as well as create consistency between both planned and existing uses of parcels and their relationship to surrounding areas. Through implementation of the CPIO, the proposed project further restricts detrimental uses, incentivizes development in targeted areas, and provides development standards to ensure that new construction is consistent with neighborhood character, as well as corrects minor errors within the existing West Adams Community Plan. While there are police protection service impacts to consider within the West Adams CPA, they are subject to the local policies and guidelines mentioned above; therefore, the proposed West Adams New Community Plan and its implementing ordinances do not contain any specific regulations that would affect police protection services.

Construction

The West Adams New Community Plan describes the capacity for future development for a portion of the City and does not constitute a commitment to any project-specific construction. Therefore, no further discussion of construction impacts is necessary.

Operations

As previously mentioned, the West Adams New Community Plan includes elements, such as changes in FAR, which would increase the permitted intensity of development and result in an increase of residents within certain portions of the West Adams CPA, especially in the proposed TOD areas of the CPIO subdistricts. The proposed project would guide development through the year 2030, and provides capacity for a population increase of 19.8 percent. Using the National Association of City Managers and Police Department standard of 4 police officers per 1,000 residents to determine the adequate level of deployment of police officers by 2030, the project's increased 2030 capacity for population growth of 36,141 would require an increase of approximately 145 officers. Although an increase in population could result in an increase in demand for police protection services within the West Adams CPA, this change would be incremental and occur over an extended period of approximately 20 years.

The proposed project would, however, increase traffic conditions within the West Adams CPA and would result in significant impacts to the circulation system, which could reduce police response times (see Section 4.15 Transportation and Traffic). With implementation of the Transportation Improvement and Mitigation Program (TIMP), as discussed in Section 4.15 Transportation and Traffic, impacts to the circulation system would be reduced. In addition, the West Adams New Community Plan includes the following goals and policies related to police protection services:

Goal CF1: A Community with adequate police facilities and services to provide for public safety needs.

- *Policy CF1-1:* Evaluate land use impacts on police service demand. Coordinate with the Police Department as part of the review of significant development projects and/ or General Plan Amendments affecting land use to determine the impact on service demands.
- *Policy CF1-2:* Adequate neighborhood level police protection. Promote the establishment of additional Police facilities in order to provide adequate police protection at the neighborhood level.

- *Policy CF1-3:* Community based crime prevention. Support and encourage community-based crime prevention efforts (such as Neighborhood Watch), through regular interaction and coordination with existing community based policing, foot and bicycle patrols, watch programs, assistance in the formation of new neighborhood watch groups, and regular communication with neighborhood and civic organizations.

Goal CF2: A safe and secure environment where Walkability is increased.

- *Policy CF2-1:* Promote Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) techniques in the design of the private as well as public realm.

In accordance with the City of Los Angeles General Plan, the LAPD would be expected to monitor and forecast demand for existing and projected police services and maintain acceptable response times through the addition of new officers as projects associated with the West Adams New Community Plan are built. Nonetheless, new developments associated with the proposed project could result in the need for increased police protection services on site. Therefore, without mitigation, the proposed project would result in a significant impact related to police protection services.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Construction

The West Adams New Community Plan describes the capacity for future development for a portion of the City and does not constitute a commitment to any project-specific construction. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

Operations

PS1 As a condition of approval for any Discretionary or “*Active Change Area Project*”, as defined in Section 3.4 of the Project Description, the City shall require that each applicant provide project plans to the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD). Per department standards, the LAPD will determine if any additional crime prevention and security features (e.g. natural surveillance, natural access control, territorial reinforcement and other CPTED strategies/ design recommendations) would be available that are consistent with the development standards as applied to the design of the project. Any additional design features identified by the LAPD shall be incorporated into the project’s final design and to the satisfaction of LAPD, prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for the project.

SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION

Construction

The West Adams New Community Plan describes the capacity for future development for a portion of the City and does not constitute a commitment to any project-specific construction. Therefore, no impacts related to construction would occur.

Operations

Impacts related to police protection were determined to be significant without mitigation. Implementation of Mitigation Measures **PS1** would reduce the impacts to less than significant.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Federal

There are no federal public school regulations applicable to the proposed project.

State

California Government Code Section 65995. California Government Code Section 65995 is found in Title 7, Chapter 4.9 of the California Government Code. California Government Code Section 65995 authorizes school districts to collect impact fees from developers of new residential and commercial/industrial building space. SB 50 amended Government Code Section 65995 in 1998. Under the provisions of SB 50 schools can collect fees to offset costs associated with increasing school capacity as a result of development. The development associated with the proposed project would be subject to applicable fees determined by the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) per California Government Code Section 65995. The LAUSD determines the fees in accordance with California Government Code Section 65995, annually, and publishes them in their school fee justification study.

Local

Los Angeles Citywide General Plan Framework (Framework). Chapter 9 (Infrastructure and Public Services) of the Framework provides goals, objectives, and policies pertaining to police services within the City of Los Angeles (Table 4.14-9).

TABLE 4.14-9: RELEVANT GENERAL PLAN SCHOOL PROTECTION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

Goal/Objective/Policy	Goal/Objective/Policy Description
FRAMEWORK – INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES	
Goal 9N	Public schools that provide a quality education for all of the City's children, including those with special needs, and adequate school facilities to serve every neighborhood in the City so that students have an opportunity to attend school in their neighborhoods.
Objective 9.31	Work constructively with the Los Angeles Unified School District to monitor and forecast school service demand based upon actual and predicted growth.
Policy 9.31.1	Participate in the development of, and share demographic information about, population estimates.
Objective 9.32	Work constructively with Los Angeles Unified School District to promote the siting and construction of adequate school facilities phased with growth.
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.
Objective 9.33	Maximize the use of local schools for community use and local open space and parks for school use.
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: City of Los Angeles, <i>The Citywide General Plan Framework, An Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan</i> , re-adopted 2001.	

Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD), Office of Environmental Health and Safety. California public schools are required to comply with California Education Code (CEC), Section 35294, in dealing with the preparation of “safe school plans” and with the Child Nutrition and Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Reauthorization Act of 2004, Section 204 of Public Law 108-265. The LAUSD plan is comprehensive and

addresses violence prevention, emergency preparedness, traffic safety, crisis intervention, and Coordinated School Health. It is known as the Blueprint for Wellness, and was created as a guide to produce and maintaining a safe and healthy school environment. LAUSD also issued Reference Guide 1242.2, *Update of Safe School Plans Volumes 1 and 2* (8/28/06), and Bulletin No. 58, *Essential Safety Standards Checklist*, as guides to completing the Safe School Plan.⁸

EXISTING SETTING

As the Nation's second largest school district, LAUSD serves more than 650,000 K-12 students in 710 square miles and 27 cities. LAUSD is divided into eight Local Districts, with LAUSD Local District 3 serving 108 schools and students living in communities within Central and West Los Angeles, including the West Adams CPA, as well as the northwest portion of Los Angeles County. The LAUSD provides public K-12 education for the West Adams CPA, and operates 24 charter and non-charter schools in the CPA. Public, non-charter schools within the West Adams CPA include 16 elementary schools, 2 middle schools, and 3 high schools. **Table 4.14-10** lists the location, current capacity, current enrollment, and overcrowded status of these schools.

TABLE 4.14-10: PUBLIC SCHOOLS SERVING THE WEST ADAMS CPA				
School Name	Location	Current Capacity (Seats) /a/	Current Enrollment (seats) /a/	Over-crowded
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS				
Shenandoah Street	2450 Shenandoah St.	865	687	No
Marvin	2411 S. Marvin Ave.	776	658	No
Cienega	2611 S. Orange Dr.	1,014	759	No
Virginia Road	2925 Virginia Rd.	607	508	No
Alta Loma	1745 Vineyard Ave.	920	735	Yes
Arlington Heights	1717 7 th Ave.	792	697	No
6 th Avenue	3109 6 th Ave.	909	777	No
Tom Bradley	3875 Dublin Ave.	629	574	No
42 nd Street	4231 4 th Ave.	784	515	No
Angeles Mesa	2611 W. 52 nd St.	735	486	No
Hillcrest Drive	4041 Hillcrest Dr.	870	772	No
Coliseum Street	4400 Coliseum St.	480	283	No
Baldwin Hills	5421 Rodeo Rd.	559	347	No
59 th Street	5939 2 nd Ave.	471	415	Yes
Hyde Park Boulevard	3140 Hyde Park Blvd.	993	706	Yes
Central Region School #13	Arlington Ave. & Washington Blvd.	875	/b/	/b/
Total		11,404 /c/	8,919	--
MIDDLE SCHOOLS				
Johnnie Cochran Jr.	4066 W. 17 th St.	2,035	1,738	No
Audubon	4120 11 th Ave.	2,238	1,334	No
Total		4,273	3,072	--
HIGH SCHOOLS				
Alexander Hamilton	2955 S. Robertson Blvd.	3,291	3,300	Yes
Crenshaw	5010 11 th Ave.	3,534	2,200	No
Susan Miller Dorsey	3537 Farmdale Ave.	2,454	2,310	Yes
Total		9,279	7,810	--
<small>/a/ Capacity and enrollment reflect data from the School Year (SY) 2007-2008. /b/ Central Region School #13 opened in the Fall of 2011 and no enrollment or overcrowding data is available at this time. /c/ Does not include capacity values for Central Region School #13. SOURCE: California Department of Education, <i>Data and Statistics</i>, 2008; JDBA Architecture, Central Regional Elementary School #13 website, http://www.jdba-arch.com/cres.htm, accessed November 10, 2011; and TAHA, 2011.</small>				

⁸Los Angeles Unified School District, *Coordinated Safe and Healthy School Plan*, July 2007, available at http://www.lausd-oehs.org/docs/SSPVVolume1/SSPVI_Main_Fillable_Document.pdf, accessed September 1, 2011.

Charter schools are publicly funded elementary or secondary schools that are usually created or organized by a group of teachers, parents and community leaders, or a community based organization. These schools are usually sponsored by an existing local public school board or county board of education, and are generally exempt from most laws governing school districts, except where specifically noted in the law. In exchange for this exempt status, charter schools are accountable for producing certain results, which are specifically set forth in a detailed agreement (or "charter") between the sponsoring board and the charter organizers. Charter schools are opened and attended by choice, and, while they provide an alternative to other public schools, they are part of the public education system and may not charge tuition. Where enrollment in a charter school is oversubscribed, admission is frequently allocated by lottery.⁹ **Figure 4.14-2** shows the locations of both charter and non-charter schools serving the West Adams CPA, while **Table 4.14-11** identifies the locations, grade levels served, and current enrollments of the charter schools within the West Adams CPA.

School Name	Location	Grade Levels Served /a/	Current (2008) Enrollment
Bright Star Secondary Academy	2636 S. Mansfield Ave.	8-11	99
Stella Middle Charter Academy	2636 S. Mansfield Ave.	4-8	328
Celerity Nacent Charter	3417 W. Jefferson Blvd.	K-8	555
Marlton School	4000 Santo Tomas Dr.	K-12	318
New Heights Charter	4126 S. Arlington Ave.	K-4	163
KIPP Academy of Opportunity	7019 S. Van Ness Ave.	4-7	346
New Heights Charter	3756 Santa Rosalia Dr. #523	6-10	319
Frederick Douglas Academy Middle	3200 W. Adams Blvd.	6-7	184
Frederick Douglas Academy High	3200 W. Adams Blvd.	9-10	175
View Park Preparatory Accelerated Charter Middle	5749 S. Crenshaw Blvd.	6-8	316
View Park Preparatory Accelerated Charter High	5701 S. Crenshaw Blvd.	9-12	392
Animo Jackie Robinson	3500 S. Hill St.	9-10	279
Crenshaw Arts/Tech Center	2941 W. 70 th St.	9-12	225
Today's Fresh Start Charter School	4514 Crenshaw Blvd.	K-8	n/a
Mid-City Magnet/b/	3150 W. Adams Blvd.	K-8	335

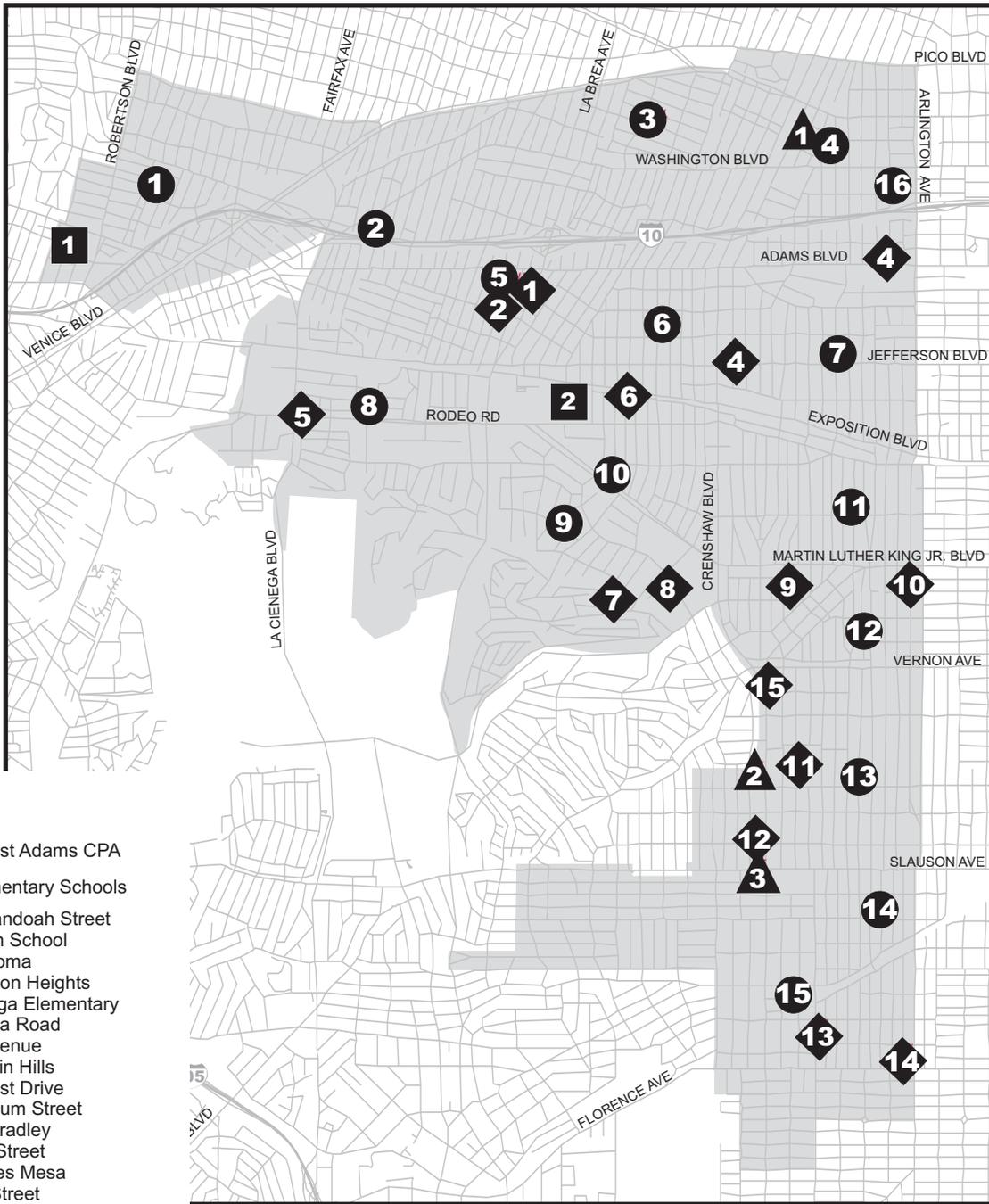
/a/ The lowest and highest grade in which student enrollment was reported. Special programs, such as special education or independent study, may include grade levels beyond the typical grades served by the school.
/b/ A magnet school is a public school that focuses on a special area of study, such as science, performing arts, or career education. Magnet schools are designed to attract students from across a district and students may choose to attend a magnet school instead of their local school.
SOURCE: California Department of Education, Education Data Partnership website: <http://www.ed-data.k12.ca.us>, accessed November 10, 2011.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

In accordance with Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant impact related to public schools if it would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for schools.

⁹California Department of Education, Charter School General Information website, <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cs/re/cs/about.asp>, accessed September 1, 2011.



LEGEND:

- West Adams CPA
- Elementary Schools
 1. Shenandoah Street
 2. Marvin School
 3. Alta Loma
 4. Arlington Heights
 5. Cienega Elementary
 6. Virginia Road
 7. 6th Avenue
 8. Baldwin Hills
 9. Hillcrest Drive
 10. Coliseum Street
 11. Tom Bradley
 12. 42nd Street
 13. Angeles Mesa
 14. 59th Street
 15. Hyde Park Boulevard
 16. Central Region #13

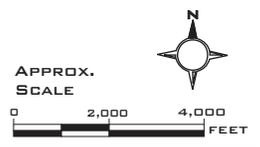
- Middle Schools
 1. Johnnie Cochran
 2. Audubon Middle
- High Schools
 1. Alexander Hamilton
 2. Susan Miller Dorsey
 3. Crenshaw

- Charter Schools
 1. Bright Star Secondary Academy
 2. Stella Academy Charter
 3. Mid City Magnet
 4. Celerity Nascent Charter
 5. New Era Charter
 6. Frederick Douglas Academy Middle
 7. Marlon School
 8. Frederick Douglas Academy High

9. Animo Jackie Robinson
10. New Heights Charter
11. View Park Preparatory Accelerated Charter
12. View Park Preparatory Accelerated High
13. Crenshaw Arts/Technical Center
14. KIPP Academy of Opportunity
15. Today's Fresh Start Charter

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SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, ESRI, and TAHA, 2012.



City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guidelines

In addition, based on the criteria set forth in the City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide (2006), the determination of significance shall be made on a case-by-case basis, considering the following factors:

For impacts related to schools:

- The population increase resulting from the proposed project, based on the increase in residential units or square footage of non-residential floor area;
- The demand for school services anticipated at the time of project buildout compared to the expected level of service available. Consider, as applicable, scheduled improvements to LAUSD services (facilities, equipment and personnel) and the project's proportional contribution to the demand;
- Whether (and the degree to which) accommodation of the increased demand would require construction of new facilities, a major reorganization of students or classrooms, major revisions to the school calendar (such as year-round sessions), or other actions which would create a temporary or permanent impact on the school(s); and
- Whether the project includes features that would reduce the demand for school services (e.g., on-site school facilities or direct support to LAUSD).

IMPACTS

The proposed project is the adoption of the West Adams New Community Plan and its implementing ordinances. These ordinances, which include standards and guidelines for projects within the West Adams CPA, include a Community Plan Implementation Overlay District (CPIO) containing several subdistricts throughout the plan area, as well as amendments to the existing Crenshaw Corridor Specific Plan. The proposed project further involves General Plan Amendments and zone changes to create consistency with the City's General Plan Framework Element, as well as create consistency between both planned and existing uses of parcels and their relationship to surrounding areas. Through implementation of the CPIO, the proposed project further restricts detrimental uses, incentivizes development in targeted areas, and provides development standards to ensure that new construction is consistent with neighborhood character, as well as corrects minor errors within the existing West Adams Community Plan. While there are public school impacts to consider within the West Adams CPA, they are subject to the State and local policies and guidelines mentioned above; therefore, the proposed West Adams New Community Plan and its implementing ordinances do not contain any specific guidelines that would affect public schools.

Construction

The West Adams New Community Plan describes the capacity for future development for a portion of the City and does not constitute a commitment to any project-specific construction. Therefore, no further discussion of construction impacts is necessary.

Operations

Elements of the proposed project, such as zone and height district changes would provide opportunities for increased employment and housing, while changes to land use distribution would result in an increase in commercial land uses and a decrease in industrial land uses. Based on changes associated with the West Adams New Community Plan, student enrollment in elementary, middle, and high schools serving the West Adams CPA may be expected to increase by approximately 6,261 students by 2030. **Table 4.14-12** shows the estimated generation of elementary school, middle school, and high school students that could be anticipated within the West Adams CPA.

TABLE 4.14-12: ANTICIPATED STUDENT GENERATION					
Use	Dwelling Units (DU) or Buildable Square Feet			Student Generation Rate	Students Generated
	2008	2030	Net		
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					
Residential DU /a/	66,415	86,118	19,703	0.1496 per DU	2,947
Commercial /b/	12,754,739	16,623,423	3,868,684	0.0238 per 1,000 sq. ft.	92
Light Industrial /c/	7,573,013	4,335,062	(3,237,951)	0.0287 per 1,000 sq. ft.	(93)
Total Elementary School Students Generated					2,946
MIDDLE SCHOOL					
Residential DU	66,415	86,118	19,703	0.0763 per DU	1,503
Commercial	12,754,739	16,623,423	3,868,684	0.0123 per 1,000 sq. ft.	47
Light Industrial	7,573,013	4,335,062	(3,237,951)	0.0150 per 1,000 sq. ft.	(48)
Total Middle School Students Generated					1,502
HIGH SCHOOL					
Residential DU	66,415	86,118	19,703	0.0921 per DU	1,814
Commercial	12,754,739	16,623,423	3,868,684	0.0123 per 1,000 sq. ft.	47
Light Industrial	7,573,013	4,335,062	(3,237,951)	0.0148 per 1,000 sq. ft.	(48)
Total High School Students Generated					1,813
Total Students Generated by Proposed Project					6,261
/a/ The student generation rate for multi-family units was used to determine the students generated by the residential component of the proposed project. /b/ The student generation rate for retail and services was utilized to determine the students generated by the commercial component of the proposed project. For purposes of this study, commercial land use is composed of regional commercial, neighborhood commercial, , and community commercial. /c/ For purposes of this study, industrial land use is comprised of limited industrial and hybrid industrial. SOURCE: Los Angeles Unified School District, <i>Commercial/Industrial Development Fee Justification Study</i> , 2008; Los Angeles Unified School District, <i>School Facilities Analysis</i> , 2009; and TAHA, 2011.					

In general, existing public, non-charter elementary, middle, and high schools serving the West Adams CPA are not above or near capacity and can accommodate an additional enrollment of 2,485 elementary students, 1,201 middle school students, and 1,469 high school students. The proposed project could increase enrollment at public, non-charter elementary, middle, and high schools serving the West Adams CPA by 2,946 students, 1,502 students, and 1,813 students, respectively. These increases in enrollment would exceed the current available capacity of existing schools. Population increases are expected to occur in the residential areas as well as the proposed TOD areas, which may further impact the currently overcrowded Alexander Hamilton High School. However, in addition to the 16 elementary schools, 2 middle schools, and 3 high schools, there are 13 charter schools and 1 magnet school that also serve the West Adams CPA. Charter schools are part of the public education system and could relieve overcrowding at existing non-charter schools by accommodating the overflow of students from schools that are at, or near, capacity. In this regard, New Era Charter High School is close to the Jefferson/La Cienega Boulevards area and would likely serve the projected increase of high school student population.

In addition, the LAUSD New School Construction Program aims to relieve overcrowding and address facility needs through the construction of new classroom seats and the replacement and expansion of athletic and play space at school sites.¹⁰ The LAUSD 2011 Facilities Services Division Strategic Execution Plan lists new construction proposed for LAUSD Local District 3. Central Region Elementary School #13 (Carson-Gore Academy of Environmental Studies), within the West Adams CPA, is a new elementary school that includes classrooms, a library, multi-purpose room, food service and lunch shelter, administration, playfields, and underground parking. The new school is approximately 68,779 square feet and can accommodate up to 875 students.

Furthermore, any development associated with the proposed project would be subject to Section 65995 of the California Government Code, which would allow the LAUSD to collect impact fees from developers of new residential and commercial/industrial space. In addition, SB 50 authorizes the LAUSD to collect fees

¹⁰Los Angeles Unified School District, Facilities Services Division, *Strategic Execution Plan*, 2011.

associated with increasing school capacity as a result of development. The provisions of SB 50 are deemed to provide full and complete mitigation of school facilities impacts. Therefore, the proposed project would result in less-than-significant impacts related to public schools.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Construction

The West Adams New Community Plan describes the capacity for future development for a portion of the City and does not constitute a commitment to any project-specific construction. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

Operations

Impacts related to public schools would be less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.

SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION

Construction

The West Adams New Community Plan describes the capacity for future development for a portion of the City and does not constitute a commitment to any project-specific construction. Therefore, no impacts related to construction would occur.

Operations

Impacts related to public schools were determined to be less than significant without mitigation.

PARKS AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES (LIBRARIES)

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Federal

There are no federal parks or other public services regulations applicable to the proposed project.

State

Quimby Act. The Quimby Act was established by the California State Legislature in 1965 and codified as California Government Code Section 66477. The Quimby Act allows the legislative body of a city or county, by ordinance, to require the dedication of land or impose a requirement of the payment of fees in lieu thereof, or a combination of both, for park or recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a tentative tract map or parcel map. Sections 12.33 and 17.12 of the LAMC are codified City ordinances that were enacted by the City as a way to implement the Quimby Act. Sections 12.33 and 17.12 of the LAMC are colloquially referred to as the City's "Quimby Code."¹¹

Local

City of Los Angeles General Plan, Service Systems Element Public Recreation Plan. The City of Los Angeles General Plan provides growth and development policies by providing a comprehensive long-range view of the City as a whole. The General Plan provides a comprehensive strategy for accommodating long-term growth should it occur as projected. Applicable goals and policies that apply to all development within the City of Los Angeles include a balanced distribution of land uses, adequate housing for all income levels, and economic stability.

The Public Recreation Plan of the General Plan consists of an identification and analysis of the existing recreational facilities and parks in the City of Los Angeles. The Public Recreation Plan includes two types of park and recreation facility planning standards: community plan and local recreation standards. Community plan standards require one acre of neighborhood park space per 1,000 persons and one acre of community park space per 1,000 persons for a combined total of two acres of park space. Local recreation standards require two acres of neighborhood park space per 1,000 persons and two acres of community park space for a combined total of four acres of park space.¹² Local recreation standards are long-range and may not be reached during the life of the existing West Adams Community Plan and the General Plan. Since development associated with the proposed project would exist beyond the life of the West Adams Community Plan and the General Plan, local recreation standards would be used to evaluate impacts related to parks and recreation. In addition to the park acreage standards, the Public Recreation Plan also states that the types of amenities (e.g., recreation center, gym, basketball courts, etc.) that are offered on public parks and recreation land should also be considered when determining the adequacy of park space.

County of Los Angeles General Plan, Conservation and Open Space Element. The County of Los Angeles General Plan provides growth and development policies by providing a comprehensive long-range view of the County as a whole. The General Plan provides a comprehensive strategy for accommodating long-term growth should it occur as projected. Applicable goals and policies that apply to all development within the County of Los Angeles include a balanced distribution of land uses, adequate housing for all income levels, and economic stability.

¹¹City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, *Quimby Quarterly Report: September 2009*, available at <http://www.laparks.org/planning/quimby.htm>, accessed April 12, 2011.

¹²City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning, *General Plan Public Recreation Plan*, 1980.

The Conservation and Open Space Element of the County General Plan intends to guide the County's long-range preservation of its natural resources and open space and sets policy direction for the open space, natural, and energy-related resources within unincorporated Los Angeles County.¹³ The Conservation and Open Space Element established standard ratios of four acres of parkland per 1,000 residents and six acres of parkland per 1,000 County residents to plan for local and regional parkland, respectively.

Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) Section 12.21(G). Section 12.21(G) of the LAMC is the open space requirements for multiple residential dwelling units. This section requires new construction of a building, or a group of buildings, to provide a minimum amount of open space, based upon the number of dwelling units of the new construction of more than six dwelling units. Section 12.21(G) of the LAMC requires 100 square feet of open space for dwelling units with less than three habitable rooms, 125 square feet of open space per dwelling unit with three habitable rooms, and 175 feet of open space per dwelling unit with more than three habitable rooms. In addition, Section 12.21(G) of the LAMC indicates specific provisions with respect to the design and intended use of required open space for new construction.

Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) Section 12.33. Section 12.33 of the LAMC is part of the City's implementation of the Quimby Act. This section was established by the City in 1985, and is a park impact fee, separate from the fees established in Section 17.12 of the LAMC. This section applies to the finalization of zone changes for multi-unit residential projects, including rental projects.¹⁴ The amount of land to be dedicated, or fees paid in lieu, must be done in the manner that is provided in Section 17.12 of the LAMC.

Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) Section 17.12. Section 17.12 of the LAMC is part of the City's implementation of the Quimby Act. Section 17.12 of the LAMC was established by the City in 1971. Section 17.12 requires that the residential developments requesting a subdivision or zone change are required, as a condition for approval, to either dedicate land for park and recreation purposes or pay a fee in lieu. The amount of land to be dedicated is based upon the table found in Section 17.12(B) of the LAMC. Fees in-lieu are determined annually on March 1st by the City Planning Department.

Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) Section 17.58. Section 17.58 of the LAMC requires land to be dedicated, or a fee paid in lieu, or in some other manner set forth in Section 17.12, prior to the final parcel map being approved by the City Council and/or its filing with the Los Angeles County Recorder.

Los Angeles Public Library (LAPL) Branch Facilities Plan. To guide the construction, maintenance, and operation of libraries within the City, LAPL Board of Commissioners adopted the Branch Facilities Plan in 1988. The Branch Facilities Plan comprises two components. One component sets the size and features of a local branch based upon the population and location it would serve, and the other component is a status list of existing branches and identification of communities that do not have library services. To facilitate and finance the implementation of the Branch Facilities Plan, bond measures were approved in 1989 and 1998. With the anticipated completion of the projects listed in the Branch Facilities Plan of 1988, the LAPL Board of Commissioners approved a revision of plan in 2007.

The revised Branch Facilities Plan sets the following site selection criteria for library branch facilities:

- Branches serving a population above 45,000 persons must have a facility of at least 14,500 square feet on a 40,000-square-foot property. Branches serving a population below 45,000 persons must have a facility of at least 12,500 square feet on a property of at least 32,500 square feet. Branch expansions or special situations have special sizes. The size of regional branches facilities must not exceed 20,000 square feet upon a 52,000-square-foot property; When a community reaches a population of 90,000, an additional branch should be considered for the area;

¹³County of Los Angeles Department of Region Planning, *Draft General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element*, 2008.

¹⁴*Ibid.*

- One-story library buildings with interior layouts must be designed to accommodate the disabled, and to have electronic technology, substantial shelving and seating capacities, and have a community meeting room;
- Good visibility and street access;
- Easily accessible by car, by bus and on foot;
- Take into consideration the relative locations of all schools served by the branch; and
- Take into consideration the relative locations of all neighboring branch libraries.

EXISTING SETTING

Public Parks

The City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks manages and provides parks and recreational services throughout the City. City park and recreation facilities include over 15,000 acres of parkland with over 400 neighborhood and regional parks (including Griffith Park), eleven lakes, two beaches, 13 golf courses, 26 licensed child care facilities, and more than 180 recreation and community centers. In addition to the Department of Recreation and Parks facilities, it also runs many programs, classes and activities, such as adult classes, after school programs, sports leagues and the country's largest municipal golf program.¹⁵

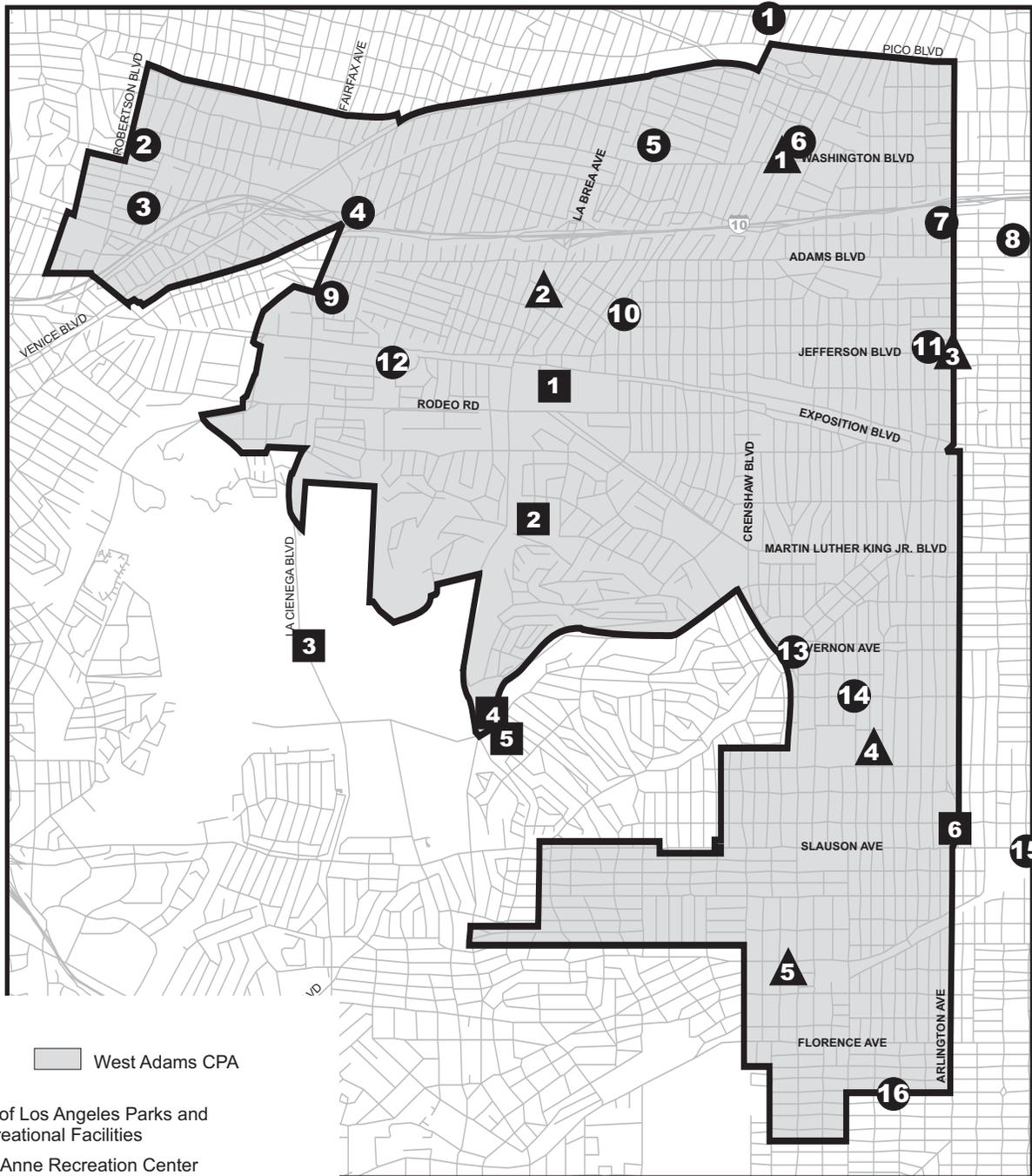
According to the City of Los Angeles Public Recreation Plan, parks can be classified into three groups: neighborhood, community, and regional. A neighborhood park should be a minimum of five acres in size (ideally ten acres), with a service radius of a one-half-mile. Vest Pocket Parks, which are less than five acres, are also considered neighborhood parks. A community park should be a minimum of 15 acres in size (ideally 20 acres), with a service radius of two miles. Regional parks are generally over 50 acres in size and serve the city region. The Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation manages regional parks, community parks, and golf courses that are available for all County residents to use. There are 19 parks and/or recreational facilities dispersed throughout the project area (approximately 414.39 acres), including 11 pocket parks, 2 neighborhood parks, 5 community parks, and 1 regional park.

Figure 4.14-3 shows the locations of the City and County parks and recreational facilities, while **Table 4.14-13** lists them.

The City's Public Recreation Plan states that to meet long-range recreational standards, a project must have a minimum of two acres of neighborhood and community recreational facilities for every 1,000 persons and a minimum of six acres of regional recreational facilities for every 1,000 persons.¹⁶ Local recreation standards are long-range and may not be reached during the life of the existing West Adams Community Plan. As shown in **Table 4.14-13**, 44.32 and 84.48 acres of neighborhood and community recreational facilities are present in the West Adams CPA, respectively. The existing demand for recreational facilities is shown in **Table 4.14-14**. Currently, there is an insufficient amount of available neighborhood, community, and regional parks/recreational facilities. Based on the City's standards, deficits exist of 320.68 acres of neighborhood parks, 280.52 acres of community parks, and 809.41 acres of regional recreational facilities.

¹⁵City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, A Message from the General Manager website, <http://www.laparks.org/dept.htm>, accessed October 3, 2011.

¹⁶County of Los Angeles Department of Region Planning, *Draft General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element*, 2008.



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LEGEND: West Adams CPA

City of Los Angeles Parks and Recreational Facilities

1. Queen Anne Recreation Center
2. Robertson Recreation Center
3. Reynier Park
4. Genesse Avenue Park
5. Mascot Park
6. Washington Irving Pocket Park
7. Benny H. Potter West Adams Avenues Memorial Park
8. Gramercy Park
9. Westside Neighborhood Park
10. Vineyard Recreation Center
11. Leslie N. Shaw Park
12. Baldwin Hills Recreation Center
13. Leimert Plaza Park
14. Angeles Mesa Park

County of Los Angeles Parks and Recreational Facilities

1. Rancho Cienega Sports Center Complex
2. Jim Gillam Recreation Center
3. Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Center
4. Norman O. Houston
5. Ruben Ingold County Parkway
6. Van Ness Recreation Center

Public Libraries

1. Washington Irving
2. Baldwin Hills
3. Jefferson
4. Angeles Mesa
5. Hyde Park

SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, ESRI, and TAHA, 2012.

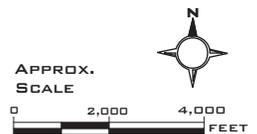


TABLE 4.14-13: PARKS, OPEN SPACES, AND RECREATION CENTERS LOCATED WITHIN 0.25 MILES OF WEST ADAMS CPA

Name	Location	Acreeage
CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND PARKS FACILITIES		
<i>Vest Pocket Parks</i>		
Reynier Park	Reynier Ave. at Hargis St.	1.52
Westside Neighborhood Park	Fairfax Ave. at Smiley Dr.	4.71
Leslie N Shaw Park	W. Jefferson Blvd. at 3 rd Ave.	0.46
Leimert Park	Leimert Blvd. at W. Vernon Ave.	2.66
48 th St. and 8 th Ave. Park	W. 48 th St. at 8 th Ave.	4.38
Chesterfield Square Park	1810 W. Slauson Ave.	2.93
Robertson Recreation Center	1641 Preuss Rd.	2.16
Queen Anne Recreation Center	1240 West Blvd.	2.12
2 nd Ave. Park	2 nd Ave. at W. 24 th St.	4.48
East Gramercy Park	E. Gramercy Park Ave at W. Gramercy Park Ave	0.7
Vineyard Recreation Center	2942 Vineyard Ave.	1.32
Total Vest Pocket Park Acreeage		27.44
<i>Neighborhood Parks</i>		
Baldwin Hills Recreation Center	5401 Highlight Place	9.73
Genesse Ave. Park	S. Genesse Ave. at S. Glennie Lane	7.15
Total Neighborhood Park Acreeage		16.88
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES		
<i>Community Parks</i>		
Rancho Cienega Sports Center Park	5001 Rodeo Rd.	25.7
Norman O Houston Park	S. La Brea Ave. at Stocker St.	15.24
Jim Gillam Recreation Center	4000 S. La Brea Ave.	13.9
Ruben Ingold County Parkway	Stocker St. at Overhill Dr.	19.91
Van Ness Recreation Center	S. Van Ness Ave. and W. Slauson Ave.	9.73
Total Community Park Acreeage		84.48
<i>Regional Parks</i>		
Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area	Between S. La Cienega Blvd & S. La Brea Ave	285.59
Total Regional Park Acreeage		285.59
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, Recreation Centers website, http://www.ci.la.ca.us/rap/dos/reccenter/reccenter.htm , accessed February 16, 2012; and TAHA, 2012.		

TABLE 4.14-14: EXISTING DEMAND FOR PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE WEST ADAMS CPA

Recreational Facility Type	Population in Recreational West Adams CPA (2008)	Demand for Recreational Facilities /a/	Acres of Recreational Space Available	Demand Met
Neighborhood Parks	182,600	365	44.32	No
Community Parks	182,600	365	84.48	No
Regional Parks /b/	182,600	1,095	285.59	No
/a/ Existing demand is based on open space provisions as provided for each facility type by the City of Los Angeles Public Recreation Plan (i.e., 2 acres for every 1,000 residents for neighborhood facilities; 2 acres for every 1,000 residents for community facilities; 6 acres for every 1,000 residents for regional parks).				
/b/ Regional parks serve the city region. For purposes of our analysis, it is assumed that the majority of the population visiting the regional park would come from a 2-mile radius.				
SOURCE: SCAG, <i>Regional Transportation Plan</i> , 2008; 2000 U.S. Census; TAHA, 2012.				

Public Libraries

The LAPL System provides library services for the City of Los Angeles. The LAPL System includes the Central Library, 8 regional branch libraries, 67 community branches, and 4 bookmobiles. There are approximately six million books and other materials within the LAPL collection. The Central Library houses approximately 2.2 million books and other materials.¹⁷

The LAPL operates five libraries which serve the West Adams CPA. **Figure 4.14-3** shows the location of these libraries. **Table 4.14-15** lists the locations, building sizes, and populations the libraries serve. Combined, these five libraries serve a population of approximately 238,544 residents and provide approximately 49,012 square feet of library space.

TABLE 4.14-15: PUBLIC LIBRARIES SERVING WEST ADAMS CPA			
Library	Address	Approximate Building Size (Square Feet)	Population Served (Persons)
Baldwin Hills	2906 S La Brea Avenue	12,000	74,420
Washington Irving	4117 W Washington Boulevard	12,269	58,429
Jefferson	2211 W Jefferson Boulevard	9,000	48,910
Angeles Mesa	2700 W 52 nd Street	5,243	31,974
Hyde Park	2205 W Florence Avenue	10,500	24,811

SOURCE: Los Angeles Public Library, Library Facilities Division, Joseph Molles, written correspondence, April 18, 2011.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

In accordance with Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant impact related to parks and other public services if it would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts.

City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guidelines

In addition, based on the criteria set forth in the City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide (2006), the determination of significance shall be made on a case-by-case basis, considering the following factors:

For impacts related to public parks and library services:

- The net population increase resulting from the proposed project;
- The demand for recreation and park services anticipated at the time of project buildout compared to the expected level of service available. Consider, as applicable, scheduled improvements to recreation and park services (renovation, expansion, or addition) and the project's proportional contribution to the demand;
- Whether the project includes features that would reduce the demand for recreation and park services (e.g., on-site recreation facilities, land dedication or direct financial support to the Department of Recreation and Parks)
- The net population increase resulting from the proposed project;

¹⁷City of Los Angeles, *CEQA Thresholds Guide*, 2006.

- The demand for library services anticipated at the time of project buildout compared to the expected level of service available. Consider, as applicable, scheduled improvements to library services (renovation, expansion, addition or relocation) and the project's proportional contribution to the demand; and
- Whether the project includes features that would reduce the demand for library services (e.g., on-site library facilities or direct support to the LAPL).

IMPACTS

The proposed project is the adoption of the West Adams New Community Plan and its implementing ordinances. These ordinances, which include standards and guidelines for projects within the West Adams CPA, include a CPIO containing several subdistricts throughout the plan area, as well as amendments to the existing Crenshaw Corridor Specific Plan. The proposed project further involves General Plan Amendments and zone changes to create consistency with the City's General Plan Framework Element, as well as create consistency between both planned and existing uses of parcels and their relationship to surrounding areas. Through implementation of the CPIO, the proposed project further restricts detrimental uses, incentivizes development in targeted areas, and provides development standards to ensure that new construction is consistent with neighborhood character, as well as corrects minor errors within the existing West Adams Community Plan. While there are parks and other public service impacts to consider within the West Adams CPA, they are subject to the State and local policies and guidelines mentioned above; therefore, the proposed West Adams New Community Plan and its implementing ordinances do not contain any specific regulations that would affect parks or other public services.

Construction

The West Adams New Community Plan describes the capacity for future development for a portion of the City and does not constitute a commitment to any project-specific construction. Therefore, no further discussion of construction impacts is necessary.

Operations

Public Parks

As discussed previously, the proposed project could accommodate a population of 218,741, which represents a 36,141-person increase from 2008 population estimates. In addition to the potential population growth available within the residential areas of the Plan Area, a significant proportion of this increase in population could occur within the proposed TOD subdistricts of the CPIO, as well as the Crenshaw Corridor Specific Plan. The proposed CPIO subdistricts are all located near public parks and recreational facilities. As discussed above, there are 19 parks and/or recreational facilities dispersed throughout the project area. The furthest distance to a park from the boundaries of any CPIO subarea is 0.3 miles, which is considered a reasonable walking distance.

Based on the criteria of two acres per 1,000 persons for neighborhood and community parks/recreation facilities and six acres per 1,000 persons for regional parks/recreation facilities, an additional 393 acres of neighborhood, 353 acres of community parks, and 1,026 acres of regional parks, respectively, would be required to meet the needs of the projected buildout population in the West Adams CPA. The existing open space and public facilities land uses and zoning designations would remain unchanged under the proposed project. Similarly, the overall acreage of open space land uses would remain unchanged and the overall acreage of public facilities land uses (which includes: agricultural uses, parking under freeways, fire and police stations, government buildings, public libraries, post offices, public health facilities, public elementary and secondary schools) would decrease slightly by seven acres, or two percent. Consequently, the acreage of open space and public facilities within the West Adams CPA would remain insufficient.

The Bicycle Plan, a component of the City of Los Angeles Transportation Element, identifies a 139-mile "Green Network" that enhances access to the City's open spaces through bike paths and shared use paths. A network of green bikeways and neighborhood bikeways would enable access to regional parks such as the Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area, as well as other vest pocket and neighborhood parks throughout the West Adams CPA and surrounding areas. In addition, the proposed project would comply with Sections 12.33 and 17.12 of the LAMC, which are part of the City's implementation of the Quimby Act. These ordinances require developers of residential subdivision (condominium) projects and multi-unit residential projects requesting a zone change to dedicate land for park and recreation purposes, or pay a fee in lieu thereof, prior to obtaining a permit. In addition, the City could require a project applicant to establish joint-use agreements through programs, such as the Los Angeles Unified School District's Joint Use/Innovation Fund and other public and private entities which would contribute to the availability of recreational opportunities in the West Adams CPA. Nonetheless, while the City will continue to monitor appropriate recreation and park statistics and prioritize the implementation of recreation and park projects in parts of the West Adams CPA with the greatest deficiencies, the population increase, due to implementation of the proposed project, would cause significant impacts to public parks and recreational facilities. Therefore, without mitigation, the proposed project would result in a significant impact related to public parks.

Public Libraries

The proposed project would guide development through 2030, and could be expected to increase the population within the West Adams CPA by approximately 36,141 persons. The increased population is anticipated to increase the demand for library services and resources of the LAPL System. As mentioned above, the LAPL Branch Facilities Plan establishes criteria for the size and features of libraries in order to accommodate their corresponding populations served. For example, branch libraries that serve a population above 45,000 persons must have a facility of at least 14,500 square feet on a 40,000-square-foot property. The Angeles Mesa Branch Library, located within the West Adams CPA, has a current square footage of just 5,243 square feet. In accordance with the LAPL Branch Facilities Plan, this library is scheduled to be rebuilt to 12,500 square feet with additional parking on-site. It is expected that the LAPL Branch Facilities Plan will continue to forecast future demand for library facilities and ensure that adequate facilities and related improvements are available to serve the new developments within the West Adams CPA. However, the majority of the projected increase in population would likely use the Washington Irving and Baldwin Hills Libraries and require the expansion of the existing libraries or the development of a new library. Therefore, without mitigation, the proposed project would result in a significant impact related to public libraries.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Construction

The West Adams New Community Plan describes the capacity for future development for a portion of the City and does not constitute a commitment to any project-specific construction. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

Operation

Public Parks

No feasible mitigation measures were identified to reduce the significant impact related to public parks to less than significant.

Public Libraries

No feasible mitigation measures were identified to reduce the significant impact related to public libraries to less than significant.

SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION

Construction

The West Adams New Community Plan describes the capacity for future development for a portion of the City and does not constitute a commitment to any project-specific construction. Therefore, no impacts related to construction would occur.

Operations

Public Parks

No feasible mitigation measures were identified to reduce the significant impact related to public parks to less than significant. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a significant and unavoidable impact related to public parks.

Public Libraries

No feasible mitigation measures were identified to reduce the significant impact related to public libraries to less than significant. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a significant and unavoidable impact related to public libraries.