

3.14.1 Introduction

This section describes the geographic and regulatory setting for public services (fire, police, schools, and libraries), identifies impacts that could result from the *2020 LA River Master Plan* and its elements, and determines the significance of impacts. This section also identifies mitigation measures that would reduce or avoid any significant impacts, when feasible.

The analysis in this section includes impact determinations under CEQA for the *2020 LA River Master Plan* that are applicable to all 18 jurisdictions in the study area, including the County and non-County jurisdictions (17 cities). Except for significant and unavoidable impacts, all identified significant environmental effects of the proposed *2020 LA River Master Plan* can be avoided or reduced to a less-than-significant level if the mitigation measures identified in this PEIR are implemented. These mitigation measures will be implemented for subsequent projects that are carried out by the County. Because some later activities under the *2020 LA River Master Plan* would not be carried out by the County, the County cannot enforce or guarantee that the mitigation measures would be incorporated. Therefore, where this PEIR concludes a less-than-significant impact for later activities carried out by the County, the impact would be significant and unavoidable when these activities are not carried out by the County.

3.14.2 Setting

3.14.2.1 Geographic

Regional Setting

Public services for the *2020 LA River Master Plan* and the surrounding communities are provided by the County and services from the 17 local jurisdictions. Public services have been actively developing in tandem with growth in the communities and the region. A discussion of the current provisions to deliver public services within the 51-mile-long and 2-mile-wide study area and surrounding areas is provided below. Figures 3.14-1 through 3.14-9 show the public service facilities within the 2-mile-wide study area.

Police Protection

The *2020 LA River Master Plan's* 51-mile-long and 2-mile-wide study area is served by multiple fire and police protection providers. While some incorporated cities have their own police departments, others contract with Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD), which also provides police services to unincorporated County areas.

Table 3.14-1 shows the 17 local jurisdictions, as well as unincorporated County areas, and their designated police service providers. The Cities of Carson, Compton, Cudahy, Lynwood, Paramount, Commerce, and Maywood, as well as unincorporated County areas, do not have a dedicated police

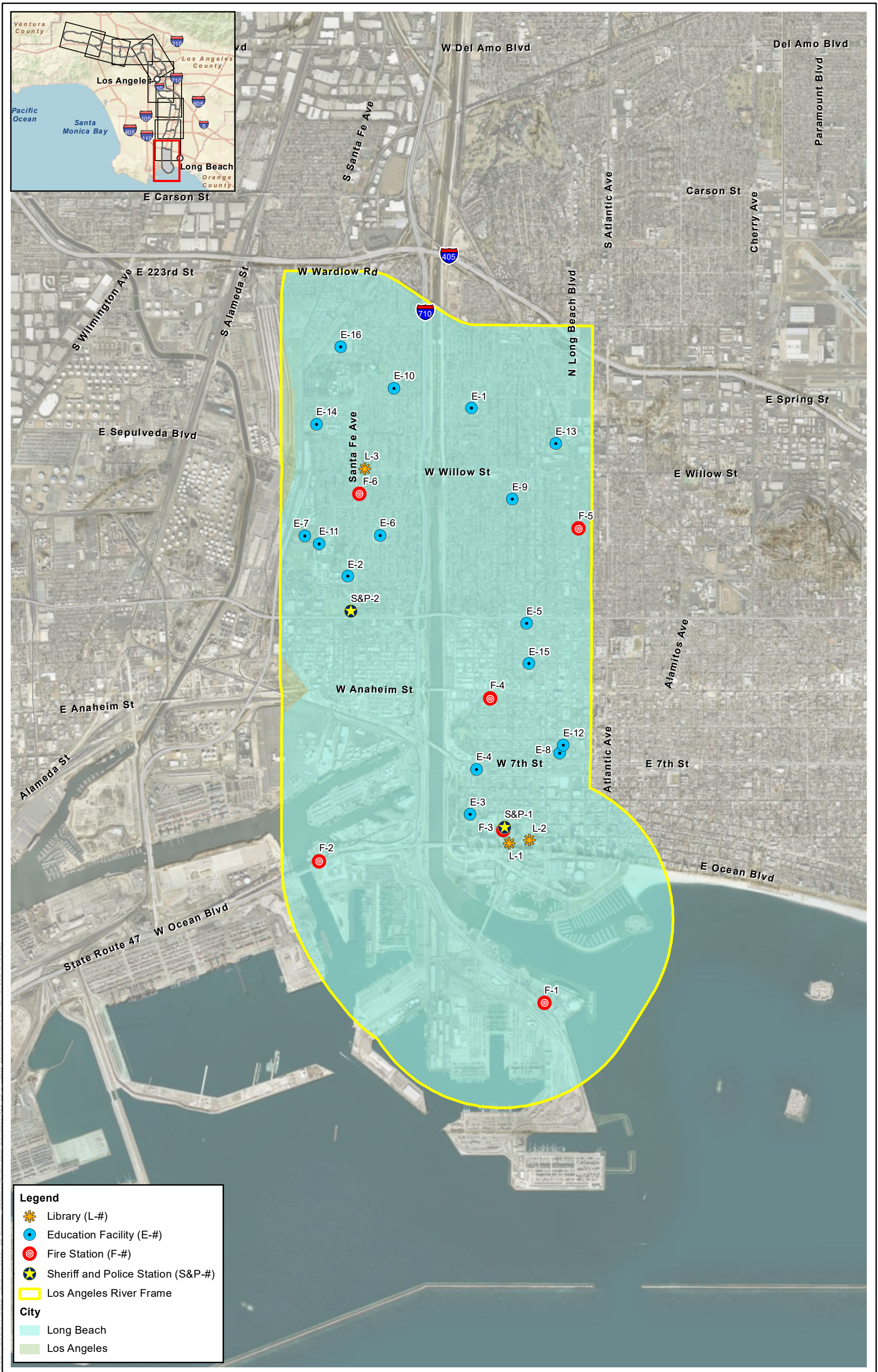
department and instead utilize LASD for police services. The map IDs provided in Table 3.14-2 through Table 3.14-9 correspond to Figures 3.14-1 through 3.14-9.

Table 3.14-1. Police Service Providers for Jurisdictions in LA River Study Area

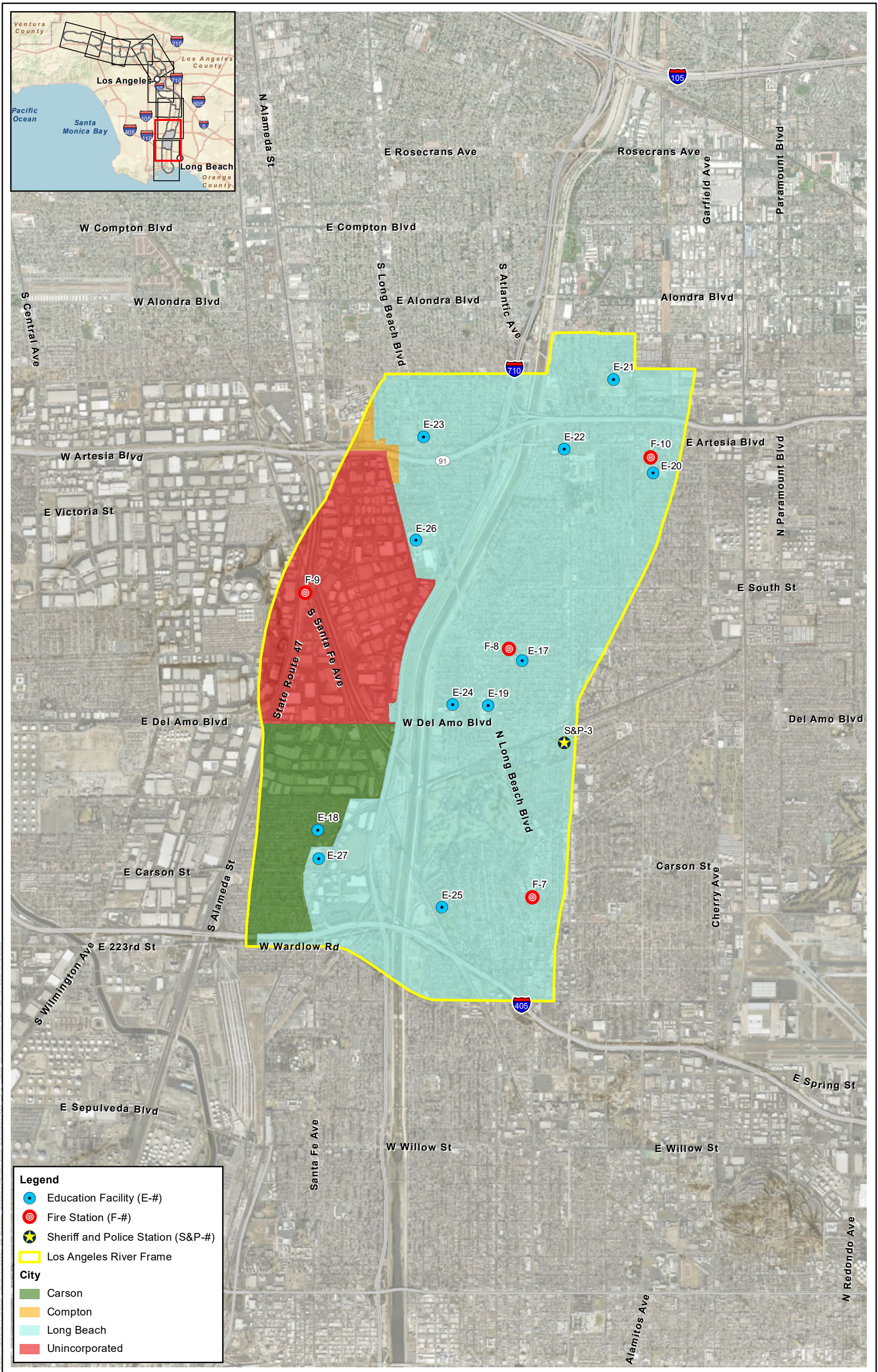
Jurisdiction	Service Provider
Long Beach	Long Beach Police Department
Los Angeles	Los Angeles Police Department
Carson	LASD
Compton	LASD
Cudahy	LASD
Lynwood	LASD
Downey	Downey Police Department
Paramount	LASD
South Gate	South Gate Police Department
Bell	City of Bell Police Department
Bell Gardens	Bell Gardens Police Department
Commerce	LASD
Huntington Park	Huntington Park Police Department
Maywood	LASD
Vernon	Vernon Police Department
Glendale	Glendale Police Department
Burbank	Burbank Police Department
Unincorporated County Areas	LASD

Long Beach Police Department

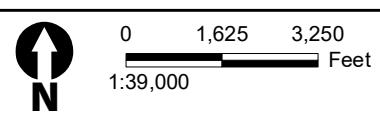
The Long Beach Police Department (LBPD) is the second-largest municipal police agency in the County and has over 800 sworn officers and a total staffing of over 1,200 personnel (LBPD 2020). LBPD also provides contracted law enforcement services to the Port of Long Beach, Long Beach Airport, Long Beach Transit, and Long Beach City College. Response times for LBPD average at 4.8 minutes in 2016. Table 3.14-2 shows the LBPD stations in the 2-mile-wide study area and their distance from the LA River.



**Figure 3.14-1
Public Services within Frame 1**

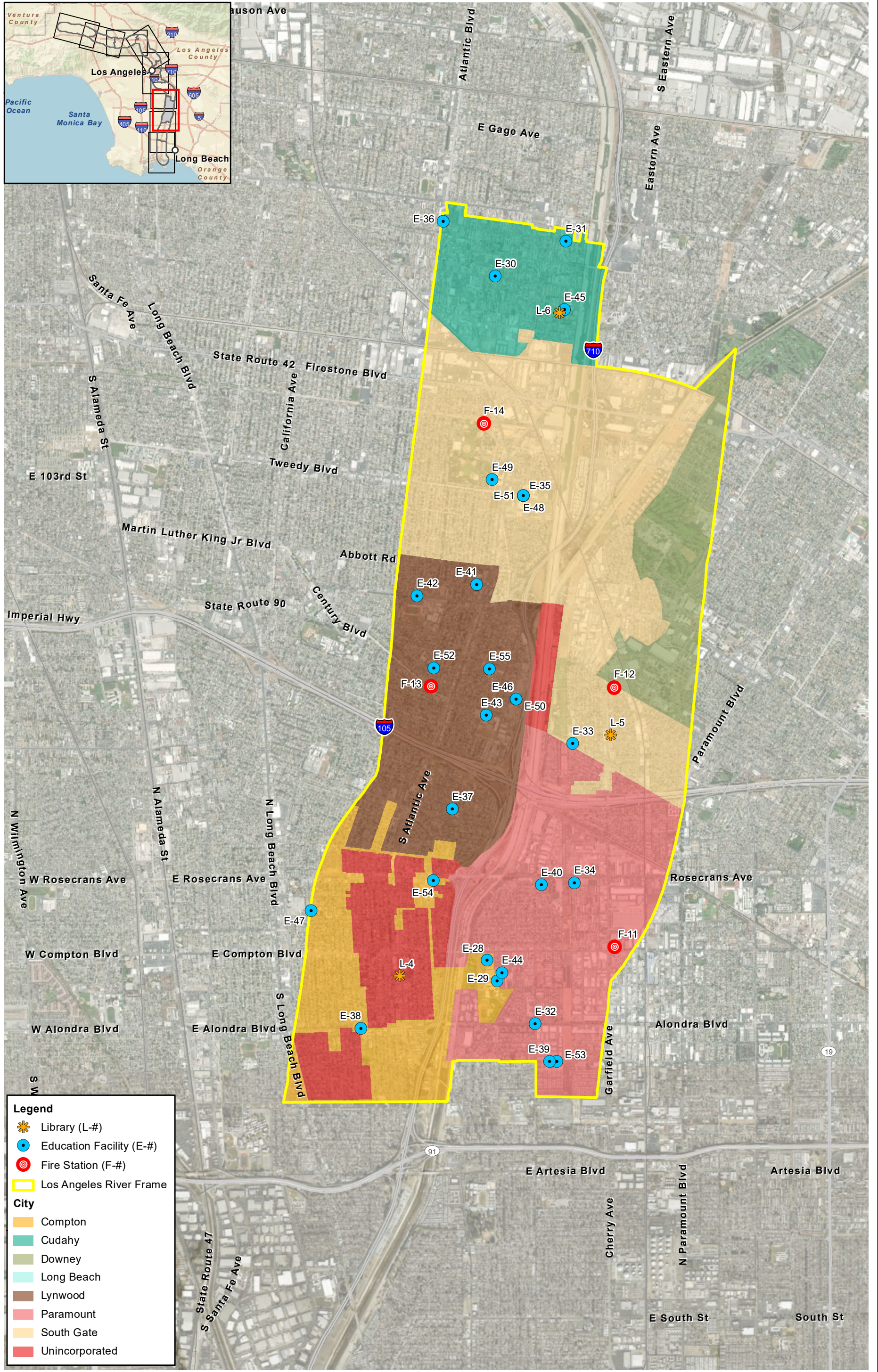
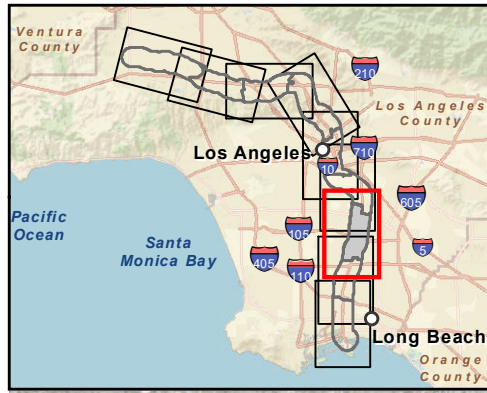


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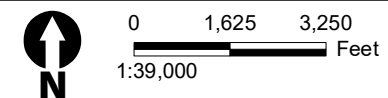


Source: County of Los Angeles; ESRI

**Figure 3.14-2
Public Services within Frame 2**

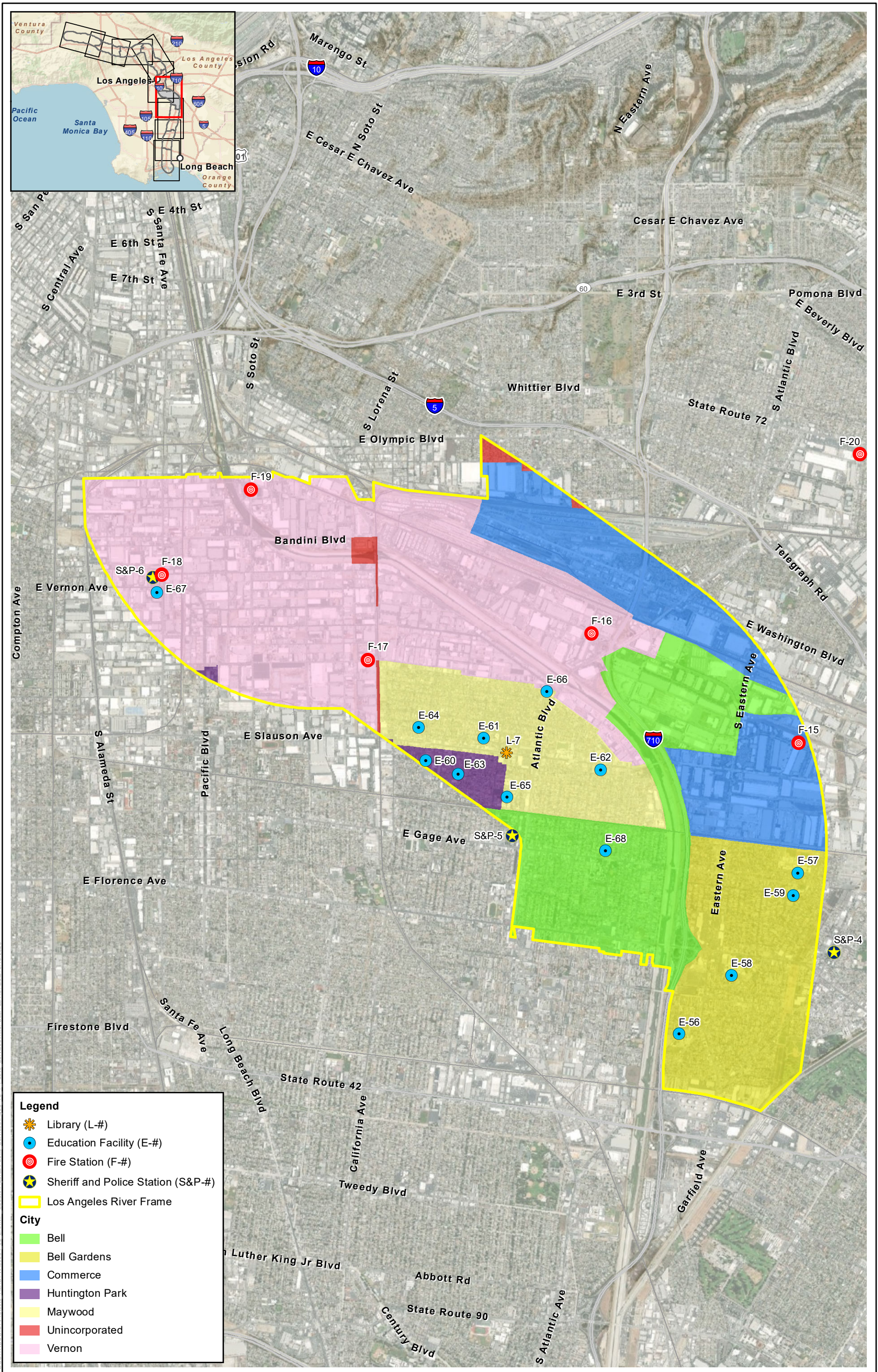


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Source: County of Los Angeles; ESRI

Figure 3.14-3
Public Services within Frame 3

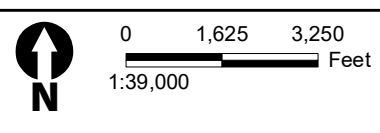


Legend

- Library (L-#)
- Education Facility (E-#)
- Fire Station (F-#)
- Sheriff and Police Station (S&P-#)
- Los Angeles River Frame

City

- Bell
- Bell Gardens
- Commerce
- Huntington Park
- Maywood
- Unincorporated
- Vernon



Source: County of Los Angeles; ESRI

Figure 3.14-4
Public Services within Frame 4

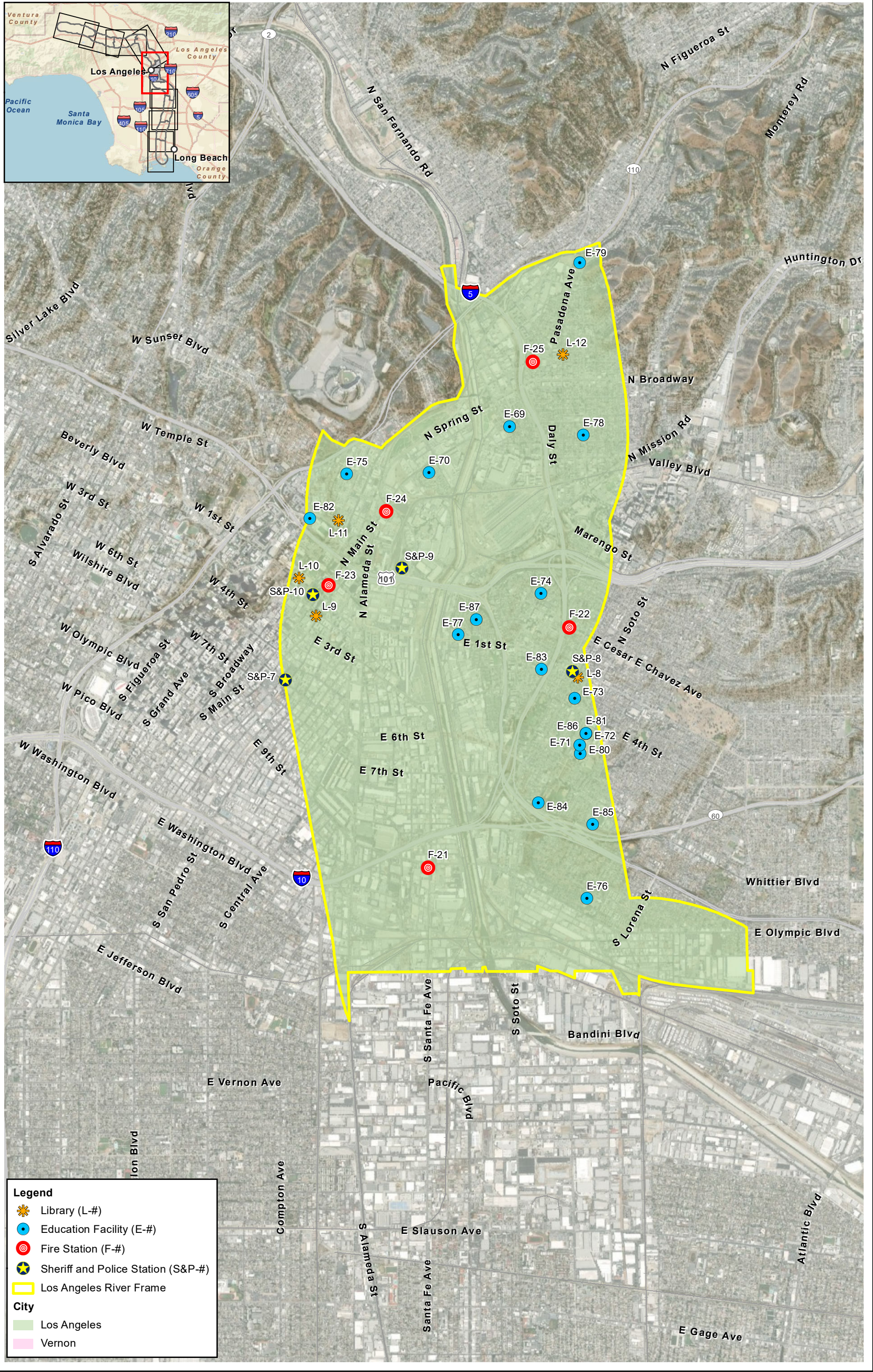


Figure 3.14-5
Public Services within Frame 5

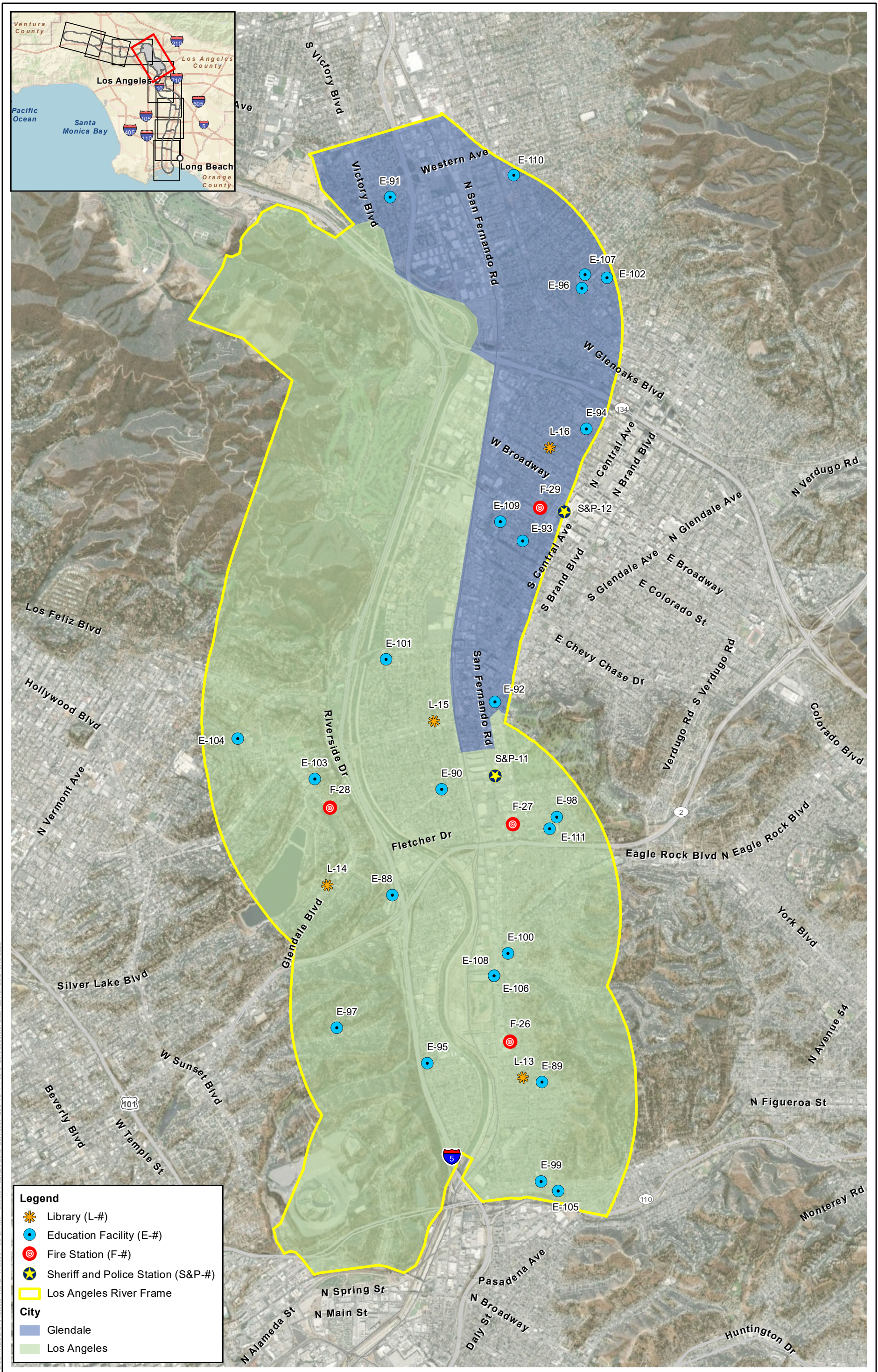
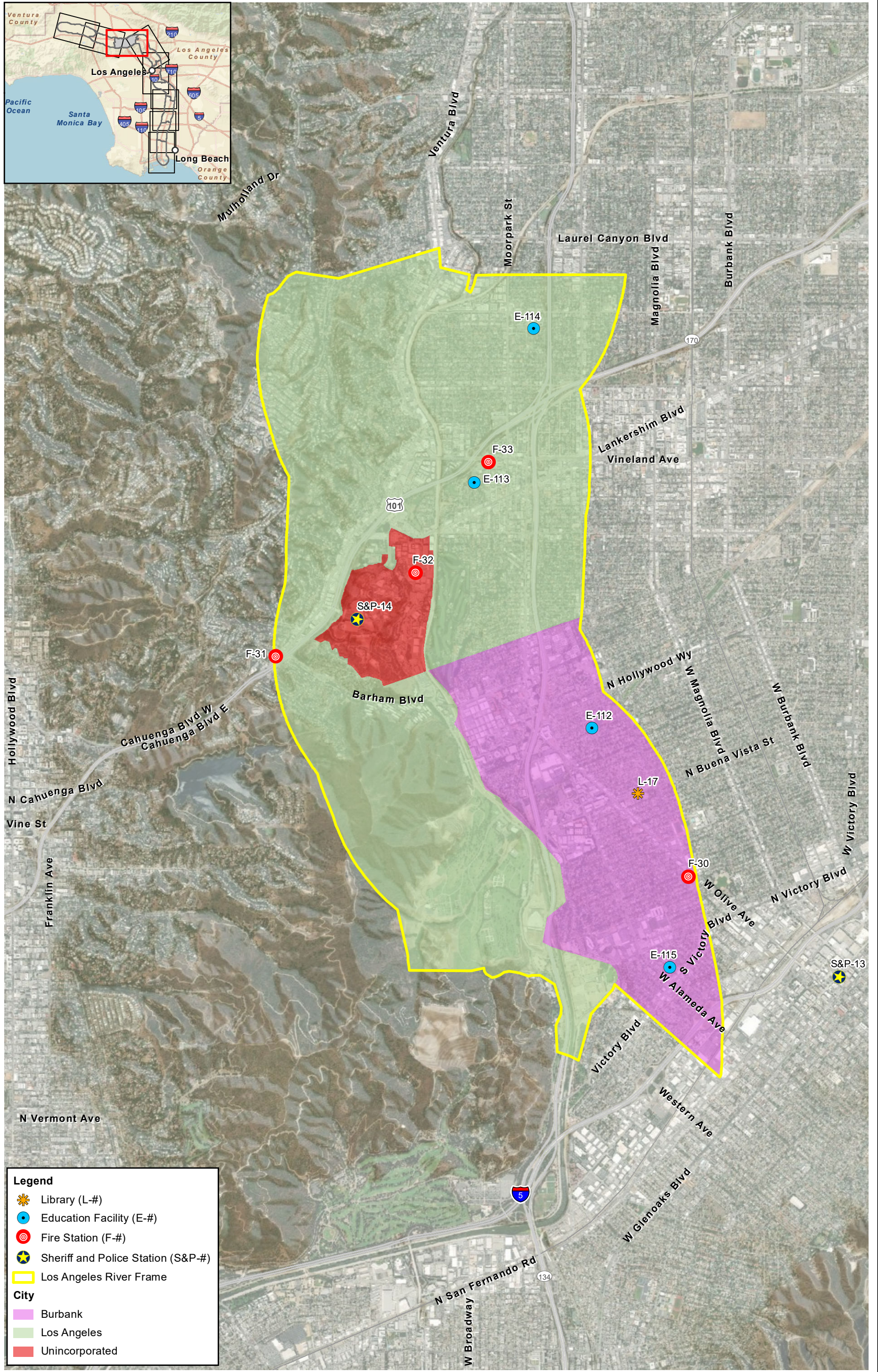


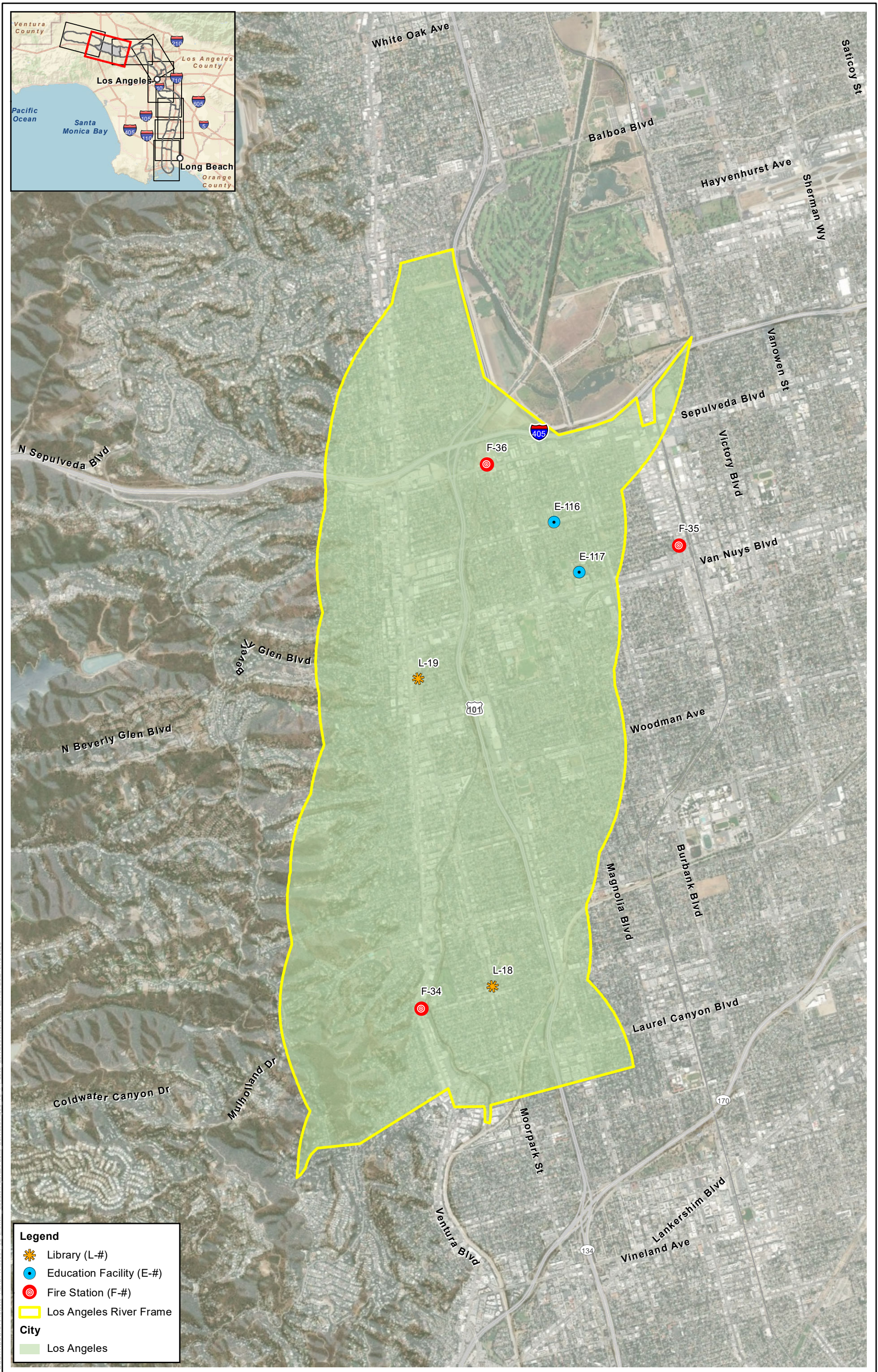
Figure 3.14-6
Public Services within Frame 6







**Figure 3.14-7
Public Services within Frame 7**

0 1,625 3,250
1:39,000 Feet


Source: County of Los Angeles; ESRI

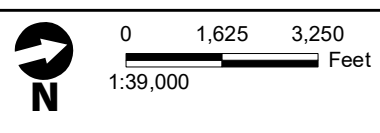


Legend

-  Library (L-#)
-  Education Facility (E-#)
-  Fire Station (F-#)
-  Los Angeles River Frame

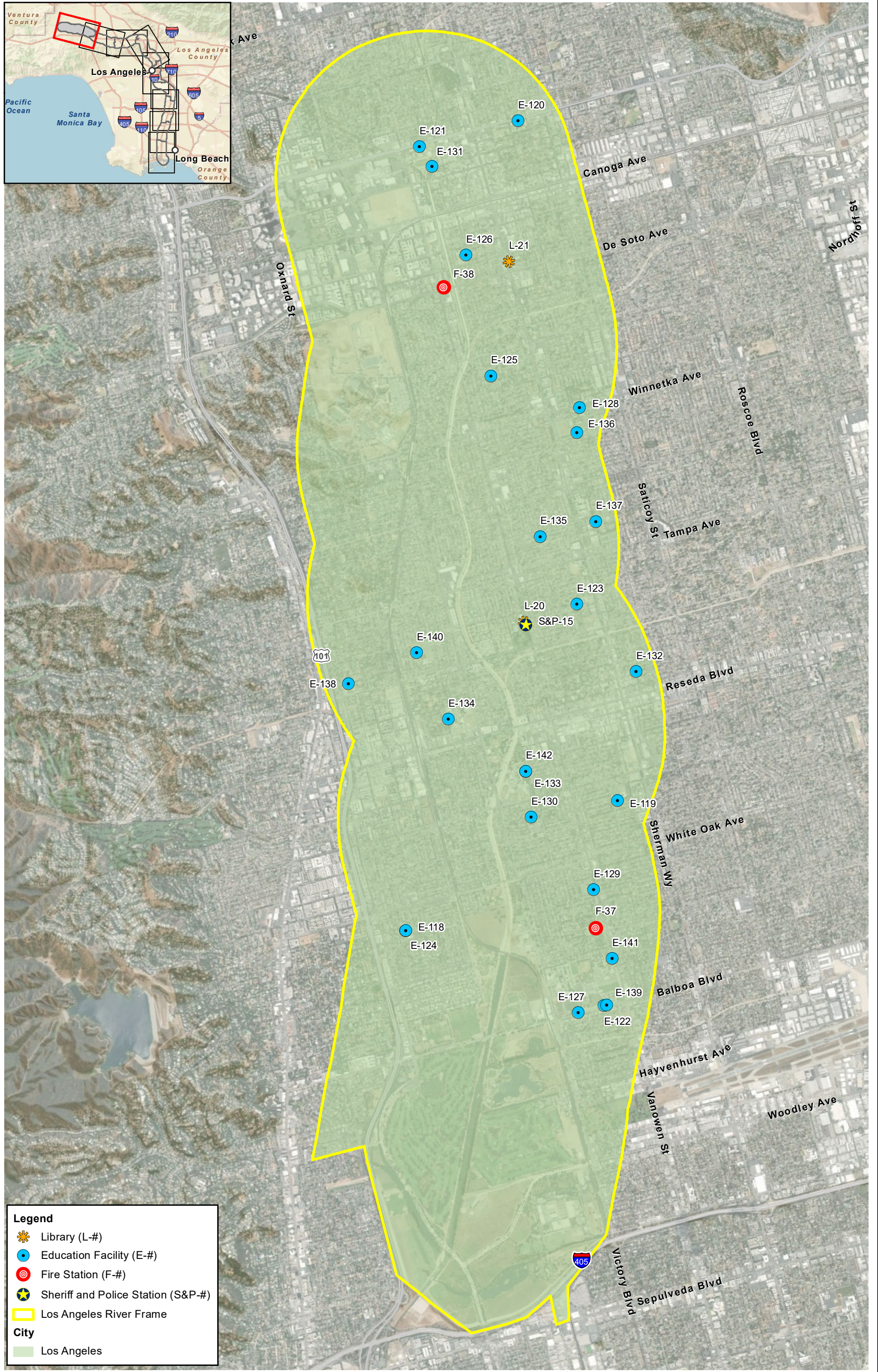
City

-  Los Angeles



Source: County of Los Angeles; ESRI

Figure 3.14-8
Public Services within Frame 8



**Figure 3.14-9
Public Services within Frame 9**

Table 3.14-2. Long Beach Police Department Stations in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	Station Name	Address	Response Time ¹	Distance from LA River (miles)
S&P-1	1	LBDP	400 W. Broadway, Long Beach	4 mins, 3 secs	0.42
S&P-2	1	West Patrol Division	1835 Santa Fe Ave, Long Beach	N/A	0.57
S&P-3	2	North Patrol Division	4891 Atlantic Ave, Long Beach	N/A	1.02

City of Los Angeles Police Department

The City of Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) is one of the largest law enforcement agencies in the world. It is responsible for providing police service to an area encompassing 468 square miles and 21 community areas, representing approximately over 4 million residents as of 2016 (LAPD 2020). There are over 10,000 sworn personnel. Table 3.14-3 shows the LAPD stations in the 2-mile-wide study area and their distance from the LA River.

Table 3.14-3. City of Los Angeles Police Department Stations in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	Station Name	Address	Response Time	Distance from LA River (miles)
S&P-7	5	Central Community Police Station	251 E. 6th St, Los Angeles	N/A	1.01
S&P-8	5	Hollenbeck Community Police Station	2111 E. 1st. St, Los Angeles	N/A	0.93
S&P-9	5	Metro Transit Services Bureau	1 Gateway Plaza Dr, Los Angeles	N/A	0.30
S&P-10	5	Headquarters	100 W. 1st St, Los Angeles	N/A	0.84
S&P-11	6	Northeast Community Police Station	3353 San Fernando Rd, Los Angeles	N/A	0.70
S&P-15	9	West Valley Community Police Station	19020 Vanowen St, Reseda	N/A	0.39

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

LASD maintains 23 stations across the Southern California region to patrol 40 contract cities; 90 unincorporated communities; 216 facilities, hospitals, and clinics; nine community colleges; the Metropolitan Transit Authority; and 47 Superior Courts. Its members are responsible for providing protection and service to almost 10 million people within a 4,084-square-mile area (LASD 2020). Response times for LASD are approximately 2 minutes and 54 seconds for emergency responses and

¹ Data represent fiscal year 2018 average response times for Priority 1 calls of all City of Long Beach Police Departments. Priority 1 calls are considered potentially life-threatening emergencies, such as a shooting or a robbery in progress.

43 minutes and 12 seconds for routine responses. Table 3.14-4 shows the LASD stations that are closest to/within the LA River study area.

Table 3.14-4. Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Stations in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	Station Name	Address	Response Time	Distance from LA River (miles)
S&P-14	7	Universal Citywalk Substation	1000 Universal Studios Blvd, Bldg. 4505M, Universal City	N/A	0.48

Downey Police Department

Law enforcement services in Downey are provided by the Downey Police Department, except for properties owned by the County in the southwestern part of the city, which is serviced by LASD (City of Downey 2005). The department is composed of more than 160 employees, both sworn and civilian staff, and serves a diverse community of over 112,000 residents within 12.4 square miles. The estimated response times to service calls for the City of Downey Police Department are 1 to 2 minutes for emergency calls and 5 to 8 minutes for non-emergency calls. The nearest City of Downey Police station is outside of the 2-mile-wide study area and 2.5 miles from the LA River at 10911 Brookshire Avenue.

South Gate Police Department

The South Gate Police Department provides police protection services in the City of South Gate. The department operates out of its headquarters at 8620 California Avenue, which is 2.1 miles from the LA River. There are no South Gate Police Department police stations within the 2-mile-wide study area. The South Gate Police Department's emergency response time is approximately 3 minutes and 35 seconds.

Bell Police Department

Police protection and law enforcement services are provided by the Bell Police Department. The police department's authorized capacity is 36 officers (City of Bell 2018). This translates into a per-capita ratio of 0.989 officer per 1,000 residents. Table 3.14-5 shows the Bell Police Department station in the 2-mile-wide study area and its distance from the LA River.

Table 3.14-5. Bell Police Department Stations in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	Station Name	Address	Response Time	Distance from LA River (miles)
S&P-5	4	Bell Police Department	6326 Pine Ave, Bell	N/A	1.3

Bell Gardens Police Department

The Bell Gardens Police Department is a full-service police agency providing police service to the community of Bell Gardens since 1927. The Bell Gardens Police Department consists of 84 dedicated professionals including 51 sworn officers, 21 civilian staff, and 12 part-time staff (City of Bell

Gardens 2020). Table 3.14-6 shows the Bell Gardens Police Department station in the 2-mile-wide study area and its distance from the LA River.

Table 3.14-6. Bell Gardens Police Department Stations in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	Station Name	Address	Response Time	Distance from LA River (miles)
S&P-4	4	Bell Gardens Police Department	7100 Garfield Ave, Bell Gardens	N/A	1.1

Huntington Park Police Department

Police protection for the City of Huntington Park is provided by the Huntington Park Police Department that consists of 72 sworn personnel and 45 civilian employees for a total of 117 full-time employees (City of Huntington Park 2020). The department also has 25 part-time employees. According to the City of Huntington Park, the average police response times were 4 minutes and 23 seconds for emergency calls, 11 minutes and 23 seconds for high-priority calls, and 17 minutes and 19 seconds for non-emergency calls. The nearest police station in Huntington Park is at 6542 Miles Avenue, which is approximately 3 miles from the LA River and outside of the 2-mile-wide study area.

Vernon Police Department

The Vernon Police Department provides a full range of policing services to a community composed primarily of businesses and industry. Table 3.14-7 shows the Vernon Police Department station in the 2-mile-wide study area and its distance from the LA River.

Table 3.14-7. Vernon Police Department Stations in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	Station Name	Address	Response Time	Distance from LA River (miles)
S&P-6	4	Vernon Police Department	4305 S Santa Fe Ave, Vernon	3 mins, 14 secs	0.8

Source: City of Vernon 2016.

Glendale Police Department

The Glendale Police Department is composed of about 230 sworn officers. The service area of the Glendale Police Department is the City of Glendale, which has a population of 203,054 over 30.6 square miles (City of Glendale 2020a). Table 3.14-8 shows the Glendale Police Department station in the 2-mile-wide study area and its distance from the LA River.

Table 3.14-8. Glendale Police Department Stations in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	Station Name	Address	Response Time	Distance from LA River (miles)
S&P-12	6	Glendale Police Substation	2148 Glendale Galleria, Glendale	5 mins, 3 secs	1.3

Burbank Police Department

The Burbank Police Department has 160 sworn officers that serve the City of Burbank, a population of 104,709 over 17.4 square miles (City of Burbank 2013). Table 3.14-9 shows the Burbank Police Department station in the 2-mile-wide study area and its distance from the LA River.

Table 3.14-9. Burbank Police Department Stations in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	Station Name	Address	Response Time	Distance from LA River (miles)
S&P-13	7	Burbank Police Department	200 N 3rd St, Burbank, CA 91502	3 mins, 12 secs	0.8

Fire Protection

The 2020 LA River Master Plan's 2-mile-wide study area is served by multiple fire protection providers. While some incorporated cities have their own fire departments, others contract with the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) for fire protection services. LACFD also provides fire protection services to unincorporated County areas.

As seen on Figures 3.14-1 through 3.14-9, there are fire stations located throughout the 2-mile-wide study area. Below is a description of the fire protection services in the 2-mile-wide study area by provider.

The Map IDs included in Table 3.14-13 through Table 3.14-16 correspond to Figures 3.14-1 through 3.14-9. Table 3.14-10 shows fire protection service provider for each jurisdiction within the 2-mile-wide study area. The Cities of Carson, Compton, Cudahy, Lynwood, Paramount, South Gate, Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, and Maywood, as well as unincorporated County areas, do not have a dedicated fire department and instead utilize LACFD for fire protection services.

Table 3.14-10. Fire Service Providers for Jurisdictions in LA River Study Area

Jurisdiction	Service Provider
Long Beach	Long Beach Fire Department
Los Angeles	Los Angeles Fire Department
Carson	LACFD
Compton	LACFD
Cudahy	LACFD
Lynwood	LACFD
Downey	Downey Fire Department
Paramount	LACFD
South Gate	LACFD
Bell	LACFD
Bell Gardens	LACFD
Commerce	LACFD
Huntington Park	LACFD
Maywood	LACFD
Vernon	Vernon Fire Department

Jurisdiction	Service Provider
Glendale	Glendale Fire Department
Burbank	Burbank Fire Department
Unincorporated County Areas	LACFD

Long Beach Fire Department

The Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD) responds to fire, medical, beach, and waterway emergencies. LBFD operates 24 fire stations throughout the City of Long Beach in addition to Fire Headquarters and Beach Operations facilities. As shown on Figures 3.14-1 and 3.14-2, LBFD services the LA River in all of Frame 1 and the majority of Frame 2. Table 3.14-11 shows the LBFD stations in the 2-mile-wide study area and their distance from the LA River.

Table 3.14-11. Long Beach Fire Department Stations

Map ID	Frame	Station Name	Address	Response Times	Distance from LA River (miles)
F-1	1	Fire Station 6	330 Windsor Way, Long Beach	N/A	1.11
F-2	1	Fire Station 20	1900 Pier D St, Long Beach	N/A	0.80
F-3	1	Fire Station 1	100 Magnolia Ave, Long Beach	N/A	0.46
F-4	1	Fire Station 3	1222 Daisy Ave, Long Beach	N/A	0.37
F-5	1	Fire Station 7	2295 Elm Ave, Long Beach	N/A	0.99
F-6	1	Fire Station 13	2475 Adriatic Ave, Long Beach	N/A	0.49
F-7	2	Fire Station 9	3917 Long Beach Blvd, Long Beach	N/A	0.90
F-8	2	Fire Station 11	160 E. Market St, Long Beach	N/A	0.51
F-10	2	Fire Station 12	6509 Gundry Ave, Long Beach	N/A	0.86

City of Los Angeles Fire Department

The City of Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) provides fire protection and prevention and emergency services to the City of Los Angeles. LAFD has 3,246 uniformed fire personnel and 353 professional support personnel responsible for fire prevention, firefighting, emergency medical care, technical rescue, hazardous materials mitigation, disaster response, public education, and community service (LAFD 2020a). LAFD maintains 106 fire stations across the department's 471-square-mile jurisdiction, and has continued to see rises in emergency responses, pertaining to both fire and emergency medical services (LAFD 2020b). Table 3.14-12 shows the LAFD stations in the 2-mile-wide study area and their distance from the LA River.

Table 3.14-12. City of Los Angeles City Fire Department Stations

Map ID	Frame	Station Name	Address	Response Times	Distance from LA River (miles)
F-23	6	LAFD	200 N Main St, Los Angeles	N/A	1.11

Los Angeles County Fire Department

LACFD provides fire, safety, and emergency medical services to 58 cities and all unincorporated County areas with 174 fire stations (LACFD 2020a). Multiple cities within the study area contract with LACFD for fire protection services, including the Cities of Carson, Cudahy, Lynwood, Paramount, South Gate, Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Huntington Park, and Maywood. Table 3.14-13 summarizes LACFD stations and their distance from the LA River (LACFD 2020b).

Table 3.14-13. Los Angeles County Fire Department Stations

Map ID	Frame	Station Name	Address	Response Time ²	Distance from LA River (miles)
F-14	3	Station #54	4867 Southern Ave, South Gate	5 mins, 49 secs	0.74
F-9	3	Station #105	18915 S. Santa Fe Ave, Compton	N/A	0.91
F-13	3	Station #148	4264 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd, Lynwood	N/A	1.03
F-20	4	Station #22	928 S. Gerhart Ave, Commerce	5 mins, 34 secs	2.51
F-15	4	Station #27	6031 Rickenbacker Rd, Commerce	N/A	0.98
F-11	4	Station #31	7521 E. Somerset Blvd, Paramount	5 mins, 38 secs	0.94
F-12	4	Station #57	5720 Gardendale St, South Gate	5 mins, 44 secs	0.50
F-35	5	Station #39	14615 Oxnard St, Los Angeles	5 mins, 31 secs	1.56
F-19	5	Station #3	2800 Soto Ave, Vernon	5 mins, 25 secs	0.13
F-24	6	Station #4	800 N. Main St, Los Angeles	5 mins, 55 secs	0.48
F-21	6	Station #17	1601 S. Santa Fe Ave, Los Angeles	5 mins, 58 secs	0.13
F-25	6	Station #1	2230 Pasadena Ave, Los Angeles	6 mins, 47 secs	0.45
F-28	7	Station #56	2759 Rowena Ave, Los Angeles	6 mins, 8 secs	0.26
F-26	7	Station #44	1410 Cypress Ave, Los Angeles	7 mins, 12 secs	0.28
F-27	7	Station #50	3036 Fletcher Dr, Los Angeles	6 mins, 30 secs	0.53
F-32	8	Station #51	3900 Lankershim Blvd, Universal City	5 mins, 19 secs	0.13
F-30	8	Station #15	1420 W. Verdugo Ave, Burbank	5 mins, 11 secs	0.97

² Data represent average response times for Advanced Life Support Critical Incidents between January 2020 and June 2020. Advanced Life Support Critical Incidents are critical incidents marked for immediate dispatch.

Map ID	Frame	Station Name	Address	Response Time ²	Distance from LA River (miles)
F-33	8	Station #86	4305 Vineland Ave, North Hollywood	8 mins, 8 secs	0.34
F-31	8	Station #76	3111 N. Cahuenga Blvd, Los Angeles	5 mins, 39 secs	1.00
F-34	9	Station #78	4041 Whitsett Ave, Studio City	5 mins, 35 secs	0.04
F-36	9	Station #88	5101 N. Sepulveda Blvd, Sherman Oaks	5 mins, 4 secs	0.09
F-37	9	Station #100	6751 Louise Ave, Van Nuys	5 mins, 49 secs	0.60

Downey Fire Department

Fire services in Downey are provided by the City of Downey Fire Department, except for properties owned by the County in the southwestern part of the city, which is serviced by LACFD (City of Downey 2005). The City of Downey Fire Department Operations Division's primary responsibility is the protection of life, property, and the environment. Its workforce is distributed over three platoons and is currently composed of 63 sworn firefighters, 18 of which are licensed paramedics. It is the department's largest division, accounting for approximately 75 percent of fire department personnel staff (City of Downey 2020). Fire service delivery is evenly divided throughout the city by four strategically located fire stations capable of arriving to the scene of an emergency within 5 minutes of the call. Each fire station houses an engine company, staffed with three personnel. Additionally, two paramedic units are dedicated to providing immediate advanced medical aid. Two firefighter/paramedics are assigned to each paramedic unit. A four-person ladder truck also responds to structure fires and rescues within the city. A technical rescue unit is available for specialized rescue incidents. There are no City of Downey Fire Department fire stations within the 2-mile-wide study area.

Vernon Fire Department

The Vernon Fire Department has four fire stations within the 5.2-square-mile City of Vernon. There are three fire stations within 1 mile of the LA River, as shown in Table 3.14-14 below.

Table 3.14-14. Vernon Fire Department Stations

Map ID	Frame	Station Name	Address	Response Time ³	Distance from LA River (miles)
F-16	5	Station 4	4530 Bandini Blvd, Vernon	3 mins, 14 secs	0.37
F-17	5	Station 1	3375 Fruitland Ave, Vernon	N/A	0.67
F-18	5	Station 2	4301 Santa Fe Ave, Vernon	N/A	0.69

³ These data represent average response time for Priority 1 Calls in 2016 throughout all fire departments in the City of Vernon.

Glendale Fire Department

The Glendale Fire Department is composed of 274 sworn and non-sworn personnel (City of Glendale 2020b). As shown in Table 3.14-15, there is one fire station within 1 mile of the LA River.

Table 3.14-15. Glendale Fire Department Stations

Map ID	Frame	Station Name	Address	Response Time	Distance from LA River (miles)
F-29	7	Station 21	421 Oak St, Glendale	N/A	0.86

Burbank Fire Department

The Burbank Fire Department consists of six divisions: Fire Prevention, Suppression, Emergency Medical Services, Disaster Preparedness, Equipment Maintenance, and Training and Safety (City of Burbank 2020). These divisions function in a manner that allows the fire department to effectively serve the community in emergency and nonemergency situations. The Burbank Fire Department operates six fire stations and has jurisdiction over all fires and life-threatening incidents in the City of Burbank with a total of 136 personnel. There are no fire stations within the 2-mile-wide study area.

Schools

The 2020 LA River Master Plan's 2-mile-wide study area contains various public school districts. While some incorporated cities have their own school districts, others are serviced by Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD). In total, LAUSD enrolls more than 600,000 students in kindergarten through 12th grade (LAUSD 2020). LAUSD covers 710 square miles and includes Los Angeles, as well as all or parts of 31 smaller municipalities, plus several unincorporated County areas. LAUSD services 66 percent of the 2-mile-wide study area.

As seen on Figure 3.14-1, there are public schools located throughout the 2-mile-wide study area, described below by district. The Cities of Carson, Cudahy, Downey, Bell, Commerce, Huntington Park, Maywood, and Vernon, as well as unincorporated County areas, do not have a dedicated school district and instead utilize LAUSD for school services. Table 3.14-16 shows designated school districts for each jurisdiction within the 2-mile-wide study area.

The Map IDs provided in Table 3.14-17 through Table 3.14-24 correspond to Figure 3.14-1 through Figure 3.14-9.

Table 3.14-16. School Providers for Jurisdictions in LA River Study Area

Jurisdiction	Service Provider
Long Beach	Long Beach Unified School District
Los Angeles	LAUSD
Carson	LAUSD
Compton	Compton Unified School District
Cudahy	LAUSD
Lynwood	Lynwood Unified School District
Downey	LAUSD

Jurisdiction	Service Provider
Paramount	Paramount School District
South Gate	Paramount School District
Bell	LAUSD
Bell Gardens	Montebello Unified School District
Commerce	LAUSD
Huntington Park	LAUSD
Maywood	LAUSD
Vernon	LAUSD
Glendale	Glendale Unified School District
Burbank	Burbank Unified School District
Unincorporated County Areas	LAUSD

Long Beach Unified School District

Long Beach Unified School District educates more than 72,000 students, from preschool to high school, in 85 public schools (LBUSD 2020). Table 3.14-17 lists schools near the LA River and provides the addresses, school type, and most recent enrollment information for each individual facility. Their locations are shown on Figure 3.14-1. The Map ID corresponds to Figure 3.14-1.

Table 3.14-17. Long Beach Unified School District Schools in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	School Name	Address	School Type	2018-2019 Enrollment	Distance from LA River (miles)
E-1	1	Birney Elementary School	710 W. Spring St	Public Elementary School	621	0.26
E-2	1	Cabrillo High School	2001 Santa Fe Ave	Public High School	2,124	0.59
E-3	1	Chavez Elementary School	730 W. Third St	Public Elementary Schools	371	0.23
E-6	1	Edison Elementary School	625 Maine Ave	Public Elementary School	564	0.28
E-7	1	Educational Partnership High School	1794 Cedar Ave	Public High School	805	0.63
E-9	1	Garfield Elementary School	2240 Baltic Ave	Public Elementary School	706	0.37
E-11	1	Hudson K-8	2335 Webster Ave	Public Elementary School	629	0.89
E-12	1	International Elementary School	700 Locust Ave	Public Elementary School	694	0.85
E-13	1	Lafayette Elementary School	2445 Chestnut Ave	Public Elementary School	912	0.54
E-15	1	Muir K-8	3038 Delta Ave	Public Elementary School	1,077	0.28

Map ID	Frame	School Name	Address	School Type	2018-2019 Enrollment	Distance from LA River (miles)
E-17	1	Reid High School	2153 W. Hill St	Public High School	208	0.79
E-18	1	Renaissance High School for the Arts	235 E. Eighth St	Public High School	442	0.88
E-19	1	Robinson Academy	2750 Pine Ave	Public Elementary School	929	0.83
E-21	1	Stephens Middle School	1830 W. Columbia St	Public Middle School	797	0.81
E-23	1	Washington Middle School	1450 Cedar Ave	Public Middle School	1,061	0.64
E-24	1	Webster Elementary School	1755 W. 32 nd Way	Public Elementary School	565	0.65
E-28	2	Addams Elementary School	5320 Pine Ave	Public Elementary School	909	0.63
E-30	2	Dooley Elementary School	5075 Long Beach Blvd	Public Elementary School	1,001	0.49
E-34	2	Grant Elementary School	1225 E. 64th St	Public Elementary School	1,119	0.93
E-35	1	Hamilton Middle School	1060 E. 70th St	Public Middle School	932	0.52
E-37	1	Jordan High School	6500 Atlantic Ave	Public High School	2,465	0.27
E-38	2	King Elementary School	145 E. Artesia Blvd	Public Elementary School	734	0.68
E-39	2	Lindsey Academy	5075 Daisy Ave	Public Middle School	762	0.24
E-41	2	Los Cerritos Elementary School	515 W. San Antonio Dr	Public Elementary School	527	0.28
E-44	2	Powell Academy for Success	150 Victoria St	Public Elementary School	1,079	0.39

Sources: California Department of Education 2020; Child Care Center US 2020; Great Schools 2020.

Los Angeles Unified School District

LAUSD serves over 600,000 students in kindergarten through 12th grade at over 1,000 schools. Table 3.14-18 lists schools near the LA River and provides the addresses, school type, and most recent enrollment information for each individual facility. Their locations are shown on Figure 3.14-1.

Table 3.14-18. Los Angeles Unified School District Schools in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	School Name	Address	School Type	2018-2019 Enrollment	Distance from LA River (miles)
E-46	2	Rancho Dominguez Preparatory	4110 Santa Fe Ave, Long Beach	Public High School	813	0.59
E-29	3	Dominguez Elementary School	21250 Santa Fe Ave, Carson	Public Elementary School	529	0.61
E-57	3	Elizabeth Learning Center	4811 Elizabeth St, Los Angeles	Public High School	1,750	0.62
E-58	3	Ellen Ochoa Learning Center	5027 Live Oak St, Cudahy	Public Elementary School	1,304	0.18
E-62	3	International Studies Learning Center at Legacy High School Complex	5225 Tweedy Blvd, South Gate	Public High School	859	0.25
E-63	3	Jaime Escalante Elementary School	4443 Live Oak St, Cudahy	Public Elementary School	587	1.02
E-72	3	Park Avenue Elementary School	8020 Park Ave, Cudahy	Public Elementary School	698	0.12
E-75	3	Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics at Legacy High School Complex	5225 Tweedy Blvd, South Gate	Public High School	608	0.25
E-79	3	Tweedy Elementary School	9724 Pinehurst Ave, South Gate	Public Elementary School	636	0.25
E-81	3	Visual and Performing Arts at Legacy High School Complex	5225 Tweedy Blvd, South Gate	Public High School	454	0.25
E-91	4	Chester W. Nimitz Middle School	6021 Carmelita Ave, Huntington Park	Public Middle School	1,431	1.0
E-95	4	Fishburn Avenue Elementary School	5701 Fishburn Ave, Maywood	Public Elementary School	464	0.64
E-96	4	Heliotrope Avenue Elementary School	5911 Woodlawn Ave, Maywood	Public Elementary School	627	0.32

Map ID	Frame	School Name	Address	School Type	2018-2019 Enrollment	Distance from LA River (miles)
E-98	4	Huntington Park Elementary School	6055 Corona Ave, Huntington Park	Public Elementary School	392	0.94
E-99	4	Loma Vista Elementary School	3629 E. 58th St, Maywood	Public Elementary School	738	0.84
E-104	4	Vernon City Elementary School	2360 E. Vernon Ave, Los Angeles	Public Elementary Schools	207	0.13
E-100	4	Maywood Academy High School	6125 Pine Ave, Maywood	Public High School	1,225	0.87
E-101	4	Maywood Elementary School	5200 Cudahy Ave, Maywood	Public Elementary School	511	0.13
E-105	4	Woodlawn Avenue Elementary School	6314 Woodlawn Ave, Bell	Public Elementary School	703	0.45
E-106	5	Albion Street Elementary School	322 S. Avenue 18, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	201	0.22
E-109	5	Ann Street Elementary School	2210 Riverside Dr, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	95	0.24
E-113	5	Boyle Heights Continuation	544 S. Mathews St, Los Angeles	Public High School	70	0.89
E-114	5	Boyle Heights STEM High School	456 S. Mathews Blvd, Los Angeles	Public High School	207	0.94
E-115	5	Breed Street Elementary School	2226 E. Third St, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	332	0.91
E-116	5	Bridge Street Elementary School	605 N. Boyle Ave, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	195	0.61
E-118	5	Castelar Street Elementary School	840 N. Yale St, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	641	0.77
E-119	5	Christopher Dena Elementary School	1314 Dacotah St, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	448	0.74
E-125	5	Felicitas and Gonzalo Mendez High School	1200 Plaza Del Sol, Los Angeles	Public High School	1,044	0.19

Map ID	Frame	School Name	Address	School Type	2018-2019 Enrollment	Distance from LA River (miles)
E-127	5	Griffin Avenue Elementary School	2025 Griffin Ave, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	426	0.73
E-128	5	Hillside Elementary School	120 E. Avenue 35, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	124	0.90
E-129	5	Hollenbeck Middle School	2510 E. Sixth St, Los Angeles	Public Middle School	1,118	0.88
E-143	5	Ramon C. Cortines School of Visual and Performing Arts	450 N. Grand Ave, Los Angeles	Public High School	1,224	1.0
E-132	5	Math, Science, and Technology Magnet Academy at Roosevelt High School	456 S. Mathews St, Los Angeles	Public High School	530	0.94
E-147	5	Second Street Elementary School	1942 E. Second St, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	317	0.72
E-149	5	Soto Street Elementary School	1020 S. Soto St, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	206	0.53
E-152	5	Sunrise Elementary School	2821 E. Seventh St, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	335	0.88
E-153	5	Theodore Roosevelt Senior High School	456 S. Mathews St, Los Angeles	Public High School	1,278	0.94
E-154	5	Utah Street Elementary School	255 Gabriel Garcia Marquez St, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	393	0.28
E-158	6	Allesandro Elementary School	2210 Riverside Dr, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	368	0.36
E-161	6	Aragon Avenue Elementary School	1118 Aragon Ave, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	280	0.40
E-163	6	Atwater Avenue Elementary School	3271 Silver Lake Blvd, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	299	0.44
E-177	6	Dorris Place Elementary School	2225 Dorris Pl, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	306	0.24

Map ID	Frame	School Name	Address	School Type	2018-2019 Enrollment	Distance from LA River (miles)
E-180	6	Elysian Heights Elementary School	1562 Baxter St, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	316	0.72
E-181	6	Fletcher Drive Elementary School	3350 Fletcher Dr, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	243	0.80
E-182	6	Florence Nightingale Middle School	3311 N. Figueroa St, Los Angeles	Public Middle School	891	0.54
E-183	6	Glassell Park Elementary School	2211 W. Avenue 30, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	338	0.34
E-186	6	Glenfeliz Boulevard Elementary School	3955 Glenfeliz Blvd, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	298	0.16
E-190	6	Ivanhoe Elementary School	2828 Herkimer St, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	465	0.30
E-191	6	John Marshall Senior High School	3939 Tracy St, Los Angeles	Public High School	2,381	0.79
EE-193	6	Loreto Street Elementary School	3408 Arroyo Seco Ave, Los Angeles	Public Elementary School	321	0.68
EE-195	6	Los Angeles River at Sonia Sotomayor Learning Academies	2050 San Fernando Rd, Los Angeles	Public High School	492	0.33
E-200	6	School of History and Dramatic Arts at Sonia Sotomayor Learning Academies	2050 San Fernando Rd, Los Angeles	Public High School	283	0.33
E-205	6	Washington Irving Middle School Math, Music and Engineering Magnet	3010 Estara Ave, Los Angeles	Public Middle School		0.72
E-241	7	Bertrand Avenue Elementary School	7021 Bertrand Ave, Reseda	Public Elementary School	389	0.81

Map ID	Frame	School Name	Address	School Type	2018-2019 Enrollment	Distance from LA River (miles)
E-213	7	Rio Vista Elementary School	4243 Satsuma Ave, North Hollywood	Public Elementary School	467	0.25
E-216	7	Walter Reed Middle School	4525 Irvine Ave, North Hollywood	Public Middle School	1,672	0.52
E-229	8	Kester Avenue Elementary School	5353 Kester Ave, Van Nuys	Public Elementary School	1,037	0.53
E-237	8	Van Nuys Middle School	5435 Vesper Ave, Van Nuys	Public Middle School	1,048	0.76
E-238	9	Academy for Enriched Sciences	17551 Miranda St, Encino	Public Elementary School	312	0.67
E-244	9	Canoga Park Elementary School	7438 Topanga Canyon Blvd, Canoga Park	Public Elementary School	640	0.74
E-245	9	Canoga Park Senior High School	6850 Topanga Canyon Blvd, Canoga Park	Public High School	1,439	0.19
E-249	9	Daniel Pearl Journalism and Communications Magnet	6649 Balboa Blvd, Van Nuys	Public High School	330	0.73
E-250	9	Diane S. Leichman Special Education Center	19034 Gault St, Reseda	Public High School	210	0.74
E-255	9	Fred E. Lull Special Education Center	17551 Miranda St, Encino	Public Elementary Schools	0 (school is closed)	0.67
E-256	9	Fullbright Avenue Elementary School	6940 Fullbright Ave, Winnetka	Public Elementary School	458	0.20
E-258	9	Hart Street Elementary School	21040 Hart St, Canoga Park	Public Elementary School	732	0.14
E-259	9	Independence Continuation	6501 Balboa Blvd, Van Nuys	Public High School	112	0.57
E-260	9	John A. Sutter Middle School	7330 Winnetka Ave, Canoga Park	Public Middle School	822	0.84
E-262	9	Lemay Street Elementary School	17520 Vanowen St, Van Nuys	Public Elementary School	394	0.60

Map ID	Frame	School Name	Address	School Type	2018-2019 Enrollment	Distance from LA River (miles)
E-270	9	Newcastle Elementary School	6520 Newcastle Ave, Reseda	Public Elementary School	352	0.29
E-272	9	Owensmouth Continuation	6921 Jordan Ave, Canoga Park	Public High School	106	0.08
E-275	9	Reseda Elementary School	7265 Amigo Ave, Reseda	Public Elementary School	392	0.89
E-276	9	Reseda Senior High School	18230 Kittridge St, Reseda	Public High School	1,362	0.16
E-277	9	Sherman Oaks Center for Enriched Studies	18605 Erwin St, Reseda	Public High School	2,087	0.43
E-278	9	Shirley Avenue Elementary School	19452 Hart St, Reseda	Public Elementary School	435	0.49
E-282	9	Stanley Mosk Elementary School	7335 Lubao Ave, Winnetka	Public Elementary School	545	0.86
E-283	9	Sven Lokrantz Special Education Center	19451 Wyandotte St, Reseda	Public Elementary School	57	0.88
E-284	9	Tarzana Elementary School	5726 Topeka Dr, Tarzana	Public Elementary School	333	0.85
E-287	9	Valley Alternative Magnet	6701 Balboa Blvd, Van Nuys	Public High School	582	0.75
E-288	9	Vanalden Avenue Elementary School	19019 Delano St, Reseda	Public Elementary School	418	0.34
E-293	9	William Mulholland Middle School	17120 Vanowen St, Van Nuys	Public Middle School	1,385	0.74
E-295	9	Zane Grey Continuation	18230 Kittridge St, Reseda	Public High School	99	0.16

Sources: California Department of Education 2020; Great Schools 2020.

Compton Unified School District

Table 3.14-19 lists schools near the LA River and provides the addresses, school type, and most recent enrollment information for each individual facility. Their locations are shown on Figure 3.14-1.

Table 3.14-19. Compton Unified School District Schools in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	School Name	Address	School Type	2018-2019 Enrollment	Distance from LA River (miles)
E-53	3	Clinton Elementary School	6500 Compton Blvd, Compton	Public Elementary School	882	0.78
E-55	3	Dominguez High School	15301 S. San Jose Ave, Compton	Public High School	1,787	0.61
E-65	3	Kelly Elementary School	2320 E. Alondra Blvd, Compton	Public Elementary School	950	0.58
E-74	3	Roosevelt Elementary School	700 N. Bradfield Ave, Compton	Public Elementary School	825	0.72
E-84	3	Whaley Middle School	14401 S. Gibson Ave, Compton	Public Middle School	582	0.30

Source: Great Schools 2020.

Lynwood Unified School District

Lynwood Unified School District serves more than 15,000 students through 12 elementary schools, three middle schools, three high schools, and preschool, adult, and independent study programs. Table 3.14-20 lists schools near the LA River and provides the addresses, school type, and most recent enrollment information for each individual facility.

Table 3.14-20. Lynwood Unified School District Schools in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	School Name	Address	School Type	2018-2019 Enrollment	Distance from LA River (miles)
E-64	3	Janie P. Abbott Elementary School	5260 E. Clark St, Lynwood	Public Elementary School	620	0.47
E-68	3	Lugo Elementary School	4345 Pendleton Ave, Lynwood	Public Elementary School	372	0.50
E-69	3	Lynwood High School	4050 E. Imperial Hwy, Lynwood	Public High School	2,154	0.89
E-70	3	Marco Antonio Firebaugh High School	5246 Martin Luther King Blvd, Lynwood	Public High School	1,693	0.35
E-73	3	Pathway Independent Study	11300 Wright Rd, Lynwood	Public High School	146	0.15
E-80	3	Vista High School	11300 Wright Rd, Lynwood	Public High School	163	0.15
E-82	3	Washington Elementary	4225 Sanborn Ave, Lynwood	Public Elementary School	667	0.73

Map ID	Frame	School Name	Address	School Type	2018-2019 Enrollment	Distance from LA River (miles)
		School				
E-85	2	Will Rogers Elementary School	11220 Duncan Ave, Lynwood	Public Elementary School	730	0.35

Sources: California Department of Education 2020; Great Schools 2020.

Paramount School District

Paramount School District, unified in 1953, encompasses approximately 7 square miles and serves most of the City of Paramount. Table 3.14-21 lists schools near the LA River and provides the addresses, school type, and most recent enrollment information for each individual facility.

Table 3.14-21. Paramount Unified School District Schools in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	School Name	Address	School Type	2018-2019 Enrollment	Distance from LA River (miles)
E-59	3	Frank J. Zamboni	15733 S. Orange Ave, Paramount	Public Middle School	941	0.59
E-60	3	Hollydale	5511 Century Blvd, South Gate	Public Elementary School	1,003	0.26
E-61	3	Howard Tanner	7210 Rosecrans Ave, Paramount	Public Elementary School	507	0.49
E-66	3	Leona Jackson	7220 Jackson St, Paramount	Public Middle School	816	0.72
E-67	3	Los Cerritos	14626 Gundry Ave, Paramount	Public Elementary School	544	0.30
E-71	3	Mark Keppel	6630 E. Mark Keppel St, Paramount	Public Elementary School	471	0.32
E-83	3	Wesley Gaines	7340 E. Jackson St, Paramount	Public Elementary School	448	0.76

Source: California Department of Education 2020

Montebello Unified School District

Montebello Unified School District serves the City of Bell Gardens. Table 3.14-22 lists schools near the LA River and provides the addresses, school type, and most recent enrollment information for each individual facility. Their locations are shown on Figure 3.14-1.

Table 3.14-22. Montebello Unified School District Schools in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	School Name	Address	School Type	2018-2019 Enrollment	Distance from LA River (miles)
E-87	4	Bell Gardens Elementary School	5620 Quinn St, Bell Gardens	Public Elementary School	965	0.20
E-88	4	Bell Gardens High School	6119 Agra St, Bell Gardens	Public High School	2,628	0.88
E-89	4	Bell Gardens Intermediate	5841 Live Oak St, Bell Gardens	Public Middle School	1,155	0.51
E-90	4	Cesar E. Chavez Elementary School	6139 Loveland St, Bell Gardens	Public Elementary School	916	0.86

Sources: California Department of Education 2020; Great Schools 2020.

Glendale Unified School District

Glendale Unified School District is composed of 32 schools serving more than 26,000 students in transitional kindergarten through 12th grade. Table 3.14-23 lists schools near the LA River and provides the addresses, school type, and most recent enrollment information for each individual facility. Their locations are shown on Figure 3.14-1.

Table 3.14-23. Glendale Unified School District Schools in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	School Name	Address	School Type	2018-2019 Enrollment	Distance from LA River (miles)
E-165	6	Benjamin Franklin Elementary School	1610 Lake St, Glendale	Public Elementary School	656	0.36
E-168	6	Cerritos Elementary School	120 E. Cerritos Ave, Glendale	Public Elementary School	452	0.95
E-169	6	College View	440 W. Lomita Ave, Glendale	Public High School	107	0.82
E-170	6	Columbus Elementary School	425 W. Milford St, Glendale	Public Elementary School	536	0.96
E-179	6	Eleanor J. Toll Middle School	700 Glenwood Rd, Glendale	Public Middle School	1,169	0.79
E-187	6	Herbert Hoover High School	651 Glenwood Rd, Glendale	Public High School	1,605	0.97
E-197	6	Mark Keppel Elementary School	730 Glenwood Rd, Glendale	Public Elementary School	1,028	0.84
E-203	6	Thomas Edison Elementary School	435 S. Pacific Ave, Glendale	Public Elementary School	907	0.63

Map ID	Frame	School Name	Address	School Type	2018–2019 Enrollment	Distance from LA River (miles)
E-204	6	Thomas Jefferson Elementary School	1540 Fifth St, Glendale	Public Elementary School	676	0.97

Sources: California Department of Education 2020; Great Schools 2020.

Burbank Unified School District

Table 3.14-24 lists schools near the LA River and provides the addresses, school type, and most recent enrollment information for each individual facility.

Table 3.14-24. Burbank Unified School District Schools in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	School Name	Address	School Type	2018–2019 Enrollment	Distance from LA River (miles)
E-212	7	R. L. Stevenson Elementary School	3333 Oak St, Burbank	Public Elementary School	626	0.78
E-218	7	William McKinley Elementary School	349 W. Valencia Ave, Burbank	Public Elementary School	492	0.72

Source: Great Schools 2020.

Parks

The County's park system, including facilities that are owned, operated, and maintained by the County, totals approximately 70,000 acres. While there are 26 community regional parks and regional parks within the study area, over 80 percent of these parks are confined to Frames 5 through 9. The *Los Angeles Countywide Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment* final report (Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation 2016) documents existing parks and recreation facilities in cities and unincorporated communities and uses these data to determine the scope, scale, and location of park need in the County. The needs assessment found there are many areas in the County with high park need and a lack of vacant land for new traditional parks. Per the *Los Angeles County General Plan*, 12 of 14 communities directly adjacent to the river do not meet the County's adopted goal of 4 acres of local parkland per 1,000 people.

For additional information regarding parks and recreational facilities, please see Section 3.15, *Recreation*, of this PEIR. Parks will be analyzed in this section only with respect to provision of public services.

Libraries

Los Angeles County Public Library

The Los Angeles County Public Library service area extends over 3,000 square miles. The libraries provide service to over 3.4 million residents living in unincorporated County areas and to residents of 49 of the 88 incorporated cities in the County (Los Angeles County Public Library 2020).

Supplementing the 7.5-million-volume book collection, Los Angeles County Public Library also offers

magazines, newspapers, government publications, and many specialized materials including online databases. Table 3.14-25 shows the Los Angeles County Public Library locations within 1 mile of the LA River. Their locations, which correspond with the Map ID provided below, are shown on Figures 3.14-1 through 3.14-9.

Table 3.14-25. Los Angeles County Public Library Branches in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	Library Name	Address	Distance from LA River (miles)
L-1	1	L A Law Library - Long Beach Branch	415 W. Ocean Blvd, Long Beach	0.50
L-6	3	Cudahy Library	5218 Santa Ana St., Cudahy	0.16
L-4	3	East Rancho Dominguez Library	4420 E Rose St, East Rancho Dominguez	0.37
L-5	3	Hollydale Library	12000 Garfield Ave, South Gate	0.51
L-7	4	Maywood Library	4323 Slauson Ave, Maywood	0.63
L-10	5	LA Law Library	301 W. 1st St, Los Angeles	0.96
L-8	5	Benjamin Franklin Branch	2200 E. 1st St, Los Angeles	0.96
L-9	5	Little Tokyo Branch	203 S. Los Angeles St, Los Angeles	0.79
L-11	5	Chinatown Branch	639 N. Hill St, Los Angeles	0.81
L-12	5	Biblioteca Del Pueblo De Lincoln Heights	2530 Workman St, Los Angeles	0.66
L-14	6	Silverlake Branch	2411 Glendale Blvd, Los Angeles	0.56
L-15	6	Atwater Village Branch	3379 Glendale Blvd, Los Angeles	0.56
L-13	6	Cypress Park Branch	1150 Cypress Ave, Los Angeles	0.27
L-18	8	Studio City Branch	12511 Moorpark St, Studio City	0.39
L-19	8	Sherman Oaks Martin Pollard Branch	14245 Moorpark St, Sherman Oaks	0.31
L-20	9	West Valley Regional Branch	19036 Vanowen St, Reseda	0.39
L-21	9	Canoga Park Branch	20939 Sherman Way, Los Angeles	0.41

Long Beach Public Library

The Long Beach Public Library operates 12 libraries across Long Beach, providing access to essential services and amenities. Table 3.14-26 and Figure 3.14-1 show Long Beach Public Library facilities near the LA River.

Table 3.14-26. Long Beach Public Library Branches in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	Library Name	Address	Distance from LA River (miles)
L-2	1	Long Beach Public Library	101 Pacific Ave, Long Beach	0.64
L-3	1	Long Beach Public Library - Bret Harte Neighborhood Library	1595 W. Willow St, Long Beach	0.46

Burbank Public Library

The Burbank Public Library operates three branch libraries to provide services to residents within the City of Burbank. As shown in Table 3.14-27 and Figure 3.14-1, there is one Burbank Public Library branch within 1 mile of the LA River.

Table 3.14-27. Burbank Public Library Branches in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	Library Name	Address	Distance from LA River (miles)
L-13	7	Buena Vista Branch Library	300 N Buena Vista St, Burbank	0.77

Glendale Library, Arts and Culture

The Glendale Library, Arts and Culture Department includes six neighborhood libraries to provide services to residents within the City of Glendale. As shown in Table 3.14-28 and Figure 3.14-1, there is one Glendale Library, Arts and Culture branch within 1 mile of the LA River.

Table 3.14-28. Glendale Library Branches in LA River Study Area

Map ID	Frame	Library Name	Address	Distance from LA River (miles)
L-12	6	Pacific Park Branch Library	501 N Pacific Ave, Glendale	0.50

3.14.2.2 Regulatory

This section identifies laws, regulations, and ordinances that are relevant to the impact analysis of public services in this PEIR.

Federal

There are no federal public services regulations relevant to the Project.

State

California State Fire and Building Codes

By State law, the State Fire Marshal (SFM) is responsible for coordination of the State's fire and life safety codes. The SFM must review the proposed regulations of State agencies that promote fire and life safety before the regulations can be submitted for approval. The SFM Code Development and Analysis Program staff regularly reviews Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations, titled Public Safety (which discusses fire safety standards), for relevancy, necessity, conflict, duplication, and overlap. They also implement legislative mandates to develop regulations related to fire and life safety involving the various occupancy classifications under the authority of the California SFM. This encompasses the actual administrative processing of regulations from concept to promulgation in the California Code of Regulations (California Building Standards Commission 2014).

Government Code 51175-89 directs the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) to identify areas of fire hazard severity zones (FHSZ) within State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) and Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs). Within SRAs, fire hazard areas are designated as moderate, high, and very high FHSZ and are based on relevant factors such as fuels, terrain, and weather. These zones provide the basis for application of various mitigation strategies to reduce risks to buildings associated with wildland fires (CAL FIRE 2007). Within LRAs, mapping of Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VH FHSZ) is based on data and models of potential fuels over a 30- to 50-year time horizon and their associated expected fire behavior, and expected burn probabilities to quantify the likelihood and nature of vegetation fire exposure (including firebrands) to buildings (CAL FIRE 2011).

In late 2005, and effective as of 2008, the California Building Commission adopted California Building Code Chapter 7A requiring new buildings in VH FHSZs to use ignition-resistant construction methods and materials. These new codes include provisions to improve the ignition resistance of buildings, especially from firebrands. The updated VH FHSZs are used by building officials for new building permits in LRAs. The updated zones will also be used to identify property whose owners must comply with natural hazards disclosure requirements at time of property sale and 100-foot defensible space clearance (CAL FIRE 2011).

Senate Bill 50, the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998

The Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 (Senate Bill 50) was signed into law August 1998 and became fully effective with the approval of Proposition 1A on November 3, 1998. Senate Bill 50 describes three levels of fees that can be statutorily levied against a project for mitigation of impacts on school facilities and declares that payment of the specified development fees, where necessary, is full and complete mitigation for impacts on school facilities. It also prohibits a public agency from denying a legislative or adjudicative act on the basis of refusal to provide school facilities mitigation that exceeds the amounts authorized under the bill.

Regional

Los Angeles Municipal Code

Titles 13, 15, and 17 of the Los Angeles County Municipal Code contain ordinances related to preserving public health and safety. Title 13 contains regulations for public peace, morals, and

welfare. Title 15 includes regulations for vehicles and traffic. Title 17 contains provisions for parks, beaches, and other public areas.

Los Angeles County Fire Code

Title 32 of the Los Angeles County Municipal Code details the Los Angeles County Fire Code. The Los Angeles County Fire Code adopts by reference the 2016 Edition of the California Fire Code and portions of the 2015 Edition of the International Fire Code. The purpose of the Los Angeles County Fire Code is to ensure life safety and property protection from the hazards of fire, explosion, panic, or dangerous conditions in buildings, structures, and premises. It is also intended to provide a reasonable level of safety to firefighters and emergency responders during emergency operations. In addition to LACFD, the County Health Hazardous Materials Division and the County Forestry Division are authorized to enforce the Los Angeles County Fire Code. The Los Angeles County Fire Code includes ordinances pertaining to prevention of fires; suppression or extinguishment of dangerous or hazardous fires; storage, use, and handling of hazardous materials; fire alarm systems; fire-extinguishing equipment; fire escapes; elimination of fire hazards on land and in structures; means of egress; and brush clearance.

Los Angeles County General Plan

The *Los Angeles County General Plan* provides the policy framework for how and where the unincorporated County areas will grow through 2035 and establishes goals, policies, and programs to foster healthy, livable, and sustainable communities (Los Angeles County 2015). Table 3.14-29 describes goals and policies from the general plan that would be applicable to this PEIR.

Table 3.14-29. Los Angeles County General Plan Goals and Policies

Plan/Element	Goals and Policies
Parks and Recreation Element	<p>Goal P/R 1: Enhanced active and passive park and recreation opportunities for all users.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy P/R 1.5: Ensure that County parks and recreational facilities are clean, safe, inviting, usable and accessible. • Policy P/R 1.7: Ensure adequate staffing, funding, and other resources to maintain satisfactory service levels at all County parks and recreational facilities. • Policy P/R 2.7: Increase communication and partnerships with local law enforcement, neighborhood watch groups, and public agencies to improve safety in parks.
Safety Element	<p>Goal S 4: Effective County emergency response management capabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy S 4.2: Support County emergency providers in reaching their response time goals. • Policy S 4.3: Coordinate with other County and public agencies, such as transportation agencies, and health care providers on emergency planning and response activities, and evacuation planning. • Policy S 4.5: Ensure that there are adequate resources, such as sheriff and fire services, for emergency response.
Public Services and Facilities Element	<p>Goal PS/F 1: A coordinated, reliable, and equitable network of public facilities that preserves resources, ensures public health and safety, and keeps pace with planned development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy PS/F 1.2: Ensure that adequate services and facilities are provided in conjunction with development through phasing or other mechanisms.

Plan/Element	Goals and Policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy PS/F 1.3: Ensure coordinated service provision through collaboration between County departments and service providers.

Source: Los Angeles County 2015.

Local

City of Long Beach (Frame 1 and Frame 2)

City of Long Beach General Plan

The *City of Long Beach General Plan* includes goals and policies within the Public Safety Element (City of Long Beach 2002) to meet the public service needs of the city. Table 3.14-30 describes goals and policies from the general plan that would be applicable to this PEIR.

Table 3.14-30. City of Long Beach Goals, Policies, and Objectives

Plan/Element	Goals, Policies, and Objectives
City of Long Beach General Plan	
Public Safety Element	<p>Development Goals</p> <p>Goal 9. Encourage development that would augment efforts of other safety-related Departments of the City (i.e. design for adequate access for firefighting equipment and police surveillance).</p> <p>Goal 11. Critically evaluate proposed public or private actions, which may pose safety hazards to residents or visitors.</p> <p>Protection Goals</p> <p>Goal 3. Reduce public exposure to safety hazards.</p> <p>Goal 10. Provide the maximum feasible level of public safety protection services.</p>

Sources: City of Long Beach 2002.

City of Los Angeles (Frames 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9)

City of Los Angeles Fire Code

Article 7 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code contains the Los Angeles Fire Code, which adopts by reference portions of the 2016 California Fire Code and the 2015 International Fire Code. The Los Angeles Fire Code establishes requirements and practices to ensure life safety and property protection from the hazards of fire, explosion, panic, or dangerous conditions in buildings, structures, and premises. It is also intended to provide a reasonable level of safety to firefighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.

City of Los Angeles General Plan

The *City of Los Angeles General Plan* includes goals, objectives, policies, and programs within the Public Facilities and Services Element (1968)—including the Public Schools Plan (1968) and the Public Libraries Plan (1968)—the Framework Element (1995), and the Safety Element (1996a). Table 3.14-31 describes goals, policies, and objectives from the general plan that would be applicable to the *2020 LA River Master Plan*.

The City of Los Angeles also maintains 35 community plans, one for each of its Community Plan Areas. The community plans establish neighborhood-specific goals and implementation strategies to

achieve the broad objectives laid out in the *City of Los Angeles General Plan*. Together, the 35 community plans compose the general plan’s Land Use Element, which plays an important role in maintaining the City of Los Angeles’ public service needs. Table 3.14-31 presents the community plan policies that are applicable to public services as it pertains to the proposed *2020 LA River Master Plan*.

Table 3.14-31. City of Los Angeles General Plan Goals, Policies, and Objectives

Plan/Element	Goals, Policies, and Objectives
City of Los Angeles General Plan	
<p>Framework Element (1995)</p>	<p>Objective 9.13 Monitor and forecast demand for existing and projected police service and facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Objective 9.14 Protect the public and provide adequate police services, facilities, equipment and personnel to meet existing and future needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Objective 9.16 Monitor and forecast demand for existing and projected fire facilities and service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Objective 9.20 Adopt a citywide library service standard by the year 2000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 9.20.1 Develop library standards dealing with the facilities’ net floor area, the appropriate number of permanent collection books per resident, and their service radius. <p>Objective 9.21 Ensure library services for current and future residents and businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 9.21.1 Seek additional resources to maintain and expand library services. • Policy 9.21.2 Encourage the expansion of non-traditional library services, such as book mobiles and other book sharing strategies, where permanent facilities are not adequate. • Policy 9.21.3 Encourage the inclusion of library facilities in mixed-use structures in community and regional centers, at transit stations, and in mixed-use boulevards.
<p>Public Schools Plan (1968)</p>	<p>Objective: To make available a full range of public educational facilities from the elementary grades through the junior college level within the Los Angeles City area.</p>
<p>Safety Element (1996)</p>	<p>Emergency Response 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 2.1.1 Coordination. Coordinate program formulation and implementation between City agencies, adjacent jurisdictions and appropriate private and public entities so as to achieve, to the greatest extent feasible and within the resources available, the maximum mutual benefit with the greatest efficiency of funds and

Plan/Element	Goals, Policies, and Objectives
	<p>staff. [All EOO response programs involving cooperative efforts between entities implement this policy.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.]
Public Libraries Plan (1968)	<p>Objective: To develop standards for library service distances, size of site, and the number of parking spaces required for each type of library.</p> <p>Policy PS/F 8.1: Ensure a desired level of library service through coordinated land use and facilities planning.</p>
City of Los Angeles Community Plans (General Plan Land Use Element)	
Canoga Park- Winnetka- Woodland Hills- West Hills (Frame 9)	<p>Goal 6 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. Objective 6-1 Work constructively with LAUSD to promote the siting and construction of adequate school facilities phased with growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy 6-1.1 Explore creative alternatives for providing new school sites in the city, where appropriate. Program: develop plans to address issues of siting and joint use of facilities including strategies for expansion in transit-rich locations. Program: use the city’s “annual growth report” to monitor locations for growth and potential new school sites. <p>Goal 7 Ensure adequate library facilities and services are provided to the area’s residents.</p> <p>Objective 7-1 To encourage the City’s Library Department to provide adequate library service which responds to the needs of the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy 7-1.1 Encourage flexibility in siting libraries in mixed-use projects, shopping malls, pedestrian-oriented areas, transit stations, office buildings, and similarly accessible facilities. <p>Objective 8-1: to provide adequate police facilities and personnel to correspond with population and service demands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy 8-1.1 coordinate with the police department as part of the review of significant development projects and general plan amendments affecting land use to determine the impact on service demands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Program: a decision-maker should include a finding which considers the impact on police service demands of the project or land use plan change. This consultation with the police department is currently in effect for plan amendments which must be reviewed by the general plan advisory board which includes representation from the police department. <p>Goal 9 Protect the community through a comprehensive fire and life safety program.</p> <p>Objective 9-1 Ensure that fire facilities and protective services are sufficient for the existing and future population and land uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy 9-1.1 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 service demands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Program: require a decision maker to include a finding as to the impact on fire service demands for all plan amendments within five years of adoption.
Reseda – West Van Nuys (Frame 9)	<p>Goal 4 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.</p> <p>Objective 4-1 Work constructively with LAUSD to promote the siting and</p>

Plan/Element	Goals, Policies, and Objectives
	<p>construction of adequate school facilities phased with growth.</p> <p>Goal 7 Ensure that adequate library facilities are provided for the community’s residents.</p> <p>Objective 7-1 To encourage the City’s Library Department to provide adequate library service which responds to the needs of the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 7-1.1 Support construction of new libraries and the rehabilitation and expansion of the existing library as required to meet the changing needs of the community. • Policy 7-1.2 Encourage flexibility in siting libraries in mixed-use projects, shopping malls, pedestrian-oriented areas, office buildings, and similarly accessible facilities. <p>Goal 8 A community with adequate police facilities and services to protect the community’s residents from criminal activity, reduce the incidence of crime and provide other necessary law enforcement services.</p> <p>Objective 8-1: To provide adequate police facilities and personnel to correspond with population and service demands in order to provide adequate police protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 8-1.1: Consult with the police department as part of the review of new development projects and proposed land use changes to determine law enforcement needs and demands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Program: The decision-maker shall include a finding as to the impact on police protection service demands of the proposed project or land use change. Currently, the police department is consulted with regard to the impacts of plan amendments on law enforcement needs and demands by the plan amendment review process of general plan advisory board, of which the police department is a member. <p>Goal 9 Protect the community through a comprehensive fire and life safety program.</p> <p>Objective 9-1: ensure that fire facilities and protective services are sufficient for the existing and future population and land uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 9-1.1 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 service demands. Program: Require a decision maker to include a finding as to the impact on fire service demands of the proposed project or land uses plan change.
<p>Encino-Tarzana (Frames 8 and 9)</p>	<p>Goal 6 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.</p> <p>Goal 7 Ensure adequate library facilities and services are provided to the area’s residents by expanding existing facilities and/or locating new sites when funding becomes available.</p> <p>Objective 7-1 To encourage the city’s Library Department to provide adequate library service which responds to the needs of the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 7-1.1 Encourage flexibility in siting libraries in mixed-use projects, shopping malls, pedestrian oriented areas, office buildings, and similarly accessible facilities. <p>Goal 8 A community with adequate police facilities and services to protect the community’s residents from criminal activity, reduce the incidence of crime and provide other necessary law enforcement services.</p> <p>Objective 8-1: To provide adequate police facilities and personnel to correspond with population and service demands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 8-1.1 Coordinate with the police department as part of the review of significant development projects and general plan amendments affecting land use

Plan/Element	Goals, Policies, and Objectives
	<p>to determine the impact on service demands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Program: a decision maker should include a finding which considers the impact on police service demands of the project or land use plan change. <p>Objective 9-1 To protect the community through a comprehensive fire and life safety program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 9-1.1 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 service demands. o Program: Require a decision maker to include a finding as to the impact on fire service demands for all plan amendments within 5 years of adoption.
<p>Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass (Frames 7 and 8)</p>	<p>Goal 6 appropriate locations and adequate facilities for schools to serve the need of existing and future population.</p> <p>Objective 6-1 to site schools in locations complementary to existing land uses, recreational opportunities and community character.</p> <p>Goal 7 Ensure that adequate library facilities are provided for the community's residents.</p> <p>Objective 7-1 To encourage the City's Library Department to provide adequate library service which responds to the needs of the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 7-1.1 Encourage flexibility in siting libraries in mixed-use projects, shopping malls, pedestrian-oriented areas, office buildings, and similarly accessible facilities. <p>Goal 8: a community with adequate police facilities and services to protect the community's residents from criminal activity, reduce the incidence of crime and provide other necessary law enforcement services.</p> <p>Objective 8-1: to provide adequate police facilities and personnel to correspond with population and service demands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 8-1.1: coordinate with the police department as part of the review of significant development projects and general plan amendments affecting land use to determine the impact on service demands. <p>Goal 9: protect the community through a comprehensive fire and life safety program.</p> <p>Objective 9-1: ensure that fire facilities and protective services are sufficient for the existing and future population and land uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 9-1.1: 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 service demands. Program: Require a decision-maker to include a finding as to the impact on fire service demands for all plan amendments within 5 years of adoption.
<p>Van Nuys - North Sherman Oaks (Frame 8)</p>	<p>Goal 7 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.</p> <p>Goal 8 Ensure adequate library facilities and services are provided to the area's residents.</p> <p>Objective 8-1 To assist the City Library Department in providing adequate library service which responds to the needs of the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 8-1.1 Support construction of new libraries and rehabilitation and expansion of existing libraries as required to meet the changing needs of the community. • Policy 8-1.2 Encourage flexibility in siting libraries and similarly accessible facilities in mixed use projects and transit-oriented districts.

Plan/Element	Goals, Policies, and Objectives
	<p>Goal 9 A community with adequate police facilities and services to provide for the public safety needs of the community.</p> <p>Objective 9-1: To provide adequate police facilities and personnel to correspond with population and service demands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 9-1.1: Coordinate with Police Department as part of the review of significant development projects and General Plan Amendments affecting land use to determine the impact on service demands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Program: A decision-maker should include a finding which considers the impact on police service demands of the proposed project or land use plan change. <p>Goal 10 Protect the community through a comprehensive fire and life safety program.</p> <p>Objective 10-1 ensure that fire facilities and protection services are sufficient for the existing and future population and land uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 10-1.1 Coordinate with the Fire Department as part of the review of significant development projects and the General Plan Amendments affecting land use to determine the impact on service demands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Program: Require a decision maker to include a finding as to the impact on fire service demands of the proposed project or land use plan change.
North Hollywood - Valley Village (Frames 7 and 8)	<p>Objective 5 To provide a basis for the location and programming of public facilities services and utilities and to coordinate the phasing of public facilities with private development by enlarging and expanding library facilities and services to better serve the community.</p>
Hollywood (Frames 6 and 7)	<p>Policy: Library facilities, procedures, programs and resources be continually evaluated and tailored to the social, economic and cultural needs of local residents.</p>
Silver Lake-Echo Park-Elysian Valley (Frame 6)	<p>Goal 6 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.</p> <p>Goal 7 Ensure that adequate library facilities are provided for the community’s residents.</p> <p>Objective 7-1 To encourage the City’s Library Department to provide adequate library service which responds to the needs of the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 7-1.1 Encourage flexibility in siting libraries in mixed-use projects, shopping malls, pedestrian-oriented areas, office buildings, and similarly accessible facilities. <p>Goal 8 A community with adequate police facilities and services to protect the community’s residents from criminal activity, reduce the incidence of crime and provide other necessary law enforcement services.</p> <p>Objective 8-1 To provide adequate police facilities and personnel to correspond with population and service demands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 8-1.1 Coordinate with the police department as part of the review of significant development projects and general plan amendments affecting land use to determine the impact on service demands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Program: a decision-maker should include a finding which considers the impact on police service demands of the project or land use plan change. <p>Goal 9 Protect the community through a comprehensive fire and life safety program.</p> <p>Objective 9-1: Ensure that fire facilities and protective services are sufficient for the existing and future population and land uses.</p>

Plan/Element	Goals, Policies, and Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy 9-1.1 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 service demands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Program: Encourage decision-makers to include a finding as to the impact on fire service demands for all plan amendments within five years of adoption.
<p>Northeast Los Angeles (Frames 5 and 6)</p>	<p>Goal 7 Adequate library facilities and services for the area’s residents. Objective 7-1 To assist the City Library Department in providing adequate library service which responds to the needs of the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy 7-1.1 Support construction of new libraries and rehabilitation and expansion of existing libraries as required to meet the changing needs of the community. ● Policy 7-1.2 Encourage flexibility in siting libraries and similarly accessible facilities in mixed-use projects and transit-oriented districts. ● Goal 6 Appropriate locations and adequate facilities for schools to serve the needs of existing and future population. <p>Goal 8 Adequate police facilities and services to provide for the public safety needs of the community Objective 8-1: To provide adequate police facilities and personnel to correspond with population and service demands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy 8-1.1 Coordinate with police department as part of the review of significant development projects and general plan amendments affecting land use to determine the impact on service demands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Program: a decision-maker should include a finding which considers the impact on police service demands of the proposed project or land use plan change. <p>Goal 9 Adequate community protection through a comprehensive fire and life safety program. Objective 9-1: ensure that fire facilities and protective services are sufficient for the existing and future population and land uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy 9-1.2 Review adequacy of fire stations.
<p>Central City (Frame 5)</p>	<p>Objective 5-1 To provide adequate police facilities and personnel to correspond with population and service demands in order to provide adequate police protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy 5-1.1 Consult with the Police Department as part of the review of significant development projects and General Plan amendments affecting land use to determine the impact on law enforcement service demands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Program: Require the decision-maker to include a finding which considers the impact on police service demands of the proposed project or land use plan change. Currently, the Police Department is consulted with regard to impacts of Plan amendment review process of the General Plan Advisory Board of which the Police Department is a member. ● Policy 5-1.2 Promote the establishment of Police facilities and programs which provide police protection at a neighborhood level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Program: Coordinate with Business Improvement District security patrols. Continue and expand bike patrols, neighborhood beats, or other community-based policing appropriate to the District. <p>Objective 5-2 To inform developers, design professionals, and the public of the possible reduction of criminal opportunities when crime prevention principles are developed during the initial planning stages of a development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policies 5-2.1 Promote the safety and security of personal property through proper design and effective use of the built environment which can lead to a

Plan/Element	Goals, Policies, and Objectives
	<p>reduction in the incidence and fear of crime, reduction in calls for police service, and to an increase in the quality of life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Program: Incorporate whenever possible the design guidelines contained in the City’s Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design “Design Out Crime” Guidelines and published by the City Planning Department. <p>Objective 6.1 To ensure that fire facilities and protective services are sufficient for the existing and future population and land uses of Central City.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policies 6.1.1 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 service demands. <p>Program: Require the decision-maker to include a finding as to the impact on fire service demands of the proposed project or land use plan change. Currently, the Fire Department is consulted with respect to impacts of fire and life safety needs resulting from proposed subdivision of land or airspace. In addition, Plan amendments are also evaluated through the review process of the General plan Advisory Board of which the Fire Department is a member.</p> <p>Objective 7-1 To site schools in locations complementary to existing land uses, recreational facilities, and community identity and as a re-use of historic structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policies 7-1.1 Encourage compatibility in school locations, site layout, and architectural design with adjacent land uses and community character and, as appropriate, use schools to create a logical buffer between different land uses. ○ Program: Require that the decision- maker involved in a discretionary review for a proposed school, adopt a finding which supports the application of this objective. Program: The Los Angeles Unified School District and the City’s Department of Recreation and Parks should develop programs for shared use of school sites for recreation and park sites for education.
<p>Central City North (Frame 5)</p>	<p>Goal 6 Appropriate locations and adequate facilities for schools to serve the needs of the existing and future population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy 6-1.2 Encourage cooperation between the Los Angeles Unified School District, and the Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation Department to provide recreation facilities for the community. <p>Goal 7 Ensure that adequate library facilities are provided for the community’s residents.</p> <p>Objective 7-1 To encourage the City’s Library Department to provide adequate library service which responds to the needs of the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy 7-1.1 Encourage flexibility in siting libraries in mixed-use projects, shopping malls, pedestrian-oriented areas, transit stations, office buildings, and similarly accessible facilities. <p>Goal 8 A community with adequate Police facilities and services to protect the Community’s residents from criminal activity, reduce the incidence of crime and provide other necessary law enforcement services.</p> <p>Objective 8-1 To provide adequate police facilities and personnel to correspond with population and service demands in order to provide adequate police protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy 8-1.1 Consult with the Police Department as part of the review of new development projects and proposed land use changes to determine law enforcement needs and demands. ○ Program: Require a decision-maker to include a finding as to the impact on police protection service demands of the proposed project or land use change. Currently, the Police Department is consulted with regard to the impacts of plan amendments on law enforcement needs and demands by the plan amendment review process of General Plan Advisory Board, of which the Police

Plan/Element	Goals, Policies, and Objectives
	<p>Department is a member.</p> <p>Objective 8-2 To increase the community’s and the Police Departments ability to minimize crime and provide adequate security.</p> <p>Goal 9 Protect the community through a comprehensive fire and life safety program.</p> <p>Objective 9-1 Ensure that fire facilities and fire protection services are sufficient for the existing and future population and land uses of Central City North.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 9-1.1 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 service demands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Program: Require a decision-maker to include a finding as to the impact on fire service demands for all plan amendments within five years of Plan adoption.
Boyle Heights (Frame 5)	<p><u>Schools</u></p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To secure appropriate locations and adequate facilities for schools to serve the needs of the existing and future population. 2. To site schools in locations complementary to existing land uses and in locations which will enhance community identity. <p>Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage compatibility in school locations, site layout and architectural design with adjacent land uses and community character and, as appropriate, use schools to create a logical transition and buffer between different uses. <p><u>Police Protection</u></p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect the community’s residents from criminal activity, reduce the incidence of crime and provide other necessary services. 2. To provide adequate police facilities and personnel to correspond with population and service demands. <p>Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with Police Department as part of the review of significant development projects and major land use plan changes to determine service demands. <p>Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require a decision maker to include a finding as to the impact on police service demands of the proposed project or land use plan change. <p><u>Fire Protection</u></p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect the community through a comprehensive fire and life safety program. 2. To ensure that fire facilities and protective services are sufficient for the existing and future population and land uses. <p>Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with the Fire Department as part of the review of significant development projects and major land use plan changes to determine service demands. <p><u>Libraries</u></p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure adequate library facilities are provided to the area’s residents. 2. To encourage the City Library Department to provide adequate library service which responds to the needs of the community. <p>Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support construction of new libraries and rehabilitation and expansion of existing libraries as required to meet the changing needs of the community.

Plan/Element	Goals, Policies, and Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage flexibility in siting libraries in mixed use projects, pedestrian oriented areas, transit-oriented districts, and similarly accessible facilities.
Southeast Los Angeles (Frame 5)	<p>Goal CF1: Sufficient police facilities and services to provide for public safety needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CF1.1 Neighborhood Level Police Protection. Maintain police facilities and services at a level that is adequate to protect the Southeast Los Angeles community. <p>Goal CF2: Sufficient fire facilities to provide fire protection and emergency medical services to residents, visitors and businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CF2.3 Evaluate Land Use Impacts on Fire Service Demand. Support the review of significant development projects affecting land use by the Fire Department to determine the impacts on service demand. <p>Goal CF4: Schools that are sited in locations complementary to existing land uses and community character.</p> <p>Goal CF7: Existing recreation and park facilities that are conserved, maintained, and better utilized to promote the recreational needs of the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CF7.1 Maintain and Improve Existing Facilities. Preserve, maintain and enhance existing recreational facilities and park space. <p>Goal CF8: Open space, parkland and recreational facilities that are attractive, safe and inviting for the enjoyment of all.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CF8.3 Adequate Police Patrols. Coordinate between the Department of Recreation and Parks and the Police Department to ensure adequate police patrols and promote enforcement of codes restricting illegal activity.
Wilmington – Harbor City (Frame 3)	<p>4-1.1: Preserve and improve the existing recreational facilities and park space.</p> <p>4-2.1: Flood control channels and other appropriate public lands should be considered for open space purposes. Bicycle trails in Wilmington Harbor City should connect these facilities with the local and regional system.</p> <p>4-4.1: Develop new neighborhood parks and new community parks to help offset Wilmington-Harbor City’s parkland deficit for its current 1990 population and its projected year 2010 population.</p> <p>4-4.4: All park and recreation facilities should be designed, landscaped, and maintained to promote a high-quality recreational experience.</p>

Sources: City of Los Angeles 1968, 1995, 1996a, 1996b, 1998a, 1998b, 1998c, 1998d, 1999a, 1999b, 1999c, 1999d, 2000, 2003, 2004, 2014, 2017b.

City of Carson (Frame 2)

City of Carson Fire Prevention Code

Section 3100 of the Carson Municipal Code constitutes the Fire Prevention Code of the City of Carson. This section adopts by reference Title 32 of the Los Angeles County Code, as amended and in effect on January 24, 2017. Title 32 of the Los Angeles County Code is an amended version of the 2016 California Fire Code. The Fire Prevention Code of the City of Carson echoes the Los Angeles County Code in its intent to ensure life safety and property protection from the hazards of fire, explosion, panic, or dangerous conditions in buildings, structures, and premises. It is also intended to provide a reasonable level of safety to firefighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.

City of Carson General Plan

The *Carson General Plan* contains two elements that are relevant to this section: the Safety Element (City of Carson 2004a) and the Parks, Recreation and Human Services Element (City of Carson 2004b). Table 3.14-32 presents the policies from these elements that are relevant to the proposed Project.

Table 3.14-32. City of Carson General Plan Goals, Policies, and Implementation Measures

Element	Goals, Policies, and Implementation Measures
Safety Element	<p>G SAF-5: Minimize the public hazard from fire emergencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SAF-5.1 Coordinate with the Fire Department to provide fire and paramedic service at standard levels of service. ● SAF-5.2 Continue to involve the Fire Department in reviewing and making recommendations on projects during the environmental, site planning and building plan review processes. ● SAF-6: Strive to provide a safe place to live, work and play for Carson residents and visitors. ● SAF-6.1 Coordinate with the Sheriff’s Department to provide sheriff service at standard levels of service. ● SAF-6.2 Continue to involve the Sheriff’s Department in reviewing and making recommendations on projects during the environmental, site planning and building plan review processes. To this end, promote the development of defensible spaces, or Crime Prevention Through Design (CPTD), through the use of site and building lighting, visual observation of open spaces, and secured areas.
Parks, Recreation and Human Services Element	<p>Goal P-11: Improve library facilities and services for the citizens of Carson.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P-11.1 Determine the projected need for library facilities and services. ● P-11.2 Investigate the most effective way to provide for the needs of the City. ● P-11.3 Implement plans for improved library service. ● P-12: Encourage the school districts to provide enhanced school facilities to serve the youth of Carson. ● P-12.1 Work with the school districts to determine the projected need for school facilities and services.

Sources: City of Carson 2004a, 2004b.

City of Compton (Frames 2 and 3)

City of Compton Fire Prevention Code

Chapter XXII of the Compton Municipal Code contains the Fire Prevention Code of the City of Compton, which adopts the 2010 California Fire Code, including all provisions of the 2010 International Fire Code. The intent of the Fire Prevention Code of the City of Compton is to regulate and govern the safeguarding of life and property from fire and explosion hazards arising from the storage, handling, and use of hazardous substances, materials, and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the occupancy of buildings and premises.

City of Compton General Plan

The City of Compton *General Plan Vision 2010* (1991) contains the Land Use Element, Public Safety Element, and the Conservation/Open Space/Parks and Recreation Element. In 2011, the City of Compton began an update of the general plan to serve as a guide for development to 2030. The *Draft*

Compton General Plan 2030 (City of Compton 2011) contains the Public Safety Element. Applicable goals and policies from both plans are described in Table 3.14-33.

Table 3.14-33. City of Compton General Plan Goals and Policies

Plan/Element	Goals and Policies
City of Compton General Plan (1991)	
Land Use Element	<p>Goal 4.0: Provide infrastructure systems and public services that adequately meet the demands created by land use policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 4.3 (L): Involve the Fire and Police Departments in the review of development proposals to ensure that these agencies' needs and concerns are accounted for in project design.
Conservation/Open Space/Parks and Recreation Element	<p>Goal 4.0(L): Develop and maintain a balanced system of open space, public parks, and recreational facilities.</p>
Public Safety	<p>Goal 3.0(L): Protect life and property in Compton from urban fires.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 3.3(L): Maintain mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions for fire protection.
City of Compton Draft General Plan (2011)	
Public Safety Element	<p>Goal 3. Protect life and property in Compton from urban fires with efficient fire protection services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 3.4. The City of Compton will maintain mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions for fire protection. <p>Goal 5. Protect residents, visitors, and workers in an emergency and provide continuity of vital services and functions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 5.5. The City of Compton will assess the impacts of incremental increases in development density and traffic congestion on emergency response time, and ensure, through the design review process, that new development will not result in reduced emergency services below acceptable levels.

Sources: City of Compton 1991, 2011.

City of Cudahy (Frame 3)

City of Cudahy Fire Code

Chapter 8.08 of the Cudahy Municipal Code adopts the 2016 California Fire Code as amended by Title 32 of the 2017 Los Angeles County Fire Code. The purpose of the code is to provide minimum standards to safeguard the life, limb, health, property, and public welfare within the City of Cudahy.

City of Cudahy General Plan

The *Cudahy 2040 General Plan* (2018) includes goals and policies within the Safety Element and Economic Development Element. Table 3.14-34 presents the goals and policies that would be applicable to the proposed Project.

Table 3.14-34. City of Cudahy General Plan Goals and Policies

Element	Goals and Policies
Safety Element	<p>Goal SE-2: Enhanced resources for public safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy SE 2.1: Provide the highest possible quality of fire, police, and health

Element	Goals and Policies
	<p>protection for all Cudahy residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy SE 2.6: Work with the Sheriff’s Department and the Los Angeles County Fire Department to determine and meet community needs for services.
Economic Development Element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy ED-3.8: Encourage the local Los Angeles County library facility to be equipped with the proper technologies and tools to support evolving methods of research and learning; support lifelong learning for adults through computer training, programs, and library collections; collection materials, programs, and information sources to respond to community needs, interests, and modern technologies; and to achieve and maintain a state-of-the-art children’s library collection and facility.

Source: City of Cudahy 2018.

City of Downey (Frame 3)

City of Downey Fire Code

Chapter 3 of the Downey Municipal Code contains the Downey Fire Code, which adopts the 2016 California Fire Code based on the 2015 International Fire Code. The purpose of the Downey Fire Code is to prescribe regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire, hazardous conditions, or explosion. The Fire Prevention Division of the City of Downey currently enforces the 2016 California Fire Code and the Downey Municipal Code. The goal of the Fire Prevention Division is to protect the community from fire, life-safety, and environmental hazards by utilizing a balance of education and enforcement.

City of Downey General Plan

The *Downey Vision 2025 General Plan* (2005) includes goals, policies, and programs within the Safety Element and Open Space Element. Table 3.14-35 presents the goals and policies that would be applicable to the proposed Project.

Table 3.14-35. City of Downey General Plan Goals, Policies, and Programs

Element	Goals, Policies, and Programs
Safety Element	<p>Goal 5.3. Maintain and improve fire protection services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 5.3.1. Provide adequate response to fire emergencies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Program 5.3.1.1. Identify and maintain an acceptable response time for fire emergency service calls. <p>Goal 5.4 Promote the protection of life and property from criminal activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 5.4.1. Prepare for adequate response to crime. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Program 5.4.1.2. Maintain an acceptable response time for police emergency service calls.
Open Space Element	<p>Goal 7.2. Optimize the use of established public parks to meet the needs of residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 7.2.2. Upgrade existing park facilities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Program 7.2.2.1. Maintain an adequate level of recreational staffing at park facilities.

Source: City of Downey 2005.

City of Lynwood (Frame 3)

City of Lynwood Fire Code

Chapter 12 of the Lynwood Municipal Code adopts the County of Los Angeles Fire Code, as adopted by the County as of the date of commencement of County fire service in the City of Lynwood. The Lynwood Municipal Code provides several amendments to the County of Los Angeles Fire Code containing regulations regarding fireworks, fire-extinguishing systems, and flammable and combustible liquids. Chapter 12 of the Lynwood Municipal Code also contains regulations concerning duties of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, zoning restrictions for the storage of hazardous materials, and information regarding permitting requirements.

City of Lynwood General Plan

The *City of Lynwood General Plan (2003)* includes goals, policies, and programs within the Infrastructure/Public Services Element, the Public Health and Safety Element, and the Open Space and Conservation Plan. Table 3.14-36 presents the goals and policies that would be applicable to the proposed Project.

Table 3.14-36. City of Lynwood General Plan Goals, Policies, and Implementation Measures

Element	Goals, Policies, and Implementation Measures
Infrastructure/ Public Services Element	<p>Goal SCH-1: Provide appropriate school facilities to adequately serve the population.</p> <p>Implementation Measure 1.0: The City shall coordinate with the School District to review development proposals and to assess the need for additional facilities pursuant to the District Master Plan, as may be amended.</p> <p>Goal PR-1: Provide a variety of recreational opportunities to serve the needs of all segments of the population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy PR 1.4: The City shall promote the development of park facilities that allow for both active and passive, as well as commercial recreation. <p>Implementation Measure 5.0: The Sheriff Department shall be given the opportunity to comment on the location and design of all parks with regard to security and safety.</p> <p>Goal LIB-1 Provide for sufficient and convenient library services for the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy LIB-1 Increase Library Standards: The City shall work with Los Angeles County Library Services to meet minimum standards. • Policy LIB-2 Develop Additional Library Facilities: The City shall plan for the development of additional library facilities.
Public Health and Safety Element	<p>Goal EP-1: Provide planning, response, and recovery capabilities to deal with the range of natural and manmade disasters that could impact the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy EP-1.2: Ensure that the City's basic emergency plan meets current federal, state and local emergency requirements Education • Policy EP-1.3: Ensure that the City's emergency response teams are prepared to respond to the public's needs in any emergency situation
Open Space and Conservation Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal OS-1: Ensure the public enjoyment of open space by providing open space recreational opportunities, preserving sensitive natural resources, and promoting the use of open space within public and private developments.

Source: City of Lynwood 2003.

City of Paramount (Frame 3)

City of Paramount Fire Code

Chapter 19 of the Paramount Municipal Code adopts Title 32 of the Los Angeles County Code as the Fire Code of the City of Paramount. No further information is provided.

City of Paramount General Plan

The *Paramount General Plan* (2007) includes policies within the Resources Management Element and the Health and Safety Element. Table 3.14-37 presents the policies that would be applicable to the proposed Project.

Table 3.14-37. City of Paramount General Plan Policies

Element	Policies
Resource Management Element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 7. The City of Paramount will maintain a recreation program that is responsive to the interests and needs of the City. • Policy 8. The City of Paramount will maintain existing park and recreation facilities in such a manner so as to protect the public's investment and facilitate their use. • Policy 9. The City of Paramount will maintain and improve the existing park facilities in the City for the benefit and enjoyment of the community.
Health and Safety Element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 17. The City of Paramount will continue to provide efficient fire protection services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Health and Safety Program: The City will regularly review the adequacy of law enforcement services, fire protection, and emergency services in the City. This review effort will be a component of the annual budget review of the contract with the Departments, and the City will work with the County Sheriff's Department and the Fire Department to correct any identified deficiencies. Local law enforcement officials and Fire Department representatives will also continue their review of any proposed development plans. Annual reports concerning each Department will be submitted to the City Council for consideration.

Source: City of Paramount 2007.

City of South Gate (Frame 3)

City of South Gate Fire Code

Chapter 10.12 of the South Gate Municipal Code contains the City of South Gate Fire Code, which adopts the 1991 Edition of the Uniform Fire Code, including amendments set forth in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. The South Gate Municipal Code also includes regulations regarding fireworks and smoke detectors.

City of South Gate General Plan

The *South Gate General Plan 2035* (2009) includes policies within the Public Facilities and Services Element and the Community Design Element, which contain goals and policies to provide efficient and responsive public services to the city. Table 3.14-38 presents the policies that would be applicable to the proposed Project.

Table 3.14-38. City of South Gate General Plan Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Element	Goals, Objectives, and Policies
Public Facilities and Services Element	<p>Goal PF 1: Excellent law enforcement and improved public safety</p> <p>Objective PF 1.1: Provide courteous, responsive and efficient police services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.3 The Police Department will maintain adequate police staffing, performance levels and facilities to serve the existing South Gate population as well as its future growth. <p>Objective PF 1.2: Promote coordination between land-use planning and urban design, and law enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.3 New development in the City will be required to mitigate project-related impacts to police services. Individual development projects will pay any fees required by a Public Safety Impact Fee, once established by the City. <p>Goal PF 2: Increased fire safety and high-quality Emergency Medical Services (EMS)</p> <p>Objective PF 2.1: Provide professional, efficient fire protection and EMS services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.1 The City should work with the County of Los Angeles Fire Department to continuously improve the performance and efficiency of fire protection services for the City of South Gate. • P.7 The City will work with the Fire Department to proactively plan for increases in population and employment growth and changes in the use and types of buildings in South Gate. <p>Objective PF 2.2: Ensure that all new development includes adequate provision for fire safety.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.3 All new development will provide adequate access for fire service vehicles and personnel. • P.4 While seeking to maintain access, fire safety, and adequate response times, the City and the Fire Department will work together to develop creative solutions that allow for mixed-use and compact development, pedestrian-friendly streets, and other elements of a walkable, bikeable, and safe city. <p>Goal PF 3: Enhance the community with an educational infrastructure that offers diverse, high-quality educational opportunities to residents of all ages, and enhances community.</p> <p>Objective PF 3.1: Ensure all residents have access to high-quality education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.2 The City will work with the LAUSD to anticipate potential increases in the City’s population and the impact on school enrollment <p>Objective CD 2.5: Ensure that public and institutional uses, such as government and administrative offices, recreation facilities, senior and youth centers and educational uses adequately support existing and future populations.</p> <p>Objective CD 2.6: Ensure that existing and future development is adequately serviced by infrastructure and public services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.2 New development should pay its fair share of required improvements to public facilities and services. <p>Objective CD 2.5: Ensure that public and institutional uses, such as government and administrative offices, recreation facilities, senior and youth centers and educational uses adequately support existing and future populations.</p> <p>Objective CD 2.6: Ensure that existing and future development is adequately serviced by infrastructure and public services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.2 New development should pay its fair share of required improvements to public facilities and services.
Community Design Element	<p>Objective CD 2.5: Ensure that public and institutional uses, such as government and administrative offices, recreation facilities, senior and youth centers and educational uses adequately support existing and future populations.</p>

Element	Goals, Objectives, and Policies
	<p>Objective CD 2.6: Ensure that existing and future development is adequately serviced by infrastructure and public services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.2 New development should pay its fair share of required improvements to public facilities and services. <p>Objective CD 2.5: Ensure that public and institutional uses, such as government and administrative offices, recreation facilities, senior and youth centers and educational uses adequately support existing and future populations.</p> <p>Objective CD 2.6: Ensure that existing and future development is adequately serviced by infrastructure and public services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.2 New development should pay its fair share of required improvements to public facilities and services.

Source: City of South Gate 2009.

City of Bell (Frame 4)

City of Bell Fire Code

Chapter 8.16 of the Bell Municipal Code adopts by reference the 2016 Edition of the California Fire Code, otherwise known as the 2017 County of Los Angeles Fire Code, based on the 2015 International Fire Code. The City of Bell Fire Code allows the fire chief to identify hazards and determine applicability of the code. The City of Bell Fire Code also contains modifications to the 1985 Edition of the Uniform Fire Code.

City of Bell General Plan

The *City of Bell 2030 General Plan* (2018) includes policies within the Land Use Element and the Health and Safety Element, which focus on the city’s public service needs. Table 3.14-39 presents the policies that would be applicable to the proposed Project.

Table 3.14-39. City of Bell General Plan Issues and Policies

Element	Issues and Policies
Land Use Element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 10. Expand public facilities to meet community needs and demands. • Policy 20. Review City services and facilities to ensure quality levels of service and cost effectiveness.
Health and Safety Element	<p>Issue: To ensure that sufficient fire department resources are provided to address any potential emergency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 11. The City of Bell shall establish and enforce standards that are designed to reduce the level of risk. The City shall work with the Los Angeles County Fire Department and other public agencies to discuss both risk and emergency preparation. Finally, the City shall work with the Fire Department and the larger community to review, and if necessary, develop new standards.

Source: City of Bell 2018.

City of Bell Gardens (Frame 4)

City of Bell Gardens Fire Code

The City of Bell Gardens adopts the 2019 California Fire Code, as amended by Title 32 of the Los Angeles County Fire Code. The 2019 California Fire Code provides minimum requirements and standards governing the creation and maintenance of conditions dangerous to life and property due

to hazards of fire and explosions. The City of Bell Gardens Fire Code also contains sections regarding enforcement and penalty.

City of Bell Gardens General Plan

The *City of Bell Gardens General Plan 2010* (1995) includes policies within the Safety Element and the Open Space and Recreation Element, which outline a strategy to meet the city's public service needs. Table 3.14-40 presents the policies that would be applicable to the proposed Project.

Table 3.14-40. City of Bell Gardens General Plan Policies

Element	Policies
Safety Element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1. The City of Bell Gardens shall provide for the safety of the community through physical planning and maintaining an adequate level of police, fire, and emergency services facilities.
Open Space and Recreation Element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1. The City of Bell Gardens shall continue to protect and maintain existing open space used for recreation and shall explore opportunities for providing additional park land.

Source: City of Bell Gardens 1995.

City of Commerce (Frame 4)

City of Commerce Fire Code

Chapter 16.04 of the Commerce Municipal Code contains the City of Commerce Fire Prevention Code, which adopts by reference the entirety of the 2017 Edition of the Los Angeles County Fire Code, inclusive of the 2016 Edition of the California Fire Code. The City of Commerce Fire Prevention Code includes an amendment regarding fire lanes and contains information regarding preexisting occupancies, and enforcement.

City of Commerce General Plan

The *City of Commerce 2020 General Plan* (2008) includes the Safety Element, which contains policies and programs related to emergency response times and public safety demands. Table 3.14-41 presents the policies that would be applicable to the proposed Project.

Table 3.14-41. City of Commerce General Plan Policies

Element	Policies
Safety Element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety Policy 1.1. The city of Commerce will strive to respond to all in-city emergency incidents within a five-minute or less response time. • Safety Policy 2.1. The city of Commerce will ensure that law enforcement services continue to meet the public safety needs of the community.

Source: City of Commerce 2008.

City of Huntington Park (Frame 4)

City of Huntington Park Fire Code

Chapter 4-5.01 of the Huntington Park Municipal Code adopts County of Los Angeles Ordinance No. 2010-0060, which amends County Code Title 32, Fire Code, which adopts by reference the 2010 Edition of the California Fire Code. LACFD is responsible for enforcement for the City of Huntington

Park. The City of Huntington Park Fire Code includes zoning restrictions for the storage of hazardous materials.

City of Huntington Park General Plan

The *City of Huntington Park General Plan* (1991) includes the Public Facilities Element, which provides goals and policies related to public services. The *City of Huntington Park 2030 General Plan* (2017) includes the Land Use and Community Development Element, the Resource Management Element, and the Health and Safety Element. Table 3.14-42 presents the policies that would be applicable to the proposed Project.

Table 3.14-42. City of Huntington Park General Plan Goals and Policies

Plan/Element	Goals and Policies
City of Huntington Park General Plan (1991)	
Public Facilities Element	<p>Goal 1.0: Maintain desirable levels of police, fire, and emergency medical services in the City.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1.1: Periodically evaluate services and service criteria to ensure the City has adequate police, fire, and emergency medical services. • Policy 1.3: Coordinate with the County of Los Angeles Fire Department for the continued provision of adequate fire protection. <p>Goal 2.0: Provide efficient public services and utilities through interagency coordination and cooperation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 2.1: Notify other agencies of proposed actions and programs to permit coordination and cooperation. <p>Goal 3.0: Provide opportunities for a quality education to all residents.</p> <p>Goal 4.0: Cooperate with the County of Los Angeles in maintaining adequate library facilities to serve City residents.</p>
City of Huntington Park Draft General Plan (2017)	
Land Use and Community Development Element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 21. The City of Huntington Park shall require that new development(s) pay their “Fair Share” for the provision of the necessary infrastructure and other support services that will be required to serve the development. • Policy 22. The City of Huntington Park shall work with the Huntington Park Police Department and the Los Angeles County Fire Department to ensure that sufficient resources continue to be available to meet the existing and projected service demands. • Policy 28. The City of Huntington Park shall work with the library system to identify the service needs.
Health and Safety Element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 10. The City of Huntington Park shall maintain mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions for fire protection.

Sources: City of Huntington Park 1991, 2017.

City of Maywood (Frame 4)

City of Maywood Uniform Fire Code

Chapter 4-2.10 of the Maywood Municipal Code adopts the County’s Ordinance No. 2014-0014, which amends the County Code, Title 32—Fire Code, to adopt by reference the 2013 Edition of the California Fire Code, a portion of the 2013 California Fire Code, and the 2012 Edition of the International Fire Code. Ordinance No. 2014-0014 is the Uniform Fire Code of the City of Maywood, and the city is included in references to unincorporated County areas in the Uniform Fire Code. The

City of Maywood Uniform Fire Code also includes information regarding penalties and fireworks regulations.

City of Maywood General Plan

The *City of Maywood General Plan* (2008) includes the Safety Element and the Land Use Element, which contain policies and programs related to public services. Table 3.14-43 presents the goals and policies that would be applicable to the proposed Project.

Table 3.14-43. City of Maywood General Plan Goals and Policies

Element	Goals and Policies
Safety Element	<p>Goal 1: Protect the lives, health, and property of the residents of the City of Maywood from flooding, fire, and geologic hazards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1.2: Strengthen existing safety policies, codes, and ordinances as required. • Policy 1.5: Review and improve emergency preparedness and response capabilities in the city.
Land Use Element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 4: Allow new development when public facilities and services have sufficient capacity to serve those uses. • Policy 4.2: Evaluate the impact of development proposals on public facilities and services.

Source: City of Maywood 2008.

City of Vernon (Frame 4)

City of Vernon Fire Code

Per Section 7.10 of the Vernon Municipal Code, the City of Vernon adopted the 2019 California Fire Code, as amended by Title 32 of the Los Angeles County Fire Code. The 2019 California Fire Code provides minimum requirements and standards governing the creation and maintenance of conditions dangerous to life and property due to hazards of fire and explosions.

City of Vernon General Plan

The *City of Vernon General Plan* (2007) includes the Safety Element, which establishes City of Vernon policies intended to assess public service needs in the city. Table 3.14-44 presents the policies that would be applicable to the proposed Project.

Table 3.14-44. City of Vernon General Plan Goals and Policies

Element	Goals and Policies
Safety Element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy S-1.2: Cooperate with other jurisdictions in the southeast area of Los Angeles County to maintain an up-to-date emergency response system for the region. • Policy S-3.5: Periodically review the City's emergency service equipment to determine if it is adequate to meet the needs of changing land uses and development types. • Policy S-4.2: Review the design of new development projects to consider public safety and issues such as emergency access, defensible space, and overall safety.

Source: City of Vernon 2007.

City of Glendale (Frame 6)

City of Glendale Fire Code

The City of Glendale adopted the 2019 California Fire Code, as amended by Title 32 of the Los Angeles County Fire Code. The 2019 California Fire Code provides minimum requirements and standards governing the creation and maintenance of conditions dangerous to life and property due to hazards of fire and explosions.

City of Glendale General Plan

The City of Glendale General Plan includes the Safety Element (2003), Open Space and Conservation Element (1993), and Community Facilities Element (1975), all of which establish City of Glendale policies to guide public service needs in the city. Table 3.14-45 presents the policies that would be applicable to the proposed Project.

Table 3.14-45. City of Glendale General Plan Goals and Policies

Element	Goals and Policies
Safety Element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 4-1: The City shall ensure to the extent possible that fire services, such as fire equipment, infrastructure, and response times, are adequate for all sections of the City.
Open Space and Conservation Element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation Program: Review development plans to ensure the safety of residents through adequate emergency vehicle access, the spacing of hydrants and the availability of water pressure.
Community Facilities Element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy: Preserve the high standards of library facilities in their educational and recreational role.

Source: City of Glendale 1975, 1993, 2003.

City of Burbank (Frame 7)

City of Burbank Fire Code

Article 9-1-9 of the Burbank Municipal Code adopts Part 9 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, also known as the California Fire Code, which is part of the California Building Standards Code, 2019 Edition as the Fire Code for the City of Burbank. The City of Burbank Fire Code includes justification for numerous additional amendments that are required due to Burbank's unique climatic, geographical, and topographical conditions. These extensive additional regulations include items such as helicopter operations, parade floats, hazardous materials storage, premise maintenance, open burning, fire sprinklers, occupancies, and permitting requirements. Additionally, Section 9-1-9-304.1.2.1 establishes the Burbank VH FHSZ and Section 9-1-9-304.1.2.2 lists fire hazard reduction measures required in this zone.

City of Burbank General Plan

The *Burbank2035 General Plan* (2013) includes the Land Use Element, which contains policies related to open space land use, and the Safety Element, which contains policies related to public service demands and response times. Table 3.14-46 presents the policies that would be applicable to the proposed Project.

Table 3.14-46. City of Burbank General Plan Policies

Element	Policies
Land Use Element	Policy 2.4 Provide public facilities and services in the most equitable and efficient manner possible.
Safety Element	<p>Policy 2.1 Maintain an average police response time of less than 4 minutes to emergency calls for service.</p> <p>Policy 2.2 Ensure adequate staffing, facilities, equipment, technology, and funding for the Burbank Police Department to meet existing and projected service demands and response times.</p> <p>Policy 4.1 Maintain a maximum response time of 5 minutes for fire suppression services. Require new development to ensure that fire response times and service standards are maintained.</p> <p>Policy 4.2 Provide adequate staffing, equipment, technology, and funding for the Burbank Fire Department to meet existing and projected service demands and response times.</p>

Source: City of Burbank 2013.

3.14.3 Impact Analysis

3.14.3.1 Methods

This analysis qualitatively evaluates the impacts of the proposed Project on existing public services as a result of both construction and operations of the proposed Project, which will include a range of recreational features. As described below, this includes Typical Projects (Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access), kit of parts (KOP) Categories 1 through 6, and overall implementation of the *2020 LA River Master Plan*. The analysis determines if there is the potential for impacts on existing public services in the 18 jurisdictions (17 cities and unincorporated County areas) in the project study area during construction and operation. Data from the public service providers and the 18 jurisdictions' respective general plans were used to evaluate impacts on public services from implementation of the *2020 LA River Master Plan*.

Impacts associated with Typical Projects (i.e., the Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways), the six KOP categories and related design components—as well as the *2020 LA River Master Plan* in its entirety—are analyzed qualitatively at a program level. Where the two Typical Projects or the six KOP categories have similar impacts related to a specific criteria, the discussion is combined. Where differences between the Typical Projects or the KOP categories are identified, the impact analysis is presented separately.

3.14.3.2 Criteria for Determining Significance

Thresholds of Significance

For the purposes of the analysis in this PEIR, and in accordance with Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the proposed Project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- 3.14(a)** Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or a 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 any of the following public services:

Fire protection

Police protection

Schools

Parks⁴

Other Public Facilities

3.14.3.3 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact 3.14(a): Would the proposed Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or a 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 any of the following public services:

Fire protection?

Police protection?

Schools?

Parks?

Other Public Facilities?

Typical Projects

Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways

Construction

Police Protection

Construction activities, including staging areas for construction equipment, would be located primarily in the LA River right-of-way (ROW) but could result in longer response times to areas surrounding the project site during construction. Construction of the Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Projects would last approximately 10 and 20 months, respectively, and would generally be completed over phases to minimize disruption to existing police services. It is anticipated that existing police operations would be able to accommodate the construction of the Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Projects. As shown in Section 3.14.2.1, existing service ratios and response times were not publicly available for every service provider. However, it is assumed that the presence of 15 to 20 construction workers on a given site would not result in substantially increased demand for police protection services. As part of the construction permitting process, the Typical Project proponent would

⁴ Parks are discussed in relation to the potential need for new facilities, the construction of which could cause a significant environmental effect. Other impacts on parks are discussed in Section 3.15, *Recreation*.

coordinate road closures or detours with the local police departments to ensure that access would not be restricted. Construction workers would be required to park in designated areas so as not to block access. While construction could temporarily increase demand for police protection services, it is unlikely that it would result in the need for new or altered police protection facilities to provide police protection services during construction of Typical Projects. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Fire Protection

Construction activities, including staging areas for construction equipment, would be located primarily in the LA River ROW but could result in longer response times to areas surrounding the project site during construction. Construction of the Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Projects would last approximately 10 and 20 months, respectively, and would generally be completed over phases to minimize disruption to existing fire services. It is anticipated that existing fire operations would be able to accommodate the construction of the Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Projects. As shown in Section 3.14.2.1, existing service ratios and response times were not publicly available for every service provider. However, the presence of 15 to 20 construction workers on a given site would not result in substantially increased demand for fire protection services. As part of the construction permitting process, the Typical Project proponent would coordinate road closures or detours with the local fire departments to ensure that access would not be restricted. Construction workers would be required to park in designated areas so as not to block access. While construction could temporarily increase demand for fire protection services, it is unlikely that it would result in the need for new or altered fire protection facilities to provide fire protection services during construction of Typical Projects. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Schools

Construction workers are anticipated to come from the existing pool of workers in the Los Angeles region; it is not anticipated workers would move to the area to work on development projects associated with the construction of the Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Projects. Construction workers would not enter into the local school system. Therefore, Typical Projects would not result in an increased demand on public school services. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

Parks

Existing parks, if adjacent to a Typical Project location, could have restricted access during construction of the Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Projects. Construction would last 10 and 20 months, respectively, and would generally be completed in phases to minimize adverse physical impacts on surrounding parks. Staging would be located in the LA River ROW and would not affect adjacent land uses. Although construction of the Typical Projects could require temporary closures of existing access along the river, other access would be made available at different recreational sites and temporary closures would be minimized. As construction impacts would be temporary and would occur totally within the ROW, construction of the Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Projects would not result in the need for additional parks, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios for parks. Impacts would be less than significant.

For additional information regarding potential construction-related impacts on parks and recreational facilities, please see Section 3.15, *Recreation*, of this PEIR.

Other Public Facilities

Construction workers are anticipated to come from the existing pool of workers in the Los Angeles region; it is not anticipated workers would move to the area to work on construction of Typical Projects. Therefore, construction associated with Typical Projects would not result in an increase in the population related to construction workers that would result in an increased demand on other public facilities, such as libraries. As Typical Projects would not increase population during construction, they would not require new or physically altered government facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios for other public facilities, such as libraries. Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operations

Police Protection

The Common Elements Typical Project, once constructed and operational, could attract up to 500 users on a daily basis, and the Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project could attract up to 1,000 daily visitors, which may result in additional demand for police protection services. The Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Projects would be constructed in accordance with current building and safety ordinances and codes, including all applicable County and local jurisdiction code requirements related to construction and access. Additionally, proposed development under the Typical Projects would be generally consistent with current uses. Police services are based on the communities' needs as local departments conduct ongoing evaluations, as well as annual budgeting processes. If ongoing evaluations indicate increased response time, then the acquisition of equipment, personnel, and new stations is considered.

As part of the standard project approval process, police departments within the jurisdictions of the 2-mile-wide study area (as described in Section 3.14.2, *Setting*) would review and approve project plans to ensure compliance with applicable codes and standards, including access and facility requirements. Police departments with jurisdiction over the Typical Projects, once specific locations are identified within the study area, would also review and approve plans to ensure acceptable service ratios and response times would be maintained, thereby minimizing the risk of increased operational emergency services and impacts on performance objectives. An increase in users could result in an increased demand on police protection services because a higher density of visitors to the area could result in more incidents requiring police intervention. However, up to 500 visitors for the Common Elements Typical Project or 1,000 visitors for the Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways

Typical Project at a given location would be dispersed throughout the day and would not be expected to materially affect service ratios for police protection. While services ratios and response times were not publicly available for every service provider in the study area, police staffing ratios are based on a per-1,000-permanent-residents ratio, and the increase in visitors to the Typical Projects would not be expected to be substantial so as to affect that ratio. In addition, most of the visitors to the Typical Projects would be existing residents, not new residents to the area. Accordingly, it is not expected that operation of the Typical Projects would require new or physically altered government facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios for police protection services, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. Impacts would be less than significant.

Fire Protection

The Common Elements Typical Project, once constructed and operational, could attract up to 500 users on a daily basis, and the Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project could attract up to 1,000 daily visitors, which may result in additional demand for fire protection services. The Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Projects would be constructed in accordance with current building and fire/life/safety ordinances and codes, including all applicable County and local jurisdiction code requirements related to construction, access, water mains, fire flows, and hydrants. Additionally, proposed development under the Typical Projects would be generally consistent with current uses. Fire services are based on the communities' needs as local departments conduct ongoing evaluations, as well as annual budgeting processes. If ongoing evaluations indicate increased response time, then the acquisition of equipment, personnel, and new stations is considered.

As part of the standard project approval process, fire departments within the jurisdictions of the 2-mile-wide study area (as described in Section 3.14.2, *Setting*) would review and approve project plans to ensure compliance with applicable fire codes and standards, including access and facility requirements. Fire departments with jurisdiction over the Typical Projects, once specific locations are identified within the study area, would also review and approve plans to ensure acceptable service ratios and response times would be maintained, thereby minimizing the risk of increased operational fire hazards and emergency services, and impacts on performance objectives. An increase in users could result in an increased demand on fire protection services because a higher density of visitors to the area could result in more incidents requiring fire intervention. However, up to 500 visitors for the Common Elements Typical Project or 1,000 visitors for the Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project at a given location would be dispersed throughout the day and would not be expected to materially affect service ratios for fire protection. While services ratios and response times were not publicly available for every service provider in the study area, fire staffing ratios are based on a per-1,000-permanent-residents ratio, and the increase in visitors to the Typical Projects would not be expected to be substantial so as to affect that ratio. In addition, most of the visitors to the Typical Projects would be existing residents, not new residents to the area. Accordingly, it is not expected that operation of the Typical Projects would require new or physically altered government facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios for fire protection services, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. Impacts would be less than significant.

Schools

Operation of the Typical Projects would not include residential development, so there would not be new permanent residents in the project study area that would increase demand on schools. The Typical Projects would not result in significant environmental impacts from the construction of new or physically altered government facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios for schools. Impacts would be less than significant.

Parks

The Common Elements Typical Project would provide new and enhanced recreational facilities and opportunities for gathering spaces for the communities and neighborhoods along the river's extent. Additionally, the Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Projects would not include residential development, so there would not be new permanent residents in the study area that would increase demand on parks during operation. The Typical Projects would not result in significant environmental impacts from the construction of new or physically altered government facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios for parks. Impacts would be less than significant.

For additional information regarding potential operations-related impacts on parks and recreational facilities, please see Section 3.15, *Recreation*.

Other Public Facilities

Operation of the Typical Projects would not include residential development, so there would not be new permanent residents in the project study area that would increase demand on other public facilities. The Typical Projects would not result in significant environmental impacts from the construction of new or physically altered government facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios for other public facilities, such as libraries. Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

2020 LA River Master Plan Kit of Parts

The Common Elements Typical Project analyzed above could be implemented in whole or as a combination of its individual elements with the KOP categories discussed below. Therefore, for potential impacts of the Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Projects, see above. The impact discussion below focuses on specific KOP categories only.

Construction (KOP Categories 1 through 6)

Police Protection

The six KOP categories include a variety of construction activities, ranging from trail modifications to development of facilities, habitat corridors, channel access ramps, channel modifications, off-channel land development, floodplain reclamation, and recreational amenities such as amphitheaters, crossings, and platforms. The presence of some construction workers at a given subsequent project location compared to the overall population would not substantially increase demand for police protection services; however, temporary lane closures and construction-related traffic could delay or obstruct the movement of emergency vehicles. Considering that the details on construction scenarios for subsequent projects under the six KOP categories are not known yet, including duration, number of construction workers, and phasing, along with the specific size, extent, and location of the KOP categories, there may be localized road closures and detours that could increase response times for emergency services. Therefore, impacts would be potentially significant.

Fire Protection

The six KOP categories include a variety of construction activities, ranging from trail modifications to development of facilities, habitat corridors, channel access ramps, channel modifications, off-channel land development, floodplain reclamation, and recreational amenities such as amphitheaters, crossings, and platforms. The presence of some construction workers at a given subsequent project location compared to the overall population would not substantially increase demand for fire protection services; however, temporary lane closures and construction-related traffic could delay or obstruct the movement of emergency vehicles. Considering that the details on construction scenarios for subsequent projects under the six KOP categories are not known yet, including duration, number of construction workers, and phasing, along with the specific size, extent, and location of the KOP categories, there may be localized road closures and detours that could increase response times for emergency services. Therefore, impacts would be potentially significant.

Schools

Construction workers are anticipated to come from the existing pool of workers in the Los Angeles region; it is not anticipated workers would move to the area to work on development projects associated with the construction of KOP categories. Therefore, construction associated with KOP categories would not result in an increase in the population related to construction workers that would result in an increased demand on public school services. As the proposed Project would not increase population during construction, it would not require new or physically altered government facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios for schools. Impacts would be less than significant.

Parks

Construction durations for subsequent projects under KOP categories 1 through 6 are not known. Staging for some projects could be located in the LA River ROW or in various locations in the 2-mile-wide study area, which could include existing park facilities. Construction of the KOP categories 1 through 6 could require temporary closures of existing access along the river. Other access would be made available at different recreational sites and temporary closures would be minimized.

Construction of KOP categories would not result in the need for additional parks, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios for parks. Impacts would be less than significant.

For additional information regarding potential construction-related impacts on parks and recreational facilities, please see Section 3.15, *Recreation*, of this PEIR.

Other Public Facilities

Construction workers are anticipated to come from the existing pool of workers in the Los Angeles region; it is not anticipated workers would move to the area to work on development projects associated with the construction of KOP categories. Therefore, construction associated with KOP categories would not result in an increase in the population related to construction workers that would result in an increased demand on other public facilities, such as libraries. As the proposed Project would not increase population during construction, it would not require new or physically altered government facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios for other public facilities, such as libraries. Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be potentially significant for fire and police protection.

Mitigation Measures

Apply the following mitigation measure, which is described in Section 3.10, *Land Use and Planning*.

Mitigation Measure LU-1: Construction Management Plan.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant for later activities when carried out by the County.

Impacts would be significant and unavoidable for later activities when not carried out by the County.

Operations (KOP Categories 1 through 6)

Police Protection

The majority of the KOP categories include recreational components or provide opportunities for recreational uses such as parks and trails, farmer's markets, soccer fields, and amphitheaters. Operation of KOP Categories 1 through 5 could result in a substantial increase of daily users such that there could be an increase in demand on police protection services. A higher density of visitors to the area could result in more incidents that could require police intervention. Most of the visitors to the KOP categories that include recreational amenities are expected to be current residents of the service area of the providers within or in the vicinity of the study area.

KOP Category 6 could include affordable housing that could increase resident populations; however, affordable housing that could occur under the KOP category would accommodate growth that is already projected in local and regional plans. Existing residents and the potential for growth in population are accounted for in regional growth plans, such as the Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG's) SoCal Connect, which is based on individual jurisdictions' growth projections. All police services consider staffing and facility needs on an ongoing basis and during

the annual budgeting process; they also account for projected population growth. However, increases in the number of visitors and residents could result in an increase in the number of incidents requiring police response, which could affect police provider service ratios and response times and result in a need for additional law enforcement and emergency staff. This could result in a need for increased patrols of new bicycle facilities or amenities under the KOP categories. KOP categories could also be situated in areas that have coverage issues for police protection that have not yet been addressed. Because the size, extent, and location of the projects are unknown, it is anticipated that impacts would be potentially significant.

Fire Protection

The majority of the KOP categories include recreational components or provide opportunities for recreational uses such as parks and trails, farmer's markets, soccer fields, and amphitheaters. Operation of KOP Categories 1 through 5 could result in a substantial increase of daily users such that there could be an increase in demand on fire protection services. A higher density of visitors to the area could result in more accidental fire incidents. Most of the visitors to the KOP categories that include recreational amenities are expected to be current residents of the service area of the providers within or in the vicinity of the study area.

KOP Category 6 could include affordable housing that could increase resident populations; however, affordable housing that could occur under the KOP category would accommodate growth that is already projected in local and regional plans. Existing residents and the potential for growth in population are accounted for in regional growth plans, such as SCAG's SoCal Connect, which is based on individual jurisdictions' growth projections. All fire services consider staffing and facility needs on an ongoing basis and during the annual budgeting process; they also account for projected population growth. However, increases in the number of visitors and residents could result in an increase in the number of incidents requiring fire response, which could affect fire provider service ratios and response times and result in a need for additional emergency staff. This could result in a need for increased patrols of new bicycle facilities or amenities under the KOP categories. KOP categories could also be situated in areas that have coverage issues for fire protection that have not yet been addressed. Because the size, extent, and location of the projects are unknown, it is anticipated that impacts would be potentially significant.

Schools

Operation of KOP Categories 1 through 5 would not include residential development, so there would not be new permanent residents in the study area that would increase demand on schools. KOP Category 6 could include affordable housing, which could result in a localized increase in population. These affordable housing projects would not be anticipated to result in a significant increase in population that would substantially increase school enrollment because of the anticipated relatively small-scale development of these subsequent projects in the study area. In addition, housing would accommodate growth that has been accounted for in regional and local land use plans. As with police and fire protection, each jurisdiction in the study area prepares growth projections that inform SCAG's SoCal Connect plan as well as the jurisdiction's general plan. KOP Categories 1 through 6 would not result in significant environmental impacts from the construction of new or physically altered government facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

Parks

Operation of KOP Categories 1 through 5 would not include residential development, so there would not be new permanent residents in the study area that would increase demand on parks during operation.

Operation of KOP Categories 1 through 5 would not result in significant environmental impacts from the construction of new or physically altered government facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios for parks. KOP Category 6 could include affordable housing, which could result in incremental increases in resident population. However, these increases in resident population would not be anticipated to be substantial or to affect the need for parks. Each jurisdiction in the project study area prepares growth projections that inform local and regional land use plans and policies to accommodate growth. Growth projections are also considered by individual parks and recreation departments as growth continues in Southern California. Impacts would be less than significant.

Other Public Facilities

Operation of KOP Categories 1 through 5 would not include residential development, so there would not be new permanent residents in the study area that would increase demand on other public facilities, such as libraries. KOP Category 6 could include affordable housing, which could result in a localized increase in population. These affordable housing projects would not be anticipated to result in a significant increase in population that would substantially increase in need for expanded public facilities because of the anticipated relatively small-scale development of these subsequent projects in the study area. In addition, housing would accommodate growth that has been accounted for in regional and local land use plans. As with police and fire protection, each jurisdiction in the study area prepares growth projections that inform SCAG's SoCal Connect plan as well as the jurisdiction's general plan. KOP Categories 1 through 6 would not result in significant environmental impacts from the construction of new or physically altered government facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be potentially significant for police and fire services.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure PS-1: Ensure Police and Fire Service Providers Have Adequate Resources.

During subsequent project design and development, the implementing agency will regularly notify and coordinate with police and fire service providers that have jurisdiction over subsequent project sites on project construction design, activities, and scheduling—including any street or lane closures related to subsequent projects—to ensure police and fire service providers have adequate resources to continue to serve the project area within their respective required levels of service and response times once the subsequent project is constructed.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be significant and unavoidable.

Overall 2020 LA River Master Plan Implementation

Construction

As described in the *2020 LA River Master Plan*, it is anticipated that approximately 107 projects ranging in size from extra-small (less than 1 acre) to extra-large (150+ acres/10+ miles) would be implemented over the 25-year period to meet the *2020 LA River Master Plan's* nine objectives. These would include the Typical Projects that would be implemented along the river, and subsequent projects composed of the KOP categories' multi-benefit design components. There may be localized road closures and detours that could increase response times for emergency services. Mitigation Measure LU-1 would minimize construction impacts; however, because the size, extent, and location of the projects are unknown, impacts would be potentially significant for police and fire services.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be potentially significant.

Mitigation Measures

Apply the following mitigation measure, which is described in Section 3.10, *Land Use and Planning*.

Mitigation Measure LU-1: Construction Management Plan.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be significant and unavoidable.

Operations

The 107 projects under the *2020 LA River Master Plan* would be constructed in accordance with current building and fire/life/safety ordinance and codes, including all applicable jurisdictional code requirements related to construction, access, water mains, fire flows, and hydrants. Increases in the number of visitors and residents could result in an increase in the number of incidents requiring police response, which could affect police provider service ratios and response times and result in a need for additional law enforcement staff. Given that the proposed Project includes parks, recreation areas, and open space, it is unlikely the proposed *2020 LA River Master Plan* would result in a significant increase in the use of and demand for other park facilities. The projects pursuant to the *2020 LA River Master Plan* are not anticipated to result in a significant increase in population that would substantially increase school enrollment or library service. However, because the overall size, extent, and location of the projects are unknown, impacts would remain potentially significant for police and fire protection.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be potentially significant.

Mitigation Measures

Apply the following mitigation measure, which is described in above.

Mitigation Measure PS-1: Ensure Police and Fire Service Providers Have Adequate Resources.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be significant and unavoidable.

Cumulative Impacts

The geographic context for an analysis of cumulative impacts with regard to public services is the County because this context would account for the delivery of public services in the greater Los Angeles County region. A description of the regulatory setting and approach to cumulative impacts analysis is provided in Section 3.0.2.

Criteria for Determining Significance of Cumulative Impacts

The proposed Project would have the potential to result in a cumulatively considerable impact on public services if, in combination with other projects within the greater Los Angeles region, it would: result in the demand for police services at the time of the proposed Project build-out compared to the expected level of service available; result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police protection facilities; or require the addition of a new fire station or the expansion, consolidation, or relocation of an existing facility to maintain service.

Cumulative Condition

Cumulative growth within the greater Los Angeles region would result in increased demand and a need for fire and police services to serve new development and populations. Many areas within the region already have inadequate public services for the existing populations and commercial businesses. Further growth, including implementation of the Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS), would exacerbate existing needs as well as the expanded needs of cumulative programs and plans (SCAG 2020). In order to maintain adequate service capacity, the construction or expansion of public service facilities would be required, which would have the potential to result in an adverse impact on the environment. Although the majority of cumulative projects would involve discretionary actions and therefore would be required to demonstrate compliance with CEQA prior to approval, they would incrementally increase the need for public services. These impacts would be largely mitigated through local municipal and school district developer fees to fund the development of new or expansion of existing public service facilities. However, the incremental increases would have the potential to result in significant cumulative impacts. Therefore, there is a cumulative condition with respect to public services.

Contribution of the Project to Cumulative Impacts

Demand for additional public services is usually created when there is a net increase in population in an area as a result of a project. Construction of the proposed Project would not result in an increase in population because the construction workers would not require relocated housing during construction. No element of the construction activities of the proposed Project has the potential to increase the population, nor would it require the expansion of existing or construction of new fire, police, school, or park facilities. There may be localized road closures and detours that could increase response times for emergency services. While operation of the Project would not

result in permanent population increase, there would be localized visitor population increases that would increase the demand for public services, which would result in a cumulatively considerable contribution.