

3.11 Public Services

An assessment of public services generally includes identification of impacts related to the provision of police, fire, schools, parks, and libraries. As stated in Chapter 2, *Project Description*, the proposed Project (Project) consists of the continuation of sidewalk repair and removal and replacement of street trees. The Project would not increase the population of the City of Los Angeles (City), as discussed in the Initial Study (Appendix A). As such, the Project would not increase demand for public services such as schools, parks, and libraries. Potential increase in demand for police and fire protection services that would result from the Project is discussed in this chapter.

3.11.1 Regulatory Setting

3.11.1.1 Federal

There are no federal regulations concerning police and fire protection services that apply to the Project.

3.11.1.2 State

California Fire Plan

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection has drafted a comprehensive document for wildland fire protection in California. The California Fire Plan (Fire Plan) is the road map for the state for reducing the risk of wildfire. The Fire Plan is a cooperative effort between the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The Fire Plan provides preventative measures and guidelines to reduce firefighting costs and property losses, increase firefighter safety, and contribute to ecosystem health. The current Fire Plan was finalized in late 2018.

3.11.1.3 Local

Los Angeles City Charter

Section 520 of the Los Angeles City Charter, states that the Los Angeles Fire Department's (LAFD) duty is to control and extinguish injurious or dangerous fires and to remove that which is liable to cause those fires. It also requires the LAFD to enforce all ordinances and laws relating to the prevention or spread of fires, fire control, and fire hazards within the City; as well as conduct fire investigations and protect lives and property in case of disaster or public calamity.

City of Los Angeles Municipal Code

The Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) contains 18 chapters, including Public Safety and Protection (Chapter 5) (City of Los Angeles 2013). Article 2, in Chapter 5 of LAMC, titled Police and Special Officers, contains regulations governing administrative issues, such as requirements for police badges and uniforms, and Article 7, titled Fire Protection and Prevention, contains the fire code for the City. The City Fire Code (Fire Code) prescribes laws that may be enforced by the LAFD to help safeguard life and property from fire, explosion, panic, or other hazardous conditions that may arise in the City. The Fire Code includes information pertaining to administrative issues, such as the requirements for filling

out and submitting Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Statements, and technical requirements associated with the storage, management, and disposal of hazardous materials, such as underground chemical storage tanks, asbestos-containing materials/asbestos-containing building material, and various other combustible and flammable materials. The Fire Code also includes mandates from the State of California's Fire Code.

City of Los Angeles General Plan Framework Element

The City General Plan Framework Element (Framework), adopted in December 1996 and readopted in August 2001, provides a comprehensive, long-range strategy for accommodating long-term growth in the City. The Infrastructure and Public Services chapter of the Framework sets forth goals, objectives, and policies for fire protection and emergency medical services (EMS) in the City. The objectives and policies in the Infrastructure and Public Services chapter ensure that every neighborhood has the necessary level of fire protection service, EMS, and infrastructure. Under the Framework, the City standard for response distance from the fire station to the destination location is 1.5 miles (City of Los Angeles 1995), which is consistent with the specifications for response distances in LAMC.

The City's General Plan Framework Element identifies that every neighborhood should have the necessary police services, facilities, equipment, and manpower required to provide for the public safety needs of that neighborhood. Objective 9.13 and Policy 9.13.1 of the Infrastructure and Public Services Chapter, within the Framework Element, require the monitoring and reporting of police statistics and population projections for the purpose of evaluating existing and future police protection needs. Objective 9.14 requires that adequate police services, facilities, equipment, and personnel are available to meet such needs. Further, Objective 9.15 requires police services to provide adequate public safety in emergency situations by maintaining mutual assistance agreements with other local law enforcement agencies, State law enforcement agencies, and the National Guard.

In 1994, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) incorporated the use of the COMPSTAT Program. The COMPSTAT Unit implements the General Plan Framework goal of assembling statistical population and crime data to determine necessary crime prevention actions. This system implements a multi-layered approach to police protection services through statistical and geographical information system analysis of growing trends in crime through a specialized crime control model.

City of Los Angeles General Plan Safety Element

The City General Plan Safety Element recognizes that most jurisdictions rely on emergency personnel (police, fire, gas, and water) to respond to and handle emergencies.

The Safety Element of the City General Plan sets forth specific policies and objectives related to safety. These policies and objectives emphasize hazard mitigation, emergency response, and disaster recovery. The Safety Element serves as a guide for the construction, maintenance, and operation of fire protection facilities in the City. It sets forth policies and standards for fire station distribution and location, fire suppression water flow (or "fire flow"), firefighting equipment access, emergency ambulance services, and fire prevention activities. Population density, nature of on-site land uses, and traffic flow are also considered by LAFD in evaluating the adequacy of fire protection services throughout the City.

Los Angeles Fire Department Strategic Plan 2018-2020

LAFD's Strategic Plan 2018-2020, A Safer City 2.0, is the LAFD Strategic Plan. A Safer City 2.0 focuses on five overarching goals over a three year planning period:

1. Provide Exceptional Public Safety and Emergency Service
2. Embrace a Healthy, Safe and Productive Work Environment
3. Capitalize on Advanced Technology
4. Enhance LAFD Sustainability and Community Resiliency
5. Increase Opportunities for Personal Growth and Professional Development

Public Safety Bond, Proposition Q

Proposition Q, the Citywide Public Safety Bond Measure, was approved by voters in March 2002. Proposition Q allocated \$600 million to renovate, improve, expand and construct police, fire, 911, and paramedic facilities. The 2002 Prop Q Program included the modernization of three police stations and the construction of two new police stations as well as the construction of two bomb squad facilities and a downtown jail. In March 2011, the program was expanded to include renovations to existing LAFD facilities throughout the City. A total of 80 renovation projects at LAFD facilities were scheduled. These renovation projects include the installation of diesel exhaust capture systems, upgrades to air filtration and electrical systems, re-roofing, remodeling, parking lot repair, painting, and other improvements. The fire renovation projects identified under this measure have been completed.¹

Resilient Los Angeles

The City was selected as an inaugural member of the 100 Resilient Cities Network in 2013. Since then, residents of the City have come together to develop Resilient Los Angeles, a strategy by and for residents of the City that leverages the City's strengths and advances new partnerships in order to prepare the City to fortify infrastructure, protect the economy, and make the City safer. Resilient Los Angeles includes 4 chapters, 15 goals, and 96 actions for residents of the Los Angeles, neighborhoods, the Los Angeles, and partners to implement.

3.11.1.4 Environmental Setting

Fire protection services are provided by the LAFD and police services are provided by the LAPD.

3.11.1.5 Fire Protection and Prevention, and Emergency Services

Los Angeles Fire Department

The LAFD serves as the City's full-spectrum life safety agency, providing fire prevention, firefighting, medical care, technical rescue, hazardous materials mitigation, disaster response, public education, and community services to approximately 3.9 million people (U.S. Census Bureau 2016). LAFD comprises of 3,246 uniformed fire personnel and 353 professional support personnel (Los Angeles Fire Department 2018a). As shown in Figure 3.11-1, LAFD is divided into the following four bureaus: the Central Bureau; the West Bureau; the Valley Bureau; and the South Bureau. LAFD maintains 106 fire stations across its 471-square-mile jurisdiction. Table 3.11-1 provides the addresses and communities in which the City's fire stations are located.

¹ City of Los Angeles, Proposition Q Bond Program, http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2008/08-0293_misc_5-30-08.pdf Accessed February 27, 2019.

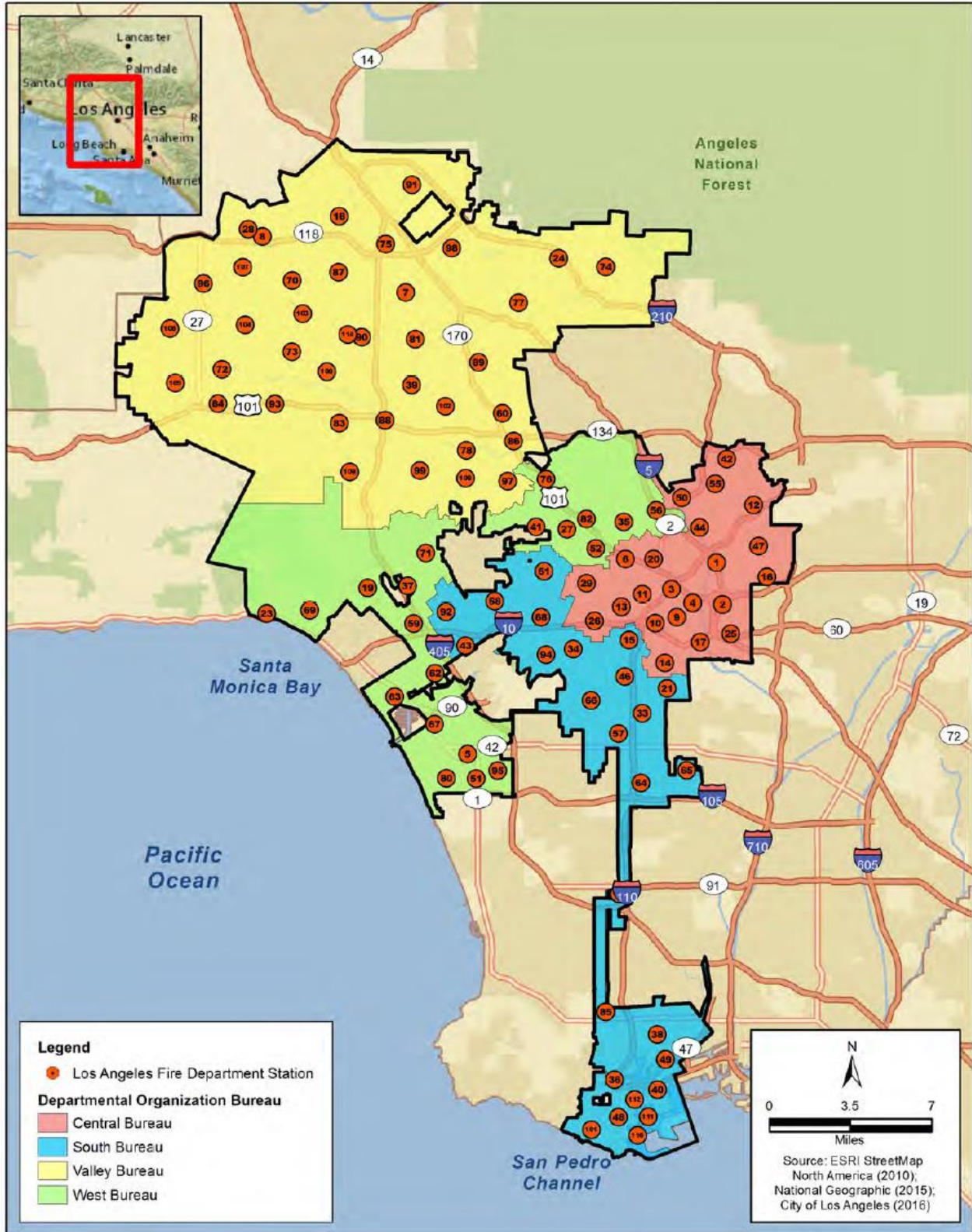


Figure 3.11-1. City of Los Angeles Fire Protection Facilities and Bureau Divisions

Table 3.11-1. City of Los Angeles Fire Station Locations

Station No.	Address	Community
1	2230 Pasadena Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90031	Lincoln Heights
2	1962 East Cesar Chavez Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90033	Boyle Heights
3	108 North Fremont Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90012	Civic Center/Bunker Hill
4	450 East Temple Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012	Little Tokyo/Olvera Street/ Chinatown
5	8900 South Emerson Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90045	Westchester/LAX Area
6	326 North Virgil Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90004	Angelino Heights
7	14630 Plummer Street, Los Angeles, CA 91402	Panorama City
8	11351 Tampa Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 91326	Porter Ranch
9	430 East 7th Street, Los Angeles CA 90014	Central City
10	1335 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, CA 90015	Convention Center District
11	1819 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90057	Westlake/MacArthur Park
12	5921 North Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, CA 90042	Highland Park/Arroyo Seco
13	2401 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90006	Pico-Union/Koreatown
14	3401 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90011	Newton
15	3000 Hoover Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007	University Village/USC
16	2011 North Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90032	South El Sereno
17	1601 South Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90021	Industrial Eastside
18	12050 Balboa Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 91344	Knollwood/Granada Hills
19	12229 West Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90049	Brentwood
20	2144 West Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90026	Echo Park
21	1192 East 51st Street, Los Angeles, CA 90011	South Los Angeles
23	17281 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90272	Palisades Highlands
24	9411 Wentworth Street, Los Angeles, CA 91040	Shadow Hills/Sunland
25	2927 Whittier Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90023	South Boyle Heights
26	2009 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90018	West Adams
27	1327 North Cole Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90028	Hollywood
28	11641 Corbin Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 91326	Porter Ranch
29	4029 West Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90010	Hancock Park
33	6406 South Main Street, Los Angeles, CA 90003	South Central
34	3661 7th Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90018	Crenshaw
35	1601 North Hillhurst Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90027	Los Feliz
36	1005 North Gaffey Street, Los Angeles, CA 90731	North San Pedro
37	1090 Veteran Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024	Westwood/UCLA
38	124 East "I" Street, Los Angeles, CA 90744	Wilmington
39	14415 Sylvan Street, Los Angeles, CA 91401	Van Nuys
40	330 Ferry Street, Los Angeles, CA 90731	Terminal Island
41	1439 North Gardner Street, Los Angeles, CA 90046	Hollywood (Hills & Northwest)
42	2021 Colorado Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90041	Eagle Rock
43	3690 Motor Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90034	Palms
44	1410 Cypress Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90065	Cypress Park

Station No.	Address	Community
46	4370 South Hoover Street, Los Angeles, CA 90037	Coliseum Area
47	4575 Huntington Drive South, Los Angeles, CA 90032	El Sereno
48	1601 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90015	San Pedro
49	400 Yacht Street, Berth 194, Los Angeles, CA 90744	East Harbor Basin
50	3036 Fletcher Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90065	Glassell Park/Atwater Village
51	10435 Sepulveda Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90045	LAX/Terminal Area
52	4957 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90029	Hollywood (Southeast)
55	4455 East York Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90041	Eagle Rock
56	2759 Rowena Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90039	Silver Lake
57	7800 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90044	South LA
58	1556 South Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90035	Pico/Robertson
59	11505 Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90064	West Los Angeles
60	5320 Tujunga Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 91601	North Hollywood
61	5821 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles, CA 90036	Fairfax
62	11970 Venice Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90066	Mar Vista
63	1930 Shell Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90291	Venice
64	10811 South Main Street, Los Angeles, CA 90061	South Los Angeles
65	1801 East Century Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90002	Watts
66	1909 West Slauson Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90047	Southwest LA/Hyde Park
67	5451 Playa Vista Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90094	Playa Vista
68	5023 Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90016	Mid-City
69	15045 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90272	Pacific Palisades
70	9861 Reseda Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 91324	Northridge
71	107 South Beverly Glen Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90024	Bel Air/Holmby Hills
72	6811 De Soto Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 91303	Canoga Park
73	7419 Reseda Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 91335	Reseda
74	7777 Foothill Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 91042	Tujunga/Sunland
75	15345 San Fernando Mission, Los Angeles, CA 91345	Mission Hills
76	3111 North Cahuenga Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90068	Cahuenga Pass
77	9224 Sunland Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 91352	Sun Valley
78	4041 Whittsett Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 91604	Studio City/Valley Village
80	7250 World Way, Los Angeles, CA 90045	LAX/Crash Rescue
81	14355 Arminta Street, Los Angeles, CA 91402	Panorama City
82	5769 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90028	Hollywood (Hills & Northeast)
83	4960 Balboa Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 91316	Encino
84	21050 Burbank Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 91367	Woodland Hills
85	1331 West 253rd Street, Los Angeles, CA 90710	Harbor City
86	4305 Vineland Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 91602	Toluca Lake
87	10124 Balboa Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 91344	Granada Hills
88	5101 North Sepulveda Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90049	Sherman Oaks
89	7063 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 91605	North Hollywood
90	7921 Woodley Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 91406	Van Nuys Airport Area

Station No.	Address	Community
91	14430 Polk Street, Los Angeles, CA 91342	Sylmar
92	10556 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90064	Century City
93	19059 Ventura Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 91356	Tarzana
94	4470 Coliseum Street, Los Angeles, CA 90016	Crenshaw District/Baldwin Hills
95	10010 International Road, Los Angeles, CA 90045	LAX Area/Hotel District
96	21800 Marilla Street, Los Angeles, CA 91311	Chatsworth
97	8021 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90046	Laurel Canyon/Mulholland
98	13035 Van Nuys Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 91331	Pacoima
99	14145 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles, CA 91423	Beverly Glen
100	6751 Louise Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 91406	West Van Nuys/Lake Balboa
101	1414 25th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007	San Pedro South Shores
102	13200 Burbank Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 91401	South Van Nuys/Valley Glen
103	18143 Parthenia Street, Los Angeles, CA 91325	Northridge/CSUN
104	8349 Winnetka Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 91306	Winnetka
105	6345 Fallbrook Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 91367	Woodland Hills
106	23004 Roscoe Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 91304	West Hills
107	20225 Devonshire Street, Los Angeles, CA 91311	Chatsworth
109	16500 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90049	Encino Hills
110	2945 Miner Street, Berth 44-A, Los Angeles, CA 90371	Fort MacArthur Area
111	954 South Seaside Avenue, Berth 260, Los Angeles, CA 90731	Fish Harbor
112	444 South Harbor Boulevard, Berth 86, Los Angeles, CA 90731	Ports O' Call/Cruise Terminal
114	16617 Arminta Street, Los Angeles, CA 91406	Air Operations/Crash Rescue

Source: Los Angeles Fire Department 2018b

Table 3.11-2 provides an overview of the existing LAFD emergency operations resources. As shown, LAFD maintains 92 type 1 engines (designed for structural firefighting), 42 truck/light forces, 93 paramedic ambulances, 47 basic life support ambulances, four hazardous materials squads, six helicopters, and more.

Table 3.11-2. Current Los Angeles Fire Department Emergency Operations Resources

LAFD Emergency Operations Resources	
Bureaus	4
Battalions	14
Fire Stations	106
Engines - Type 1	92
Truck/Light Forces	42
Paramedic Ambulances	93
Basic Life Support Ambulances	47
Hazardous Materials Squads	4
Assessment Truck/Light Forces	29

LAFD Emergency Operations Resources	
Brush Patrols	15
USAR Companies	6
Airport Units	7
Swift Water Rescue Teams	4
Helicopters	6
Dozers/Loaders	5
Heavy Rescue	1
Fire Boats	5
Foam Tenders	4

Source: Los Angeles Fire Department 2015

As shown in Table 3.11-3, the 2017 average response times of the LAFD are: 6 minutes and 36 seconds for EMS calls; 6 minutes and 24 seconds for non-EMS calls; 5 minutes and 40 seconds for critical advanced life support calls; and 5 minutes and 9 seconds structural fire calls. As shown in Table 3.11-3, LAFD has continued to see rises in emergency responses, both pertaining to fire and EMS. 2017 average response times were slightly slower than 2016 average response times for all call types.

Table 3.11-3 Los Angeles Fire Department 2017 Response Time Averages

LAFD Response Time Statistics			
		Response Time	
		Year 2017	Year 2016
Call Type	EMS	6:36	6:30
	Non-EMS	6:24	6:16
	Critical ALS	5:40	5:35
	Structural Fire	5:09	5:06

Source: Los Angeles Fire Department 2018c

3.11.1.6 Police Protection

Los Angeles Police Department

The LAPD, for the purposes of providing police protection services, divides the City into the following four bureaus: the Central Bureau; the West Bureau; the South Bureau; and the Valley Bureau. The four bureaus are further divided into 21 service areas, which are serviced by the LAPD's 21 community police stations. Within each service area, smaller geographic units referred to as Reporting Districts are used for resource deployment purposes as well as to assist in compiling statistical data. The LAPD also includes a variety of support systems including the Direct Support Division, Special Operations, Municipal Division, SWAT, K-9, and Mounted Units. Figure 3.11-2 depicts the geographic extent of each station's service area. Table 3.11-4 provides names and locations of each community police station.

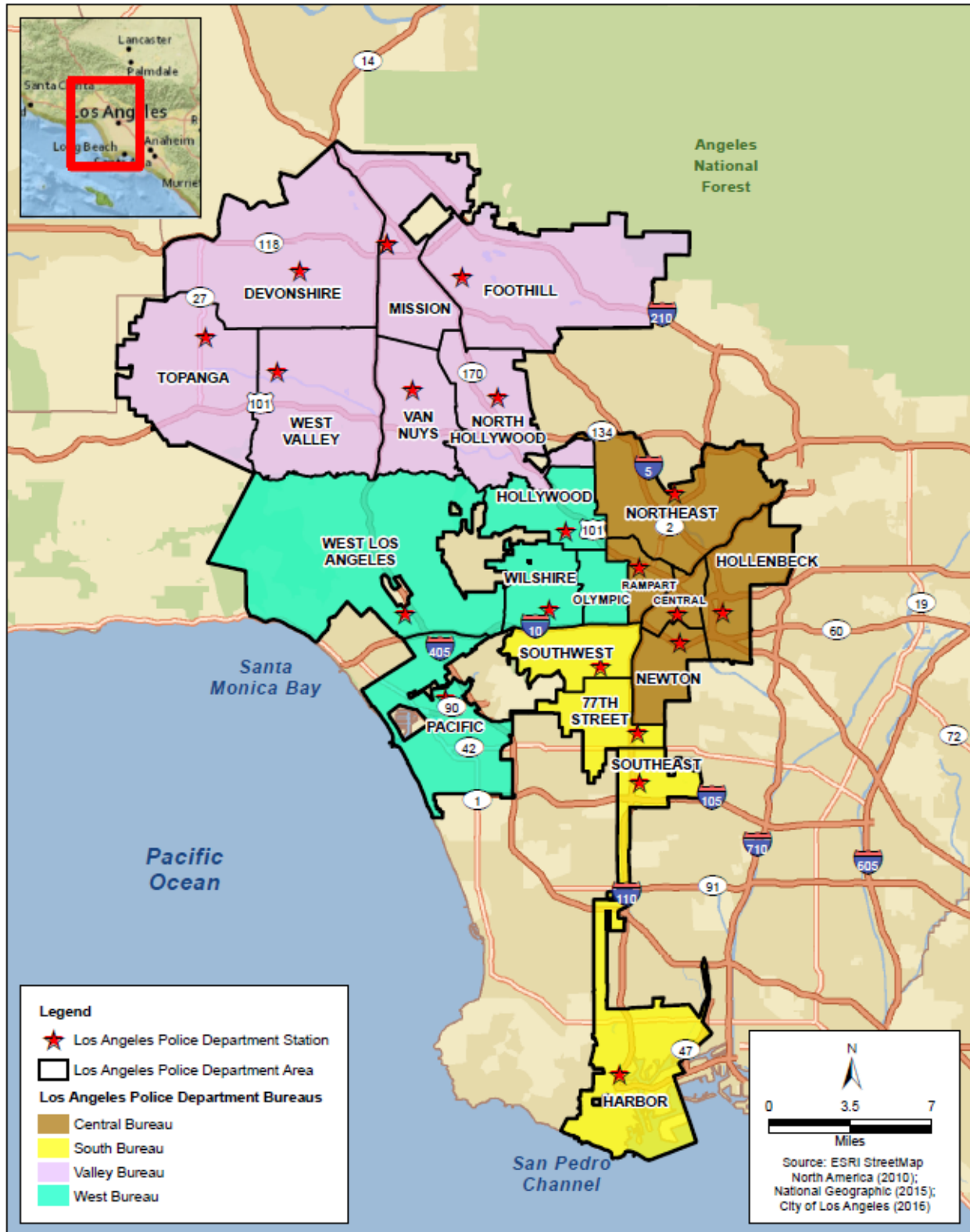


Figure 3.11-2. City of Los Angeles Police Protection Facilities and Bureau and Area Divisions

Table 3.11-4. Los Angeles Police Department Station Names and Locations

Station Name	Address
Central Community Police Station	251 East Sixth Street Los Angeles, CA 90014
Devonshire Community Police Station	10250 Etiwanda Avenue Northridge, CA 91325
Foothill Community Police Station	12760 Osborne Pacoima, CA 91331
Harbor Community Police Station	2175 John S. Gibson Blvd. San Pedro, CA 90731
Hollenbeck Community Police Station	2111 E. First Street Los Angeles, CA 90033
Hollywood Community Police Station	1358 N. Wilcox Hollywood, CA 90028
Mission Community Police Station	11121 Sepulveda Blvd Mission Hills, CA 91345
Newtown Community Police Station	3400 Central Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90011
North Hollywood Community Police Station	11640 Burbank Boulevard North Hollywood, CA 91601
Northeast Community Police Station	3353 San Fernando Road Los Angeles, CA 90065
Olympic Community Police Station	1130 South Vermont Los Angeles, CA 90006
Pacific Community Police Station	12312 Culver Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90066
Rampart Community Police Station	1401 W. Sixth Street Los Angeles, CA 90017
77th Community Police Station	7600 Broadway Los Angeles, CA 90003
Southeast Community Police Station	145 W. 108th Street Los Angeles, CA 90061
Southwest Community Police Station	1546 West Martin Luther King Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90062
Topanga Community Police Station	21501 Schoenborn Street Canoga Park, CA 91304
Van Nuys Community Police Station	6240 Sylmar Avenue Van Nuys, CA 91401
West Los Angeles Community Police Station	1663 Butler Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90025
West Valley Community Police Station	19020 Vanowen Street Reseda, CA 91335
Wilshire Community Police Station	4861 West Venice Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90019
Source: Los Angeles Police Department 2018b	

As of February 2018, 10,037 sworn officers and 2,819 civilian officers are responsible for covering 468 square miles of Los Angeles City (Los Angeles Police Department 2018a). Table 3.11-5 shows the 2015 Census data. In the City there are 3,976,322 people and 468 square miles service area that need to be covered by LAPD. LAPD currently has an officer to population ratio of 2.5 officers for every 1,000 residents. This ratio is the same as it was in 2016 (Los Angeles Police Department 2016).

Table 3.11-5. Los Angeles Police Department Statistics

LAPD Statistics	
Category	Amount
Number of Sworn Officers	10,037
Square miles of Service Area	468
Population	3,976,322
Officer Per Square Mile	21
Officer Per 1,000 Population	2.5
Number of 911 Calls in 2014	1,255,733

Source: Los Angeles Police Department 2018a and U.S. Census Bureau 2016

3.11.2 Environmental Impact Analysis

3.11.2.1 Approach

The CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G sample question for the public services of police and fire protection asks whether the project would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives.

Consistent with Appendix G, the City’s 2006 *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide* provides that the determination of significance for police protection services should be evaluated based on three factors:

1. The demand for police services anticipated during the continuation of the construction and operation of sidewalk repairs pursuant to the Project compared to the expected level of service available, considering as applicable scheduled improvements to LAPD services (facilities, equipment, and officers) and the Project’s proportional contribution to the demand;
2. Whether the Project includes security and/or design features that would reduce the demand for police services (which would be a part of the evaluation of Factor #1 on the demand for police services and the associated physical improvements); and
3. The population increase resulting from the Project, based on the net increase of residential units or square footage of non-residential floor areas. (The Project does not include residential uses and would not result in population growth. Therefore, this factor does not apply here.)

Consistent with Appendix G, the *2006 L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide* states that the Project would normally have a significant impact on fire protection if it requires the addition of a new fire station or the expansion, consolidation, or relocation of an existing facility to maintain service.

This chapter addresses possible increased response times for police protection and fire protection services by analyzing street and roadway access due to construction efforts. Because the Project is Citywide, this analysis also addresses the ability of the Project and any design features to avoid increasing response times for police protection and fire services that may result in the need for new or modified police and fire protection facilities.

3.11.2.2 Thresholds of Significance

Based on the above environmental impact analysis approach and consistent with CEQA Guidelines Appendix G and the *L.A. CEQA Thresholds*, a project would normally have a significant impact on police or fire protection services if the following would occur:

PS-1: Would 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? *2006 L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide and Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.*

PS-2: Would the proposed Project require the addition of a new fire station or the expansion, consolidation or relocation of an existing facility to maintain service? *2006 L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide and Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.*

3.11.2.3 Construction Impacts

PS-1. Would 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?

There would be a less-than-significant impact during construction.

Demand for additional police protection during construction is usually created when there is a net increase in population in an area as a result of the Project. The continuing construction activities from the Project would not result in an increase in population because construction crews employed to repair sidewalks would not require housing relocation to Los Angeles during the duration of construction. The sidewalks being repaired are existing sidewalks that are already serving the existing population, and there is no evidence that ensuring the accessibility of the sidewalks would lead to increased population growth. No other element of the continuing construction activities from the Project has the potential for a population increase.

The Project consists of the continuation of construction activity associated with sidewalk and curb repairs that are part of routine maintenance. This routine maintenance would also include street tree removal and replacement. As the construction activities from the Project would not require security personnel or services, the Project does not propose any additional security or project design features to reduce any increased demand for police services.

Construction activities would have the potential to temporarily increase the demand on police services. Road and lane closures due to construction activities related to individual projects could

affect response times of police vehicles. Traffic delays caused by potential closures could impede the ability of police vehicles to efficiently move along roadways to their destination. Additionally, temporary road closures may also result in detours that impact response time. However, as discussed in Chapter 3.12, *Transportation*, during lane closures, street tree removal and replacements, or other any other construction activity that disrupts the flow of vehicles, pedestrians, or bicyclist, flagpersons would be provided to control pedestrian, vehicular, or bicycle traffic. Short-term temporary parking restrictions and/or lane closures are expected when sites are in active construction. Although temporary lane closures reduce the capacity of affected streets and have the potential to increase congestion and result in delays for emergency responders, because the lane closures would be infrequent and limited to small portions of streets, the lane closures would not result in mobility conditions that would be substantially different from existing conditions on roadways. Because there are no expected access restrictions, construction staging is not expected to inhibit access to police protection facilities. In particular, as stated in PDF-TR-1, construction managers and personnel will follow the guidelines outlined in the Work Area Traffic Control Handbook (WATCH), which details information for traffic control, including pedestrian and bicycle traffic, in construction work areas. Therefore, there would not be any increased demand for police services as a result of the construction activities from the Project, and impacts from the Project on police services would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

PS-2: Would the proposed Project require the addition of a new fire station or the expansion, consolidation or relocation of an existing facility to maintain service?

There would be a less-than-significant impact during construction.

The work associated with the Project includes sidewalk and curb repairs, along with street tree removal and replacement that are part of routine maintenance. Work during this time would not typically require on-site fire services because the contractor would ensure good operating condition of mechanical equipment, careful storage of flammable materials in appropriate containers, and the immediate and complete cleanup of spills of flammable materials, per the Global Harmonized System/Material Safety Data Sheet prepared by the United Nations. Construction activities could potentially expose combustible materials (e.g., wood, plastics, sawdust, coverings, and coatings) to fire risks from machinery and equipment sparks, exposed electrical lines, and chemical reactions in combustible materials and coatings. However, in compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements, construction managers and personnel would be trained in emergency response and fire safety operations. Project construction would also comply with requirements and policies relating to fire safety practices. Hence, there is no need for additional fire protection services apart from the existing level of service available within the City. Because there are no expected access restrictions, construction staging is not expected to inhibit access to fire protection facilities. Furthermore, as discussed above in PS-1 and in Chapter 3.12, *Transportation*, any temporary disruption in transportation flow due to construction activities would be addressed through standard traffic flow measures and following the guidelines of the WATCH per PDF-TR-1, which specify measures for traffic control during construction. Therefore, impact from the Project to the fire protection service would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

3.11.2.4 Operational Impacts

The continuation of operational activities from the Project would include sidewalk inspection and street tree monitoring and watering with a hose that is attached to a water tank on a pick-up truck. During construction activities, the street trees would have been planted in a 4- by 6-foot street tree well, per the proposed Revised Street Tree Retention, Removal and Replacement Policy for the Sidewalk Repair Program. As discussed Chapter 2, *Project Description*, the street trees will be manually watered 33 times annually. For the times when manual watering is not feasible, two 15-gallon water bags would be placed in the street tree well for the new street trees until the next scheduled manual watering. Other than routine watering and inspection, there are no additional operations associated with the Project. As a result of the proposed Revised Street Tree Retention, Removal and Replacement Policy for the Sidewalk Repair Program, there would be an increase in the number of street trees from the baseline count of 711,248 to 728,793 and an approximate 0.72 percent net increase of the street tree canopy cover.

PS-1. Would 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?

PS-2: Would the proposed Project require the addition of a new fire station or the expansion, consolidation or relocation of an existing facility to maintain service?

There would be a less-than-significant impact during operation.

Post construction activity includes inspecting sidewalks and watering the street trees that are newly planted during sidewalk repair. The street trees would receive regular watering for the first three years following their planting. The operational activities from the Project would not increase the demand for police or fire protection. LAFD and LAPD services are based on the community's needs. LAFD and LAPD conduct ongoing evaluations to determine community needs. If ongoing evaluations indicate increased response time, then the acquisition of equipment, personnel, and/or new stations is considered. In addition, the repaired sidewalks would provide improved infrastructure for safe and effective police and fire protection services. No element of operation of the Project pertains to a potential population increase or access restrictions, which would potentially result in increased demand for police and fire protection services. Therefore, the continuing operational activities from the Project would not require the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities to meet existing fire and police protection service ratios. Operational activities of the Project would result in a less-than-significant impact.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation for operational activities is required.

3.11.3 Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

No significant unavoidable adverse impact related to public services would occur.