

3.10 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section describes the existing setting of the project site and vicinity, identifies associated regulatory requirements and evaluates potential impacts related to implementation of the proposed project.

3.10.1 Environmental Setting

Fire Protection

Fire services in the City are provided by the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD), also known as the Consolidated Fire Protection District of Los Angeles County. Fire protection services provided to the City include fire, emergency medical, urban search and rescue, hazardous materials prevention and response, air operations, and other emergency response resources. Fire Station 7 is located at 864 North San Vicente Boulevard, approximately 0.5 miles north of project site. Fire Station 7 is staffed with a 4-person paramedic engine company (1 captain, 1 fire fighter specialist, and 2 fire fighter/paramedics) and a 2-person paramedic squad (2 fire fighter/paramedics). Fire Station 8 is located at 7643 Santa Monica Boulevard, approximately 1.8 miles northeast of the project site. Fire Station 8 is staffed with a 4-person engine company (1 captain, 1 fire fighter specialist, 1 fire fighter/paramedic, and 1 fire fighter), a 2-person paramedic squad (2 fire fighter/paramedics), and a 7-person light force (1 captain, 2 fire fighter specialists, and 4 fire fighters). A light force consists of an engine and a truck responding as a unit. The engine and squad at Fire Station 7 are estimated to have an emergency response time of 1:30 minutes. There are no current plans to expand facilities, staffing, or equipment at Fire Station 7 or 8 (Appendix I). LACFD is responsible for emergency medical calls, fire response, and inspection and plan check services.

Police Protection

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Sheriff's Department) provides police protection services to the City of West Hollywood. The West Hollywood Sheriff's station is located at 720 North San Vicente Boulevard, approximately 0.2 miles west of the project site. The West Hollywood Sheriff's station performs various law enforcement, community policing, traffic enforcement, entertainment district management, special event management, investigative functions, and various administrative duties. The Sheriff's Department has mutual aid agreements with the City of Los Angeles and the City of Beverly Hills Police Departments.

Schools

The Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) provides public school services to West Hollywood. Many students attend schools that are outside of the City limits but in close proximity, and some students from outside of West Hollywood attend schools in the City. Three

public schools are located within City limits: two elementary schools (Larchmont Charter School and West Hollywood Elementary) and one alternative high school (West Hollywood Community Day School). LAUSD provides a pre-kindergarten family literacy program and several early education and daycare programs. There are also a number of private schools in West Hollywood and the surrounding area (City of West Hollywood 2011).

The City is within LAUSD's Local District 4. The proposed project site is within the service area of West Hollywood Elementary (grades K–5), Bancroft Middle School (grades 6–8), and Fairfax Senior High (grades 9–12) (LAUSD 2015).

Parks

The City contains six parks, consisting of two community parks, two neighborhood parks, and two pocket parks, with acreages totaling 15.31 acres. The City also has a variety of open spaces and community facilities used for recreational purposes.

West Hollywood Park is a 5.3-acre community park located 80 feet east of the project site, on the eastern side of Robertson Boulevard. The park includes an auditorium, outdoor sports facilities, a swimming pool, a tiny-tot facility, playground areas, picnic areas, and the West Hollywood Library. The park and library have recently been renovated in accordance with Phase I of the West Hollywood Park Master Plan Implementation Project. Phase II of the West Hollywood Park Master Plan Implementation Project is anticipated to begin in early 2017 and would involve creation of park open space; development of a new aquatic facility, a new recreation and community center, and a new children's playground and tot lot; park improvements; and demolition of the existing auditorium, swimming pool, tiny tot building, and restroom building. The temporary construction boundaries of the proposed subterranean parking structure would encompass the western portion of West Hollywood Park (the "park site") as shown on Figure 2-2.

Plummer Park is a community park that is 8.5 acres in size and contains a community center, an auditorium, a playground, picnic areas, fitness areas, tennis and basketball courts, a tennis shop, and a preschool. Plummer Park is located approximately 2 miles northeast of the project site. The City is currently undergoing a process to renovate Plummer Park.

Kings Road Park is a neighborhood park that is 0.5 acres in size and provides public gathering space. It includes trees, an open turf area, water features, public art, a children's playground, a community meeting room, and restrooms.

Hart Park is a neighborhood park that is 0.75 acres in size and contains a theatrical arts studio, a learning center, an off-leash dog area, a water feature, and passive recreation areas. This park is owned by the City of Los Angeles but is leased to and maintained by the City of West Hollywood.

Havenhurst Pocket Park and Formosa Pocket Park are 6,000 sf and 4,600 sf, respectively. Both contain passive recreation areas and include water features, drought-tolerant landscaping, artwork, benches, and walking paths. Both are located over a subterranean parking garage and were developed through a public/private partnership in conjunction with a residential development.

Walking Paths within the City are mapped in the Parks and Recreation Element in the General Plan. There are three walking paths shown in the General Plan: the West Hollywood West Walking Route, the Park to Park Walking Route, and the Cardio / Historic Walking Route. The West Hollywood West Walking Route extends along Robertson Boulevard between Melrose Avenue and Santa Monica Boulevard and thus extends along the project site's eastern street frontage. The Park to Park Walking Route ends at West Hollywood Park, which is adjacent to the project site. The Cardio / Historic Walking Route is located about one mile northeast of the project site (City of West Hollywood 2011).

Given the U.S. Census Bureau's 2013 population estimate of 35,288 City residents, there are approximately 0.43 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents (City of West Hollywood 2011; U.S. Census Bureau 2014). The City's Parks and Open Space Background Report identifies that many cities throughout California use a standard of 3.0 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents as a benchmark for sufficient park space. The City's ratio of approximately 0.43 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents is well below this typical standard. As stated in the Parks and Open Space Background Report, the City is unlikely to significantly expand park property to meet this standard due to the City's size, the absence of vacant, undeveloped properties, and high land values (City of West Hollywood 2010). Therefore, the City will likely remain below typical parkland acreage standards. However, the City has developed a variety of methods for expanding open space and green space, such as creating open and active spaces on street medians, establishing innovative development agreements, and promoting community gardens.

Library Services

The library closest to the project site is the West Hollywood Library. Operated by the County of Los Angeles Public Library, the West Hollywood Library is a 32,000-square-foot facility located at 625 North San Vicente Boulevard, approximately 0.1 mile from the project site. The library contains approximately 80,000 volumes (books and other library materials), as well as magazines, CDs, DVDs, audiobooks, and special collections. The library also contains approximately 50 computers with internet access for public use. The County Public Library determines the adequacy of library services according to a ratio of the resident population to the total library floor area and collection size, using the standards of 0.5 square feet of library space per capita, 2.75 library items per capita, and 1.0 public access computer per 1,000 people served.

Given the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2013 population estimate of 35,288 City residents, the West Hollywood Library meets and exceeds the services level guidelines when providing library services to West Hollywood residents.

3.10.2 Relevant Plan, Policies, and Ordinances

State

Fire Protection

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code is Chapter 9 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. The California Fire Code provides regulations for safeguarding life and property from fire and explosion hazards derived from the storage, handling, and use of hazardous substances, materials, and devices. The provisions of this code apply to construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal, and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenance connected or attached to such building structures throughout the state.

Uniform Fire Code

The Uniform Fire Code contains regulations relating to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the code include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic storage and use, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, industrial processes, and many other general and specialized fire-safety requirements for new and existing buildings and the surrounding premises. The code contains specialized technical regulations related to fire and life safety.

California Health and Safety Code

State fire regulations are set forth in Section 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code, including regulations for building standards (also set forth in the California Building Code), and fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building and childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training. The State Fire Marshal enforces these regulations and building standards in all state-owned buildings, state-occupied buildings, and state institutions throughout California. The City enforces those portions of the health and safety code, which it has adopted into its Municipal Code.

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

In accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Sections 1270, Fire Prevention, and 6773, Fire Protection and Fire Equipment, the California Occupational Safety and Health

Administration has established minimum standards for fire suppression and emergency medical services. The standards include, but are not limited to, guidelines on the handling of highly combustible materials; fire hose size requirements; restrictions on the use of compressed air; requirements for access roads; and guidelines for testing, maintaining, and using all firefighting and emergency medical equipment.

Mutual Aid Agreements

The California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Air Agreement, as provided by the California Emergency Services Act, provides statewide mutual aid between and among local jurisdictions and the state. The statewide mutual aid system exists to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other supports are provided to jurisdictions whenever resources prove to be inadequate for a given situation. Each jurisdiction controls its own personnel and facilities but can give and receive help whenever needed.

Schools

California State Assembly Bill 2926 – School Facilities Act of 1986

In 1986, Assembly Bill (AB) 2926 was enacted by the State of California authorizing entities to levy statutory fees on new residential and commercial/industrial development in order to pay for school facilities.

Proposition 1A/Senate Bill 50

Senate Bill (SB) 50, or the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, imposes new limitations on the power of cities and counties to require mitigation of school facilities impacts as a condition of approving new development. SB-50 amends Section 17620 of the Education Code to authorize school districts to levy statutory developer fees at levels that may be significantly higher than those previously permitted, but also provides new and stricter standards for school districts to follow when levying fees. School Districts would continue to be authorized to charge development fees (also known as Level 1 fees) of \$1.93 per square foot on residential buildings and \$0.31 per square foot on commercial or industrial buildings. However, pursuant to Government Code Sections 65995.5 and 65995.7, SB 50 authorizes school districts to charge additional Level 2 development fees to match 50 percent of school construction costs of State funds, and Level 3 development fees to fund 100 percent of school construction costs if State funds are not available.

Government Code Section 65996

Section 65996 designates Section 17620 of the Education Code (the mitigation fees authorized by SB 50) and Section 65970 of the Government Code to be the exclusive method for considering and mitigating development impacts on school facilities.

Parks

Quimby Act

California Government Code Section 66477, referred to as the Quimby Act, permits local jurisdictions to require the dedication of land and/or the payment of in-lieu fees solely for park and recreation purposes. The required dedication and/or fees are based upon the residential density, parkland cost, and other factors. Land dedication and fees collected pursuant to the Quimby Act may be used for acquisition, improvement, and expansion of park, playground, and recreational facilities or the development of public school grounds.

Local

City of West Hollywood General Plan

The Safety and Noise element of the General Plan addresses fire protection and police protection, the Human Services element addresses schools and library services, and the Parks and Recreation element addresses parks.

Safety and Noise Element (Police, Fire, and Emergency Services)

The Police, Fire, and Emergency Services section of this element characterizes the emergency services available in the City. Relevant General Plan goals and policies are listed as follows:

- **Goal SN-6:** Maintain adequate levels of law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency medical services.
- **SN-6.1:** Provide sufficient law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency medical services to meet the needs of a changing population.
- **SN-6.2:** Cooperate and collaborate with neighboring jurisdictions, social services, and internal departments to maximize public safety and emergency services.
- **SN-6.3:** Continue to support the County’s existing mutual aid and automatic aid agreements for additional fire and police resources needed during an emergency, as feasible.
- **Goal SN-7:** Utilize law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency medical services in a proactive and preventative way.
- **SN-7.1:** As appropriate, utilize urban design features to enhance public safety, to facilitate “eyes on the street” and to create defensible space in project design. As appropriate, utilize best practices in lighting, vegetation, active public spaces, and visual transparency in the urban landscape to achieve improved public safety in project design.
- **SN-7.5:** As feasible, require new development to incorporate appropriate safety monitoring features.

Human Services Element (Schools and Library Services)

Because the public schools used by West Hollywood are operated by LAUSD, the City does not control school programming or facilities. However, the General Plan specifies that the City supports educational programming through regular collaborative meetings, grant making, a youth scholarship program, afterschool homework clubs, arts programming, school gardens, and support for school libraries. The City also has opportunities to coordinate with school operators on joint use of facilities. General Plan goals and policies related to public schools include collaborating with LAUSD to maximize educational quality and working with LAUSD to provide donated materials and technical expertise from the West Hollywood community. One policy is established related to library services, which is to maintain a partnership between the City and the West Hollywood Library to provide coordinated arts and cultural programming throughout the City.

Parks and Recreation Element (Parks)

The Parks and Recreation Element of the General Plan characterizes the parks within the City, maps the designated walking paths, describes community facilities and programs, and describes other open spaces in the City. Relevant General Plan goals and policies are listed as follows:

- **Goal PR-1:** Improve, enhance, and expand parks throughout the City.
- **PR-1.1:** Continue to enhance existing parks and recreational facilities, as feasible.
- **PR-1.2:** Seek to maintain a diversity of park spaces throughout the City, including recreation areas, hardscaped plazas, children’s play areas, open fields, and dog parks.
- **PR-1.3:** Improve and update Plummer Park and West Hollywood Park according to the applicable Master Plans.
- **PR-1.6:** Promote physical activity through increased access to parks and open spaces, pedestrian- and bike-oriented routes to parks and open space, greening of public rights-of-way, and a variety of active and passive uses of parks and open space.
- **PR-1.7:** Consistent with State law, require that new development contribute fees for expanded park space, including public open space, green streets, and pocket-parks, when open space is not provided on-site.
- **PR-1.9:** Actively seek opportunities to increase the supply of parks and open space, including on rooftops.
- **PR-1.11:** As opportunities arise, consider purchasing parcels adjacent to existing parks to create larger parks.
- **PR-1.12:** Consider incentives or modify development standards to encourage new development to create on- or off-site open space.

- **PR-1.15:** Work with the adjacent jurisdictions of Los Angeles and Beverly Hills to increase access to open spaces for West Hollywood residents, as appropriate.
- **PR-1.16:** As opportunities arise, expand the number of designated walking routes.
- **PR-2.5:** As feasible, continue to produce and/or provide support for community-related special events.
- **PR-2.6:** Encourage, permit, and support special events organized by businesses, community groups, and non-profit agencies located within the City.
- **Goal PR-3:** Provide high quality, functional, safe, and well-maintained parks, open space, and recreation facilities.
- **PR-3.1:** Maintain high-quality parks, open space, and recreation facilities in a reliable, safe, and efficient way.

West Hollywood Park Master Plan 2004

The West Hollywood Park Master Plan (Park Master Plan) outlines a staged, conceptual plan for improvements to West Hollywood Park and some of the City facilities within and around the park. The Park Master Plan documents the existing conditions of the park and sets forth a preferred plan for park improvements, including a road map for execution of the plan over time (City of West Hollywood 2004). The Park Master Plan included two design and implementation phases. The Phase I Park Master Plan Implementation Project has been implemented and included a new three-story library, rooftop tennis courts, a promenade, and basketball courts. The Phase II Park Master Plan Implementation Project would significantly complete the remaining elements of the Park Master Plan. Construction is scheduled to begin in early 2017. Phase II includes creation of park open space, development of a new aquatic facility, development of a new recreation and community center, a new children’s playground and tot lot, park improvements, and demolition of the existing auditorium, swimming pool, tiny tot building, and restroom building. The park site evaluated in this EIR is generally analogous to the “Robertson Gardens” area identified in the Phase II plans. Phase II plans for this area include the following elements: pedestrian pathways, a public art installment, trees, and groundcover.

3.10.3 Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds of significance are based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Based on these thresholds, implementation of the proposed project would have a significant adverse impact related to public services if it would:

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

impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

- Fire protection
- Police protection
- Schools
- Parks
- Libraries
- Other public facilities

3.10.4 Methodology

The effects of the proposed project related to fire protection, police protection, and library services were analyzed by requesting information from service providers about existing operations, about any anticipated future changes to existing facilities or services, and about whether any potential effects on levels of service would result from the proposed project. The responses that were provided by the LACFD were used as the basis for the environmental setting and impact analysis for fire protection. No response was received from the Sherriff's Department or the County Public Library. All related correspondence is included in Appendix I.

For parks, the environmental setting and impact analysis was informed by the Parks and Recreation Element of the General Plan and by the Parks and Open Space Background Report that was prepared for the General Plan. The typical benchmark used by many cities in the state of 3.0 acres of parkland per resident was used to frame the discussion on potential impacts to parks. For schools, information was obtained from the Resident School Identifier on LAUSD's webpage and from California Government Code Section 65995.

3.10.5 Impact Analysis

Threshold A: Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

Fire Protection

LACFD currently serves the project site and the surrounding area. Each additional development that provides net new square footage creates a greater demand on existing resources. The increased use of the project site would be expected to increase the frequency of emergency

response calls. The proposed project would provide emergency access to the site in accordance with the applicable fire code, which includes requirements for adequate fire flows, width of emergency access routes, turning radii, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarms, and floor to sky height limits along emergency access routes. In their response to the Notice of Preparation (see Appendix A), the Los Angeles County Fire Department indicated a number of specific fire and life safety requirements, including:

- **Fire Hydrants.** Fire hydrant spacing shall be 300 feet. No portion of lot frontage shall be more than 200 feet via vehicular access from a public fire hydrant. No portion of a building shall exceed 400 feet via vehicular access from a properly spaced public fire hydrant. Additional hydrants will be required if hydrant spacing exceeds specified distances.
- **Fire Flows.** The development may require fire flows up to 8,000 gallons per minute at 20 pounds per square inch residual pressure for up to a 5-hour duration.
- **Access.** Every building shall be accessible to the Los Angeles County Fire Department's apparatus by way of access roadways with an all-weather surface of not less than the prescribed width. The roadway shall be extended to within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls when measured by an unobstructed route around the exterior of the building.

The project site is currently served by two existing fire stations. No expansion of these facilities is currently contemplated. Compliance with the fire code standards (including those listed above) would be ensured through the plan check process and fire review prior to the issuance of building permits. Payment of development fees by the project applicant would be used to offset the costs of increased personnel or equipment in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, and other performance objectives. However, the project would not have a significant effect on service demands, as determined by the LACFD (Appendix I). As such, the construction or expansion of existing fire facilities would not be required as a result of the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered facilities. Impacts resulting from the proposed project would be **less than significant**.

Police Protection

As with fire services, the increased net square footage within the Sherriff's Department service area would create a greater demand on existing resources. The increased use of the project site would be expected to increase the frequency of emergency and non-emergency calls to the Sherriff's Department.

The proposed project has been designed to improve public safety for future visiting guests and customers, as well as the residents and other businesses in the surrounding neighborhood. During construction, the applicant would implement temporary security measures including

security fencing, lighting, and locked entry. During operation, the project would include access controls including 24-hour private on-site security, a closed circuit security camera system, and keycard entry and controlled access to and from the hotel buildings and related parking areas. The project would be designed so that restrooms and other common facilities would be located in convenient and accessible locations, which would increase use of these facilities and create a greater sense of safety. The project would also incorporate sufficient lighting of building entries, parking areas, and walkways, which would facilitate safe pedestrian movement and would be used to identify routes between parking areas and building entry points. These aspects of the project would lessen the increased demand for police protection services related to development of the project. Furthermore, police units are continuously mobile, and service calls are responded to by the nearest available mobile unit. As such, the location of the proposed project relative to the nearest station would not affect police protection. While new development places increased demand on police protection services, it is not anticipated that the proposed project would result in the construction or expansion of police facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered facilities. Impacts resulting from the proposed project would be **less than significant**.

Schools

The need for new school facilities is typically associated with a population increase that generates an increase in enrollment large enough to cause new schools to be constructed. The proposed project would not involve residential housing. In the unlikely event that the proposed project were to increase the number of City residents, this growth would be minor relative to existing population levels. Per California Government Code Section 65995, developer fees paid to the LAUSD would mitigate all project-related impacts to schools. As stated in Government Code Section 65996, payment of school impact fees in accordance with Government Code Section 65995 is deemed to constitute full and complete mitigation for potential impacts to schools caused by development. As such, impacts resulting from the proposed project would be **less than significant**.

Parks

Construction

A portion of West Hollywood Park would be temporarily removed from service to allow for construction of the proposed subterranean parking garage (see Figure 2-2). Approximately 1.2 acres in the western portion of the park would be closed for up to one year during construction. Upon completion, the park would be restored as shown on Figure 2-4 and reopened for public use. The proposed project construction period has the potential to overlap with the construction

period for the Phase II Park Master Plan Implementation Project. In the event that construction of the proposed subterranean garage overlaps with construction of the Phase II Park Master Plan Implementation Project, additional areas of the park may be simultaneously closed to the public. (see Chapter 4 for an analysis of the potential combined effects of the proposed project and related projects including the Phase II Park Master Plan Implementation Project). However, the analysis in this section assumes a worst-case scenario in which the proposed project would result in additional closures of the park site that have not been anticipated or previously analyzed under CEQA as part of the Phase II Park Master Plan Implementation Project (i.e., the Robertson Gardens component of the Phase II Park Master Plan would be constructed, then subsequently removed and replaced in order to construct the subterranean parking lot). As such, this analysis assumes that construction of the proposed project would temporarily reduce the amount of park acreage available in the City. Total park acreage available in the City during construction would be reduced from 15.31 acres to approximately 14.11 acres.¹ This would temporarily reduce the City's ratio of approximately 0.43 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents to approximately 0.40 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. While the amount of parkland available in the City is already below the typical standard of 3.0 acres per 1,000 residents, the proposed project would further exacerbate the parkland deficit by approximately 0.03 acres per 1,000 residents. West Hollywood Park is the only park on the west side of the City. Therefore, residents and visitors to the City's west side would need to travel to the east side of the City or to neighboring cities to access additional parkland. As such, residents and visitors to the City's west side would be disproportionately affected by the temporary park closure, while residents and visitors who typically use parks on the east side the City would be less affected.

While the temporary closure of a portion of West Hollywood Park would be considered an inconvenience to park patrons, it would not result in the need for new parks within the City. The City's parkland-to-resident ratio would remain below the 3.0-acre standard with or without the proposed project. Once construction of the proposed project is complete, the portion of West Hollywood Park that is closed would be re-opened, and the parkland-to-resident ratio would be restored to existing conditions (i.e., 0.43 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents).

The park site would be reconstructed consistent with the Phase II Park Master Plan Implementation Project, with the exception of the two pedestrian exit/entrance structures that would be installed to provide access to the proposed subterranean parking garage. As stated above, the reduction in park space during construction of the subterranean parking garage at the park site would be minimal (0.03 acres per 1,000 residents) and temporary. Because the park would be restored after construction consistent with the City's already approved Phase II Park

¹ Total park acreage in the City (15.31 acres) – acreage of construction impact area in West Hollywood Park (1.2 acres) = 14.11 acres.

Master Plan and no new or expanded park facilities would be required, impacts to park facilities during the one-year closure period would be **less than significant**.

Operation

As described in the Initial Study (see Appendix A), the additional employment generated by the proposed project would be minor and would not substantially increase the population of the City. Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially exacerbate the City's parkland deficiency. The proposed multi-use hotel building would be located adjacent to West Hollywood Park, and future guests, customers, and employees of the proposed project would be within walking distance of West Hollywood Park. The proximity of this park to the proposed multi-use hotel building may result in additional visitors to the park. However, due to the approximately 59,780 square feet of outdoor areas provided as part of the proposed project, it is anticipated that most of the people at the proposed multi-use hotel building would primarily utilize the on-site recreational facilities. Furthermore, West Hollywood Park, as well as the five other parks within the City, already serve current West Hollywood employees and residents. The increase in employment and visitors generated by the proposed project would not significantly exacerbate current conditions, given the non-residential nature of the proposed project and the provision of on-site recreational areas. Therefore, while the proposed project would have the potential to increase the use of parks, especially West Hollywood Park, it would not do so to the extent that new parkland would be required to serve the project. Impacts to parks resulting from project operation would therefore be **less than significant**.

Other Public Facilities

Other public facilities and services provided within the City include library services and City administrative services. Library services are provided at the West Hollywood Public Library, which is within the County of Los Angeles Public Library system. The West Hollywood Public Library is located at 625 North San Vicente Boulevard, approximately 0.1 mile from the project site. As stated in Section 3.10.1, the West Hollywood Library meets or exceeds service level ratios established by the County Public Library for West Hollywood residents, assuming the U.S. Census Bureau estimated population for West Hollywood in 2013.

The employees and customers of the proposed project could use the library services, but the increase in use would not be significant relative to citywide demand. The proposed project would not involve residential housing. Thus, it is anticipated that existing library and City administrative services would accommodate any negligible increase in demand due to implementation of the proposed project. Therefore, impacts to other public facilities in the area resulting from the proposed project would be **less than significant**.

3.10.6 Mitigation Measures

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.

3.10.7 Significance after Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant.

3.10.8 References

City of West Hollywood. 2004. *West Hollywood Park Master Plan 2004*. Final Report. Accessed October 26, 2015. <http://www.weho.org/city-hall/city-departments-divisions/assistant-city-manager/innovation-and-strategic-initiatives/west-hollywood-park-master-plan-phase-ii>.

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