

IV. Environmental Impact Analysis

L.5 Public Services – Libraries

1. Introduction

This section describes the existing library services for the Project Site and vicinity, identifies associated regulatory requirements, and evaluates the potential impacts related to implementation of the proposed Project. Specifically, this section addresses the potential environmental impacts of the Project on the demands for library services, as well as the ability of existing library facilities to accommodate any increase in demand resulting from the Project or if new or physically altered facilities would be required. Within the City of Los Angeles (City), the Los Angeles Public Library (LAPL) provides library services. This section includes information based on written correspondence from LAPL, included as Appendix K-4 of this Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

2. Environmental Setting

a) Regulatory Framework

There are several plans, policies, and programs regarding Libraries at the federal, state, regional, and local levels. Described below, these include:

- City of Los Angeles General Plan Framework
- Hollywood Community Plan
- LAPL Strategic Plan 2007-2010
- Measure L
- LAPL Strategic Plan 2015–2020

(1) Local

(a) *City of Los Angeles General Plan Framework Element*

The City's General Plan Framework Element (Framework Element), adopted in December 1996 and readopted in August 2001, contains policies and objectives which

address libraries within the City. The Framework Element¹ contains objectives and policies related to libraries.

- Objective 9.20 requires the adoption of a Citywide library service standard by the year 2000.
- Objective 9.21 is to ensure library services for current and future residents and businesses.
 - As detailed below, Policy 13 (P13) within the Framework Implementation Programs Chapter holds the LAPL responsible for updating the Library Master Plan, as well as providing sufficient capacity to correct existing deficiencies, identifying improvements to new library facilities, developing strategies to increase the distribution of library services, establishing a new library service standard based on the needs of the City, and identifying funding sources for facility improvements.² The implementation plans and policies set forth in the Framework Element have been addressed through the LAPL Branch Facilities Plans.

Chapter 10 of the Framework Element includes an implementation program that carries out general plan objectives and policies. Program implementation is contingent on adequate funding, which is likely to change over time. Thus, the programs are reviewed periodically and prioritized, where necessary, to reflect funding limitations.

The General Plan objectives and policies related to libraries are carried out through P13 and associated actions.³ P13 requires that the Department of Libraries, with assistance from the Information Technology Agency, update the Library Master Plan for the LAPL to provide sufficient capacity to correct existing deficiencies and meet the needs of the future population by:

- a. Identifying improvements including, but not limited to, new library facilities, alternatives to “stand-alone” facilities” (such as mobile collections and “substations” at transit stations or in mixed-use structures) which encourage greater distribution of library facilities; new methods for acquiring books and equipment; ways to connect library telecommunications services with other City agencies, as well as local college and university systems; and ways to identify regional libraries that are appropriate for non-English language collections, consistent with neighboring needs
- b. Adopting strategies that enhance the viability of joint development and joint-use opportunities with large commercial projects and the Los Angeles Unified School District, thereby increasing the distribution of library services.

¹ City of Los Angeles General Plan Framework Element, 2001, Chapter 9: Infrastructure and Public Services.

² City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Public Library Request for Proposals RFP Np. 44-012, 2017.

³ City of Los Angeles, General Plan Framework Element, Chapter 10, Implementation Programs, 2018.

- c. Establishing a new City library service standard that is based on the needs and reflects the character of the City.
- d. Identifying funding sources and mechanisms for facility improvements, that may include Citywide assessments, State and Federal grants, and the solicitation of private donations for collections, audio-visual equipment and computer materials.

(b) Hollywood Community Plan

The Project Site is located within the Hollywood Community Plan area. The Hollywood Community Plan guides land uses on the Project Site and in the surrounding areas. The Hollywood Community Plan identifies policies under the broader categories of land use, circulation, and service systems. According to the Hollywood Community Plan, the public facilities (such as schools, libraries, etc.) shown on the plan are to be developed in accordance with the standards for need, site area, design, and general location expressed in the Service Systems Element of the Hollywood Community Plan.

The Hollywood Community Plan includes three policies related to library services:

1. That library facilities, procedures, programs and resources be continually evaluated and tailored to the social, economic and cultural needs of local residents.
2. That, where feasible, bookmobile service to isolated residents be encouraged as a complimentary service of community branch libraries.
3. That the expansion of existing library facilities and the acquisition of new sites be planned and designed to minimize the displacement of housing and relocation of residents.

(c) LAPL Strategic Plan 2007-2010

The LAPL Branch Facilities Plan, adopted by the Board of Library Commissioners in 1988, established criteria for the size of libraries, recommending building a 10,500 square-foot library for communities with less than a population of 50,000 residents and a 12,500-square-foot library for communities with a population of more than 50,000 residents. The Branch Facilities Plan was implemented through two Bond Measures, the 1989 Bond Program (Phase I) and the 1998 Bond Program (Phase II). Phase I, the 1989 Bond Program, provided \$53.4 million for 26 projects with 29 libraries ultimately built. Additional funds came from the Community Development Block Grant award of Federal funds, from the California State Library Proposition 85, and from Friends of the Library groups for a total construction program of \$108 million.⁴

⁴ City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Public Library Request for Proposals RFP Np. 44-012, 2017.

Phase II provided \$178.3 million for 32 projects. Four additional projects were added through managed savings, Friends of the Library contributions, and a California State Library Proposition 14 grant for a total construction program of \$226.3 million. All four of the added projects are completed. (The final two projects were the Exposition Park Regional Branch which opened August 2008 and the Silver Lake Branch which opened in November 2009.) Through separate funding, during this same time period, the Central Library was also renovated and expanded. Regular funding for the operation of the LAPL system comes from the General Fund, and funding for specific branch projects comes from bond measures presented to voters.

The LAPL Branch Facilities Plan, Criteria for New Libraries, adopted by the Board of Library Commissioners on February 8, 2007, contains the required facilities expansion needs of the City Public Library system. According to the current LAPL Branch Facilities Plan, service criteria are based on floor area required to serve varying amounts of residential population. The Branch Facilities Plan is composed of two elements: the Criteria for New Libraries and the Facilities Master Plan. The Criteria for New Libraries sets standards for the size and features of new library branches based on the population in each community, while the Facilities Master List identifies 19 future library projects including renovations or replacements of 11 existing branch facilities and construction of eight brand new branch facilities.⁵ With completion of the library projects identified in the 1988 Branch Facilities Plan, the LAPL has planned for the future by analyzing current and future library services and facilities needs, as well as population growth projections to the year 2030. As a result of these efforts, a revised Branch Facilities Plan was reviewed and approved by the Board of Library Commissioners in 2007.⁶ The 2007 Branch Facilities Plan is now the base document of future development of the LAPL. As such, it provides guidance of the preparation of cost estimates for property acquisition, design, and construction of proposed library projects, and analyses of options for obtaining funding to build new libraries. **Table IV.L.5-1** provides the branch building size standards.

⁵ Los Angeles Public Library (LAPL), Building on Success, Los Angeles Library Strategic Plan 2007–2010, 2007.

⁶ LAPL, Building on Success, Los Angeles Library Strategic Plan 2007–2010, 2007.

TABLE IV.L.5-1
LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY BRANCH BUILDING SIZE STANDARDS

Resident Population Served	Size of Facility (square feet)
Above 45,000	14,500
Below 45,000	12,500
Expansion or Special Situations	Special Size ¹
Regional Branch	Up to 20,000
Above 90,000	Consider second branch

SOURCE: LAPL, Building on Success, Los Angeles Library Strategic Plan 2007–2010, 2007.

NOTE:

¹ Due to available property size and configuration, architectural constraints or opportunities, or building code requirements, some facilities may differ from the recommended sizes.

(b) Measure L

On March 8, 2011, voters approved Measure L, the Public Library Funding Charter Amendment, which gradually restores library funding over 4 years, without raising taxes. It has already restored service on Mondays and two evenings a week at all 73 libraries in the City. Measure L also provides funds to purchase additional books and materials.⁷

(c) LAPL Strategic Plan 2015–2020

The LAPL Strategic Plan 2015–2020 identifies the LAPL’s goals and recommends actions to achieve those goals.⁸ The goals and actions are directed at LAPL to ensure that the LAPL provides the best possible access to services, information, and resources to the greatest number of Angelenos every day: (1) Cultivate and Inspire Young Readers, (2) Nurture Student Success, (3) Champion Literacy and Lifelong Learning, (4) Contribute to L.A.’s Economic Growth, (5) Stimulate the Imagination, and (6) Strengthen Community Connections and Celebrate L.A.

b) Existing Conditions

(1) Regional Facilities

The LAPL provides library services to the City of Los Angeles through the Richard J. Riordan Central Library (Central Library), 8 regional branch libraries, 64 neighborhood branch libraries, and web-based resources. Administratively, the LAPL is divided into six geographic regions: Central/Southern, Northeast, East Valley, West Valley, Hollywood,

⁷ LAPL, Measure L, 2018.

⁸ LAPL, Los Angeles Public Library Strategic Plan 2015–2020, 2015.

and Western.⁹ The Project Site is located in the LAPL's Hollywood Region, which contains 1 regional branch library (Goldwyn-Hollywood) and 12 neighborhood branch libraries.¹⁰

(2) Local Facilities

According to Appendix K-4, the Project Site is served by one regional branch library and four neighborhood branch libraries. Based on proximity to the Project Site, the libraries that would primarily serve the Project are the Cahuenga Branch Library (4591 Santa Monica Boulevard), located approximately 0.42 miles south of the Project Site, and the Los Feliz Branch Library (1874 Hillhurst Avenue) approximately 0.5 miles north of the Project Site. Additionally, the Project Site would be served by the Goldwyn-Hollywood Regional Branch Library (1623 Ivar Avenue), located approximately 1.7 miles northwest of the Project Site; Wilshire Branch Library (149 North St. Andrews Place), located approximately 1.8 miles southwest of the Project Site; and Silver Lake Branch Library (2411 Glendale Boulevard), located approximately 2.3 miles east of the Project Site. All branch libraries provide free access to computer workstations, which are connected to the LAPL's information network. In addition to providing internet access, these workstations enable the public to search LAPL's many electronic resources, including the online catalog, subscription databases, word processing, language learning, literacy, and a large historic document and photograph collection.

The Cahuenga Branch Library also has an Adult Literacy Center, Friends of Library Group, meeting room rentals, and mobile hotspots. The Cahuenga Branch Library is approximately 10,942 square feet in size, with approximately 39,675 volumes in collection, and has a staff of 9 full-time employees and 129 volunteers. The service population of the Cahuenga Branch Library is 90,947 persons (Appendix K-4). The Los Feliz Branch Library offers the Friends of Library Group and meeting room rentals. The Los Feliz Branch Library is approximately 10,449 square feet in size, with approximately 50,820 volumes in collection, and has a staff of 11 full-time employees and 45 volunteers (Appendix K-4). According to Appendix K-4, the service population of the Los Feliz Branch Library is approximately 34,052 persons. Both the Cahuenga Branch and Los Feliz Branch libraries operate Mondays and Wednesdays from 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Tuesdays and Thursdays from 12:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., and Fridays and Saturdays from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. According to Table IV.L.5-1 and the 2007 Branch Facilities Plan¹¹, both library facilities are undersized for the population served.

The Goldwyn-Hollywood Regional Library is approximately 19,000 square feet in size, with approximately 86,920 volumes in collection, 15 staff employees and 5 volunteers, and a

⁹ LAPL, Library Directory, accessed November 2, 2020.

¹⁰ LAPL, Library Directory, accessed November 2, 2020.)

¹¹ LAPL, Building on Success, Los Angeles Library Strategic Plan 2007–2010, Appendix VI, 2007.

service population of 54,840. The Goldwyn-Hollywood Regional Library operates Mondays through Thursdays from 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Fridays and Saturdays from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., and Sundays from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. The Silver Lake Branch Library is approximately 13,670 square feet in size, with approximately 55,408 volumes in collection, 10 staff employees and 86 volunteers, and a service population of 23,460. The Wilshire Branch Library is approximately 6,258 square feet in size, with approximately 33,988 volumes in collection, 10 staff employees and 14 volunteers, and a service population of 109,529. Both the Silver Lake Branch and Wilshire Branch libraries operate Mondays and Wednesdays from 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Tuesdays and Thursdays from 12:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., and Fridays and Saturdays from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Based on the information provided by LAPL, the estimated service population for all public libraries serving the Project Site is 312,828 persons; the total square footage is 60,319 square feet; and total full-time staff is 55 employees. Therefore, the average resident to square foot of library ratio is approximately 1,000 residents per 193 square feet, and the average residence to employee ratio is approximately 5,000 residents per employee in the area surrounding the Project Site.

3. Project Impacts

a) Thresholds of Significance

In accordance with the State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Appendix G (Appendix G), the Project would have a significant impact related to libraries if it would:

Threshold (a): 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, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for libraries.

This analysis relies upon the Appendix G thresholds. The analysis uses factors and considerations identified in the 2006 L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide, as appropriate, to assist in answering the Appendix G threshold questions.

The L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide states three criteria for consideration:

- The net population increase resulting from the proposed project;
- The demand for library services anticipated at the time of project buildout compared to the expected level of service available. Consider, as applicable,

scheduled improvements to library services (renovation, expansion, addition or relocation) and the project's proportional contribution to the demand; and

- Whether the project includes features that would reduce the demand for library services (e.g., on-site library facilities or direct support to the LAPL).

b) Methodology

The methodology used to evaluate potential library impacts includes the following: (1) identifying libraries within 2 miles of the Project Site that would serve the proposed Project; (2) projecting the future service population for the branch libraries that would serve the Project; (3) comparing the future service population to the service population of the LAPL building size standards as set forth in the Criteria for New Libraries element of the 2007 Branch Facilities Plan; and (4) determining whether the Project's contribution to the future service population would cause the branch libraries to operate beyond their service capacities.

c) Project Design Features

No project design features are proposed with regard to library services.

d) Analysis of Project Impacts

Threshold (a): Would the project 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, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for libraries?

(1) Impact Analysis

(a) Construction

The Project involves the demolition of existing structures and construction of medical office buildings, parking structures, and associated improvements. The Project would generate part-time and full-time jobs associated with construction of the Project between the start of construction and Project buildout. However, because the Project would be implemented in three phases between 2020 to 2030, and most/all of the construction workers would not be needed continuously and only for varying portions of the Project phases, it is reasonable to assume that construction workers would work on construction sites and the Project Site, and thus, are not likely to relocate their households as a consequence of the construction job opportunities presented by the Project. In addition,

it is unlikely that construction workers would visit the Project area libraries on their way to/from work or during their lunch hours. Construction workers would likely use library facilities near their places of residence because lunch break times are typically not long enough (30 to 60 minutes) for construction workers to take advantage of library facilities, eat lunch, and return to work within the allotted time. It is also unlikely that construction workers would use library facilities on their way to work as the start of their workday generally occurs before the libraries open for service. **Therefore, the Project's construction would not result in a notable increase in the resident population or a corresponding demand for libraries that 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, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for libraries. As such, impacts associated with library facilities during Project construction are considered less than significant.**

(b) Operation

The Project involves the expansion of the existing Kaiser Permanente Los Angeles Medical Center (Medical Center) campus by replacing facilities and adding new buildings, resulting in a net increase of nonresidential floor area. The Project would not include a residential component and therefore would not directly cause population growth or generate new users of library facilities. However, the proposed Project would generate increased employment opportunities, and employment growth could indirectly generate new users of library facilities. As discussed in Section IV.K, Population and Housing, of this Draft EIR, the Project could generate approximately 1,807 new employees. **Table IV.L.5-2** estimates the impact of the proposed Project on the Cahuenga Branch Library, Los Feliz Branch Library, Goldwyn-Hollywood Regional Branch Library, Wilshire Branch Library, and the Silver Lake Branch Library if all 1,807 employees were to go to each of these libraries.

**TABLE IV.L.5-2
LIBRARY SERVICE POPULATION WITH PROJECT**

Library	Size	Existing Population Served	Meets Recommended Size Standard without Project?¹	Service Population with Project	Meets Recommended Size Standard with Project?¹
Cahuenga Branch Library	10,942	90,947	No	91,591	No
Loz Feliz Branch Library	10,449	34,052	No	34,696	No
Goldwyn-Hollywood Regional Library	19,000	54,840	No	55,484	No
Silver Lake Branch Library	13,670	23,460	No	24,104	No
Wilshire Branch Library	6,258	109,529	No	110,173	No

SOURCE: Appendix K-4.

NOTE:

¹ See Table IV.L.5-1.

As shown in Table IV.L.5-2, the 10,942-square-foot Cahuenga Branch Library's current service population is 90,947. Thus, the existing resident to square foot of library ratio is 1,000 residents per 120 square feet. With the addition of the proposed Project's estimated employees, the service population of the Cahuenga Branch Library would increase to 92,754 persons. As noted above under Existing Conditions, the Cahuenga Branch Library does not currently meet the building standards set forth in the 2007 Branch Facilities Plan. Therefore, the facility would continue to be undersized with the addition of the proposed Project's 1,807 new employees. There are currently no plans to expand this library, and this library will continue to operate without meeting the recommended building size standard. However, an increase in 1,807 employees would result in a resident to square foot of library ratio of approximately 1,000 residents per 118 square feet. The nominal change in service population and resident to square foot of library ratio that the proposed Project has the potential to cause would not substantially impact Cahuenga Branch Library's facilities.

As shown in Table IV.L.5-2, the 10,499-square-foot Los Feliz Branch Library's current service population is 34,052. Therefore, the existing resident to square foot of library ratio is 1,000 residents per 308 square feet. With the addition of the proposed Project's estimated 1,807 employees, the service population of the Los Feliz Branch Library would increase to 35,859 persons. As noted above under Environmental Setting, the Los Feliz Branch Library does not currently meet the building standards set in the 2007 Branch

Facilities Plan. Therefore, the facility, would continue to be undersized with the addition of the proposed Project's new employees. There are currently no plans to expand this library, and this library will continue to operate without meeting the recommended building size standard. However, a 1,807-person increase in service population would result in resident to square foot of library ratio of approximately 1,000 residents per 292 square feet. The nominal change in service population and resident to square foot of library ratio that the proposed Project has the potential to cause would not substantially impact Cahuenga Branch Library's facilities.

As shown in Table IV.L.5-2, the 19,000-square-foot Goldwyn-Hollywood Regional Library's current service population is 54,840. Thus, the existing resident to square foot of library ratio is 1,000 residents per 346 square feet. With the addition of the proposed Project's estimated employees, the service population of the Goldwyn-Hollywood Regional Library would increase to 56,647 persons. As noted above, under Environmental Setting, the Goldwyn-Hollywood Regional Library does not currently meet the building standards set in the 2007 Branch Facilities Plan. Therefore, the facility would continue to be undersized with the addition of the Project's 1,807 new employees. There are currently no plans to expand this library, and this library will continue to operate without meeting the recommended building size standard. However, a 1,807-person increase in service population would result in resident to square foot of library ratio of approximately 1,000 residents per 335 square feet. This nominal change in service population and the resident to square foot of library ratio that the proposed Project has the potential to cause would not substantially impact Goldwyn Hollywood Regional Library's facilities.

As shown in Table IV.L.5-2, the 13,670-square-foot Silver Lake Branch Library's current service population is 23,460. Thus, the existing resident to square foot of library ratio is 1,000 residents per 583 square feet. With the addition of the proposed Project's estimated employees, the service population of the Silver Lake Branch Library would increase to 25,267 persons. As noted above under Environmental Setting, the Silver Lake Branch Library does not currently meet the building standards set in the 2007 Branch Facilities Plan. Therefore, the facility would continue to be undersized with the addition of the Project's 1,807 new employees. There are currently no plans to expand this library, and this library will continue to operate without meeting the recommended building size standard. However, a 1,807-person increase in service population would result in resident to square foot of library ratio of approximately 1,000 residents per 541 square feet. The nominal change in service population and the minimal change in resident to square foot of library ratio that the proposed Project has the potential to cause would not substantially impact Silver Lake Branch Library's facilities.

As shown in Table IV.L.5-2, the 6,258-square-foot Wilshire Branch Library's current service population is 109,529. Thus, the existing resident to square foot of library ratio is 1,000 residents per 57 square feet. With the addition of the Project's estimated employees, the service population of the Wilshire Branch Library would increase to 111,336 persons. As noted above under Environmental Setting, the Wilshire Branch Library does not currently meet the building standards set in the 2007 Branch Facilities Plan. Therefore, the facility would continue to be undersized with the addition of the Project's 1,807 new employees. There are currently no plans to expand this library, and this library will continue to operate without meeting the recommended building size standard. However, a 1,807 person increase in service population would result in resident to square foot of library ratio of approximately 1,000 residents per 56 square feet. The nominal change in service population and the no change in resident to square foot of library ratio that the proposed Project has the potential to cause would not substantially impact Wilshire Branch Library's facilities.

The Project's operation would not result in the need to construct new or physically alter existing library facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for libraries. Therefore, Project impacts associated with library facilities would be less than significant.

(2) Mitigation Measures

Impacts regarding libraries would be less than significant. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

(3) Level of Significant after Mitigation

Impacts regarding libraries would be less than significant without mitigation. Therefore, no mitigation measures were required or included, and the impact level remains less than significant.

e) Cumulative Impacts

(1) Impact Analysis

A cumulative increase in library services could occur with development of the Project in conjunction with the 85 related residential projects identified in Chapter II, Environmental Setting, of this Draft EIR. The LAPL determines service populations based on the number of residents living within the branch library community boundaries. Thus, the cumulative impact analysis on libraries is based on the population that would be generated by the related projects that include residential components within each library community boundary. It

should be noted that LAPL has not established any facilities criteria based on employment. Thus, for the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that employees generated within each branch library community boundary would patronize library facilities in the vicinity of their place of residence. There are 58 related projects with residential components, totaling approximately 10,795 dwelling units. Utilizing the U.S. Census Bureau's estimate of 2.82 persons per household,¹² the related projects could generate 30,441 residences.

All of the related projects are within the Hollywood area, and therefore, would patronize the Goldwyn-Hollywood Regional Branch Library. Based on proximity, it is assumed that all related projects with residential components would be served by the same branch libraries as the Project, as well as the John C. Fremont Branch Library (6121 Melrose Avenue) and the Will & Ariel Durant Branch Library (7140 West Sunset Boulevard). Assuming all new 30,441 residences use the Goldwyn-Hollywood Regional Branch Library, cumulative development would contribute to the exceedance of population served based on the size criteria. However, it is unlikely that these residents from related projects would patronize only the Goldwyn-Hollywood Regional Branch Library as there are at least six other branch facilities that are within proximity to these projects. Therefore, this analysis conservatively estimates the increased demand associated with related projects. Nevertheless, the degree of cumulative growth may result in a determination by LAPL that new or physically altered library facilities are required, though no such facilities are planned at this time. However, it is noted that, although the analysis assumes the Project employees would generate new residences in Section IV.K, Population and Housing, of this Draft EIR, it is likely employees would patronize library facilities in the vicinity of their place of residence. Therefore, the Project's contribution to the library's service population is not cumulatively considerable.

Additionally, as discussed in Chapter 6 Revenue Funds, of the City's Charter, property taxes, business taxes, etc. collected within the City would be applied towards the City's General Fund. Library funding is now mandated under the City's Charter to be funded from property taxes. The new developments associated with the Project and related projects would generate revenues to the City's General Fund through property taxes, business taxes, etc., that could potentially be applied toward the provision of new library facilities, as deemed appropriate. These revenues to the General Fund would help offset the increase in demand for library services as a result of the Project, if all of the Project's 1,807 additional employees were to reside in the LAPL's service area. **Therefore, the Project's contribution to the cumulative impacts to library services would not be cumulatively considerable, and cumulative impacts would be less than significant.**

¹² U.S. Census Bureau, Quick Facts: Los Angeles city, California, July 1, 2019.

However, the LAPL recommends a per-capita fee of \$200 to be used for staff, books, computers, and other library materials. Fees would be paid by the Project Applicant, as applicable, as a condition of Project approval.

(2) Mitigation Measures

Cumulative impacts to library facilities were determined to be less than significant without mitigation. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

(3) Level of Significant after Mitigation

Cumulative impacts regarding libraries were determined to be less than significant without mitigation. Therefore, no mitigation measures were required, and the impact level remains less than significant.