

IV. Environmental Impact Analysis

K.5. Public Services – Libraries

1. Introduction

This section describes existing library facilities and services in the Project area and analyzes potential impacts on these facilities and services that could occur as a result of the Project. The analysis addresses available library capacity and ability to accommodate Project-related population growth. The analysis is based, in part, on library standards and capacity data and information provided by the City of Los Angeles (City) Public Library (LAPL) and provided in Appendix L-5 of this Draft EIR.¹

2. Environmental Setting

a) Regulatory Framework

(1) 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, provides general guidance regarding land use issues for the entire City and defines Citywide policies regarding land use, including infrastructure and public services. Direction regarding the provision of adequate library services and facilities to meet the needs of the City's residents are set forth in Objectives 9.20 and 9.21. Objective 9.20 proposes to adopt a Citywide library service standard by the year 2000. Objective 9.21 proposes to ensure library services for current and future residents and businesses. The implementation plans and policies set forth in the Framework Element were addressed through the LAPL Branch Facilities Plan, which was first adopted in 1988 and later revised and approved by the Board of Library Commissioners on February 8, 2007, and funding initiatives (e.g., Measure L in 2011).

(2) Central City North Community Plan

The Land Use Element of the City's General Plan is comprised of 35 Community Plans. The City's Community Plans are intended to provide an official guide for future development and propose approximate locations and dimensions for land use at the community level. The Community Plans establish standards and criteria for the development of housing, commercial uses, and industrial uses, as well as circulation

¹ Aerial Granger, Business Office, Los Angeles Public Library (LAPL), correspondence dated March 13, 2018.

and service systems. The City's Community Plans implement the City's General Plan Framework Element at the local level. The City's Community Plans express the goals, objectives, policies, and programs to address growth within each of the individual communities and depict the desired arrangement of land uses as well as street classifications and the locations and characteristics of public service facilities. The Project is located within the Central City North Community Plan area.

The Central City North Community Plan is served by the Chinatown Branch Library and the Little Tokyo Branch Library.² The Community Plan includes one policy that pertains to library services, Policy 7-1.1, which encourages flexibility in siting libraries in mixed use projects, shopping malls, pedestrian oriented areas, transit stations, office buildings, and similarly accessible facilities. Policy 7-1.1 supports these identified locations as desirable sites for new libraries and recommends that this policy be considered when the Library Department and decision-makers review and approve new library sites.³

(3) Los Angeles Public Library Branch Facilities Plan 2007

The LAPL Branch Facilities Plan (Facilities Plan), which was first adopted in 1988 and later revised in 2007 as Appendix VI of the LAPL 2007-2010 Strategic Plan (Strategic Plan), includes building size standards for new libraries based on the size of the population served.⁴ The Facilities Plan provides guidance on the design and construction of proposed libraries, as well as standards created as part of the Operational Initiatives to increase LAPL's operational efficiency and effectiveness. These standards outline the required facilities expansion needs of the libraries within the City based on the location and population served in each community. Facility needs and population growth projections to the year 2030 are forecasted within the Strategic Plan. They were developed based on research conducted by the City concerning the library system's most significant needs and the future development of branch libraries, library use statistics, feedback concerning experiences at branch libraries, and public feedback received at more than 300 community meetings held during Facilities Plan development.⁵

The Facilities Plan criteria for new libraries is shown in **Table IV.K.5-1, LAPL Branch Facilities Plan – New Library Building Size Standards.**

² City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Central City North Community Plan, originally adopted in 2000, amended in 2016, page III-13. Accessed March 2018.

³ City of Los Angeles, Central City North Community Plan, page III-14.

⁴ LAPL, Building on Success: Strategic Plan, 2007–2010. Accessed March 2018.

⁵ LAPL, Building on Success: Strategic Plan, 2007 – 2010, page VI-2.

TABLE IV.K.5-1
LAPL BRANCH FACILITIES PLAN – NEW LIBRARY BUILDING SIZE STANDARDS

Population Served	Size of Facility ^a
Below 45,000	12,500 sf
Above 45,000	14,500 sf
Regional Branch	Up to 20,000 sf

NOTE(S):

^a For communities with populations above 90,000, the LAPL suggest consideration of adding a second branch to that area.

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

The 1988 Facilities Plan has been implemented with two bond measures: the 1989 Bond Program and the 1998 Bond Program.⁶ In 1989, City voters approved Phase I of the Branch Facilities Plan through the 1989 Bond Program, which provided \$53.4 million for 26 library projects. Under Phase I, the 1988 Facilities Plan proposed to obtain new sites for building, renovating, and expanding libraries that were unable to serve the community sufficiently and/or were damaged by the Whittier earthquake. The LAPL also obtained additional funds from the Community Development Block Grant Award of federal funds from the California State Library Proposition 85, as well as from Friends of the Library groups, for a total branch construction program of \$108 million. Under the 1989 Bond Program, 29 libraries were built.⁷

On November 3, 1998, Los Angeles voters approved Proposition DD, also known as the 1998 Library Facilities Bond. The 1998 Library Facilities Bond, which was Phase II of the 1988 Facilities Plan, authorized \$178.3 million in bonds for funding the construction, renovation, improvement, or expansion of 32 new branch libraries. As a result of effective project management, four additional projects were added to the scope of the overall facilities program. Of the 36 total projects, 18 existing library facilities were replaced with 18 new library facilities on the existing City-owned sites, nine libraries were constructed on newly acquired sites, five new libraries were constructed on acquired sites in communities that previously did not have library services, and four existing libraries were renovated and expanded. The entire original 1988 Facilities Plan was completed in 2005.⁸

With the completion of the projects identified in the 1988 Facilities Plan, the LAPL began planning for future library services and facilities needs for population growth projections to the year 2030. A revised 2007 Branch Facilities Plan was reviewed and approved by the Board of Library Commissioners on February 8, 2007, as the new strategic plan for future LAPL developments.⁹

⁶ LAPL, Building on Success: Strategic Plan, 2007 – 2010, page VI-1.

⁷ LAPL, Building on Success: Strategic Plan, 2007 – 2010, page VI-1.

⁸ LAPL, Building on Success: Strategic Plan, 2007 – 2010, page 4.

⁹ LAPL, Building on Success: Strategic Plan, 2007 – 2010, page VI-4.

(4) Los Angeles Public Library Strategic Plan 2015–2020

The LAPL Strategic Plan 2015–2020 (Strategic Plan) sets forth LAPL’s goals and objectives regarding library services.¹⁰ The goals and objectives discussed in the Strategic Plan focus on community development and program expansion in an effort to increase the number of people who use the library services, increase the number of library card holders, and increase residents’ overall engagement with the library. The Strategic Plan does not include goals or objectives regarding LAPL’s construction of new facilities or expansion of existing facilities. Such goals and objectives are contained in the Branch Facilities Plan, which continues to guide the construction, maintenance, and organization of LAPL’s library facilities.

b) Existing Conditions

The LAPL system provides library services to the City. LAPL consists of the Central Library, eight regional branches, and 64 community branches, with a multimedia inventory of over 7 million items and 2,600 computer workstations with access to the internet and electronic databases.¹¹ All branch libraries provide free access to computer workstations that are connected to the LAPL’s information network. In addition to providing internet access, these workstations enable the public to search the LAPL’s electronic resources including the online catalog, over 100 online databases, word processing, language learning, literacy, and a large collection of historic documents and photographs. In addition, the LAPL provides specially designed websites for children, teens, and Spanish-speaking patrons.

LAPL is a member of the Southern California Library Cooperative (SCLC). SCLC is an association of 39 independent cities, county, and special district public libraries located in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties that shares resources to improve library service to the residents of all participating jurisdictions. Participation in this program enables mutual loan privileges and allows member libraries to receive compensation for such use.¹²

The LAPL derives its library service populations from Map LA as part of the Los Angeles Times.¹³ The LAPL has identified three LAPL libraries that would serve the Project: the Little Tokyo Branch Library, the Richard J. Riordan Central Library, and the Benjamin Franklin Branch Library. **Figure IV.K.5-1, *Libraries Located in the Vicinity of the Project Site***, shows the location of these libraries in relation to the Project Site. **Table IV.K.5-2, *LAPL Libraries in the Project Vicinity***, provides information regarding these libraries, including their distance/direction from the Project Site, facility size, collection/circulation size, the number of full time staff, and the current service population. The nearest library to the Project Site is the Benjamin Franklin Branch Library located at 2200 E. 1st Street, approximately 1.1 miles northeast of the Project Site.

¹⁰ LAPL, Strategic Plan 2015-2020. Accessed March 2018.

¹¹ LAPL, About the Library, News Room, Los Angeles Public Library Facts 2013 (for fiscal year 2012-13), <http://www.lapl.org/about-lapl/press/2013-library-facts>. Accessed March 2018.

¹² Southern California Library Cooperative Website, <http://www.socallibraries.org/>. Accessed March 2018.

¹³ Aerial Granger, correspondence dated March 13, 2018.

**TABLE IV.K.5-2
LAPL LIBRARIES IN THE PROJECT VICINITY**

Library	Distance/ Direction from Project Site (miles)	Facility Size (sf)	Collection Size/ Circulation	Full-Time Staff and Volunteers	Current Service Population
Benjamin Franklin Branch Library 2200 E. 1st Street	1.1 northeast	9,656	35,545 / 98,218	11 Full-time and 79 Volunteers	40,319
Little Tokyo Branch Library 203 S. Los Angeles Street	1.3 northwest	12,500	66,634 / 142,247	10 Full-time and 44 Volunteers	45,796
Richard J. Riordan Central Library 630 W. 5th Street	1.8 northwest	538,000	2.6 million / 1.2 million	390 Full-time and 250 Volunteers	3,792,621

SOURCE: Aerial Granger, correspondence dated March 13, 2018.

According to the LAPL, the Benjamin Franklin Branch Library is a 9,656-square foot branch serves a population of 40,319 persons. This library currently has 11 full-time staff positions and 79 volunteers. The library includes a total of 35,545 volumes and has an annual circulation of 98,218. Special facilities include free public wireless internet, wireless printing, computer reservations, meeting room rentals, and zoom text computers for the visually impaired. This library also is a Virtual Library with multiple computer work stations that provide public access to the LAPL's online library catalogue, extensive information databases, and the Internet.¹⁴

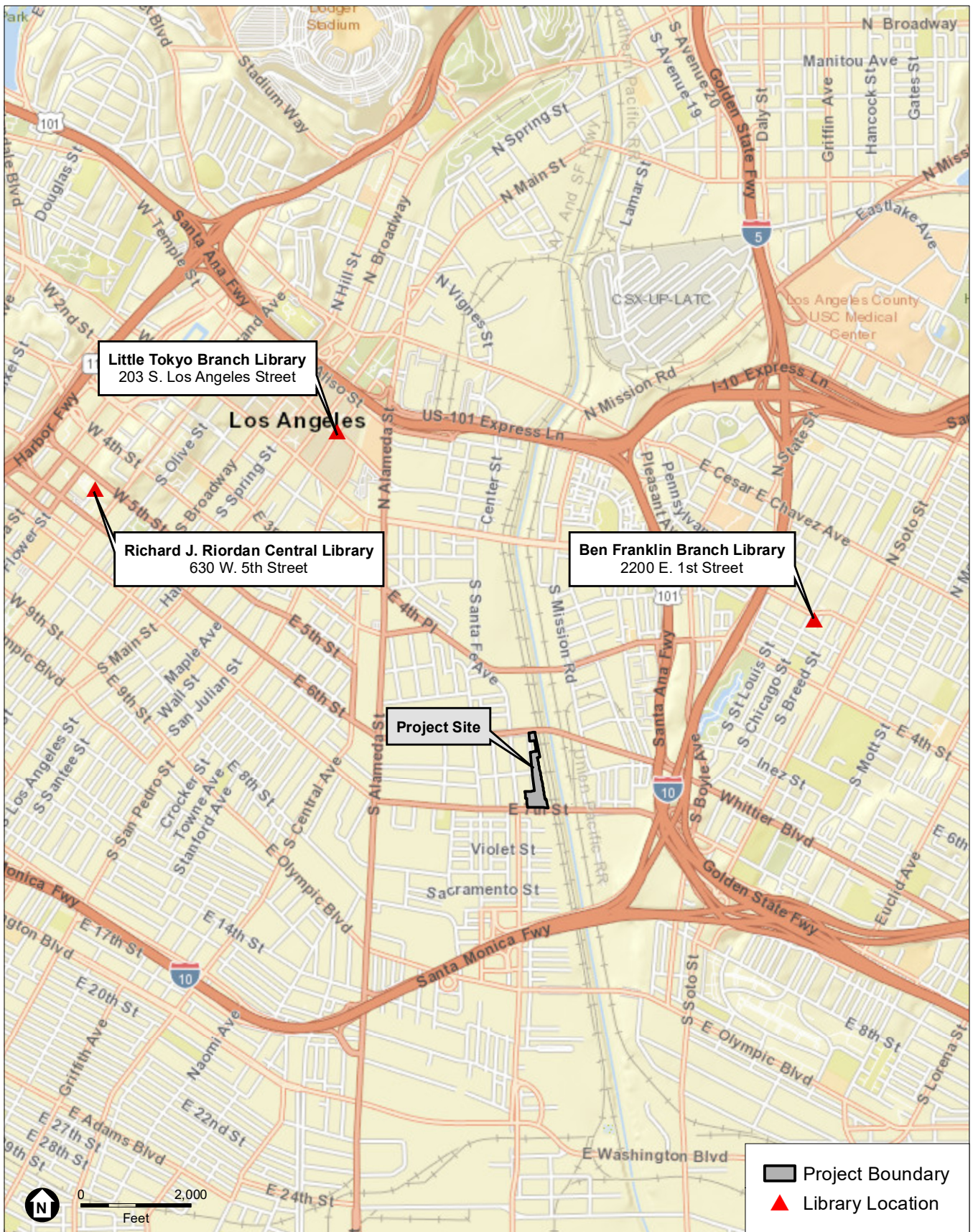
The 12,500-square foot Little Tokyo Branch Library serves a population of 45,796 persons. This library currently has 10 full-time staff positions and 44 volunteers. The library includes a total of 66,634 volumes and has an annual circulation of 142,247. Special facilities include free public wireless internet, wireless printing, computer reservations, meeting room rentals, and zoom text computers for the visually impaired. This library also includes the Virtual Library.¹⁵

The Richard J. Riordan Central Library (Central Library) is a 538,000-square foot branch serves a population of 3,792,621 persons. This library currently has 390 full-time staff positions and 250 volunteers. The library includes a total of 2.6 million volumes and has an annual circulation of 1.2 million. Special facilities include free public wireless internet, wireless printing, computer reservations, meeting room rentals, and zoom text computers for the visually impaired. This library also includes the Virtual Library.¹⁶

¹⁴ Aerial Granger, correspondence dated March 13, 2018.

¹⁵ Aerial Granger, correspondence dated March 13, 2018.

¹⁶ Aerial Granger, correspondence dated March 13, 2018.



SOURCE: ESRI, 2018; LAPL, 2018

670 Mesquit

Figure IV.K.5-1
Libraries Located in the Vicinity of the Project Site

The LAPL does not currently have plans to expand any of the three libraries serving the Project area, nor does it currently have plans to construct new libraries in the Project vicinity.¹⁷

3. Project Impacts

a) Thresholds of Significance

In accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a 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 government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for libraries.

For this analysis, the Appendix G Thresholds are relied upon. The analysis utilizes factors and considerations identified in the City’s 2006 L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide, as appropriate, to assist in answering the Appendix G Threshold questions. The factors to evaluate libraries impacts include:

- The net population increase resulting from the proposed project;
- The demand for library service 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 LAPL).

b) Methodology

The LAPL defines population-based service standards for service areas associated with each library location. Potential Project impacts on library facilities and services are therefore determined by identifying the primary service library or libraries that serve the Project Site, determining the population capacity within the associated library service area(s), and comparing the number of new Project-related residents to the capacity of the library to serve new residents. The number of Project residents was calculated by using the average household size of 2.41 persons per household based on 2018 Census American Community Survey five-year average estimate (2014-2018), as cited in Section IV.J, *Population and Housing*, of this Draft EIR.¹⁸ Capacity

¹⁷ Aurial Granger, correspondence dated March 13, 2018.

¹⁸ Based on 2018 Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate data (2014–2018).

to serve new residents is based on a comparison of the number of people residing within the library service area to the population standard for the size of the library.

c) Project Design Features

No specific Project Design Features are proposed with regard to libraries.

d) Analysis of Project Impacts

Threshold (a): Would the Project result in a substantial adverse physical impact associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for libraries?

(1) Impact Analysis

(a) Construction Impacts

The Project's construction workers would be drawn from an existing regional labor pool whose workers move between construction projects on a short-term basis without requiring relocation. Workers traveling to work may stop at a library that is outside of their residential neighborhood. Such library stops would be incidental and typical of workers throughout the region. Such variations would occur on short-term bases. Therefore, there would be no notable increase in library usage at the libraries serving the Project Site, and, therefore, there would be no need for the construction of library facilities to accommodate construction population.

There are no libraries located in the immediate vicinity that would be affected by construction activities occurring at the Project Site. The nearest library, the Benjamin Franklin Branch Library, located approximately 1.1 miles northeast of the Project Site, is separated by intervening development, the Los Angeles River, and the US-101. There would be no Project-related construction staging or road closures at or adjacent to the Benjamin Franklin Branch Library. Therefore, construction activities would not adversely affect the operations of nearby libraries.

The increase in demand for library services due to Project construction would be negligible in amount and duration and Project construction activities would not adversely affect local libraries. **As such, construction of the Project would not exceed the capacity of local libraries to adequately serve the existing residential population based on target service populations or as defined by the LAPL, which would result in the need for new or altered facilities, or substantially increase the demand for library services for which current demand exceeds the ability of the facility to adequately serve the population. Impacts on library facilities during Project construction would be less than significant.**

(b) *Operational Impacts*

The Project would provide 308 new residential units whose residents could increase demand for use of libraries in the Project area. The Project's 308 residential units would generate an estimated 743 new residents.¹⁹ With regards to the potential for the employees of the proposed uses to utilize nearby library facilities, as discussed in Section IV.J, *Population and Housing*, the Project would result in approximately 4,523 net new employees, respectively.²⁰ These new employee opportunities would include a range of full-time and part-time positions that would typically be filled by persons already residing in the vicinity of their workplace and who already generate demand for the libraries in the vicinity of the Project Site. Additionally, employees at the Project Site would have internet access, which provides information and research capabilities and reduces the demand at physical library locations. Moreover, employees would be more likely to use libraries that are closest to their homes rather than their place of work. As such, any direct or indirect demand for library services generated by employees of the Project would be negligible.

The LAPL has identified the three LAPL libraries identified in Table IV.K.5-2 as serving the Project Site. The Benjamin Franklin Branch Library is the nearest library to the Project Site (approximately 1.1 miles northeast). The next closest library is the Little Tokyo Branch Library (approximately 1.3 miles northwest). These two libraries are expected to be the primary facilities used by Project residents as they are the closest to the Project Site. Project residents could also use the Central Library, located 1.8 miles northwest of the Project Site. The Central Library services the entire LAPL service area.

As identified in Table IV.K.5-2, the Benjamin Franklin Branch Library, at 9,656 square feet, does not currently meet the standard of 12,500 square feet for a service population of less than 45,000. Based on this, the Benjamin Franklin Branch Library is currently operating over capacity and is not adequately sized to accommodate the population currently residing in its service area. With the addition of 743 new residents generated by the Project for a total service population of 41,062, the service population for the library would not increase above the 45,000 population figure at which the library size standard would increase to 14,500 square feet or the 90,000 population figure at which the LAPL would consider building a new branch library. Therefore, in the case of the Benjamin Franklin Branch Library, a new branch library would not be considered. The LAPL has stated that there are no planned improvements to add capacity to the Benjamin Franklin Branch Library through expansion, and there are no plans for the development of any other new libraries to serve this community.²¹

¹⁹ Based on 2018 Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate data (2014–2018).

²⁰ The employee generation factors are taken from Table 1, Land Use and Trip Generation Base Assumptions, from the City of Los Angeles Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Calculator Documentation, Version 1.3, provided by the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) and Los Angeles Department of City Planning.

²¹ Aerial Granger, correspondence dated March 13, 2018.

The Little Tokyo Branch Library is the next closest library and other primary facility that would serve the Project Site (after the Benjamin Franklin Branch Library). As identified in Table IV.K.5-2, the Little Tokyo Branch Library, at 12,500 feet, does not meet the standard of 14,500 square feet necessary to serve a service population of more than 45,000 people. Based on this, the Little Tokyo Library is not adequately sized to accommodate the 45,796 people currently residing in its service area. In the event some of the new residents generated by the Project chose to use this library rather than the more proximate Benjamin Franklin Branch Library, it would further constrain the ability of the library to serve local demand. However, even with the addition of a portion of the 743 new residents generated by the Project, the service population for the library would not increase above the 90,000 population figure at which the LAPL would consider building a new branch library. Therefore, as with the Benjamin Franklin Branch Library, a new branch library would not be considered. As with the Benjamin Franklin Branch Library, the LAPL has stated there are no planned improvements to add capacity to the Little Tokyo Branch Library, and there are no plans for other new libraries to serve this community.²²

The Richard J. Riordan Central Library serves the entire LAPL service area, and as indicated in Table IV.K.5-1, the LAPL Branch Facilities Plan does not identify population served or facility size criteria for this facility, as it serves not just the Downtown Los Angeles area but the entire City as a unique facility with resources beyond those provided through local and regional branch libraries.

Given the Project Site's proximity to the Benjamin Franklin Branch Library and Little Tokyo Branch Libraries, it is assumed Project residents would be most likely to patronize those two libraries, however, with relatively close proximity to the Central Library with its extensive collection and 538,000 sf facility size, it is also possible some residents may choose to use the facility for access to library services. Nonetheless, the Project has the potential to increase demand for two branch libraries with existing overcapacity conditions. However, potential Project impacts would be reduced by several factors. First, both libraries are accessible to the Project residents. Second, the Central Library is within two miles to the Project Site and could draw at least some of the Project residents for library services. Third, even if all of the Project residents were to use only the Benjamin Franklin or Little Tokyo Branch Library, the new level of service population for each library would not increase the population such that construction of a new branch library would be recommended according to the LAPL's standards. As discussed above, the LAPL has determined through its Facilities Plan that a new branch library would not be considered until the service population for a particular branch library has reached 90,000. Therefore, the Project's increase in demand for library services would not reach the recommended level at which the LAPL would consider building a new branch library in the area.

²² Aurial Granger, correspondence dated March 13, 2018.

Because no new or expanded libraries have been identified by LAPL to serve the Project, it would be speculative to assume that new or expanded libraries would be developed. At such time that new or expanded libraries are identified by LAPL to serve the Project area, the environmental impacts of those facilities would be evaluated by LAPL under CEQA independent of the Project.

The City's CEQA Thresholds Guide considers whether a project includes features that would reduce the demand for library services. The Project's residential units would be equipped to receive individual internet service, which provides information and research capabilities which studies have shown to reduce demand at physical library locations.^{23,24} In addition, the Project would generate revenue for the City's general fund (in the form of property taxes, sales tax, business tax, transient occupancy tax, etc.) that could be used for the provision of public services such as library facilities. The Project's revenue to the General Fund would help offset the Project-related increase in demand for library services. Additionally, LAPL has been increasing their online services, including a variety of e-books, study materials, and support, available to users through the LAPL online resources.²⁵ These online sources would further reduce the Project's impacts on LAPL services.

For these reasons, Project impacts on the libraries identified by the LAPL would be less than significant. **Therefore, impacts resulting from the Project operation would not create the need for new or physically altered library facilities, the construction of which would result in substantial adverse physical environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or objectives. Therefore, impacts to libraries would be less than significant.**

(c) *Project with Deck Concept*

As stated in Chapter II, *Project Description*, the Applicant seeks to construct a Deck that extends over a portion of the off-site Railway Properties east of the Project Site. Like the Project, the Project with the Deck Concept would involve similar construction labor pools and would not expect construction employees to relocate to this region as a consequence of Project construction. Therefore, there would be no notable increase in library usage at the libraries serving the Project Site, and, therefore, there would be no need for the construction of library facilities to accommodate construction population. Thus, the conclusions regarding impact significance presented above are the same and apply to the Project and the Project with the Deck Concept. As such, impacts under the Project with the Deck Concept would be less than significant.

Impacts associated with library services would be the same under the Project or the Project with the Deck Concept, as the Project with the Deck Concept would not include

²³ Troll, Denise A., *How and Why Libraries Are Changing: What We Know and What We Need to Know*, Carnegie Mellon University, 2002.

²⁴ Tenopir, Carol, *Use and Users of Electronic Library Resources: An Overview and Analysis of Recent Research Studies*, 2003.

²⁵ LAPL, *Strategic Plan 2015–2020*, page 12.

additional housing units that would generate demand for library services. Thus, the conclusions regarding impact significance presented above are the same and apply to the Project and the Project with the Deck Concept. **As such, impacts under the Project with Deck Concept 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 Significance After Mitigation

Impacts regarding libraries were determined to 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

Chapter III, *Environmental Setting*, of this Draft EIR, identifies 141 related projects that are anticipated to be developed in the vicinity of the Project Site. However, since impacts on libraries are determined by the size of residential populations served and their respective proximity to LAPL libraries, this cumulative impact analysis is based on the population that would be generated by those related projects that include a residential component. The LAPL uses residential population as the basis for evaluating library service levels; although employees may use employment location-based libraries, such use would be offset by other employees visiting other locations across residential boundaries. Of the 141 related projects, the related projects containing residential components would have the potential to generate a cumulative population increase of 97,203 people. The related projects, including the Project's estimated 743 residents, would generate a total of 97,946 residents.

The related projects with residential components are listed in **Table IV.K.5-3, *Estimated Cumulative Population in Library Service Areas***, together with their locations, number of dwelling units proposed, and estimated resident populations.

**TABLE IV.K.5-3
ESTIMATED CUMULATIVE POPULATION IN LIBRARY SERVICE AREAS**

Map No. ^a	Project Address	DU	Resident Population ^{b,c}
2	601 S. Main St.	452	1,090
3	225 S. Los Angeles St.	300	723
5	534 S. Main St.	160	386
6	1057 S. San Pedro St.	945	2,278

**TABLE IV.K.5-3
ESTIMATED CUMULATIVE POPULATION IN LIBRARY SERVICE AREAS**

Map No.^a	Project Address	DU	Resident Population^{b,c}
7	1525 E. Industrial St.	344	830
8	950 E. 3rd St.	635	1,531
9	2051 E. 7th St.	320	772
11	826 S. Mateo St.	90	217
13	360 S. Alameda St.	55	133
14	649 S. Wall St.	— ^d	55
17	300 S. Main St.	471	1,136
19	719 E. 5th St.	160	386
22	1800 E. 7th St.	122	295
25	118 S. Astronaut E. S. Onizuka St.	77	186
28	2110 Bay St.	110	266
29	330 S. Alameda St.	186	449
30	668 S. Alameda St.	475	1,145
31	520 Mateo St.	200	482
32	717 Maple Ave.	452	1,090
33	232 W. 2nd St.	107	258
34	433 S Main St.	161	389
35	676 Mateo St.	185	446
36	732 Wall St.	323	779
37	333 S. Alameda St.	994	2,396
38	1129 E. 5th St.	129	311
39	2650 E. Olympic Bl.	1,000	2,410
40	2143 E. Violet St.	320	772
42	732 S. Spring St.	400	964
45	1745 E. 7th St.	57	138
46	940 E. 4th St.	107	258
47	609 E. 5th St.	151	364
48	713 E. 5th St.	51	123
49	1000 S. Mateo St.	113	273
52	1247 S. Grand Ave.	118	285
53	1 Gateway Plaza	22	54
54	354 S. Spring St.	212	511
55	552 S. San Pedro St.	407	981

**TABLE IV.K.5-3
ESTIMATED CUMULATIVE POPULATION IN LIBRARY SERVICE AREAS**

Map No.^a	Project Address	DU	Resident Population^{b,c}
57	1800 E. 1st St.	65	157
58	1001 E. 1st St.	430	1,037
60	601 S. Central Ave.	236	569
61	527 Colyton St.	310	748
62	1100 E. 5th St.	220	531
63	600 S. San Pedro St.	303	731
64	655 S. San Pedro St.	81	196
65	656 S. Stanford Ave.	82	198
67	641 Imperial St.	140	338
68	2901 E. Olympic Bl.	4,400	10,604
70	2407 E. 1st St.	50	121
71	2420 E. Cesar Chavez Ave.	77	186
72	119 S. Soto St.	65	157
73	810 E. 3rd St.	4	10
74	848 S. Grand Ave.	420	1,013
75	1050 S. Grand Ave.	151	364
78	1200 S. Grand Ave.	640	1,543
79	928 S. Broadway	687	1,656
80	840 S. Olive St.	303	731
81	400 S. Broadway	450	1,085
82	1001 S. Olive St.	225	543
83	920 S. Hill St.	239	576
84	955 S. Broadway	201	485
85	801 S. Olive St.	363	875
86	820 S. Olive St.	589	1,420
87	1148 S. Broadway	94	227
88	1111 S. Broadway	391	943
89	1120 S. Grand Ave.	666	1,606
91	527 N. Spring St.	345	832
92	737 S. Spring St.	320	772
93	340 S. Hill St.	428	1,032
94	940 S. Hill St.	232	560
95	744 S. Figueroa St.	436	1,051

**TABLE IV.K.5-3
ESTIMATED CUMULATIVE POPULATION IN LIBRARY SERVICE AREAS**

Map No.^a	Project Address	DU	Resident Population^{b,c}
96	850 S. Hill St.	300	723
97	700 W. 9th St.	341	822
99	1100 S. Main St.	379	914
100	924 N. Spring St.	770	1,856
101	845 S. Olive St.	208	502
102	888 S. Hope St.	526	1,268
103	1000 S. Hill St.	700	1,687
104	333 W. 5th St.	100	241
105	100 S. Broadway	1,127	2,717
106	754 S. Hope St.	409	986
107	100 S. Grand Ave.	2,060	4,965
108	1230 S. Olive St.	360	868
109	708 N. Hill St.	162	391
110	211 W. Alpine St.	122	295
111	1101 N. Main	318	767
112	700 W. Cesar Chavez Ave.	299	721
113	949 S. Hope St.	236	569
114	900 W. Wilshire Bl.	100	241
115	643 N. Spring St.	281	678
116	427 W. 5th St.	615	1,483
118	250 S. Hill St.	330	796
120	1027 S. Olive St.	100	241
121	3401 E. 1st St.	100	241
122	1147 E. Palmetto	169	409
126	129 W. College St.	770	1,856
127	1340 S. Hill St.	156	376
128	1206 E. 6th St.	1,736	4,184
129	1045 Olive St.	800	1,928
130	930 E. 6th St.	236	569
131	1030 S. Hill St.	700	1,687
132	1024 S. Mateo St.	104	251
133	554 S. San Pedro St.	303	731
135	220 N. Center St.	430	1,037

**TABLE IV.K.5-3
ESTIMATED CUMULATIVE POPULATION IN LIBRARY SERVICE AREAS**

Map No.^a	Project Address	DU	Resident Population^{b,c}
136	755 S. Wall St.	322	777
137	220 E. Washington Bl.	32	78
138	1133 Hope St.	208	502
139	400 W 7th St.	165	398
140	1229 S. Grand Ave.	161	389
Related Projects Total		40,289	97,203
<i>Project</i>		<i>308</i>	<i>743</i>
Total With Project		40,597	97,946

NOTE(S):

^a Corresponds with Figure III-1 and Table III-1 of this Draft EIR.

^b Average household size is based on 2018 Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate data (2014–2018).

^c Totals are rounded up to the nearest whole number. For detailed calculations, see Section IV.J, *Population and Housing*, of this Draft EIR.

^d Related Project No. 14 is an assisted living facility with 55 beds. It is conservatively assumed that the 55 beds will result in 55 “residents.”

SOURCE: ESA, 2021

Library usage is expected to be distributed across all three libraries (two Branch Libraries and the Central Library) identified by the LAPL as serving the Project, as well as any other libraries outside of the three identified specifically for the Project that are located closer to those related projects farthest from the Project Site. This analysis is also conservative because it does not take into account related projects that may not be built, or that may be reduced in size, or the demolition of any existing housing that may be required to accommodate the new development.

Additionally, the related projects would, similar to the Project, have several library options to choose from. The Central Library services the entire City and would therefore be able to serve all related projects and the Project. Additionally, the Central Library is located within 0.2 miles from the 7th Street/Metro Center, which directly services the Expo, Blue, Purple, and Red Lines and ties into the Gold Line at Union Station. The majority of the related projects located within the South Park area of Downtown Los Angeles would likely patronize the Central Library as it would be the closest to their respective locations and has a much larger collection/circulation and facility. Related projects that are located farther north would be within the library service area of the Chinatown Branch Library located at 639 N. Hill Street. Related projects that are located farther west would be within the library service area of the Pico Union Branch Library located at 1030 S. Alvarado Street.

Similar to the Project, each related project would generate revenues to the City's General Fund (in the form of property taxes, sales tax, business tax, transient occupancy tax, etc.) that could be applied to enhancing library services in the Community Plan area, as deemed appropriate by the City. These revenues to the City's General Fund would help offset the increase in demand for library services as a result of the Project and the related projects.

Furthermore, with the shift in technology from books to computers, the demand for library facilities is changing. As stated above, members of the LAPL have access to thousands of podcasts, audiobooks, media publications, and instructional content online and via smartphone applications made available to library patrons.²⁶ The availability of such resources reduces the demand for physical library space.

Additionally, because the location and operational characteristics of any new or expanded libraries have not yet been identified by LAPL to serve the Project or the related projects,²⁷ it would be speculative to determine how any future shortages would be addressed, including where and what those facilities may be. At such time that new or expanded libraries are identified by LAPL, the environmental impacts of those facilities would be evaluated by LAPL under CEQA as a project independent of the Project.

Based on the above considerations, the Project and related projects would not have a significant cumulative impact on libraries. This determination acknowledges that new or expanded library facilities may be considered to accommodate the demands associated with cumulative population growth, since what environmental impacts, if any, such new or expanded facilities might create cannot be known until the City identifies new or expanded facility sites. Moreover, the City will be required to conduct CEQA review when and if such new or expanded facilities are identified. Therefore, impacts resulting from operation of the Project and related projects would not create the need for new or physically altered library facilities, the construction of which would result in substantial adverse physical environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or objectives. The less-than-significant cumulative impacts of the related projects combined with the less-than-significant impacts of the Project would have a less-than-significant cumulative impact on libraries. **Therefore, cumulative impacts on libraries would be less than significant.**

(a) *Project with the Deck Concept*

Cumulative impacts associated with library services would be the same under the Project or the Project with the Deck Concept as the Deck would not affect demand for libraries. Thus, the conclusions regarding cumulative impact significance presented above are the same and apply to the Project and the Project with the Deck Concept.

²⁶ LAPL, Los Angeles Public Library Facts 2013. Accessed April 11, 2018.

²⁷ LAPL, Business Office, correspondence dated December 13, 2018. Provided in Appendix L-5 of this Draft EIR.

As such, cumulative impacts associated with library services under the Project with the Deck Concept would be less than significant.

(2) Mitigation Measures

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

(3) Level of Significance After Mitigation

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