APPENDIX F.1

LETTERS FROM PUBLIC SERVICE AND UTILITY AGENCIES

Department of Water and Power the City of Los Angeles

ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA
Mayor

RONALD F. DEATON, *General Manager*

August 25, 2005

Ms. Naomi Turner
Associate Environmental Planner
Christopher Joseph and Associates
11849 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 101
Los Angeles, CA 90014

Dear Ms. Turner:

Subject: Santa Monica College Bundy Campus Master Plan EIR
Request for Water Service Information

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) has received your letter requesting water information for the Santa Monica College's (SMC) Bundy Campus Master Plan EIR Project (see Thomas Bros. Maps, page 672, B2).

The proposed project site is located at SMC's Bundy Campus, at 3171 Bundy Drive, Los Angeles, CA. The project site consists of a 10.4-acre parcel of land formerly occupied by industrial airport related uses (i.e., BAE Systems), and is surrounded by a mix of single-family residential and airport related commercial land uses. The site is currently developed and operating as a satellite campus for SMC's summer programs. An existing 64,000-square-foot, four-story building is being used for classroom purposes on the west side of the property and a vacant 30,000-square-foot, two-story building remains on the east side of the property. Approximately 609 parking spaces are currently provided on-site in asphalt paved surface areas surrounding both buildings.

The purpose of the Proposed Project is to identify long-term planning goals for the newly acquired Bundy Campus. The Site Plan proposed under the Bundy Campus Master Plan calls for the retention of the existing 64,000-square-foot, four-story west building, and proposes the eventual demolition/relocation of the 30,000-square-foot, two-story east building with a building of similar size to be located to the immediate east of the west building. The total developed floor area envisioned for the Campus would be approximately 100,000 square feet, which is equal to the amount of development that currently exists on the site.

We are providing information for consideration and incorporation into the planning, design, and development efforts for the proposed project. Regarding water needs for the proposed project, this letter does not constitute a response to a water supply

assessment due to recent state legislative activity (i.e., SB 901, SB 610, and SB 221) for development projects to determine the availability of long-term water supply. Our understanding is that a water supply assessment by the water supply agency needs to be requested and completed prior to issuing a draft Negative Declaration or draft EIR.

Before investing resources in preparation of a water supply assessment, we recommend that you contact LADWP (Mr. Alvin Bautista, [213] 367-0800 or by e-mail at Alvin.Bautista@ladwp.com) and provide specific project details as requested to help staff make a determination on whether or not the proposed project meets the criteria for compliance with this legislation.

If proposed project parameters (e.g., development details such as type, square footage, anticipated water demand by 2020, population increase, etc.) are such that they are subject to state law requiring a water availability assessment, a separate request must be made in writing to:

Mr. James B. McDaniel
Chief Operating Officer – Water System
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1455
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Below is information addressing your questions about water supply and power needs. Enclosed is a list of water and energy conservation measures that can be incorporated into the project design.

Water Needs

1. **Please describe the sizes and capacities of existing water mains that would serve the project site and the surrounded area (e.g., along Bundy/Centinela Avenue, Stewart Avenue, Stanwood Place, and Dewy Street). If possible, please include a map depicting the potable water infrastructure (and gray water, if applicable) in the project vicinity.**

   Centinela Avenue/Bundy Drive: We have an existing 12-inch cast iron pipe located 19 feet west of the east property line of Centinela Avenue/Bundy Drive.

   Stewart Avenue: We have a six-inch cast iron main located 29 feet east of the west property line of Stewart Avenue. This main runs from Dewey Street and goes south. It only touches the property of the proposed Project at the southwest corner.

We do have a six-inch cast iron water main in Stanwood Place at 19 feet north of the south property line of Stanwood Place but this street does not border the proposed Project area.

We do not have a water main in Airport Avenue.

2. **Are there any existing water service problems/deficiencies in the project area?**

There are no known water service problems in the area.

2b. **If water service problems/deficiencies exist, how would they affect the proposed project, and how would you suggest those effects be mitigated by the Project developer?**

The proposed water demands would be needed to determine if the existing infrastructure is adequate. There is not a problem with supply.

3. **In order to predict the proposed project's future consumption of water, we propose to use the following water consumption rates (Source: City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering, March 2002). If these rates are not acceptable, please provide us with your recommended rates.**
   - **School: University/College: 22 gallons per day/student**

LADWP does not determine the water usage rates. The Developer may contact Building and Safety at (888) 524-2845 or (213) 482-0000 for the applicable water usage rate.

Should main upgrades be increased in the area due to an increase in demand by the Project, a disruption in service may occur. Proper notification will take place if disruption is necessary. If, however, the Project only requires additional water services, it is not anticipated that any significant disruptions will occur.

4. **Would the LADWP be able to accommodate the proposed project's water demand with the existing infrastructure and supply in the project area?**

4b. **If the answer to the question is "no," what new infrastructure or upgrades to infrastructure would be needed to meet the proposed project's demand for water?**

The Project's water consumption (quantity, size, and type of the needed services) is determined by the Developer's engineering staff based on the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety and applicable building code requirements. The on-site (sprinkler system and private fire hydrants) and off-site (public fire hydrants) fire flow demands are determined based on the Los Angeles Fire Department and the applicable building code requirements.

Once a determination of the Project's domestic and fire demands has been made, LADWP will assess the need for additional facilities. Should the requirements remain the same as the present site, infrastructure improvements may not be necessary.

As the project proceeds further in the design phase, we recommend the project applicant or designated Project Management Engineer contact Mr. Hugo Torres at (213) 367-1178 or by e-mail at Hugo.Torres@ladwp.com to make arrangements for water supply service needs.

5. What is the primary water treatment plant that would serve the project site?

The primary water treatment plant serving the central area of Los Angeles is the Los Angeles Filtration Plant.

5b. What are the designed treatment capacity and current peak flow at this treatment plant.

The current designed treatment capacity is 600MGD, and the average plant flow is 450MGD in non-summer months and 550MGD during summer months

5c. Would the treatment plant have adequate capacity to serve the proposed project?

Yes, it has adequate capacity.

6. Would there be a disruption in water service in the project area when "hooking-up" the proposed project? If so, how long would such disruption last?

Should main upgrades be increased in the area due to an increase in demand by the Project, a disruption in service may occur. Proper notification will take

place if disruption is necessary. If, however, the Project only requires additional water services, it is not anticipated that any significant disruptions will occur.

7. **What is the static water pressure (psi) maintained by the water lines in the project area?**

Centinela Avenue, north of Stanwood, is served by the 426' system (420' Hi grade, 360' Lo grade): Hi = 111 psi, Lo = 85 psi.

All other streets are served by the 295' system (295' Hi grade, 265' lo grade): Hi = 56 psi, Lo = 43 psi (at Centinela Avenue and Stanwood, elevation of 164 feet).

7a. **Would the water pressure and supply in the project area be adequate to meet the LADWP's fire flow and residential water pressure requirements with implementation of the proposed project?**

The Developer/Owner will need to request a Service Advisory Request (SAR) to determine the adequacies of the existing infrastructure. The developer/owner will need to provide LADWP with their proposed flows. The SAR will provide the developer/owner with a chart of flow versus pressure for use in their on-site piping design. See enclosures for procedures for ordering the SAR and services.

7b. **If not, what new infrastructure or upgrades to infrastructure would be needed to meet the proposed and related projects' demand for water service?**

See answer 7a. above.

8. **Please provide any recommendations reduce any potential water impact that would be associated with the proposed project.**

See enclosed copy of water conservation measures.

Power Needs

It should be noted that the Project Applicant may be financially responsible for some of infrastructure improvements (e.g., installation of electric power facilities or service connections) necessary to serve the proposed project.

As the project proceeds further, please contact one of our Engineering Offices, as listed on page 1-4 of the Electric Service Requirements (available on-line at www.ladwp.com) for dealing with power services and infrastructure needs.

Water and Energy Conservation

LADWP has a number of energy efficiency and water conservation programs. Since the proposed project is in the planning and design phase, it may be an opportunity to incorporate some of these measures in the design and operations of the proposed facilities.

Water Conservation. LADWP is always looking for means to assist its customers to use water resources more efficiently and welcomes the opportunity to work with new developments to identify water conservation opportunities. Some water conservation measures are enclosed. Mr. Thomas Gackstetter is the Water Conservation Program Manager and can be reached at (213) 367-0936 or by e-mail at Thomas.Gackstetter@.ladwp.com.

Energy Efficiency. LADWP suggests consideration and incorporation of energy-efficient design measures (enclosed) for building new commercial and/or remodeling existing facilities. Implementation of applicable measures would exceed Title 24 energy efficiency requirements. LADWP continues to offer a number of energy efficiency programs to reduce peak electrical demand and energy costs. Mr. Steve Matsuda is the Program Manager and can be reached at (213) 367-4947 or by e-mail at Steve.Matusda@ladwp.com.

Renewable Solutions and Advanced Technologies. LADWP is committed to promoting the development of clean, efficient and renewable energy solutions. We have several programs, including Green Power for a Green LA, Customer Generation Rebate Program and advanced energy generation and transportation expertise that may be useful. Mr. William Glauz is the Program Manager and can be reached at (213) 367-0410 or by e-mail at William.Glauz@ladwp.com."

Trees for a Green LA. As part of its ongoing commitment to environmental initiatives that reduce energy use, improve air quality, and beautify local communities, LADWP is sponsoring the *Trees for a Green LA* program. One of the main goals of the program is to add an estimated 200,000 shade trees to the Los Angeles urban environment starting in March 2002. The program is intended to provide shade trees to LADWP residential customers to provide natural cooling and thus reduce air conditioning electricity use. Mr. Steve Matsuda is the Program Manager and can be reached at (213) 367-4947 or by e-mail at Steve.Matusda@ladwp.com.

Solar Energy. Solar power is a renewable, nonpolluting energy source that can help reduce our dependence on fossil fuels. Ms. Josephine Gonzalez is the Solar Energy Program Manager and can be reached at (213) 367-0414 or by e-mail at Josephine.Gonzalez@ladwp.com.

Please include LADWP in your mailing list and address it to the undersigned in Room 1044. We look forward to reviewing your environmental document for the proposed project. If there are any additional questions, please contact Ms. Nadia Dale of my staff at (213) 367-1745.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Holloway
Supervisor of Environmental Assessment

ND:gc
Enclosures
c: Mr. Alvin Bautista
Mr. Hugo Torres
Mr. Kris Jolley
Mr. Thomas Gackstetter
Mr. Steve Matsuda
Mr. William Glauz
Ms. Josephine Gonzalez
Ms. Nadia Dale

LADWP WATER AND ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT ON THE WATER SYSTEM AND METHODS OF CONSERVING WATER LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER

IMPACT ON THE WATER SYSTEM

If the estimated water requirements for the proposed project can be served by existing water mains in the adjacent street(s), water service will be provided routinely in accordance with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) Rules and Regulations. If the estimated water requirements are greater than the available capacity of the existing distribution facilities, special arrangements must be made with the LADWP to enlarge the supply line(s). Supply main enlargement will cause short-term impacts on the environment due to construction activities.

In terms of the City's overall water supply condition, the water requirement for any project that is consistent with the City's General Plan has been taken into account in the planned growth in water demand. Together with local groundwater sources, the City operates the Los Angeles-Owens River Aqueduct and purchases water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. These three sources, along with recycled water, will supply the City's water needs for many years to come.

Statewide drought conditions in the mid-1970s and late 1980s dramatically illustrated the need for water conservation in periods of water shortage. However, water should be conserved in Southern California even in years of normal climate because efficient use of water allows increased water storage for use in dry years as well as making water available for beneficial environmental uses. In addition, electrical energy is required to treat and deliver all water supplies to the City and the rest of Southern California. Conserving water contributes to statewide energy conservation efforts. Practicing water conservation also results in decreased customer operating costs.

WATER CONSERVATION

LADWP assists residential, commercial, and industrial customers in their efforts to conserve water. Recommendations listed below are examples of measures that conserve water in both new and existing construction:

1. The landscape irrigation system should be designed, installed, and tested to provide uniform irrigation coverage for each zone. Sprinkler head patterns should be adjusted to minimize over spray onto walkways and streets. Each zone (sprinkler valve) should water plants having similar watering needs (do not mix shrubs, flowers and turf in the same watering zone).

Automatic irrigation timers should be set to water landscaping during early morning or late evening hours to reduce water losses from evaporation. Adjust irrigation run times for all zones seasonally, reducing watering times and frequency in the cooler months (fall, winter, spring). Adjust sprinkler timer run times to avoid water runoff, especially when irrigating sloped property.

2. Selection of drought-tolerant, low water consuming plant varieties should be used to reduce irrigation water consumption. For a list of these plant varieties, refer to Sunset Magazine, October 1988, "The Unthirsty 100," pp. 74-83, or consult a landscape architect.

3. The availability of recycled water should be investigated as a source to irrigate large landscaped areas.

4. Ultra-low-flush water closets, ultra-low-flush urinals, and water-saving showerheads must be installed in both new construction and when remodeling. Low flow faucet aerators should be installed on all sink faucets.

5. Significant opportunities for water savings exist in air conditioning systems that utilize evaporative cooling (i.e. employ cooling towers). LADWP should be contacted for specific information on appropriate measures.

6. Recirculating or point-of-use hot water systems can reduce water waste in long piping systems where water must be run for considerable periods before heated water reaches the outlet.

7. Water conserving clothes washers and dishwashers are now available from many manufacturers. Water savings also represent energy savings, in that the water saved by these appliances is typically heated.

More detailed information regarding these and other water conservation measures can be obtained from LADWP's Water Conservation Office by calling (800) 544-4498.

COMMERCIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

During the design process, the applicant should consult with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Efficiency Solutions Business Group, regarding possible energy efficiency measures. The Efficiency Solutions Business Group encourages customers to consider design alternatives and information to maximize the efficiency of the building envelope, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning, building lighting, water heating, and building mechanical systems. The applicant shall incorporate measures to meet or, if possible, exceed minimum efficiency standards for Title XXIV of the California Code of Regulations. In addition to energy efficiency technical assistance, the Department may offer financial incentives for energy designs that exceed requirements of Title XXIV for energy efficiency.

1. Built-in appliances, refrigerators, and space-conditioning equipment should exceed the minimum efficiency levels mandated in the California Code of Regulations.

2. Install high-efficiency air conditioning controlled by a computerized energy-management system in the office and retail spaces which provides the following:

    - A variable air-volume system which results in minimum energy consumption and avoids hot water energy consumption for terminal reheat;

    - A 100-percent outdoor air-economizer cycle to obtain free cooling in appropriate climate zones during dry climatic periods;

    - Sequentially staged operation of air-conditioning equipment in accordance with building demands; and

    - The isolation of air conditioning to any selected floor or floors.

    - Consider the applicability of the use of thermal energy storage to handle cooling loads.

3. Cascade ventilation air from high-priority areas before being exhausted, thereby, decreasing the volume of ventilation air required. For example, air could be cascaded from occupied space to corridors and then to mechanical spaces before being exhausted.

4. Recycle lighting system heat for space heating during cool weather. Exhaust lighting-system heat from the buildings, via ceiling plenums, to reduce cooling loads in warm weather.

5. Install low and medium static-pressure terminal units and ductwork to reduce energy consumption by air-distribution systems.

6. Ensure that buildings are well-sealed to prevent outside air from infiltrating and increasing interior space-conditioning loads. Where applicable, design building entrances with vestibules to restrict infiltration of unconditioned air and exhausting of conditioned air.

7. A performance check of the installed space-conditioning system should be completed by the developer/installer prior to issuance of the certificate of occupancy to ensure that energy-efficiency measures incorporated into the project operate as designed.

8. Finish exterior walls with light-colored materials and high-emissivity characteristics to reduce cooling loads. Finish interior walls with light-colored materials to reflect more light and, thus, increase lighting efficiency.

9. Use a white reflective material for roofing meeting California standards for reflectivity and emissivity to reject heat.

10. Install thermal insulation in walls and *ceilings* which exceeds requirements established by the California Code of Regulations.

11. Design window systems to reduce thermal gain and loss, thus, reducing cooling loads during warm weather and heating loads during cool weather.

12. Install heat-rejecting window treatments, such as films, blinds, draperies, or others on appropriate exposures.

13. Install fluorescent and high-intensity-discharge (HID) lamps, which give the highest light output per watt of electricity consumed, wherever possible including all street and parking lot lighting to reduce electricity consumption. Use reflectors to direct maximum levels of light to work surfaces.

14. Install photosensitive controls and dimmable electronic ballasts to maximize the use of natural daylight available and reduce artificial lighting load.

15. Install occupant-controlled light switches and thermostats to permit individual adjustment of lighting, heating, and cooling to avoid unnecessary energy consumption.

16. Install time-controlled interior and exterior public area lighting limited to that necessary for safety and security.

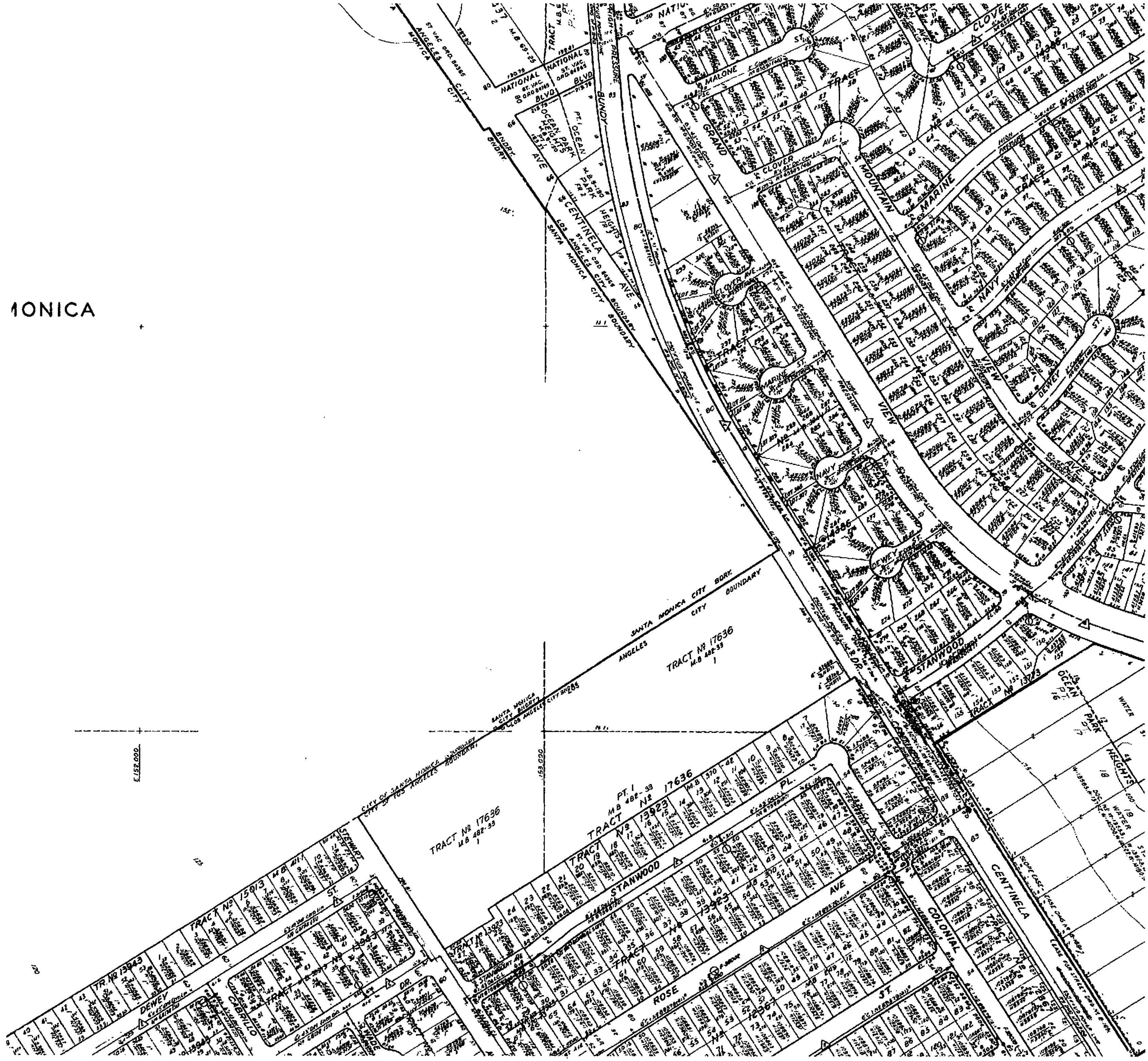
17. Control mechanical systems (HVAC and lighting) in the building with timing systems to prevent accidental or inappropriate conditioning or lighting of unoccupied space.

18. Incorporate windowless walls or passive solar inset of windows into the project for appropriate exposures.

19. Design project to focus pedestrian activity within sheltered outdoor areas.

For additional information concerning these conservation measures, please contact Mr. Steve Matsuda, Director of Energy Efficiency Solutions, at (213) 367-4947.

W&P ConsrvtnMeasures v.082802


MONICA
CENTINELA
COLONIAL
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STANWOOD
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CLOVER
MALONE
BUNDY
HIGH PRESSURE
STEWART
CABRILLO
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CITY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER
WATER PRESSURE-FLOW REPORT/SERVICE ADVISORY REQUEST (SAR)

CITY CODE REQUIREMENTS

The size and type of water service(s) required for developments in the City of Los Angeles larger than single family dwellings vary greatly depending upon fire flow requirements set by the Department of Building and Safety (DBS) and the Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD).

After consulting with the DBS and LAFD to determine fire flow requirements for your project, you will need to contact a Water Service Representative at the DWP to order a Service Advisory Request (SAR). This system hydraulic analysis will determine if existing DWP water supply facilities can meet your proposed fire flow requirements. SAR reports are required by the DBS for all fire services.

SAR COST

Upon receipt of a completed request form and a $50 fee, the SAR analysis will be initiated. The completed SAR system analysis report will provide what flow rates and pressures are available at your specifically requested service location. If an analysis has been made at your location in the past year a new report will be issued at no charge.

SCHEDULING

To provide high quality information for your proposed or existing service, a customized hydraulic analysis of existing DWP facilities serving your location is made. The analysis is based on your exact service location and your maximum flow requirements. The time required to analyze and process your SAR report generally ranges from a few days to two weeks depending on the volume of requests and the complexity of the analysis. At this time, the average turnaround time is approximately 5 days and approximately 96% of the SAR's are completed within 10 days. The SAR report will be mailed or faxed to you at your request. A copy of the completed report is sent to the DBS so that you may obtain your permit.

INFORMATION REQUIRED

To make a proper, complete, and timely analysis for your request the following information is required:

1. Address(es) of proposed/existing service installation(s) or legal description of property (tract and lot no.)
2. Proposed/existing service location(s) (distance from property line or distance to centerline of nearest cross-street)
3. Flow requirements (gallons per minute [gpm]) or size, and type of service desired (fire, domestic, irrigation)

HOW TO PLACE YOUR ORDER

For general information about water services (including charges), to print our SAR Application form and credit card authorization form, if you wish to pay for your SAR with a credit card, please access our website at http://www.ladwp.com. For information regarding ordering an SAR and applicable charges, please contact the Distribution Engineering office at the telephone number listed below. You may place your order by mail, or visit in person.

	TELEPHONE NUMBER
ORDERING AN "SAR"	(213) 367-2130
GENERAL INFORMATION	(213) 367-1182
FAX	(213) 367-4434
STATIC WATER PRESSURE INFO.	(213) 367-0973

Should you wish to correspond with or visit the Distribution Engineering's main office, the address is:

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER
DISTRIBUTION ENGINEERING SECTION - WATER
111 NORTH HOPE STREET, ROOM 1425
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

BUSINESS HOURS: 8:00 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M. (MONDAY – FRIDAY, EXCLUDING HOLIDAYS)

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CALIFORNIA

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WASTEWATER ENGINEERING SERVICES DIVISION
2714 MEDIA CENTER DRIVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90065
FAX: (323) 342-6210

September 12, 2005

Naomi Turner, Associate Environmental Planner
Christopher A. Joseph & Associates
11849 W. Olympic Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90064

Dear Ms. Turner:

Santa Monica College Bundy Campus Master Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) – Request for Sewer Services Information

This is in response to your August 17, 2005 letter requesting sewer services information for preparing an Environmental Impact Report for the proposed project. The Bureau of Sanitation, Wastewater Engineering Services Division (WESD), has conducted a preliminary evaluation of the potential impacts to the wastewater system for the proposed project.

SEWER AVAILABILITY

The sewer infrastructure in the vicinity of the proposed project includes an existing VCP 8-inch sewer line in Dewey Street and in Stanwood Drive and both lines feed into a 10-inch sewer line in Walgrove Avenue. There is an 8-inch sewer line in Centinela Avenue that feeds into a 15-inch sewer line in Wade Street. The current capacities of these lines cannot be determined as gauging data for these lines is not available at this time. The design capacity at d/D of 50% for the 8-inch, the 10-inch and the 15-inch sewer lines is 230,000 Gallons per Day, 347,000 Gallons per Day, and 1,170,000 Gallons per Day respectively.

Based on the information provided in the letter, the estimated flow was not determined. However, further detailed gauging and evaluation will be needed for final determination of local sewer line capacities which will be done as part of the permit process. If insufficient capacity exists then the developer will be required to build a secondary line to connect the flow to the nearest lines with sufficient capacity. A final approval for

sewer capacity and connection permit will be made at that time. Ultimately, this sewage flow will be conveyed to the Hyperion Treatment Plant, which has sufficient capacity for the project.

If you have any questions, please call Belal Tamimi of my staff at (323) 342-6254.

Sincerely,

Adel Hagekhalil

Adel Hagekhalil, Division Manager
Wastewater Engineering Services Division
Bureau of Sanitation

Department of Water and Power the City of Los Angeles

ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA
Mayor

RONALD F. DEATON, *General Manager*

September 15, 2005

Ms. Naomi Turner
Associate Environmental Planner
Christopher Joseph and Associates
11849 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 101
Los Angeles, CA 90014

Dear Ms Turner:

Subject: Santa Monica College Bundy Campus Master Plan EIR
Request for Electric Service Information

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The purpose of the Proposed Project is to identify long-term planning goals for the newly acquired Bundy Campus. The Site Plan proposed under the Bundy Campus Master Plan calls for the retention of the existing 64,000-square-foot, four-story west building, and proposes the eventual demolition/relocation of the 30,000-square-foot, two-story east building with a building of similar size to be located to the immediate east of the west building. The total developed floor area envisioned for the Campus would be approximately 100,000 square feet, which is equal to the amount of development that currently exists on the site.

We are providing information for consideration and incorporation into the planning, design, and development efforts for the proposed project. Regarding water needs for the proposed project, this letter does not constitute a response to a water supply assessment due to recent state legislative activity (i.e., SB 901, SB 610, and SB 221) for development projects to determine the availability of long-term water supply. Our

understanding is that a water supply assessment by the water supply agency needs to be requested and completed prior to issuing a draft Negative Declaration or draft EIR.

Before investing resources in preparation of a water supply assessment, we recommend that you contact LADWP (Mr. Alvin Bautista, [213] 367-0800 or by e-mail at Alvin.Bautista@ladwp.com) and provide specific project details as requested to help staff make a determination on whether or not the proposed project meets the criteria for compliance with this legislation.

If proposed project parameters (e.g., development details such as type, square footage, anticipated water demand by 2020, population increase, etc.) are such that they are subject to state law requiring a water availability assessment, a separate request must be made in writing to:

Mr. James B. McDaniel
Chief Operating Officer – Water System
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1455
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Below is information addressing your questions about power supply. Enclosed is a list of water and energy conservation measures that can be incorporated into the project design.

Power Needs

It should be noted that the Project Applicant may be financially responsible for some of the infrastructure improvements (e.g., installation of electric power facilities or service connections) necessary to serve the proposed project.

As the project proceeds further, please contact one of our Engineering Offices, as listed on page 1-4 of the Electric Service Requirements (available on-line at www.ladwp.com) for dealing with power services and infrastructure needs.

1. **Please describe the sizes and voltages of existing electrical distribution lines that would serve the project site and the surrounded area (e.g., along Bundy/Centinella Avenue.). Please include a map illustrating your description.**

   LADWP has both 4.8kv and 34.5kv circuits in the vicinity of the project.

2. Are there any existing electricity service problems/deficiencies in the project area?

The estimated increase in demand due to this project will not have an adverse impact on LADWP's electrical distribution system. However, the cumulative effects of this and other projects in the area will require LADWP to construct additional distribution facilities in the future. On-site electrical facilities will be required.

2a. If electricity service problems/deficiencies exist, how would they affect the proposed project, and how would you suggest those effects be mitigated by the project developer?

See above.

3. Would there be a disruption in electricity service in the project area when "hooking-up" the proposed project? If so, how long would such disruption last?

LADWP usually connects new customer load without interrupting existing customers. However, if such a disruption to customers were required, it would be for a very short duration.

4. Would LADWP be able to accommodate the proposed project's demand for electricity service with the existing infrastructure in the project area?

4a. If the answer is "no," what new infrastructure would be needed to meet the proposed project's demand for electricity?

The cumulative effect of this and other new and added loads will require near term and/or future additions to distribution system capacity. The project would require on-site transformation facilities.

5. Would LADWP be able to accommodate the proposed project's demand existing electricity supplies?

This question cannot be answered without review of the project developer's electrical drawings and load schedule.

6. **In order to assess the proposed project's future consumption of electricity, we propose to use the following electricity consumption rates. (Source: SCAQMD, CEQA Air Quality Handbook, 1993.) If these rates are not acceptable, please provide us with your recommended rates.**
   - **College/University: 11.55 Kilowatt-hour / square foot / year**

   LADWP does not normally recommend consumption rates.

7. **Please provide any recommendations that might reduce any potential impacts associated with the proposed project.**

   See enclosed energy conservation measures.

Water and Energy Conservation

LADWP has a number of energy efficiency and water conservation programs. Since the proposed project is in the planning and design phase, it may be an opportunity to incorporate some of these measures in the design and operations of the proposed facilities.

Water Conservation. LADWP is always looking for means to assist its customers to use water resources more efficiently and welcomes the opportunity to work with new developments to identify water conservation opportunities. Some water conservation measures are enclosed. Mr. Thomas Gackstetter is the Water Conservation Program Manager and can be reached at (213) 367-0936 or by e-mail at Thomas.Gackstetter@.ladwp.com.

Energy Efficiency. LADWP suggests consideration and incorporation of energy-efficient design measures (enclosed) for building new commercial and/or remodeling existing facilities. Implementation of applicable measures would exceed Title 24 energy efficiency requirements. LADWP continues to offer a number of energy efficiency programs to reduce peak electrical demand and energy costs. Mr. Steve Matsuda is the Program Manager and can be reached at (213) 367-4947 or by e-mail at Steve.Matusda@ladwp.com.

Renewable Solutions and Advanced Technologies. LADWP is committed to promoting the development of clean, efficient and renewable energy solutions. We have several programs, including Green Power for a Green LA, Customer Generation Rebate Program and advanced energy generation and transportation expertise that

may be useful. Mr. William Glauz is the Program Manager and can be reached at (213) 367-0410 or by e-mail at William.Glauz@ladwp.com."

Trees for a Green LA. As part of its ongoing commitment to environmental initiatives that reduce energy use, improve air quality, and beautify local communities, LADWP is sponsoring the *Trees for a Green LA* program. One of the main goals of the program is to add an estimated 200,000 shade trees to the Los Angeles urban environment starting in March 2002. The program is intended to provide shade trees to LADWP residential customers to provide natural cooling and thus reduce air conditioning electricity use. Mr. Steve Matsuda is the Program Manager and can be reached at (213) 367-4947 or by e-mail at Steve.Matusda@ladwp.com.

Solar Energy. Solar power is a renewable, nonpolluting energy source that can help reduce our dependence on fossil fuels. Ms. Josephine Gonzalez is the Solar Energy Program Manager and can be reached at (213) 367-0414 or by e-mail at Josephine.Gonzalez@ladwp.com.

Please include LADWP in your mailing list and address it to the undersigned in Room 1044. We look forward to reviewing your environmental document for the proposed project. If there are any additional questions, please contact Ms. Nadia Dale of my staff at (213) 367-1745.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Holloway
Supervisor of Environmental Assessment

ND:gc
Enclosures
c: Mr. Alvin Bautista
Mr. Hugo Torres
Mr. Kris Jolley
Mr. Thomas Gackstetter
Mr. Steve Matsuda
Mr. William Glauz
Ms. Josephine Gonzalez
Ms. Nadia Dale

LADWP WATER AND ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT ON THE WATER SYSTEM AND METHODS OF CONSERVING WATER LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER

IMPACT ON THE WATER SYSTEM

If the estimated water requirements for the proposed project can be served by existing water mains in the adjacent street(s), water service will be provided routinely in accordance with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) Rules and Regulations. If the estimated water requirements are greater than the available capacity of the existing distribution facilities, special arrangements must be made with the LADWP to enlarge the supply line(s). Supply main enlargement will cause short-term impacts on the environment due to construction activities.

In terms of the City's overall water supply condition, the water requirement for any project that is consistent with the City's General Plan has been taken into account in the planned growth in water demand. Together with local groundwater sources, the City operates the Los Angeles-Owens River Aqueduct and purchases water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. These three sources, along with recycled water, will supply the City's water needs for many years to come.

Statewide drought conditions in the mid-1970s and late 1980s dramatically illustrated the need for water conservation in periods of water shortage. However, water should be conserved in Southern California even in years of normal climate because efficient use of water allows increased water storage for use in dry years as well as making water available for beneficial environmental uses. In addition, electrical energy is required to treat and deliver all water supplies to the City and the rest of Southern California. Conserving water contributes to statewide energy conservation efforts. Practicing water conservation also results in decreased customer operating costs.

WATER CONSERVATION

LADWP assists residential, commercial, and industrial customers in their efforts to conserve water. Recommendations listed below are examples of measures that conserve water in both new and existing construction:

1. The landscape irrigation system should be designed, installed, and tested to provide uniform irrigation coverage for each zone. Sprinkler head patterns should be adjusted to minimize over spray onto walkways and streets. Each zone (sprinkler valve) should water plants having similar watering needs (do not mix shrubs, flowers and turf in the same watering zone).

Automatic irrigation timers should be set to water landscaping during early morning or late evening hours to reduce water losses from evaporation. Adjust irrigation run times for all zones seasonally, reducing watering times and frequency in the cooler months (fall, winter, spring). Adjust sprinkler timer run times to avoid water runoff, especially when irrigating sloped property.

2. Selection of drought-tolerant, low water consuming plant varieties should be used to reduce irrigation water consumption. For a list of these plant varieties, refer to Sunset Magazine, October 1988, "The Unthirsty 100," pp. 74-83, or consult a landscape architect.

3. The availability of recycled water should be investigated as a source to irrigate large landscaped areas.

4. Ultra-low-flush water closets, ultra-low-flush urinals, and water-saving showerheads must be installed in both new construction and when remodeling. Low flow faucet aerators should be installed on all sink faucets.

5. Significant opportunities for water savings exist in air conditioning systems that utilize evaporative cooling (i.e. employ cooling towers). LADWP should be contacted for specific information on appropriate measures.

6. Recirculating or point-of-use hot water systems can reduce water waste in long piping systems where water must be run for considerable periods before heated water reaches the outlet.

7. Water conserving clothes washers and dishwashers are now available from many manufacturers. Water savings also represent energy savings, in that the water saved by these appliances is typically heated.

More detailed information regarding these and other water conservation measures can be obtained from LADWP's Water Conservation Office by calling (800) 544-4498.

COMMERCIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

During the design process, the applicant should consult with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Efficiency Solutions Business Group, regarding possible energy efficiency measures. The Efficiency Solutions Business Group encourages customers to consider design alternatives and information to maximize the efficiency of the building envelope, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning, building lighting, water heating, and building mechanical systems. The applicant shall incorporate measures to meet or, if possible, exceed minimum efficiency standards for Title XXIV of the California Code of Regulations. In addition to energy efficiency technical assistance, the Department may offer financial incentives for energy designs that exceed requirements of Title XXIV for energy efficiency.

1. Built-in appliances, refrigerators, and space-conditioning equipment should exceed the minimum efficiency levels mandated in the California Code of Regulations.

2. Install high-efficiency air conditioning controlled by a computerized energy-management system in the office and retail spaces which provides the following:

    - A variable air-volume system which results in minimum energy consumption and avoids hot water energy consumption for terminal reheat;

    - A 100-percent outdoor air-economizer cycle to obtain free cooling in appropriate climate zones during dry climatic periods;

    - Sequentially staged operation of air-conditioning equipment in accordance with building demands; and

    - The isolation of air conditioning to any selected floor or floors.

    - Consider the applicability of the use of thermal energy storage to handle cooling loads.

3. Cascade ventilation air from high-priority areas before being exhausted, thereby, decreasing the volume of ventilation air required. For example, air could be cascaded from occupied space to corridors and then to mechanical spaces before being exhausted.

4. Recycle lighting system heat for space heating during cool weather. Exhaust lighting-system heat from the buildings, via ceiling plenums, to reduce cooling loads in warm weather.

5. Install low and medium static-pressure terminal units and ductwork to reduce energy consumption by air-distribution systems.

6. Ensure that buildings are well-sealed to prevent outside air from infiltrating and increasing interior space-conditioning loads. Where applicable, design building entrances with vestibules to restrict infiltration of unconditioned air and exhausting of conditioned air.

7. A performance check of the installed space-conditioning system should be completed by the developer/installer prior to issuance of the certificate of occupancy to ensure that energy-efficiency measures incorporated into the project operate as designed.

8. Finish exterior walls with light-colored materials and high-emissivity characteristics to reduce cooling loads. Finish interior walls with light-colored materials to reflect more light and, thus, increase lighting efficiency.

9. Use a white reflective material for roofing meeting California standards for reflectivity and emissivity to reject heat.

10. Install thermal insulation in walls and *ceilings* which exceeds requirements established by the California Code of Regulations.

11. Design window systems to reduce thermal gain and loss, thus, reducing cooling loads during warm weather and heating loads during cool weather.

12. Install heat-rejecting window treatments, such as films, blinds, draperies, or others on appropriate exposures.

13. Install fluorescent and high-intensity-discharge (HID) lamps, which give the highest light output per watt of electricity consumed, wherever possible including all street and parking lot lighting to reduce electricity consumption. Use reflectors to direct maximum levels of light to work surfaces.

14. Install photo sensitive controls and dimmable electronic ballasts to maximize the use of natural daylight available and reduce artificial lighting load.

15. Install occupant-controlled light switches and thermostats to permit individual adjustment of lighting, heating, and cooling to avoid unnecessary energy consumption.

16. Install time-controlled interior and exterior public area lighting limited to that necessary for safety and security.

17. Control mechanical systems (HVAC and lighting) in the building with timing systems to prevent accidental or inappropriate conditioning or lighting of unoccupied space.

18. Incorporate windowless walls or passive solar inset of windows into the project for appropriate exposures.

19. Design project to focus pedestrian activity within sheltered outdoor areas.

For additional information concerning these conservation measures, please contact Mr. Steve Matsuda, Director of Energy Efficiency Solutions, at (213) 367-4947.

W&P ConsrvtnMeasures v.082802

The Gas Company

A Sempra Energy company

Southern California
Gas Company
701 N. Bullis Road
Compton, CA 90221-2253

Mailing Address:
PO Box 9099
Compton, CA 90224-9099

September 16, 2005

Christopher A. Joseph & Associates
11849 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 101
Los Angeles CA 90064
Attention: Noelle Boucquey, Research Assistant

Subject: Gas Availability for Santa Monica College's Bundy Campus 3171 Bundy Dr. Los Angeles California

This letter is not to be interpreted as a contractual commitment to serve the proposed project but only as an information service. Its intent is to notify you that the Southern California Gas Company has facilities in the area where the above named project is proposed. Gas service to the project could be served without any significant impact on the environment. Gas facility additions for the expansion would be in accordance with the company's policies and extension rules on file with the California Public Utilities Commission at the time contractual arrangements are made.

The availability of natural gas service, as set forth in this letter, is based upon present conditions of gas supply and regulatory policies. As a public utility, the Southern California Gas Company is under the jurisdiction of the California Public Utilities Commission. We can also be affected by actions of gas supply or the condition under which service is available, gas service will be provided in accordance with revised conditions.

Estimates of gas usage for non-residential and residential projects are developed on an individual basis and are obtained from the Commercial-Industrial/Residential Market Services Staff by calling (800) 427-2000. We have developed several programs, which are available upon request to provide assistance in selecting the most energy efficient appliances or systems for a particular project. If you desire further information please contact Hollywood Base at 323-850-4910.

Sincerely,

Gayle Jovoni
Pacific Region
Pipeline Planner
310-687-2026
gjovoni@semprautilities.com

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

WILLIAM J. BRATTON
Chief of Police

ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA
Mayor

P. O. Box 30158
Los Angeles, Calif. 90030
Telephone: (213) 485-4111
TDD: (877) 275-5273
Ref #: 3.3.1

October 6, 2005

Ms. Naomi Turner
Associate Environmental Planner
Christopher A. Joseph & Associates
Environmental Planning and Research
11849 West Olympic Boulevard, Suite 101
Los Angeles, California 90064

Dear Ms. Turner:

The Los Angeles Police Department has received your request for police service information for the survey of the *Santa Monica College Bundy Campus Master Plan EIR*. Enclosed you will find the Department's response. These responses rely on circumstances as they appear as of the date of this correspondence, in the event that circumstances change, the given responses may no longer apply.

We would like to thank you for involving the Los Angeles Police Department in the environmental analysis. I hope this information will be of assistance to you.

If you have any further questions or need additional information, please contact Lieutenant Ivan Minsal, Officer in Charge, Special Projects Section, Planning and Research Division, at (213) 202-5642, or you may contact Sergeant Jiro Oka, at (213) 202-5620.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM J. BRATTON
Chief of Police

JAMES H. CANSLER, Captain
Commanding Officer
Planning and Research Division

Enclosure

SANTA MONICA COLLEGE BUNDY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN EIR
REQUEST FOR POLICE SERVICE INFORMATION

1. What police station would serve the Proposed Project?

   The police station that would serve the Proposed Project site would be Pacific Area Community Police Station, 12312 Culver Boulevard, Los Angeles, 90066.

1a. What is the existing staff level at this station?

   As of August 27, 2005, the sworn staffing for Pacific Area Community Police Station and Los Angeles International Airport Substation is 314 sworn personnel.

1b. Are these staffing levels adequate to meet the project area's current demand for police service?

   The number of officers assigned to any Los Angeles community police station is based on the workload, not the population. The current staffing levels at Pacific Area Community Police Station and Los Angeles International Airport Substation are adequate to meet the current demand for service in this area.

2. Would the Proposed Project result in the need for the expansion of existing or the construction of new police protection facilities?

   If the demand for police resources were to dramatically increase, additional City resources would be deployed to meet this demand. This action could result in the expansion or new construction of a police facility.

3. In what Reporting District (RD) is the Proposed Project located?

   The Proposed Project would be in RD 1416.

3a. What are the RD boundaries?

   Reporting District 1416 boundaries are: to the north- on the City boundary for Los Angeles & Santa Monica (south of Airport Avenue, see Addendum 1), to the east- South Centinela Avenue, to the south-Palms Boulevard, and to the west- Walgrove Avenue.

3b. Please provide the 2004 crime statistics for this RD, community area, and Citywide.

Crime	***RD***	***Area***	***Citywide***
Homicide	*0*	*11*	*520*
Rape	*0*	*42*	*1,165*
Robbery	*1*	*472*	*14,059*
Aggravated Assaults	*0*	*545*	*26,496*
Burglary	*13*	*1,379*	*22,927*
Burglary/Theft Auto	*17*	*2,112*	*37,700*
Theft from person	*0*	*64*	*1,324*
Other Theft	*6*	*2,900*	*32,535*
Auto Theft	*6*	*1,583*	*29,677*
Total	***43***	***9,108***	***166,403***

4. What is the officer to citizen ratio for the Proposed Project's Reporting District?

As of 2003, the population of Pacific Area was 216,574. The officer to citizen ratio for Pacific Area is 690 to 1.

4a. Does this number meet the desired service ratio standard of the Los Angeles Police Department?

The number of officers assigned to any Los Angeles community police station is based the workload not the population. Currently, the staffing levels meet the desired service ratio standard for the Department.

5. What is the average response time for crimes in the Proposed Project's Reporting District?

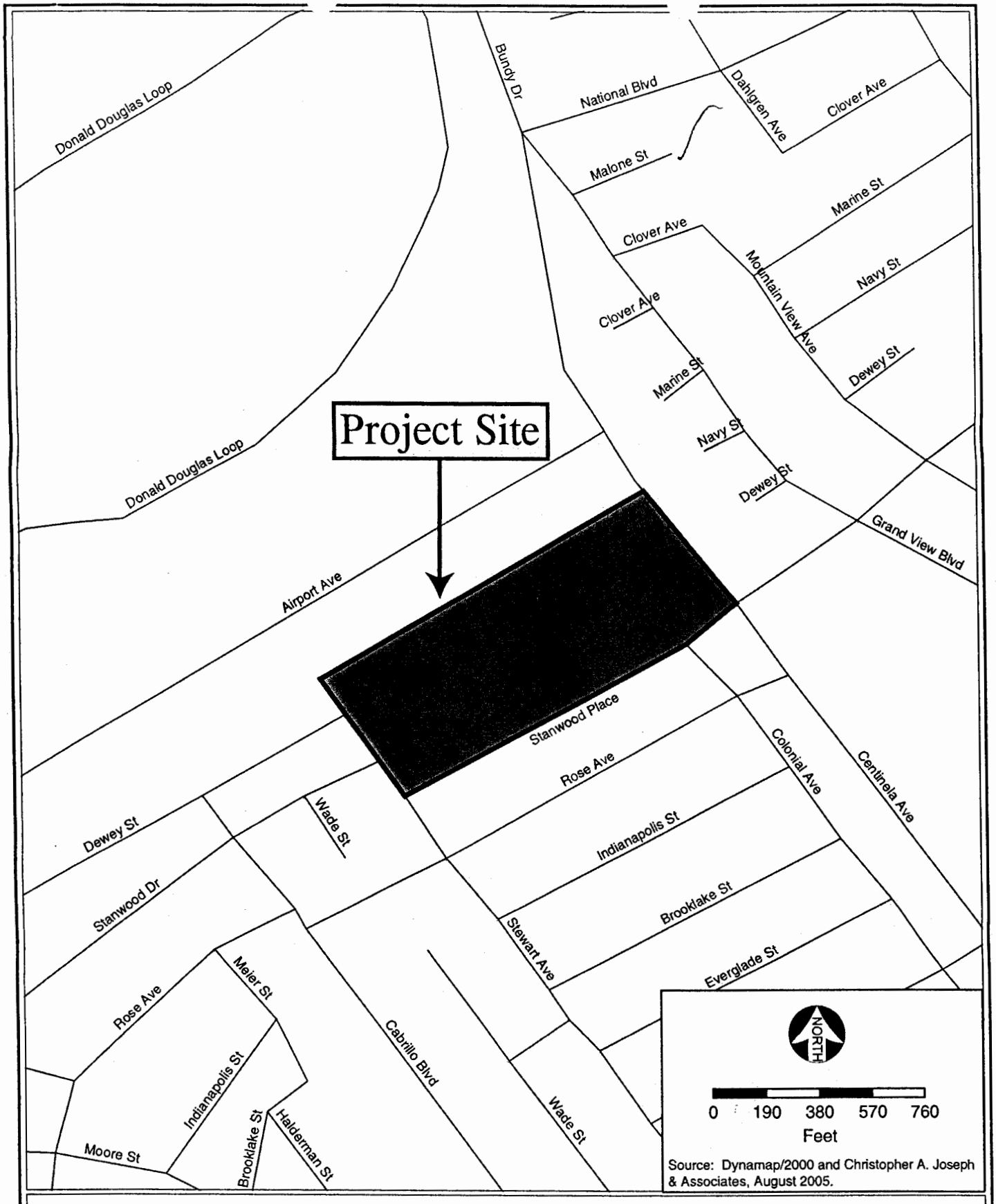
The median emergency response time to citizens in minutes, for the week of August 21, 2005, through September 10, 2005, was 6.9 minutes.

5a. Does this response time meet the desired performance standard of the Los Angeles Police Department?

The Department's desired response time to emergency calls for service is seven minutes or less.

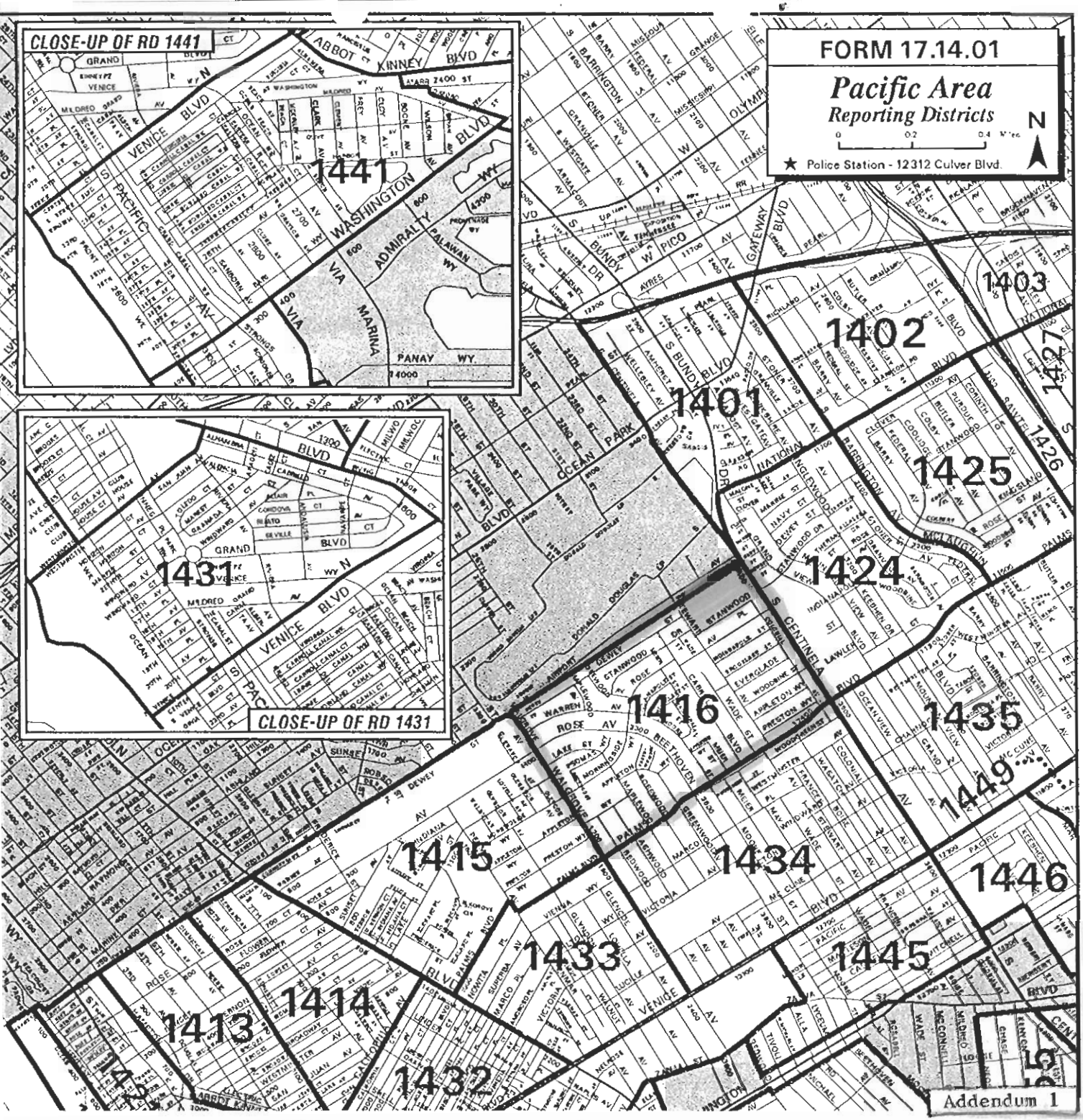
6. Please provide any recommendations or special concerns that may assist us in avoiding or reducing the occurrence of potential impacts to police services associated with the Proposed Project.

If the proposed project planned any significant events that would require police presence, it would benefit the event and the Department, if a few months in advance of the event, the coordinators would notify the Pacific Community Police Station of the event.



CHRISTOPHER A. JOSEPH & ASSOCIATES
Environmental Planning and Research

Santa Monica College
Bundy Campus Master Plan
Project Location Map


FORM 17.14.01
Pacific Area
Reporting Districts
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CLOSE-UP OF RD 1441
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SEE FORM 17.14.02
Addendum 1

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE

WILLIAM R. BAMATTRE
FIRE CHIEF

200 NORTH MAIN STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

(213) 978-3800
FAX: (213) 978-3815

http://www.lafd.org

December 19, 2005

Dr. Thomas Donner
Interim Superintendent/President
Santa Monica College
1900 Pico Boulevard
Santa Monica, CA 90405

SANTA MONICA COLLEGE BUNDY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

PROJECT LOCATION

The Project Site consists of a 10.4-acre parcel of land located at Santa Monica College's Bundy Campus, at 3171 S. Bundy Drive, Los Angeles, California. Regional access to the Project Site is provided by the Santa Monica Freeway (I-10) and the San Diego Freeway (I-405).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The primary objective of the Bundy Campus Master Plan is to provide an essentially self-sustaining campus, largely operating independently of the SMC Main Campus and other satellite campuses. The vision for the Bundy Campus Master Plan is to implement and fulfill, in part, the Santa Monica College Master Plan for Education (2004 Update) goals and policies with respect to acquiring, planning, developing, and maintaining facilities and equipment to provide the best possible educational environment and promote the use of sustainable resources. The purpose of the Proposed Project is to identify long-term planning goals for the Bundy Campus. The Bundy Campus Master Plan would be adopted as an amendment to SMC's Master Facilities Plan (adopted in 1998) and would establish long range planning goals to guide future development and operations at this satellite campus facility.

The Bundy Campus Master Plan calls for: (1) demolition of the existing two-story East Building with possible interim uses pending demolition; (2) construction of a New Building of similar size (approximately 30,000 sf) to be located to the immediate east of

the existing four-story West Building; (3) provision of 678 parking spaces total (558 surface parking spaces and 120 subterranean parking spaces); (4) access improvements; (5) provision of a pedestrian parkway along Bundy Drive; (6) landscaping/open space elements; and (7) general site improvements.

The following comments are furnished in response to your request for this Department to review the proposed development:

A. Fire Flow

The adequacy of fire protection for a given area is based on required fire-flow, response distance from existing fire stations, and this Department's judgment for needs in the area. In general, the required fire-flow is closely related to land use. The quantity of water necessary for fire protection varies with the type of development, life hazard, occupancy, and the degree of fire hazard.

Fire-flow requirements vary from 2,000 gallons per minute (G.P.M.) in low Density Residential areas to 12,000 G.P.M. in high-density commercial or industrial areas. A minimum residual water pressure of 20 pounds per square inch (P.S.I.) is to remain in the water system, with the required gallons per minute flowing. The required fire-flow for this project has been set at 4,500 G.P.M. from 3 fire hydrants flowing simultaneously.

B. Response Distance, Apparatus, and Personnel

The Fire Department has existing fire stations at the following locations for initial response into the area of the proposed development:

Fire Station No. 62
3631 Centinela Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90066
Single Engine Company
EMT Rescue Ambulance
Staff – 6
Miles – 0.7

Fire Station No. 59
11505 W. Olympic Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90064
Single Engine Company
Staff – 4
Miles – 1.8

Fire Station No. 43
10234 National Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90034
Single Engine Company
Paramedic Rescue Ambulance
Staff – 6
Miles – 2.5

The above distances were computed to 3171 S. Bundy Drive.

C. Firefighting Access

Adequate off-site public and on-site private fire hydrants may be required. Their number and location to be determined after the Fire Department's review of the plot plan.

Private streets and entry gates will be built to City standards to the satisfaction of the City Engineer and the Fire Department.

Submit plot plans indicating access road and turning area for Fire Department approval.

During demolition, the Fire Department access will remain clear and unobstructed.

The width of private roadways for general access use and fire lanes shall not be less than 20 feet clear to the sky.

Fire lanes, where required and dead ending streets shall terminate in a cul-de-sac or other approved turning area. No dead ending street or fire lane shall be greater than 700 feet in length or secondary access shall be required.

All access roads, including fire lanes, shall be maintained in an unobstructed manner, removal of obstructions shall be at the owner's expense. The entrance to all required fire lanes or required private driveways shall be posted with a sign no less than three square feet in area in accordance with Section 57.09.05 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code.

Fire lane width shall not be less than 20 feet. When a fire lane must accommodate the operation of Fire Department aerial ladder apparatus or where fire hydrants are installed, those portions shall not be less than 28 feet in width.

Where above ground floors are used for residential purposes, the access requirement shall be interpreted as being the horizontal travel distance from the street, driveway, alley, or designated fire lane to the main entrance of individual units.

The entrance or exit of all ground dwelling units shall not be more than 150 feet from the edge of a roadway of an improved street, access road, or designated fire lane.

Where access for a given development requires accommodation of Fire Department apparatus, minimum outside radius of the paved surface shall be 35 feet. An additional six feet of clear space must be maintained beyond the outside radius to a vertical point 13 feet 6 inches above the paved surface of the roadway.

No building or portion of a building shall be constructed more than 150 feet from the edge of a roadway of an improved street, access road, or designated fire lane.

Where access for a given development requires accommodation of Fire Department apparatus, overhead clearance shall not be less than 14 feet.

All structures should be fully sprinklered.

Adequate public and private fire hydrants shall be required.

The Fire Department may require additional vehicular access where buildings exceed 28 feet in height.

Where fire apparatus will be driven onto the road level surface of the subterranean parking structure, that structure shall be engineered to withstand a bearing pressure of 8,600 pounds per square foot.

The proposed project shall comply with all applicable State and local codes and ordinances, and the guidelines found in the Fire Protection and Fire Prevention Plan, as well as the Safety Plan, both of which are elements of the General Plan of the City of Los Angeles C.P.C. 19708).

Any required fire hydrants to be installed shall be fully operational and accepted by the Fire Department prior to any building construction.

Private streets shall be recorded as Private Streets, **AND** Fire Lane. All private street plans shall show the words "Private Street and Fire Lane" within the private street easement.

All parking restrictions for fire lanes shall be posted and/or painted prior to any Temporary Certificate of Occupancy being issued.

Plans showing areas to be posted and/or painted, "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" shall be submitted and approved by the Fire Department prior to building permit application sign-off.

Electric Gates approved by the Fire Department shall be tested by the Fire Department prior to Building and Safety granting a Certificate of Occupancy.

No building or portion of a building shall be constructed more than 300 feet from an approved fire hydrant. Distance shall be computed along path of travel. Exception: Dwelling unit travel distance shall be computed to front door of unit.

Where rescue window access is required, provide conditions and improvements necessary to meet accessibility standards as determined by the Los Angeles Fire Department.

All public street and fire lane cul-de-sacs shall have the curbs painted red and/or be posted "No Parking at Any Time" prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy or Temporary Certificate of Occupancy for any structures adjacent to the cul-de-sac.

Definitive plans and specifications shall be submitted to this Department and requirements for necessary permits satisfied prior to commencement of any portion of this project.

The Los Angeles Fire Department continually evaluates fire station placement and overall Department services for the entire City, as well as specific areas. The development of this proposed project, along with other approved and planned projects in the immediate area, may result in the need for the following:

1. Increased staffing for existing facilities.
2. Additional fire protection facilities.
3. Relocation of present fire protection facilities.

CONCLUSION

The proposed project shall comply with all applicable State and local codes and ordinances, and the guidelines found in the Fire Protection and Fire Prevention Plan, as well as the Safety Plan, both of which are elements of the General Plan of the City of Los Angeles C.P.C. 19708.

For additional information, please contact Inspector Lynn McClain of the Construction Services Unit at (213) 482-6506.

WILLIAM R. BAMATTRE
Fire Chief

Douglas Barry

Douglas L. Barry, Assistant Fire Marshal
Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety

DLB:LMc:gm
c:santa monica college bundy campus