

5. Environmental Analysis

5.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING

This section of the program EIR evaluates the potential for implementation of the SUP to impact land uses in the District. This section discusses plans and policies from several jurisdictional agencies and LAUSD standard conditions, guidelines, specifications, practices, policies, and project design features (LAUSD Standards), along with existing land uses throughout the SUP area, and possible environmental impacts that may occur during future phases of the SUP and site-specific projects implemented under the SUP.

Land use impacts can be either direct or indirect. Direct impacts result in land use incompatibilities, division of neighborhoods or communities, or interference with other land use plans, including habitat or wildlife conservation plans. This section focuses on direct land use impacts. Indirect impacts are secondary effects resulting from land use policy implementation, such as an increase in demand for public utilities or services, or increased traffic on roadways. Indirect impacts are addressed in other sections of this EIR.

5.10.1 Environmental Setting

5.10.1.1 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

State, regional and local laws, regulations, plans, and guidelines are summarized below. The following regulatory framework discussion does not include all plans and policies that relate to land use and planning in the District. Site-specific projects have not been identified, and there may be local jurisdictional plans and policies that are applicable depending on the project site. Specific requirements of these laws, regulations, plans, and guidelines might not be up to date when a proposed site-specific school project undergoes review. Therefore, this section provides a general discussion of the most important plans and policies that apply to SUP-related projects. Although some of these may not be directly applicable to the SUP or site-specific projects implemented under the SUP, they are included to assist in identifying potential impacts and significance thresholds. See *Applicable Regulations and Standard Conditions* at end of this chapter for those that require District compliance.

State

California Government Code, Section 65300

State planning law requires every city in California to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the city, and of any land outside its boundaries (sphere of influence) that in the planning agency's judgment bears relation to its planning. A general plan should consist of an integrated and internally consistent set of goals and policies that are grouped by topic into a set of elements and are guided by a citywide vision. State law requires that a general plan address seven elements or topics (land use, circulation, housing, conservation, open space, noise, and safety), but allows some discretion on the arrangement and content.

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California Education Code, Section 17251 and California Code of Regulations, Title 5, Section 14001 through 14012

Education Code Section 17251 and the CCR Title 5, Section 14001 through 14012 outline the California Department of Education's (CDE) authority for approving proposed school sites and constructing school buildings. CDE must approve each site in order for that site to receive State acquisition funds under the School Facilities Program administered by the State Allocation Board. According to the CDE School Site Selection and Approval Guide, some of the many factors that affect school site selection include health and safety, location, size, and surrounding land uses. The School Facilities Planning Division (SFPD) has developed screening and ranking procedures applied during the site selection process.¹

California Education Code, Section 38131.b

The **Civic Center Act** permits public use of school facilities. School facilities available for Civic Center use include gyms, playing fields, stadiums, auditoriums, multipurpose rooms, cafeterias, and classrooms. Facilities are available within designated time frames outside school hours. Organizations wishing to use a school location for a Civic Center use must apply for a permit from the District. A variety of rules, regulations, and restrictions governing the use of school buildings for civic center purposes appear in detail on the permit and the application.

Public Resources Code, Section 30000 et seq.

The **California Coastal Act of 1976** (Coastal Act) constitutes the California Coastal Management Program for the purposes of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act. The Coastal Act established the California Coastal Commission (Coastal Commission), identified a designated California Coastal Zone, and established the Coastal Commission's responsibility to include the preparation and on-going oversight of a Coastal Plan for the protection and management of the Coastal Zone. Each local jurisdictional authority (city or county) with lands within the coastal zone is required to develop, and comply with, a coastal management plan.

The Coastal Act requires that any person or public agency proposing development within the Coastal Zone obtain a Coastal Development Permit (CDP) from either the Commission, or the city or county having the jurisdictional authority to issue a CDP.

New school construction in portions of the Central and South LAUSD areas could require a CDP. Any construction within the Coastal Zone must conform to the requirements of the California Coastal Act generally, and Chapter 3, Section 6 (Development) specifically. On or near the shoreline, coastal-dependent developments have priority over those uses not dependent on a coastal location. To comply with the Coastal Zone Management Act, localities develop Local Coastal Plans (LCPs). Local Coastal Plans in the District boundaries are:

- **West ESC Area:**

- Santa Monica Mountains Local Coastal Program, Los Angeles County (approved February 2014)

¹ California Department of Education. School Site Selection and Approval Guide. <http://www.cde.ca.gov/lr/fa/sf/schoolsiteguide.asp>

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- Marina Del Rey/Ballona Local Coastal Program, Los Angeles County
 - Playa Vista A Segment, Los Angeles County
 - City of Santa Monica Local Coastal Program
 - Pacific Palisades, City of Los Angeles
 - Venice, City of Los Angeles
 - Playa Vista, City of Los Angeles
 - Del Rey Lagoon Segment, City of Los Angeles
 - Airport/Dunes Segment, City of Los Angeles
 - City of El Segundo Local Coastal Program
- **South ESC Area**
- City of Torrance Local Coastal Program
 - City of Long Beach Local Coastal Program
 - San Pedro Local Coastal Program, City of Los Angeles²

Regulatory Agencies

Federal

United States Forest Service

The Angeles National Forest stretches across Los Angeles County encompassing the San Gabriel Mountain Range; it is 1,018 square miles, or 25 percent of the land area of Los Angeles County. The U.S. Forest Service is responsible for managing public forest lands. Its mission is the stewardship of forest lands and resources through programs that provide recreation and multiple uses of natural resources, wilderness areas, and significant habitat areas. The U.S. Forest Service prepares and periodically updates the Land and Resource Management Plan as a policy guide for the use of lands in the national forests. Within the boundaries of the national forest, nearly 40,000 acres are privately owned. For these parcels, commonly referred to as in-holdings, the county retains responsibility for land use regulation. Part of the northeast portion of the District is in the Angeles National Forest.

National Park Service

The Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA) is a part of the National Park System and is managed by the National Park Service. The SMMNRA preserves natural habitats and historical and cultural sites, offers recreational opportunities, and improves the air quality for the Los Angeles basin. Covered by chaparral, oak woodlands, and coastal sage scrub, it is home to many species that are listed as rare, threatened, or endangered. The eastern part of the SMMNRA is in the District.

² California Coastal Commission (CCC). 2013, November 25. Summary Of LCP Program Activity In FY 12-13. <http://www.coastal.ca.gov/lcp/LCPStatusSummFY1213.pdf>.

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Regional

Southern California Association of Governments

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is a federally recognized Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) that encompasses over 38,000 square miles and represents the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, Imperial, San Bernardino, and Riverside and 191 cities. SCAG is a regional planning agency and a forum for addressing regional issues concerning transportation, the economy, community development, and the environment.³ SCAG is also the regional clearinghouse for projects requiring environmental documentation under federal and state law. In this role, SCAG reviews proposed development and infrastructure projects to analyze their impacts on regional planning programs. As the Southern California region's MPO, SCAG cooperates with the Southern California Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and other agencies in preparing regional planning documents. Los Angeles County is further divided into nine SCAG subregions:

- North Los Angeles County
- City of Los Angeles
- San Fernando Valley Council of Governments
- Las Virgenes Malibu Conejo Council of Governments
- Arroyo Verdugo Council of Governments
- Westside Cities Council of Governments
- South Bay Cities Council of Governments
- San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments
- Gateway Cities Council of Governments

The District encompasses all of the Central Los Angeles subregion, all but the northwest corner of the San Fernando Valley Subregion, and parts of the remaining seven subregions.⁴

Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy

On April 4, 2012, SCAG adopted the 2012–2035 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS): Towards a Sustainable Future. SCAG has placed a greater emphasis than ever on sustainability and integrated planning in the 2012–2035 RTP/SCS. The 2012–2035 RTP/SCS vision encompasses three principles that collectively work as the key to the region's future: mobility, economy, and sustainability. The 2012–2035 RTP/SCS includes a strong commitment to reduce emissions from transportation sources to comply with Senate Bill 375, improve public health, and meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards as set forth by the federal Clean Air Act. The 2012–2035 RTP/SCS provides a blueprint for improving quality of life for residents by providing more choices for where they will live, work, and play, and how they will move around.

³ SCAG. <http://www.scag.ca.gov/Documents/scagGeneral2013.pdf>

⁴ Metropolitan Transportation Authority of Los Angeles County (Metro). 2008, April 30. Multi-County Goods Movement Action Plan: Los Angeles County Action Plan. http://media.metro.net/projects_studies/mcgmap/images/04.1_Vol1_LA_County_AP_043008.pdf.

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Compass Blueprint Strategy

In 2004, SCAG adopted a regional growth strategy known as the Compass Blueprint Strategy (Compass Blueprint). The Compass Blueprint is the part of the 2004 regional growth forecast policy that attempts to reduce emissions and increase mobility through strategic land use changes. Through public participation, land use, and transportation modeling and analysis, Compass Blueprint has resulted in a plan that identifies strategic growth opportunity areas where the program will help cities and counties reap the maximum benefits from regional planning implemented in cooperation and partnership with the local community. Compass Blueprint tools support visioning efforts, infill analyses, economic and policy analyses, and marketing and communication programs. The Compass Blueprint Growth Vision contains a set of land use strategies that SCAG encourages local governments to implement, many of which are applicable to Los Angeles County. Applicable strategies focus growth in existing and emerging centers and along major transportation corridors; create significant areas of mixed-use development and walkable, “people scaled” communities; provide new housing opportunities that respond to the region’s changing demographics; target growth in housing, employment, and commercial development within walking distance of existing and planned transit stations; inject new life into underused areas by creating vibrant new business districts, redeveloping old buildings, and building new businesses and housing on vacant lots; preserve existing, stable, single family neighborhoods; and protect important open space, environmentally sensitive areas and agricultural lands from development.

Local

A County and city general plans are basic planning documents and act as a blueprint for future development. A general plan describes a community’s development goals and policies. It also is the foundation for land use decisions made by the planning commission, city council, or board of supervisors.

County and city zoning codes establish detailed requirements that implement the general plan policies at the level of the individual parcel of land. The zoning code presents development standards for different land uses and identifies which uses are allowed in the various zoning districts of a jurisdiction. California law requires the zoning codes to be consistent with the jurisdiction’s general plan.

Los Angeles County

The Los Angeles County General Plan was adopted in 1980. A comprehensive update of the General Plan is in preparation. Community plans are components of the Los Angeles County General Plan and are intended to provide focused goals, policies, and maps to guide the regulation of development within specified areas of unincorporated portions of the county.⁵

The following county community plan areas are within the District:

- **North ESC Area:**
 - Santa Monica Mountains North Area Plan (part)

⁵ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (DRP). 2012, November 27. Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan. Introduction. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/ovov_2012-ch_00-01_intro.pdf.

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- Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan (part)
- Twin Lakes Neighborhood Plan⁶

- **West ESC Area**
 - Santa Monica Mountains North Area Plan (part)
 - Marina Del Rey Land Use Plan and Marina Del Rey Specific Plan

- **East ESC Area**
 - East Los Angeles Community Plan

- **South ESC Area**
 - Walnut Park Neighborhood Plan⁷
 - West Athens/Westmont Community Plan⁸

The Los Angeles County Zoning Code is in Title 22, *Planning and Zoning*, of the Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances.⁹

City of Los Angeles

The City of Los Angeles General Plan, adopted in 2001, consists of 12 elements, including the 7 state-mandated elements. Community plans guide the physical development of neighborhoods by establishing the goals and policies for land use. The land use element is one of the state-required elements of a city's general plan and is required to be updated periodically. The general plan sets out a long-range vision and guide to future development for the City of Los Angeles, and 35 community plans provide the specific, neighborhood-level detail, relevant policies, and implementation strategies necessary to achieve the general plan objectives.

Community plan areas by LAUSD Educational Service Center area are listed in Table 5.10-1. Where a community plan area spans two or more ESC areas, it is listed under the ESC area with the greatest portion of the community plan area.

⁶ The Community of Twin Lakes in unincorporated Los Angeles County is in the San Fernando Valley near the junction of the State Route 118 freeway (SR-118) and Topanga Canyon Boulevard (SR-27).

⁷ The Community of Walnut Park in unincorporated Los Angeles County is bounded by the City of Huntington Park to the north and east and the City of South Gate to the south.

⁸ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (DRP). 2014, March 11. Plans & Ordinances: Adopted Plans. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/plans/adopted>.

⁹ <https://library.municode.com/index.aspx?clientId=16274>.

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Table 5.10-1 City of Los Angeles Community Plan Areas by LAUSD Educational Service Center

ESC Area			
North	West	East	South
Sylmar	Brentwood - Pacific Palisades	Northeast Los Angeles	Southeast Los Angeles
Granada Hills - Knollwood	Bel Air – Beverly Crest	Silver Lake - Echo Park - Elysian Valley	Harbor Gateway
Chatsworth - Porter Ranch	Hollywood	Westlake	Wilmington – Harbor City
Northridge	Westwood	Central City North	San Pedro
Arleta-Pacoima	Wilshire	Central City	Port of Los Angeles
Sunland - Tujunga - Lake View Terrace - Shadow Hills - East La Tuna Canyon	West Los Angeles	Boyle Heights	
Canoga Park - Winnetka - Woodland Hills - West Hills	Palms - Mar Vista - Del Rey		
Reseda – West Van Nuys	Venice		
Van Nuys – North Sherman Oaks	Westchester – Playa del Rey		
North Hollywood – Valley Village	West Adams - Baldwin Hills - Leimert		
Encino - Tarzana	South Los Angeles		
Sherman Oaks - Studio City –Toluca Lake - Cahuenga Pass			

Source: City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning. 2014, January. Community Plan Areas. http://cityplanning.lacity.org/MapGallery/Image/Citywide/CPA_apc.pdf.

Chapter 1 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code, *General Provisions and Zoning*, describes the powers and duties of the city’s planning department and specifies the city’s zoning districts and permitted land uses and development standards within each district.

Neighborhood Councils

Neighborhood councils are city-certified local groups made up of people who live, work, own property, or have some other connection to a neighborhood. Neighborhood council board members are elected or selected for their positions by the neighborhoods themselves. Neighborhood council board size varies from 7 to over 30 persons. They hold regular meetings—at least one every three months. A neighborhood council can adopt community impact statements that summarize its official position on city issues and have them printed directly on the agendas for meetings of the city council and city agencies. There are 95 neighborhood councils in the City of Los Angeles.¹⁰

Other Cities

Each of the other cities wholly or partly in the District has an adopted general plan. The year of adoption of each city’s general plan is listed below. Where various elements of a city’s general plan were adopted in different years, the year listed is when the land use element was adopted.

¹⁰ City of Los Angeles Department of Neighborhood Empowerment (DONE). 2014, March 12. About Neighborhood Councils. <http://empowerla.org/about-neighborhood-councils/>.

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- **North ESC Area**
 - City of San Fernando 1987

- **West ESC Area**
 - City of Santa Monica 2010
 - City of Beverly Hills 2010
 - City of West Hollywood 2011
 - City of El Segundo 1992
 - City of Inglewood 1980
 - City of Hawthorne 1989

- **East ESC Area**
 - City of Monterey Park 2001
 - City of Montebello 1973
 - City of Commerce 2008

- **South ESC Area**
 - City of Vernon 2007
 - City of Maywood 2009
 - City of Huntington Park 1991
 - City of Bell 1996
 - City of Cudahy 1992
 - City of South Gate 2009
 - City of Commerce 2008
 - City of Bell Gardens 1995
 - City of Downey 2005
 - City of Lynwood 2003
 - City of Carson 2004
 - City of Gardena 2006
 - City of Lomita 1989
 - City of Long Beach 1989
 - City of Rancho Palos Verdes 1975
 - City of Torrance 2010¹¹

General Plans and Zoning Codes

Under a general plan and/or zoning ordinance, schools in a particular area will be (1) permitted by right, (2) not permitted, or (3) “conditionally permitted.” If schools are permitted by right, then a school district need take no action to comply with the general plan or zoning ordinance.

¹¹ Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR). 2012, May 3. Annual Planning Survey Results 2012. http://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/2012_APSR.pdf.

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Under State law, a school district must submit to the local planning agency the location, purpose, and extent of each proposed school use.¹² The planning agency may either approve the location, purpose, and extent of a proposed school use as being in conformity with the general plan, or disapprove it as not being in conformity with the general plan.

Although most school property is owned by the District, the underlying city or county zoning can be residential, industrial, commercial, or other designations. Potential new school properties typically are zoned for residential or other uses. The California legislature granted school districts the power to exempt school property from county and city zoning requirements, provided the school district complies with the terms of Government Code Section 53094.¹³ As lead agency for the SUP, it is anticipated that the District will comply with Government Code Section 53094 to render the local county and city zoning ordinances inapplicable to site-specific school projects under the SUP to the extent such ordinances would not otherwise permit the proposed school use for these projects. Following a two-thirds vote of the Board of Education, the District can exempt a school site from such local zoning requirements. Within 10 days of the action, the Board must provide the affected County and/or cities with notice of this action.

5.10.1.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The District extends north to the San Gabriel Mountains in the Angeles National Forest; west to the Ventura County boundary and to the Pacific Ocean, including the communities of Venice, Marina Del Rey, and Playa Del Rey in the City of Los Angeles; east to the community of East Los Angeles in unincorporated Los Angeles County; and south to the community of San Pedro in the City of Los Angeles, and parts of the cities of Rancho Palos Verdes and Rolling Hills Estates in the Palos Verdes Peninsula. This includes most of the city of Los Angeles, along with all or portions of 31 cities and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County (see Figure 3-2, Local Vicinity). Existing land uses in the district include, but are not limited to: residential, industrial, transportation, commercial and services, educational institutions, open space and recreation, and public facilities.

5.10.2 Thresholds of Significance

According to CEQA Guidelines Appendix G a project would normally have a significant effect on the environment if the project would:

LU-1 Physically divide an established community.

¹² Government Code Section 65402(c)

¹³ Government Code Section 53094.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, this article does not require a school district to comply with the zoning ordinances of a county or city unless the zoning ordinance makes provision for the location of public schools and unless the city or county has adopted a general plan.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the governing board of a school district, that has complied with the requirements of Section 65352.2 of this code and Section 21151.2 of the Public Resources Code, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, may render a city or county zoning ordinance inapplicable to a proposed use of property by the school district. The governing board of the school district may not take this action when the proposed use of the property by the school district is for nonclassroom facilities, including, but not limited to, warehouses, administrative buildings, and automotive storage and repair buildings.

(c) The governing board of the school district shall, within 10 days, notify the city or county concerned of any action taken pursuant to subdivision (b).

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- LU-2 Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.
- LU-3 Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

5.10.3 Environmental Impacts

The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Impact 5.10-1: SUP implementation would not divide established communities. [Threshold LU-1]

New Construction on New Properties

Property acquisition under the SUP would improve campuses serving the students and staff at that school. . When expansion is proposed, the LAUSD considers the extent that the expanded campus would affect the established community. School sites, unlike highways, transmission lines, and other aboveground infrastructure, do not have a physical presence that would divide established communities. Moreover, schools already are attended by members of the community and would therefore continue to serve as important places of community interaction. Neighborhood schools are an integral part of the surrounding community, and therefore do not create or constitute physical divisions. Impacts would be less than significant.

New Construction and Modernizations on Existing School Campus

New construction, modernization, repair, replacement, upgrade, remodel, renovation and installation projects would be located on existing developed campuses. Projects on existing school campuses would not divide established communities surrounding the schools, and no impact would occur.

Impact 5.10-2: SUP implementation would not conflict with applicable plans adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. [Threshold LU-2]

All SUP Projects

Selected goals of the Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy—and SUP consistency with such goals—are shown in Table 5.10-2. The SUP would be consistent with the RTP/SCS, as shown in the table.

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Table 5.10-2 SUP Consistency with Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy Goals

RTP/SCS Goal	SUP Consistency
Protect the environment and health of our residents by improving air quality and encouraging active transportation (non-motorized transportation, such as bicycling and walking).	One of the objectives of the SUP is to provide school capacity in neighborhoods so that children in existing residential areas can attend schools within walking and/or bicycling distance of home.
Actively encourage and create incentives for energy efficiency, where possible.	All SUP projects would meet California Code of Regulations Title 24 energy-efficiency standards.
Encourage land use and growth patterns that facilitate transit and non-motorized transportation.	SUP objectives include providing schools in neighborhoods within walking and/or bicycling distance of students' homes.

Source: Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). 2012, April. 2012-2035 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy. <http://rtpscs.scag.ca.gov/Documents/2012/final/f2012RTPSCS.pdf>.

SUP consistency with other regional plans adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect is evaluated in sections of Chapter 5 of this EIR addressing specific resources: for instance, consistency with the South Coast Air Quality Management District's air quality management plan is assessed in Section 5.3, *Air Quality*.

No sites for expanded schools to be developed under the SUP have been identified. However, in compliance with CDE site selection standards, LAUSD would consider the surrounding land uses and compatibility with a school campus. Because the safety of the students and staff is essential, schools would not be expanded in areas where the school would conflict with existing plans that avoid or mitigate an environmental effect.

Development projects within the Coastal Zone are required to conform to the requirements of the California Coastal Act generally, and Chapter 3, Section 6 (Development) specifically. To comply with the Coastal Zone Management Act, localities develop Local Coastal Plans (LCPs). Local Coastal Plans in the District boundaries are:

■ **West ESC Area:**

- Santa Monica Mountains Local Coastal Program, Los Angeles County (approved February 2014)
- Marina Del Rey/Ballona Local Coastal Program, Los Angeles County
- Playa Vista A Segment, Los Angeles County
- City of Santa Monica Local Coastal Program
- Pacific Palisades, City of Los Angeles
- Venice, City of Los Angeles
- Playa Vista, City of Los Angeles
- Del Rey Lagoon Segment, City of Los Angeles
- Airport/Dunes Segment, City of Los Angeles
- City of El Segundo Local Coastal Program

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■ South ESC Area

- City of Torrance Local Coastal Program
- City of Long Beach Local Coastal Program
- San Pedro Local Coastal Program, City of Los Angeles¹⁴

As discussed above, although most school property is owned by the District, the underlying city or county zoning can be residential, industrial, commercial, or other designations and may also have LCP designations. Potential new school properties typically are zoned for residential or other uses. Additionally, potential adjacent parcels that may be acquired for school expansion may have LCP designations.

The California legislature granted school districts the power to exempt school property from county and city zoning requirements, provided the school district complies with the terms of Government Code Section 53094.¹⁵ As lead agency for the SUP, it is anticipated that the District will comply with Government Code Section 53094 to render the local county and city zoning ordinances inapplicable to site-specific school projects under the SUP to the extent such ordinances would not otherwise permit the proposed school use for these projects. Following a two-thirds vote of the Board of Education, the District can exempt a school site from such local zoning requirements. Within 10 days of the action, the Board must provide the affected County and/or cities with notice of this action. As part of the SUP, the District plans to exempt all existing schools from local jurisdiction zoning regulations. Following this process, SUP-related projects would not conflict with plans or policies.

If property acquisition and building construction is planned within the LCP the District is required to apply for and obtain a Coastal Development Permit through the City or County. Following this process, SUP-related projects in the coastal zone would not conflict with plans or policies.

Impact 5.10-3: The SUP would not conflict with the adopted Habitat Natural Communities Conservation Plan. [Threshold LU-3]

All SUP Projects

Small parts of the southwest corner of the District are in the Palos Verdes Peninsula Natural Communities Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan (NCCP/HCP). No habitat reserves established under the

¹⁴ California Coastal Commission (CCC). 2013, November 25. Summary Of LCP Program Activity In FY 12-13. <http://www.coastal.ca.gov/lcp/LCPStatusSummFY1213.pdf>.

¹⁵ Government Code Section 53094.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, this article does not require a school district to comply with the zoning ordinances of a county or city unless the zoning ordinance makes provision for the location of public schools and unless the city or county has adopted a general plan.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the governing board of a school district, that has complied with the requirements of Section 65352.2 of this code and Section 21151.2 of the Public Resources Code, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, may render a city or county zoning ordinance inapplicable to a proposed use of property by the school district. The governing board of the school district may not take this action when the proposed use of the property by the school district is for nonclassroom facilities, including, but not limited to, warehouses, administrative buildings, and automotive storage and repair buildings.

(c) The governing board of the school district shall, within 10 days, notify the city or county concerned of any action taken pursuant to subdivision (b).

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HCCP/NCP are within the District, and no other habitat conservation plans are in the District. SUP implementation would not conflict with the Palos Verdes Peninsula NCCP/HCP, and no impact would occur.

5.10.4 Applicable Regulations and Standard Conditions

State

- Education Code Section 17251
- California Code of Regulations, Title 5, Section 14001 through 14012
- California Education Code Section 38131.b: Civic Center Act
- California Coastal Act of 1976, PRC Section 30000 et seq.

5.10.5 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and LAUSD Standards listed above, the following impacts would be less than significant: 5.10-1, 5.10-2, and 5.10-3.

5.10.6 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.10.7 Level of Significance After Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant.

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