# CHAPTER 2 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This chapter describes the proposed project, the Los Angeles Valley College Facilities Master Plan (Master Plan), and the proposed facilities and projects set forth in the Master Plan. Provided below are the project objectives, a description of the project location and setting, characteristics of each proposed project under the Master Plan, a construction scenario, and a list of related projects.

## 2-1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the proposed Master Plan are to:

- To provide the appropriate facilities to meet Valley College's commitment to the communities it serves, including daytime and evening students and the neighborhood community, by expanding and improving its educational and athletic facilities and community-oriented programs.
- To design new facilities to meet the needs of current and future students and current and future curriculum and teaching methodologies. Current curriculum will continue to provide students with the skills needed to be successful in their chosen fields, but new facilities must be designed to meet the future of educational technology and educational needs of a global economy.
- To develop and plan for the infrastructure required for state-of-the-art educational facilities designed to expand to accommodate changing technologies, including both new methods of teaching and educating students, as well as the equipment to support that effort.
- To create a more aesthetic, active, and productive Valley College: educationally, economically, and in relationship to the community.
- To create a more harmonious and vibrant sense of place that defines Valley College as a unique and valued asset to the educational community and the San Fernando community.
- To create a revitalized Valley College presence that builds upon its special physical characteristics, recognizing the existing architectural and landscape features that are to be enhanced by new buildings, the development of exterior space, and new landscaping and site features.
- To create and design facilities and site improvements that promote the Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED$^{TM}$) Green Building standards.
- To provide a systematic approach and plan to expand existing facilities at Los Angeles Valley College in order to support increased projected future enrollment and future educational needs.

# 2-2 PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

Valley College is located in the Valley Glen area of the San Fernando Valley in the city and county of Los Angeles (see Figure 2-1). The campus is generally bounded to the north by Oxnard Street and Hatteras Street, to the east by Ethel Avenue and Coldwater Canyon Extension, to the south by Burbank Boulevard, and to the west by Fulton Avenue (see Figure 2-2).

The College campus encompasses a total land area of approximately 105 acres and includes educational and administration facilities, surface parking lots, and athletic fields and sports facilities (see Figure 2-3 for a map of existing campus facilities). Most of the College's educational buildings are located in the western half of the campus. The athletic fields and facilities are located to the east of the academic buildings. Parking is located on the northern half, in the southwest corner, and to the east of the core campus buildings.

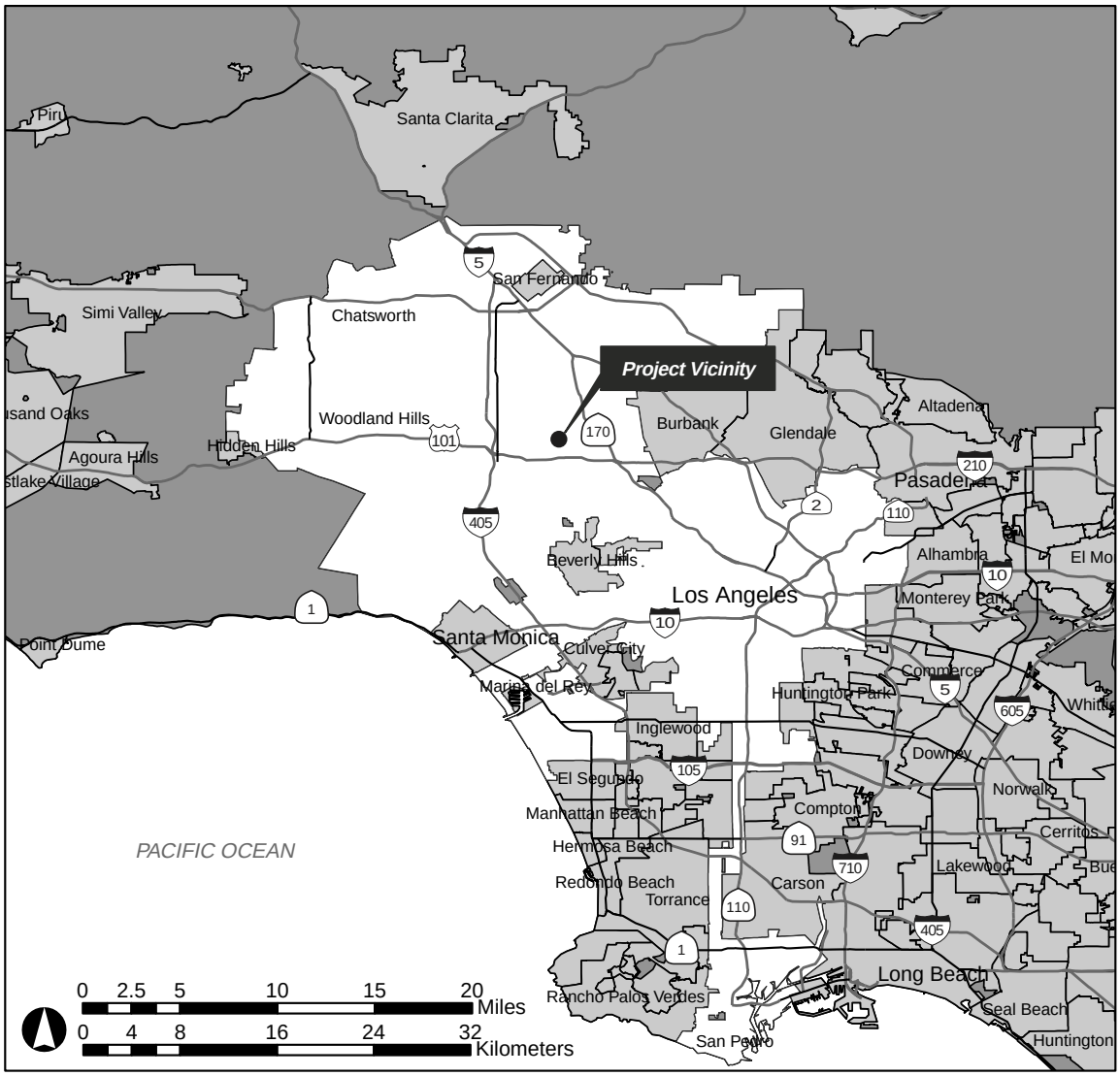
Total enrollment at Valley College in the fall 2001 semester was 18,487 students. For the 2001-2002 academic year, there were 14,154 full-time-equivalent (FTE) students enrolled at the College. There were an estimated 19,309 students enrolled in the fall 2002 semester and the estimated number of FTE students for the 2002-2003 academic year is 13,393. As of the fall 2002 semester there were 324 FTE employees at Valley College.

The area in the immediate vicinity of Valley College contains primarily single-family and multi-family residential neighborhoods. Commercial uses are located southwest of the College, across Burbank Boulevard and Fulton Avenue. In addition, a fast food restaurant is located at the northeast corner of Burbank Boulevard and Fulton Avenue, adjacent to the campus parking lot. Ulysses Grant High School is located immediately northeast of the College. A railroad right of way owned by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority is located to the west and south of the campus. The Tujunga Wash extension of the Los Angeles River is located just east of the southeast portion of the campus. (See Figure 2-4).

Major highways and transportation facilities in the vicinity of the campus include the Ventura Freeway (U.S. 101), located approximately 1 mile to the south; the North Hollywood Metrolink Station, located approximately 2.5 miles northwest of the campus; the Hollywood Freeway (SR 170), located 1.1 miles to the east; and the San Diego Freeway (I-405), located approximately 2.5 miles to the west. Bus service is provided along major streets in the immediate vicinity of the College.

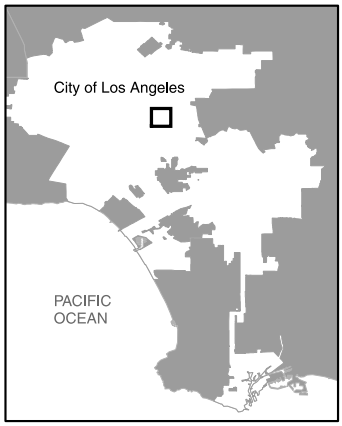
Water resources in the area include the Tujunga Wash located immediately east of the College, the Upper Franklin Reservoir located approximately 3.5 miles south of the College, the Stone Canyon Reservoir located approximately 4.5 miles to the southwest, and Hansen Lake located approximately 6.5 miles north of the campus.

## Figure 2-1: Regional Location Map




Sources: U.S. Census TIGER Data, 1995; Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc., 2003.

## Figure 2-2: Project Vicinity Map

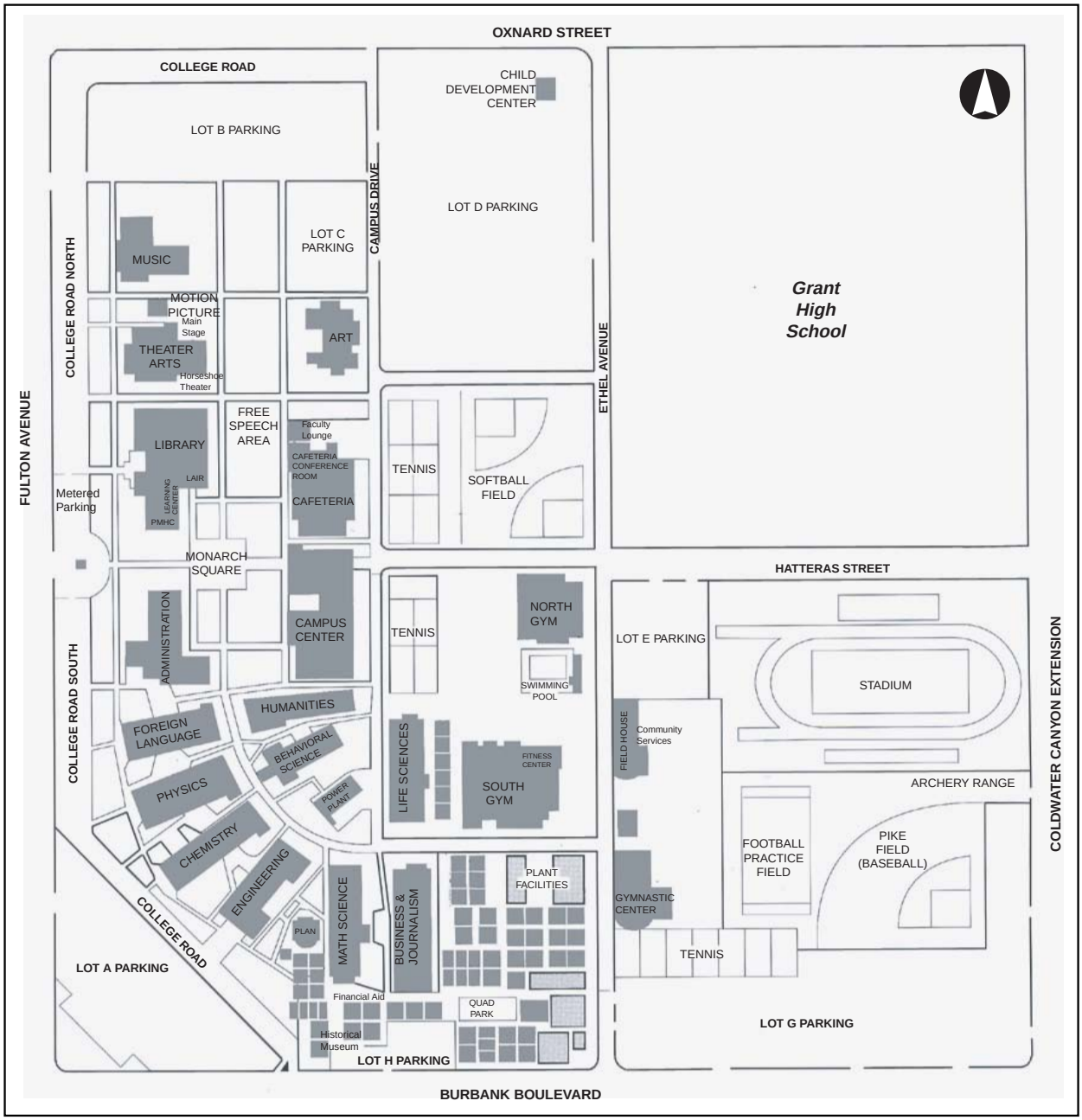




Sources: U.S. Census Bureau TIGER Data, 1995; Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc., 2003.

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

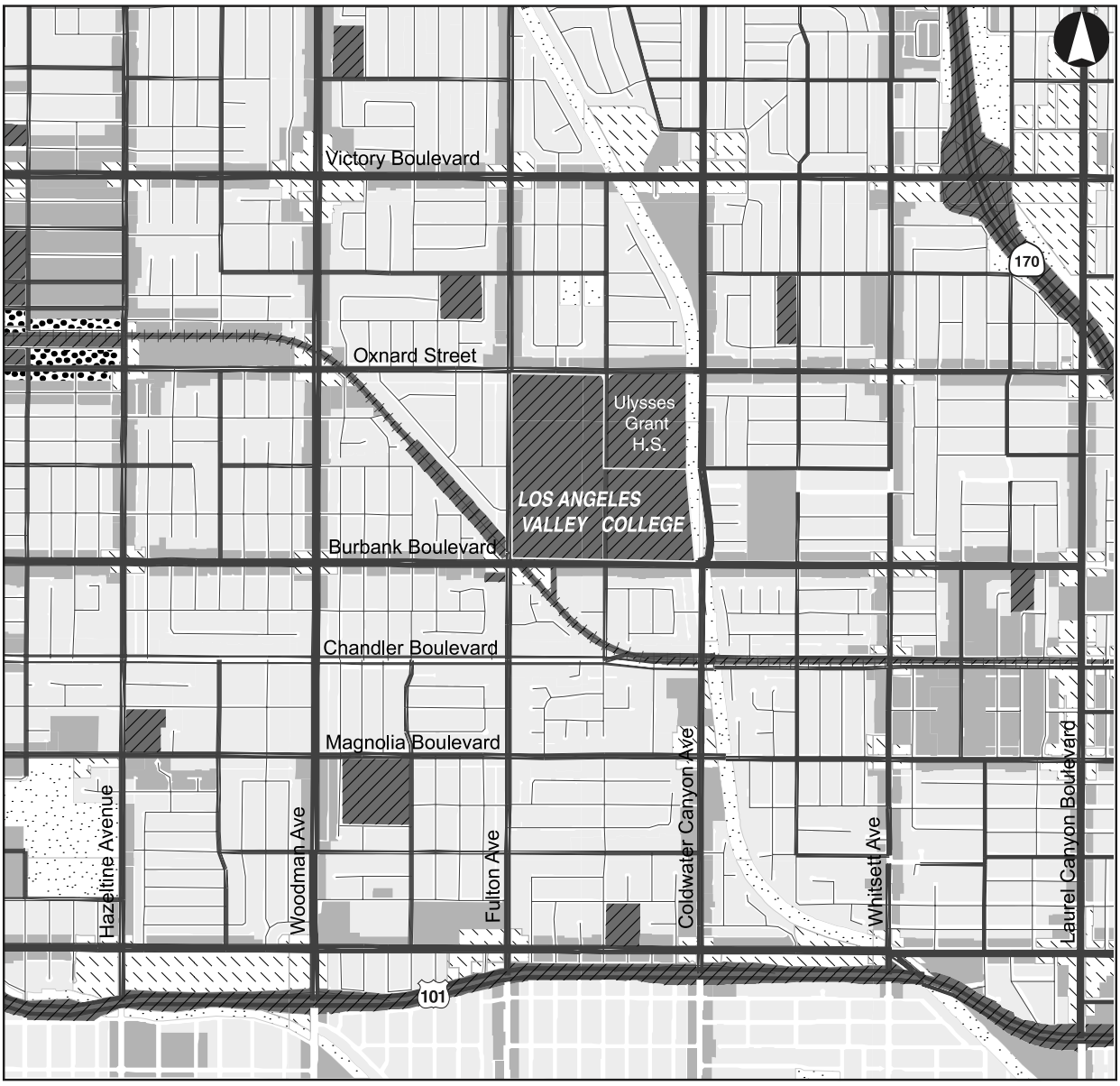
0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Km

## Figure 2-3: Existing Facilities Map




Source: Los Angeles Valley College; Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc., 2003.

## Figure 2-4: Project Area Land Uses




Source: U.S. Census Bureau TIGER Data, 1995; City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning, 2001.

Valley College is located in the Van Nuys-North Sherman Oaks Community Plan Area, which is 1 of 35 District Planning Areas that comprise the General Plan of the city of Los Angeles. This Community Plan designates Valley College for Public Facilities uses. According to the *Los Angeles Planning and Zoning Code*, the campus is zoned PF-1XL for public facilities use in Height District 1, Extra Limited Height. No building or structure in Height District 1XL shall exceed 2 stories nor shall the highest point of the roof of any building or structure located in such district exceed 30 feet in height. Under state law, buildings and facilities at Valley College are generally subject to zoning limitations imposed by the city of Los Angeles. By two-thirds vote of the District's Board of Trustees, however, the District may elect to exempt classroom facilities from local zoning control. Any new facilities that would not fully comply with current zoning and that are not exempted by the District Board will require a variance, conditional use permit, or zone modification from the city of Los Angeles.

The topography of Valley College is relatively flat. Although there are no earthquake faults known to exist on the campus, there are a number of active faults located in the Van Nuys-Sherman Oaks area. The Northridge Thrust Fault and Hollywood Fault are located approximately 3 miles from the campus. Other small, discontinuous fault traces are also present in the project vicinity, but they are concealed by younger geologic material and their approximate location is uncertain. There are no active faults that cross the campus.

Biological resources in the area consist of areas of various tree species and ornamental landscaping on the campus. No threatened or endangered species are known to exist on or in the immediate vicinity of the campus.

The Van Nuys-North Sherman Oaks Area of Los Angeles and the Southern California region in general have a Mediterranean climate characterized by warm, dry summers and mild winters with most of the rainfall occurring between the months of November and April.

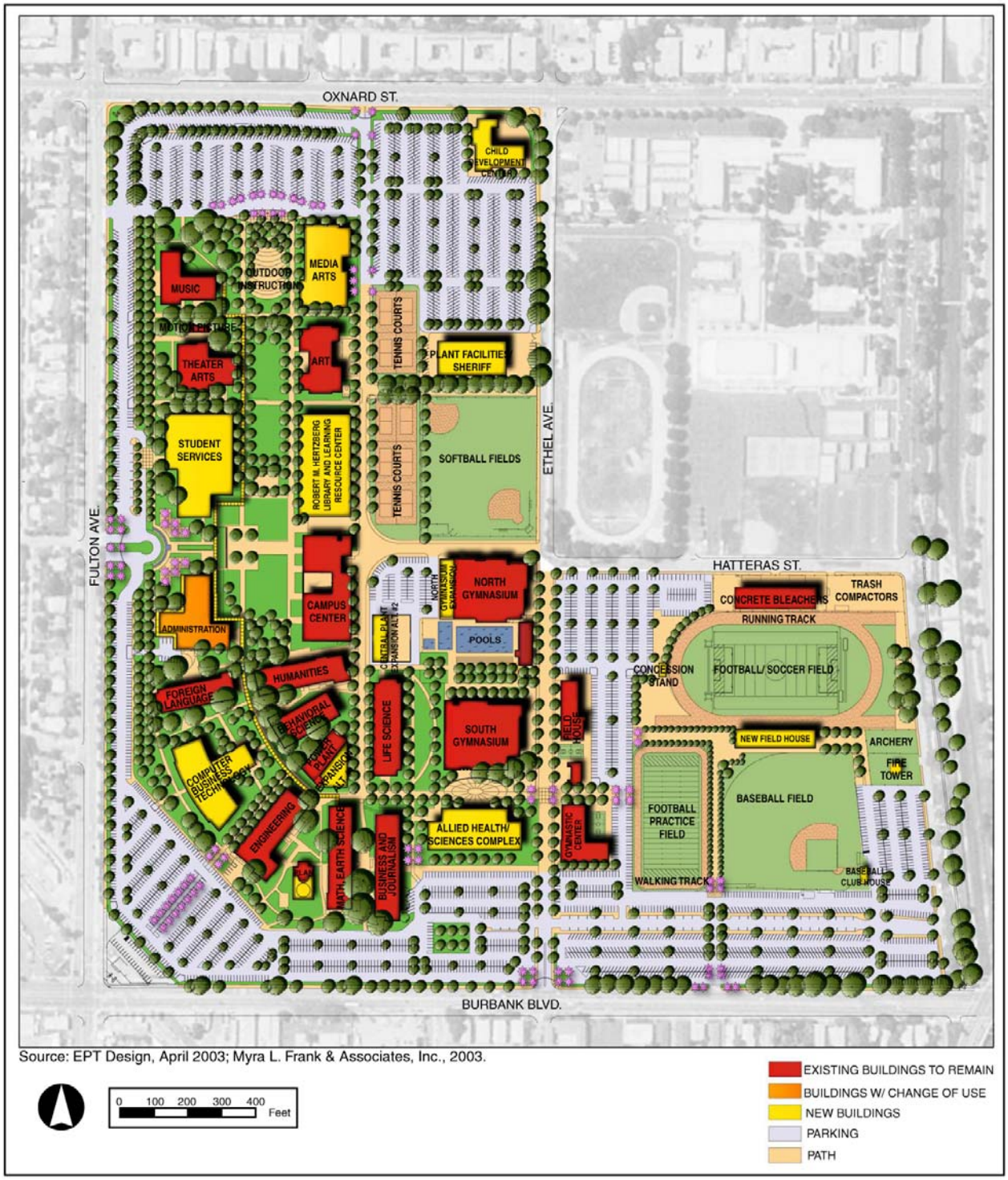
The College is located within the South Coast Air Basin, which covers approximately 6,600 square miles and consists of the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties and all of Orange County. Among the four counties of the Basin, Los Angeles County has the highest ambient pollution emissions. Air quality in the region has, however, been improving steadily since the early 1990s.

# 2-3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Master Plan proposes the construction of new facilities and renovation and modernization of and additions to existing facilities, demolition of a number of existing buildings, and the development of new surface parking and landscaping (see Figure 2-5). The projects proposed under the Master Plan are summarized in Table 2-1 and described in greater detail below.

Completion of the projects proposed under the Master Plan would result in an increase of approximately 289,500 gross square feet (gsf) and would provide 4,170 parking spaces. Currently there are approximately 600,000 gsf of floor space and 3,863 total parking spaces on the campus.

## *Figure 2-5: Proposed Master Plan Development*



| ***Table 2-1: Proposed Master Plan Projects*** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Project Name** | **Size in GSF** | **Construction Schedule*** |
| **New Construction Projects** | | |
| Media Arts Center | 62,000 sf | ES: 2Q 2005<br>EF: 4Q 2006 |
| Library/Learning Resource Center | 108,675 sf | ES: 3Q 2005<br>EF: 1Q 2007 |
| Student Services Center | 80,425 sf | ES: 2Q 2007<br>EF: 4Q 2008 |
| Allied Health/Sciences Center | 103,155 sf | ES: 4Q 2004<br>EF: 3Q 2006 |
| College Sheriff's Center/Plant Facilities | Sheriff: 3,000 sf<br>Plant Facilities: 25,000 sf<br>Total: 28,000 sf | ES: 2Q 2004<br>EF: 1Q 2005 |
| Computer-Business-Technology Center | 44,592 sf | ES: 2Q 2008<br>EF: 3Q 2009 |
| Child Development Center | 15,550 sf | ES: 1Q 2008<br>EF: 3Q 2009 |
| Fire/Life/Safety Training Tower | 7,000 sf; 4-5 stories, each story is 15 feet | ES: 4Q 2007<br>EF: 1Q 2009 |
| Central Plant | 16,500 sf | ES: 2Q 2004<br>EF: 2Q 2005 |
| **Renovation and Modernization Projects** | | |
| | | |
| Planetarium Building | 2,616 sf renovation<br>2,500 sf addition | ES: 3Q 2006<br>EF: 2Q 2007 |
| Engineering Building | 24,415 sf | ES: 2Q 2006<br>EF: 1Q 2007 |
| Math/Science Building | 19,611 sf | ES: 2Q 2006<br>EF: 1Q 2007 |
| Humanities Building | 19,400 sf | ES: 2Q 2006<br>EF: 4Q 2006 |
| Foreign Language Building | 16,130 sf | ES: 3Q 2004<br>EF: 2Q 2005 |
| Behavioral Science Building | 13,700 sf | ES: 3Q 2004<br>EF: 2Q 2005 |
| Campus Center Building | 83,553 sf | ES: 3Q 2007<br>EF: 2Q 2008 |
| Art Building | 18,965 sf | ES: 2Q 2006<br>EF: 1Q 2007 |
| Music Building | 16,441 sf | ES: 3Q 2004<br>EF: 2Q 2005 |
| Motion Picture Building | 2,201 sf | ES: 4Q 2006<br>EF: 3Q 2007 |
| Gymnasium Complex | 116,627 sf<br>7,000 sf N. Gym expansion | ES: 1Q 2005<br>EF: 3Q 2006 |

| ***Table 2-1: Proposed Master Plan Projects*** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Project Name** | **Size in GSF** | **Construction Schedule*** |
| Athletic Fields/Facilities | various | ES: 4Q 2005<br>EF: 4Q 2006 |
| Theater Arts Building | 21,693 sf | ES: 3Q 2004<br>EF: 2Q 2005 |
| Business Journalism | 22,590 sf | ES: 3Q 2006<br>EF: 2Q 2007 |
| Administration Building | 26,955 sf | ES: 1Q 2006<br>EF: 1Q 2007 |
| Roadways, Walkways, Grounds, Parking Lots, and Entrance improvements | N/A | ES: 2Q 2006<br>EF: 2Q 2007 |
| Signage for Safety and Public Information | N/A | ES: 4Q 2006<br>EF: 2Q 2007 |
| Campus Improvements | N/A | ES: 2Q 2005<br>EF: 4Q 2006 |
| Emergency Lighting, Fire Alarm, and Security Systems | N/A | ES: 2Q 2006<br>EF: 3Q 2007 |
| Restrooms | 15,000 sf | ES: 3Q 2004<br>EF: 3Q 2005 |
| **Demolition Projects** | | |
| Cafeteria | 29,345 sf | ES: 1Q 2005<br>EF: 2Q 2005 |
| Library | 41,425 sf | ES: 1Q 2007<br>EF: 2Q 2007 |
| Chemistry Building | 21,334 sf | ES: 3Q 2006<br>EF: 4Q 2006 |
| Physics Building | 18,565 sf | ES: 3Q 2006<br>EF: 4Q 2006 |
| Plant Facilities | 8,000 sf | ES: 2Q 2006<br>EF: 4Q 2006 |
| Central Plant | 2,000 sf | ES: 1Q 2006<br>EF: 2Q 2006 |
| Sheriff's Center | 2,667 sf | ES: 2Q 2006<br>EF: 4Q 2006 |
| All Bungalows/Miscellaneous | 53,579 sf | ES: 2Q 2006<br>EF: 4Q 2006 |
| Note: * ES is the expected start date of construction; EF is the estimated finish date. These dates may be adjusted as design and planning proceeds in order to accommodate the College's needs and requirements. Q = Quarter. | | |

Source: URS; Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc., 2003.

The Master Plan would provide enough space in new and modernized facilities to accommodate an estimated total enrollment of approximately 23,000 students or 15,693 FTE students and 381 FTE employees by the 2008-2009 academic year.[1]

The total bond distribution to the College under Proposition A is approximately $165 million. The Proposition A Bond projects discussed in the Master Plan include but are not limited to: new and enhanced student classrooms and resources, administrative and faculty offices, maintenance and operations facilities, athletic fields and facilities, and surface parking. Other Master Plan projects that will be constructed using Proposition AA funds or other funding sources include the Computer-Business-Technology Center, Student Services Center, a Concession Stand, the Fire/Life/Safety Training Tower, the Child Development Center, and the Motion Picture Building renovations. Construction of some of the new facilities may require conditional use permits or variances from the city of Los Angeles.

The Master Plan construction scenario addresses development that is expected to commence in 2003 and continue through the year 2008. This is considered to be a flexible timetable as commencement of several projects is contingent upon allocation of additional funding. The proposed development under the Master Plan will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis to ensure that the needs and demands of the campus are being adequately served and the educational mission and goals of the College are being fulfilled.

## 2-3.1 Proposition A Bond Facility Projects

The Proposition A Bond projects have been organized into three categories: 1) construction of new facilities, 2) renovation and modernization of existing facilities, and 3) demolition projects.

### *a. New Construction Projects*

***Media Arts Center:*** A new two-story, 62,000-gsf Media Arts Center would be constructed to accommodate the College's Media Arts, Broadcasting and Radio, Photo-Journalism/Art, Cinema, and Commercial Music programs. Classrooms, storage rooms, faculty offices, conference rooms, labs, television studios, a radio station, a screening theater, a film studio, and a photography studio would all be housed in this new building. The building would be located immediately north of the existing Art Building, and south of the north campus parking lots. Lot C Parking would be demolished to allow for construction of this facility.

***Library/Learning Resource Center:*** A new three-story, 108,675-gsf facility would be constructed on the site of the existing Cafeteria building, which would be demolished prior to construction. The building would house the campus Library, Learning Resource Center, Media Services, and Historical Museum. The Learning Resource Center would be comprised of the Learning Center, Writing Center, Math Lab, and Reading Lab. Media Services would include Virtual Valley/Academic Computing and the Professional Media Resource Center (PMRC). The campus Museum would house the artifacts of the James L. Dodson Historical Museum, including the archives and artifacts of William Paul Whitsett, founder of Van Nuys.

[1] Student FTE and full-time employed staff members are projected on the basis of 3% funded growth compounded annually from 2002 through 2008.

***Allied Health/Sciences Center:*** A new three-story, 103,155-gsf facility would provide space for the Earth Sciences, Anthropology, Life Sciences, Physical Sciences, and Health Science programs. Earth Science is comprised of Environmental Studies, GIS, Geology, Meteorology, and Oceanography. Anthropology is comprised of Anthropology and Archaeology. Physical Science includes Chemistry and Physics. Life Science includes Anatomy, Biology, Botany, Microbiology, Oceanography, and Physiology. Health Science includes Nursing and Respiratory Therapy. There would be a Science lab and lab support; Health Science labs and lab support; office and conference/faculty support; computer/tutorial lab learning resource center; classrooms and seminar spaces; and outdoor teaching laboratories. This building would be constructed south of the existing South Gymnasium and west of the existing Gymnastic Center.

***College Sheriff's Center/Plant Facilities:*** A new one-story, 28,000-gsf facility would be constructed to accommodate the new sheriff station and the new campus Operations and Maintenance Facility. The site would accommodate the building, parking, a garage, a shop, storage, and campus-wide receiving and exterior maintenance and yard operations. This building would be located in the southeast corner of Parking Lot D.

***Central Plant:*** A new 16,500-gsf Central Plant would be constructed adjacent to the existing power/central plant or immediately north of the Life Sciences Building.

### *b. Renovation and Modernization Projects:*

***Planetarium:*** This project includes expansion, renovation, repair, and modernization of the current 2,616-gsf Planetarium. The expansion would be approximately 2,500 gsf.

***Engineering Building:*** This 24,415-gsf building would be renovated, repaired, and modernized. Portions of this building would be backfilled when existing academic programs are relocated to the new buildings. This building would house Machining, Electronics, Family and Consumer Studies, Emergency Services, and additional Interdisciplinary Labs and general classrooms.

***Math/Science Building:*** This 19,611-gsf building would undergo renovations, repair and modernization. Portions of this building would be backfilled when existing academic programs are relocated to the new buildings.

***Humanities Building:*** This 19,400-gsf building would undergo repairs and modernization. Portions of this building would be backfilled when existing academic programs are relocated to new buildings. This building would house English and Speech classrooms, and English labs.

***Foreign Language Building:*** This 16,130-gsf building would be renovated, repaired, and modernized. This building would house Foreign Language and American Cultures classes, and meet the needs of various departments for general classroom space.

***Behavioral Sciences Building:*** This 13,700-gsf building would undergo renovation, repairs, and modernization. This building would house psychology, sociology, and general classrooms.

***Campus Center Building:*** This 83,553-gsf building would undergo repairs and modernization. Portions of this building would be backfilled when existing academic programs are relocated to the new buildings. This building would house additional classrooms, a bookstore, student activities lounges, meeting rooms, Fiscal Operations, Social Science, Economics, Philosophy, History, Program of Accelerated College Education (PACE), Speech, Cooperative Education, Job Resource Training, Community Services-Instruction, CALWorks, and the Speech Lab.

***Art Building:*** This 18,965-gsf building would undergo repairs and modernization. This building would house Art classes and additional Art Labs.

***Music Building:*** This 16,441-gsf building would undergo repairs and modernization. This building would house music classes and additional music labs.

***Gymnasium Complex:*** This project would include the refurbishment and modernization of the 37,963-gsf existing North Gymnasium, including 7,000 gsf of additional space, 50-meter pool and new therapy pool; the refurbishment of the 18,700-gsf existing South Gymnastic Center; refurbishment of the 45,200-gsf existing South Gymnasium Building; and, the refurbishment of the 9,764-gsf existing Community Services Center.

***Athletic Fields/Facilities:*** This project provides for the modernization of existing fields and facilities, and includes a new 12,000-sf Field House for Athletic Programs (Football, Track & Field, and Soccer) to house lockers, showers, restrooms, coach and staff offices, equipment rooms and co-ed athletic weight training facility. The project would also expand the football field with a new metric track, new bleachers, concession stands, a relocated practice football field with a walking track, a new baseball clubhouse, and archery range, and tennis courts.

***Theater Arts Building:*** This project provides for the refurbishment and modernization of the Theater for the 21,693-gsf existing Theater Arts Building. The project includes the removal and replacement of the stage curtain, flygear upgrades, stage lighting patchpanel, and sound-system. Modifications to the theater entrance, lobby, restrooms, classrooms, and offices would also be provided.

***Business Journalism Building:*** This project provides the refurbishment and modernization of the 22,590-gsf existing Business Journalism Building.

***Administration Building:*** This project provides for the refurbishment and some modernization of the 26,955-gsf existing Administration Building. Portions of this building would be backfilled when existing programs are relocated to the new buildings. This building would house Administration, meeting rooms, Public Affairs, Community Services, and Information Technology.

***Roadways, Walkways, Grounds, Parking Lots, and Entrance Improvements****:* This project provides improvements to roadways, walkways, grounds, parking lots and entrances.

***Signage for Safety and Public Information:*** This project provides for improved signage and electronic marquees for safety and information.

***Campus Improvements:*** This project provides for the campus-wide ADA access upgrades, voice and data upgrades, and other necessary campus-wide upgrades.

***Emergency Lighting, Fire Alarm, and Security Systems:*** This project would provide campus-wide improvements in security and fire/life/safety systems.

***Restrooms:*** This project provides renovation of the campus-wide restrooms. The total square footage of the renovated restrooms would be approximately 15,000 gsf.

### *c. Demolition of Temporary and/or Obsolete Facilities*

The following buildings would be demolished to accommodate new and improved College facilities:

- ***Library Building:*** (41,425 gsf)
- ***Cafeteria Building:*** (29,345 gsf)
- ***Chemistry Building:*** (21,334 gsf).
- ***Physics Building:*** (18,565 gsf).
- ***Plant Facilities:*** (8,000 gsf).
- ***Central Plant:*** (2,000 gsf)
- ***Sheriff's Center:*** (2,667 gsf).
- ***Bungalows/Miscellaneous:*** Sixty-six bungalows comprising approximately 53,579 gsf would be demolished.

## 2-3.2 Other Master Plan Construction or Renovation Projects

Other projects that are proposed under the Master Plan that would be constructed using Proposition AA funds[2] or other funding sources are described below.[3]

***Computer-Business-Technology Center:*** A new two- or three-story 49,000-gsf facility would provide space for the Computer Science, Business Administration, Office Department, Computer Applications and Office Technologies, Open Computer Lab, Engineering, and Electronics Programs, as well as the general assignment Smart Classrooms. The building would be constructed on the space currently occupied by the Physics and Chemistry Buildings (which are slated for demolition), between the existing Engineering and Foreign Language Buildings.

[2] Proposition AA, which is a $980 million bond measure to fund critical construction and repairs at all nine colleges in the District, won voter approval on May 20, 2003, with a 64 percent majority vote.
[3] Some of the renovation projects identified above under Proposition A projects may be funded with Proposition AA bond money.

***Student Services Center:*** A new two-story, 80,425-gsf Student Services Center would be constructed on the site of the existing Library Building. The Student Services Center would house Student Assessment, Admissions and Records, Financial Aid, Counseling, EOPS, DSPS, Career Center, Career Transfer Center, ASU, Health Center, Cafeteria and Dining Services, and conference rooms.

***Fire/Life/Safety Training Tower:*** This new four- to five-story Fire/Life/Safety Tower would be located south of the current Archery Facility.

***Child Development Center:*** This project would entail the construction of a permanent Child Development Center for 105 children, replacing the existing CDC for 62 children. When the new building has been completed, the center would be able to accommodate infants and toddlers through school age and would begin to offer a Kindergarten program. The new CDC would provide 15,550 gsf of classroom and support structure space.

***Motion Picture Building:*** This 2,201-gsf building would be renovated. Portions of the building would be backfilled when existing academic programs are relocated to the new buildings.

### 2-3.3 Sustainable Building Plan

The Los Angeles Community College District Board, at its March 6, 2002 meeting, voted 7-0 to adopt a sustainable building plan that requires new Proposition A buildings include "green" design features or elements to conserve resources and promote a cleaner environment. These "green" design elements are based on the national Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED™) sustainable building standards.

The following sustainable building principles may be incorporated into Proposition A construction and renovation projects:

- Minimize the negative long-term effect on the environment.
- Maximize use of renewable resources.
- Maximize energy efficiency and utilization.
- Provide for aggressive and thorough pursuit of rebates.
- Select architects, engineers, and other professionals who are LEED™ accredited, as deemed appropriate.
- Provide for environmental quality.
- Facilitate the use of alternative forms of transportation.

## 2-4 CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO

Design and construction of the projects proposed under the Master Plan would occur over the next 6 years or approximately through the 2008-2009 academic year. This construction period is

flexible, however, and may be revised periodically to better accommodate the progress of construction. The construction sequence is detailed below by each year.

**YEAR 2004**

*Projects Expected to Commence*

- Construction of the Allied Health/Sciences Center
- Construction of the College Sheriff's Center
- Construction of Central Plant
- Renovations to the Foreign Language Building
- Renovations to the Behavioral Science Building
- Renovations to the Music Building
- Renovations to the Theater Arts Building
- Renovations to the Restrooms

**YEAR 2005**

*Projects Expected to Commence*

- Construction of the Media Arts Center
- Construction of the Library/Learning Resource Center
- Renovation of the Gymnasium Complex
- Renovations to the Athletic Fields/Facilities
- Campus Improvements
- Demolition of the Cafeteria

*Projects Expected to be Completed*

- Construction of the College Sheriffs' Station
- Construction of Central Plant
- Renovations to the Foreign Language Building
- Renovations to the Behavioral Science Building

- Renovations to the Music Building
- Renovations to the Theater Arts Building
- Renovations to Restrooms
- Demolition of the Cafeteria

**YEAR 2006**

*Projects Expected to Commence*

- Renovations to the existing Library Building for use as a Student Services Center
- Renovations to the Planetarium Building
- Renovations to the Engineering Building
- Renovations to the Math/Science Building
- Renovations to the Humanities Building
- Renovations to the Art Building
- Renovations to the Motion Picture Building
- Renovations to the Business Journalism Building
- Renovations to the Administration Building
- Improvements to the Roadways, Walkways, Grounds, Parking Lots and Entrance
- Installation of Signage for Safety and Public Information
- Installation of Emergency Lighting, Fire Alarm, and Security Systems
- Demolition of the Chemistry Building
- Demolition of the Physics Building
- Demolition of Plant Facilities
- Demolition of the Central Plant
- Demolition of the Sheriff's Center
- Demolition of all Temporary or Obsolete Buildings

*Projects Expected to be Completed*

- Construction of the Media Arts Center
- Construction of the Library/Learning Resource Center
- Construction of the Allied Health/Sciences Center
- Renovations to the Humanities Building
- Renovations to the Gymnasium Complex
- Campus Improvements
- Demolition of the Chemistry Building
- Demolition of the Physics Building
- Demolition of Plant Facilities
- Demolition of the Central Plant
- Demolition of the Sheriff's Center
- Demolition of all Temporary or Obsolete Buildings

**YEAR 2007**

*Projects Expected to Commence*

- Construction of the Student Services Center
- Renovation of the Campus Center Building
- Demolition of the existing Library Building

*Projects Expected to be Completed*

- Construction of the Library/Learning Resource Center
- Renovation of the Planetarium Building
- Renovation of the Engineering Building
- Renovation of the Math/Science Building
- Renovation of the Art Building

- Renovation of the Motion Picture Building
- Renovation of the Business Journalism Building
- Renovation of the Administration Building
- Improvements to the Roadways, Walkways, Grounds, Parking Lots, and Entrance
- Signage for Safety and Public Information
- Demolition of the existing Library
- Emergency Lighting, Fire Alarm and Security Systems

**YEAR 2008**

*Projects Expected to Commence*

- Construction of the Computer-Business-Technology Center
- Construction of the Child Development Center
- Construction of the Fire/Life/Safety Training Tower

*Projects Expected to be Completed*

- Construction of the Student Services Center
- Renovation of the Campus Center Building

**YEAR 2009**

*Projects Expected to Commence*

No projects are expected to commence in 2009.

*Projects Expected to be Completed*

- Construction of the Computer-Business-Technology Building
- Construction of the Child Development Center
- Construction of the Fire/Life/Safety Training Tower

# 2-5 RELATED PROJECTS AND CUMULATIVE DEVELOPMENT

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations require that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) discuss the cumulative impacts of a project when the project's effect is cumulatively considerable. A cumulative impact consists of an impact that is created as a result of the combination of the project evaluated in the EIR together with other projects causing related impacts. Under the *State CEQA Guidelines*, either a list of past, present, and probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts or a summary of growth projections in an adopted general plan or related planning document may be used as the basis for the cumulative impacts discussion. Table 2-2 below provides a list of related projects in the general vicinity of the campus that could result in localized cumulative impacts. The related projects are projects within an approximately 1-mile radius of the campus that are proposed, in the planning stage, under construction, or have recently completed construction.[4] The locations of the related projects are shown on Figure 2-6. Also provided below is a discussion of relevant growth plans and policies. For a detailed discussion of the project's potential cumulative impacts, the reader is referred to Chapter 5 of this EIR.

## 2-5.1 Growth Plans and Policies

New construction that occurs within the project area is subject to the plans and policies set out in the following regional and local plans. These plans address growth policies for the area, provide future growth projections, and set out strategies for dealing with the impacts of growth. For a discussion of the consistency of the proposed Master Plan with these plans, the reader is referred to the relevant sections in Chapter 3 of this EIR (e.g., Section 3-3, Air Quality; Section 3-10, Land Use and Planning; and Section 3-14, Transportation, Traffic, and Parking). These plans are also referenced in the cumulative impacts discussion in Chapter 5 of this EIR.

### Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide

The Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide was developed by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) in partnership with 13 subregions and was adopted in March 1996. A bottom-up planning process was used to reflect local concerns in regional planning. The plan is designed to serve as a regional framework for local and regional decision making with respect to anticipated growth over the next 20 years. SCAG projects that there will be 22 million people living in the Southern California Region by the Year 2015. The fastest growth is anticipated in the outlying areas of the region, specifically north Los Angeles County and the Inland Empire. The plan sets forth strategies for meeting federal and state requirements with respect to transportation, growth management, air quality, housing, hazardous waste management, and water quality management.

[4] For the purposes of the cumulative traffic analysis, a larger study area extending beyond this 1-mile radius was considered to be appropriate. The locations and list of related projects used for the traffic analysis are provided in Section 3-14 of this EIR.

**Table 2-2: List of Related Projects**

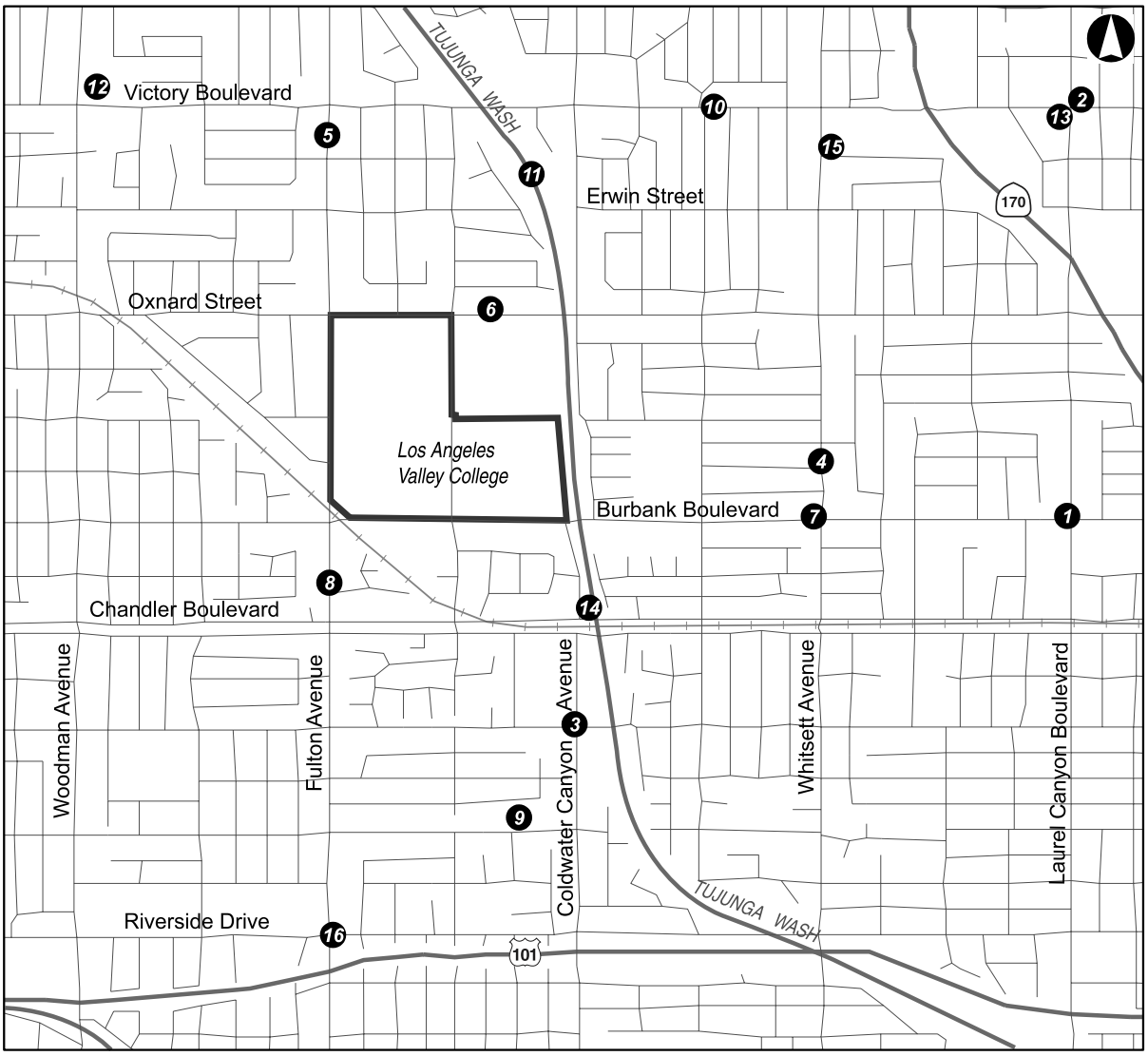
| ID # | Projects | Description | Location | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Laurel Canyon Earthquake Disaster Assistance Project | The repair, restoration, demolition and/or replacement of property that was damaged as a result of the Northridge Earthquake. | 248-acre area focused on the major commercial corridors of Burbank Blvd., Victory Blvd., and Laurel Canyon Ave. | Adopted December 1994. To be concluded December 2006, with possible extension to 2011. |
| 2 | LAUSD Middle School | Construction of a 180,000-sf middle school on a 9- to 9.75-acre site. | Victory Blvd. and Laurel Canyon Blvd. | Conceptual phase. Construction to begin March 2004. |
| 3 | Magnolia Trunk Line Project | Construction of approximately 14,300 linear feet (2.7 miles) of 54-inch-diameter concrete-lined welded steel pipeline along existing street ROW using the open-trench method, except at busy intersections (Magnolia Blvd. at Kester Ave., Cedros Ave., Van Nuys Blvd., Hazeltine Ave.; and at Fulton Ave.) where the pipeline would be installed using the jacking/tunneling method. | Along Magnolia Blvd. from Coldwater Canyon Ave. to Noble Ave. | Construction to begin in November 2002. To be completed May 2004. |
| 4 | Multi-Family Residence | Construction of approximately 20 apartments, 20,000 sf. | 5716 Whitsett Ave. | Construction to be completed in 2003. |
| 5 | Multi-Family Residence | Construction of approximately 5-10 apartments, 5,000-10,000 sf. | 6346 Fulton Ave. | Construction to be completed in 2003. |
| 6 | Multi-Family Residence | Construction of approximately 12 apartments, 10,000 sf. | 13041 Oxnard St. | Construction to be completed in 2003. |
| 7 | Retail | Construction of 8 retail units in a corner strip mall. | 12501 Burbank Blvd. (at Whitsett Ave.) | Construction to be completed in 2003. |
| 8 | San Fernando Valley East-West Transit Corridor | 14-mile landscaped exclusive busway with 13 stations located on the MTA-owned railroad right-of-way (ROW) between North Hollywood Metro Red Line Station and Warner Center in Woodland Hills. The MTA ROW will also be improved with a parallel bike/pedestrian path. | In the East Valley the alignment extends west in the median of Chandler Blvd, crossing the intersection of Fulton Ave. and Burbank Blvd diagonally near Valley College. The route then parallels Oxnard St. to Sepulveda Blvd. | Construction to begin January 2003, to be completed by April 2005. |
| 9 | San Fernando Valley Traffic Corridor Signal System Improvements | Retrofit 476 Automated Traffic Surveillance and Control (ATSC) signalized intersections | A 1.5-mile wide corridor south of Burbank Blvd, between Vineland Ave. and Valley Circle Blvd/Mulholland Dr. | Construction to be completed August 2003 |

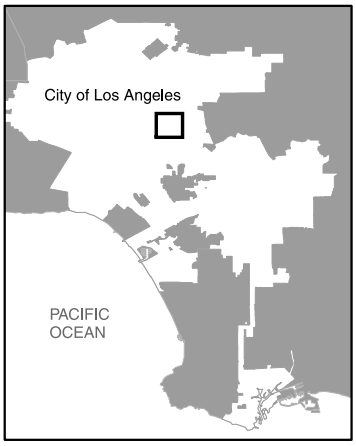
**Table 2-2: List of Related Projects**

| ID # | Projects | Description | Location | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Street Lighting Program | Installation of several street lights. | Victory Blvd/Goodland Ave. to Babcock Ave. | In design phase. Construction to be completed in late 2003. |
| 11 | Tujunga Wash Project | Improvement on both sides of the Tujunga Wash, with a diverted stream and landscaped walking trails on the west side of the wash. Installation of an irrigation system and decorative gates and fences around improved areas. | Tujunga Wash between Oxnard Street and Vanowen Street | 30% design complete. |
| 12 | Valley Glen Neighborhood Block Grant Program | Improvement of approximately 20 building facades on Victory Blvd., possible sidewalk improvements along Fulton Ave. between Victory Blvd. and Vanowen Street. | Bounded by Raymer Street, Victory Blvd., Woodman Ave., and Coldwater Canyon Ave. | Contracts in approval process. |
| 13 | Valley Plaza Revitalization | Renovation of existing shopping center. 725,000 sf of retail; 44,000 sf restaurant; 270,000 sf existing Sears; 104,000 sf office space. | Victory Blvd. and Laurel Canyon Blvd. | Conceptual phase. Construction to begin March 2004 and be completed by March 2005. |
| 14 | Self storage warehouse | Demolition of existing health club & construction of a 60,250-sf self-storage facility with 26 parking spaces. | Coldwater Canyon Ave. and Chandler Blvd. | Proposed, construction has not commenced. |
| 15 | Private Elementary School | Construction of a 16,000-sf private elementary school. | Sylvan St. and Whitsett Ave. | Proposed, construction has not commenced. |
| 16 | Gas Station/Convenience Store | Conversion of gas station/repair to gas/convenience store. | Riverside Dr. and Fulton Ave. | Proposed, construction has not commenced. |

Source: Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc., 2003.

## Figure 2-6: Locations of Related Projects




Sources: U.S. Census Bureau TIGER Data, 1995; Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc., 2003.

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Km

*Please see Table 2-2 for a detailed description of the related projects.

The plan aims to achieve growth management through encouraging local land use actions, which in turn lead to the development of an urban form that will minimize development costs, save natural resources, and enhance the quality of life. The plan recommends projects that meet the following goals: increased mixed land uses, more efficient use of existing infrastructure, reduced environmental impacts, more transit use, higher densities in strategic mass transit and urban centers, and more affordable housing.

## Regional Transportation Plan

The Southern California Association of Governments Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) was adopted in 2001. All regional transportation plans, programs, and projects must conform to the policies set out in the RTP and the Air Quality Management Plan (which are required to be consistent with each other). The RTP presents an assessment of overall growth and economic trends in the SCAG region for the years 2001 to 2025, and provides recommendations for transportation investments during this time. Key recommendations contained in the RTP include: major funding increases in the existing regional transportation system, High Occupancy Vehicle lane connectors and gap closures, transit improvements, and strategic arterial investments. These projects are designed to increase mobility and accessibility within the region, while mitigating for noise and air quality impacts. Implementation of the RTP will make 6 percent more jobs accessible regionally and will decrease congestion in Los Angeles County by 24 percent.

## South Coast Air Quality Management Plan

The 1999 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) was prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and the South Coast Air Quality Management District to meet state and federal air quality standards for the South Coast Air Basin. The South Coast Air Basin encompasses 6,600 square miles and includes all of Orange County, and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. Air pollution in the region has been significantly reduced as a result of pollution control measures. Future pollution emissions forecasts are based on SCAG economic growth projections and California Energy Commission forecasts. The 2010 pollution projections are all substantially less than the 1990 levels. Projected future reductions in pollutant emissions will be achieved through a series of stationary and mobile source controls.

## 2001 Long Range Transportation Plan for Los Angeles County

The 2001 Long Range Transportation Plan for Los Angeles County (LRTP) was developed by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) to provide a countywide transportation system that meets the needs of Los Angeles through the Year 2025. The LRTP uses the 1998 SCAG adopted socio-economic forecasts to assess where people will live and work; the population of Los Angeles County is projected to increase by 2.7 to 3.5 million people and daily trips are projected to increase by 30 percent.

## City of Los Angeles General Plan

The City of Los Angeles General Plan, adopted in 2000, serves as a policy document describing types and distribution of land uses necessary to support the projected population within a 20-year time frame. There are 12 elements in the General Plan including: the Framework Element (establishes the broad overall policies for the entire general plan which are implemented through community planning areas), the Transportation Element, the Infrastructure Systems Element, the Public Facilities and Services Element, the Housing Element, the Safety Element, the Air Quality Element, the Open Space Element, the Conservation Element, the Noise Element, the Historic Preservation Element and the Land Use Element. The Land Use Element is comprised of 35 Community Planning Areas. Within each community plan area the city of Los Angeles establishes goals regarding the long-term intensity and mix of desires land uses. The community planning area adjacent to Valley College is the Van Nuys-North Sherman Oaks Community Planning Area.

## Van Nuys-North Sherman Oaks Community Plan

The Van Nuys-North Sherman Oaks Community Plan Area (CPA) is situated approximately 16 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles in the southwest quadrant of the San Fernando Valley. The Plan Area is surrounded by the Mission Hills-Panorama City-Sepulveda Plan on the north, Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake Plan to the south, Reseda-West Van Nuys and Encino-Tarzana Plans to the west and North Hollywood Plan to the east.

The Van Nuys-North Sherman Oaks CPA is generally bounded by the Southern Pacific Railroad on the north, the Tujunga Wash Channel on the east, the Ventura Freeway on the south, and Gloria Avenue, Valjean Avenue, and the San Diego Freeway on the west.

The Van Nuys-North Sherman Oaks CPA contains approximately 8,221 net acres. The area's topography is level. The land use consists primarily of low to low-medium density residential, with commercial uses concentrated near the transit corridors of Van Nuys Boulevard, Sepulveda Boulevard, and Sherman Way, as well as major intersections throughout the planning area. During the 1970s the community population increased by 5,245 residents, a growth rate of 5.1 percent. Between 1980 and 1990, the community's population grew by 28,556 residents. This represented a growth of 26.4 percent, which far exceeds that of the city of Los Angeles as a whole during the same period. The two communities that comprise the CPA are Van Nuys and North Sherman Oaks. The population in the Van Nuys-North Sherman Oaks CPA is expected to grow from 150,133 in 2000 to 165,973 in the year 2010.

The quality of life and stability of neighborhoods throughout the Van Nuys and North Sherman Oaks CPA depends on providing infrastructure resources (i.e., police, fire, water, sewerage, parks, and traffic circulation) commensurate with the needs of the population. To ensure population growth doesn't occur faster than projected and without needed infrastructure improvements, the Community Plan has adopted three fundamental premises. The first is limiting residential densities in various neighborhoods to the prevailing density of development in these neighborhoods. Second is the monitoring of population growth and infrastructure improvements through the city's *Annual Report on Growth and Infrastructure,* with a report of

the City Planning Commission every 5 years on the Van Nuys-North Sherman Oaks Community. Third, if this monitoring finds that population in the CPA is occurring faster than projected, that infrastructure resources capacities are threatened, particularly critical resources (i.e., water and sewerage), and that there is not a clear commitment to at least begin the necessary improvements within 12 months, then building controls should be put into effect, for all or portions of the Van Nuys-North Sherman Oaks community, until land use designations for the Community Plan and corresponding zoning are revived to limit development.

Development of public facilities such as fire stations, libraries, parks, schools, and police stations should be sequenced and timed to provide a workable, efficient, and adequate balance between land use and service facilities. The Transportation Improvement and Mitigation Program (TIMP) was prepared for the Van Nuys-North Sherman Oaks Community Plan and establishes a program of specific measures which are recommended to be undertaken during the life of the Community Plan. The Transportation Demand Management (TDM) program has been adopted in the community to help sustain the current traffic level of service (LOS) on the street system and fulfill the city's objective of not exceeding LOS D in the community. The Community Plan also encourages Transportation System Management (TSM) in order to improve the flow of traffic through low capital cost projects and minor construction that can be implemented in a short time frame.

The Van Nuys-North Sherman Oaks Community Plan sets forth goals to maintain the community's individuality by:

- Preserving and enhancing the positive characteristics of existing residential neighborhoods while providing a variety of housing opportunities with compatible new housing.

- Improving the function, design, and economic vitality of the commercial corridors.

- Preserving and enhancing the positive characteristics of existing uses which provide the foundation for community identity, such as scale, height, bulk, setbacks and appearance.

- Planning the remaining commercial and industrial development opportunity sites for needed job producing uses that improve the economic and physical condition of the Van Nuys-North Sherman Oaks Community Plan Area.