



GENERAL PLAN 2045

City of Lawndale
The heart of the Southbay



PUBLIC DRAFT
JULY 2023



TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION	IN-1
PURPOSE OF THE GENERAL PLAN.....	IN-2
GENERAL PLAN OBJECTIVES.....	IN-2
SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THE GENERAL PLAN	IN-4
PLANNING PROCESS	IN-5
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	IN-5
COMMUNITY VISION STATEMENT	IN-7
APPLYING THE GENERAL PLAN.....	IN-14
ANNUAL REPORTING	IN-16

LAND USE ELEMENT

GOAL LU-1	LAND USE MIX.....	LU-7
GOAL LU-2	MANAGED GROWTH.....	LU-9
GOAL LU-3	LAND USE COMPATIBILITY	LU-11
GOAL LU-4	COMMUNITY CHARACTER AND DESIGN.....	LU-13

MOBILITY ELEMENT

GOAL M-1	LOCAL CIRCULATION SYSTEM	M-2
GOAL M-2	REGIONAL CIRCULATION.....	M-4
GOAL M-3	COMPLETE STREETS.....	M-5
GOAL M-4	PARKING.....	M-6
GOAL M-5	TRANSIT.....	M-7
GOAL M-6	ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION	M-8
GOAL M-7	GOODS MOVEMENT	M-9
GOAL M-8	FUNDING.....	M-10
GOAL M-9	TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT	M-11

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ELEMENT

GOAL RM-1	PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE.....	RM-2
GOAL RM-2	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING	RM-4
GOAL RM-3	CULTURAL RESOURCES.....	RM-6
GOAL RM-4	AIR QUALITY AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	RM-9
GOAL RM-5	ENERGY RESOURCES	RM-12
GOAL RM-6	WATER CONSERVATION	RM-14

PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT

GOAL PS-1	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS	PS-4
GOAL PS-2	GEOLOGIC AND SEISMIC HAZARDS.....	PS-6



GOAL PS-3	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	PS-8
GOAL PS-4	FIRE HAZARDS	PS-10
GOAL PS-5	FLOOD HAZARDS.....	PS-11
GOAL PS-6	NOISE.....	PS-12
GOAL PS-7	CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENCY PLANNING.....	PS-17

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT

GOAL EJ-1	POLLUTION EXPOSURE AND AIR QUALITY	EJ-2
GOAL EJ-2	ACCESS TO PUBLIC FACILITIES.....	EJ-3
GOAL EJ-3	HEALTHY FOOD ACCESS.....	EJ-4
GOAL EJ-4	SAFE AND SANITARY HOMES.....	EJ-5
GOAL EJ-5	PHYSICAL ACTIVITY.....	EJ-7
GOAL EJ-6	CIVIC ENGAGEMENT	EJ-8
GOAL EJ-7	IMPROVEMENTS AND PROGRAMS	EJ-10

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

GOAL ED-2	SUPPORT AND EXPAND THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY	ED-3
GOAL ED-3	WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AND RETENTION.....	ED-5
GOAL ED-4	CREATE A VIBRANT HAWTHORNE BOULEVARD	ED-6
GOAL ED-5	FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY	ED-7

COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT

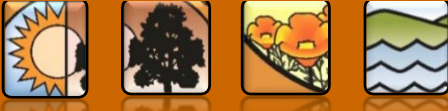
GOAL CF-1	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES.....	CF-2
GOAL CF-2	WATER SYSTEM.....	CF 4
GOAL CF-3	WASTEWATER SYSTEM	CF 5
GOAL CF-4	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT	CF 6
GOAL CF-5	TELECOMMUNICATIONS.....	CF 8
GOAL CF-6	HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES.....	CF 9

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE LU-1	LAND USE MAP	LU-15
FIGURE LU-2	PLANNING AREA	LU-17
FIGURE LU-3	HAWTHORNE BOULEVARD SPECIFIC PLAN MAP.....	LU-19
FIGURE M-1	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	M-13
FIGURE M-2	EXISTING AND PLANNED BIKE FACILITIES.....	M-15
FIGURE M-3	LOCAL TRANSPORTATION NETWORK.....	M-17

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE LU-1	GENERAL PLAN LAND USE 2045 POTENTIAL BUILDOUT SUMMARY	LU-6
TABLE PS-1	LAND USE COMPATIBILITY FOR COMMUNITY NOISE EXPOSURE (dBA, CNEL).....	PS-16



Introduction

Since its historic founding in 1905, the City of Lawndale has grown from a small agrarian society into a thriving residential community characterized by its small-town feel, support for local businesses, and convenient location in the heart of the South Bay region of Los Angeles County.

In 2023, over 32,000 people call Lawndale home. Looking forward over the next 20 years, the City will continue to value its existing residents while planning for a prosperous and sustainable future by embracing smart growth and economic development. New opportunities for residential, commercial, and mixed-use development are envisioned alongside quality public services, facilities, and infrastructure. The *Lawndale General Plan* embodies community principles. Through thoughtful planning, Lawndale is prepared to make decisions that support the community’s long-term goals, as defined here in the General Plan.

The *Lawndale General Plan* is a dynamic policy document that identifies the community’s vision for the future and provides a framework to guide the City’s long-term growth and development. The General Plan reflects the community’s values and desires and addresses important issues such as land use and urban design; mobility; housing; resource management; public safety; environmental justice; economic development; community facilities and services; and public health. Although it may be updated periodically to reflect changing market conditions, new legislative requirements, and modern local opportunities, the intent of the *Lawndale General Plan* is to lay the foundation for long-term decision-making that stands the test of time.

The Lawndale General Plan is supported and implemented by important complementary plans and programs, including the Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan, Zoning Ordinance, and Climate Action Plan. While the General Plan provides high-level guidance on local issues and priorities, these plans and programs implement the General Plan and provide more specific direction regarding critical topics, such as the redevelopment of Hawthorne Boulevard, which serves as the City’s primary transportation route, corridor of economic activity, and community focal point; expectations on permitted uses throughout the City; and the City’s strategy to support a more resilient and sustainable future. Taken together with the General Plan, these plans and programs chart the path forward for Lawndale for the next 20 years.

Contents:

- + Purpose of the General Plan
- + General Plan Objectives
- + Scope and Content of the General Plan
- + Planning Process
- + Public Participation
- + Community Vision Statement
- + Applying the General Plan
- + Annual Reporting



What is a General Plan?

The general plan serves as a “blueprint” for future development of a city or county. It establishes land use designations and policies to assist decision makers as they review proposals for new development or consider changes to city ordinances. The general plan addresses issues that impact the entire city, such as how land is used, where buildings are built, the locations of roads and parks, safety, noise, and more.

Purpose of the General Plan

In California, all cities and counties are required to adopt a general plan. The general plan is a comprehensive policy document that shapes the long-term physical development of a jurisdiction’s planning area. The planning area is the geographic area for which the general plan provides a framework for long-term growth and resource conservation. State law requires the planning area for the general plan to include all territory within the incorporated area as well as “any land outside its boundaries which in the planning agency’s judgment bears relation to its planning” (California Government Code Section 65300).

The general plan must include eight state-mandated elements including land use, circulation, housing, conservation, open space, noise, environmental justice, and safety elements, as specified in Government Code Section 65302, to the extent that the issues identified by State law exist in the City’s planning area. Additional elements that relate to the physical development of the city may also be addressed in the general plan. The degree of specificity and level of detail of the discussion of each general plan element need only reflect local conditions and circumstances. The *Lawndale General Plan* has been prepared consistent with the requirements of State law and addresses the relevant items addressed in Government Code Section 65300 et seq.

General Plan Objectives

The General Plan is more than just the legal basis for all local land use decisions; it is the vision for how the City will evolve, reflecting the community’s objectives. The objectives of the *Lawndale General Plan* include:

- Reflect the current goals and vision expressed by City residents, businesses, decision-makers, and other stakeholders;
- Address issues and concerns identified by City residents, businesses, decision-makers, and other stakeholders;
- Protect Lawndale’s existing residences, character, and sense of community;
- Proactively plan for and accommodate local and regional growth in a responsible manner;
- Encourage mixed-use development patterns along major corridors that promote vibrant commercial and residential areas;
- Allow for a range of high-quality housing options;
- Attract and retain businesses and industries that provide jobs for local residents;
- Continue to maintain and improve multimodal transportation opportunities;
- Maintain strong fiscal sustainability and continue to provide efficient and adequate public services;
- Address new requirements of State law; and
- Address emerging transportation, housing, and employment trends.



A general plan is:

Comprehensive

A general plan is comprehensive in nature, covering a wide range of topics such as land use, housing, economic development, infrastructure, public safety, recreation, and natural resources.

Long Range

A general plan provides guidance on achieving a long-range vision of the future for a city or county. To reach this envisioned future, the general plan includes goals, policies, and implementation programs that address both near-term and long-term needs. The City of Lawndale’s General Plan looks ahead approximately 20 years—to the year of 2040. At the same time, the General Plan will provide policy direction that allows for flexibility to respond to changes in the marketplace and in technology, positioning the City for long-term success.

Consistent

A general plan must be internally (“horizontally”) consistent, meaning it cannot contradict itself. A general plan uses a consistent set of assumptions and projections to assess future demands for housing, employment, public services, and infrastructure and must fully integrate its separate parts and relate them to each other without conflict. Additionally, all adopted portions (elements) of a general plan have equal weight. None may supersede another, so the general plan must resolve conflicts among the provisions of each element. Finally, all other plans, ordinances, and policies must be consistent with the general plan. This “vertical” consistency helps resolve conflicts between local specific plans, the City’s Zoning Code, and the General Plan.



Scope and Content of the General Plan

General Plan Policy Document

The General Plan policy document contains the goals and policies that will guide future decisions within the City and identifies action items (implementation measures) to ensure the vision and goals of the General Plan are carried out. Two important documents support the General Plan: the Existing Conditions Report and the General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Both are intended to be used in conjunction with this General Plan and to serve as companions to this policy document. The Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan (HBSP) provides detailed policies, standards, and criteria for the corridor’s development, consistent with the direction provided in the General Plan policy document and as analyzed in the General Plan EIR.

The *Lawndale General Plan* also contains a land use diagram (map), which serves as a general guide to the distribution of land uses throughout the City. The *Lawndale General Plan* addresses all of the elements required by State law, in addition to a range of optional topics and elements that the City has decided to include. The table below identifies the elements included in the *Lawndale General Plan* and the corresponding requirement in State law.

Relationship Between General Plan Elements and State Requirements

General Plan Elements		State Mandated								
		Land Use	Circulation	Conservation	Open Space	Noise	Safety	Housing	Environmental Justice	Optional Topics
Lawndale General Plan	Land Use	▲								
	Mobility		▲							
	Housing (Separate Cover)							▲		
	Resource Management			▲	▲					▲
	Public Safety					▲	▲			
	Environmental Justice								▲	
	Economic Development									▲
	Community Facilities									▲

Organization of the General Plan Elements

Each element (i.e., chapter) of the General Plan is organized into a set of goals, policies, and implementation actions. Each goal is supported by a particular set of policies and actions to implement and achieve that goal.



Planning Process

The last comprehensive update to the General Plan occurred in 1992. Since then, substantial changes to the planning context of the City have occurred, including shifts in the community’s demographics and new ways of thinking about sustainability, public health, and placemaking. In light of these changes, the City undertook a comprehensive update of the General Plan (*Lawndale General Plan*) as an opportunity to reassess its long-term vision and identify new challenges, opportunities, and approaches to make that vision a reality. The update process began in 2020 and included the following steps.

Public Participation

The *Lawndale General Plan* was developed with community input and reflects the community’s vision for Lawndale. A summary of the community outreach and public participation process is provided below.

Outreach Objectives

Objectives established for the comprehensive outreach program were to:

- Conduct an open and transparent process.
- Engage the full spectrum of Lawndale community members, residents, business owners, landowners, and other stakeholders in the General Plan Update process; enhance public awareness of the project and its importance.
- Gather meaningful community input, ideas, and feedback to shape the vision, alternatives, and policies to be included in the *Lawndale General Plan*.
- Build a framework to develop community consensus throughout the process.
- Strengthen and expand relationships and trust between the City and community members.

Lawndale General Plan Outreach

For all public workshops and meetings, the City of Lawndale conducted extensive bilingual outreach (English and Spanish), using a wide variety of methods and tools, to inform and encourage the community to participate in the update process. The following is a list of methods and tools used to inform the public of meetings, workshops, and the status of the work efforts.

- **General Plan Website:** A website devoted to informing the public about, and encouraging participation in, the update process has been maintained throughout the general plan update process. The website includes workshop materials, background information, and draft and final work products.
- **Focus Group Briefings:** The City held briefings with interested focus groups including representatives from the development community and community health and wellness stakeholders.
- **E-mail distribution list:** The list was developed and maintained over time, and included email contacts for agencies, organizations, stakeholders, and individuals.



Visioning Workshops

The City hosted eight workshops (February through December 2021), addressing a different topic of focus each month. Each workshop was conducted in a bilingual environment (English and Spanish) to minimize barriers to participation. Each workshop included a brief overview of the General Plan, including why it's important and why the City is updating its Plan, some background information on the evening's topic, and a series of facilitated activities to solicit input on key topics or ideas.

Workshop 1: Values, Issues, and Opportunities

The first General Plan Visioning Workshop was held virtually on February 2, 2021 (English) and March 9, 2021 (Spanish). The focus of this Visioning workshop was to introduce the General Plan and Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan Update, and ask for input from residents on what they value in Lawndale, what they see as challenges, and what their vision is for the future of the City. After a brief presentation on the General Plan and Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan Update, the City held a discussion and answered questions from the community.

During this workshop there was approximately 26 attendees for the English workshop and 3 Spanish speakers.

Workshop 2: Land Use

The second workshop was held virtually on March 23, 2021 (English) and April 26, 2021 (Spanish). The workshop included a presentation followed by a discussion with the community. During this workshop staff explained to what Land Use is and the types of Land Uses within a community. Residential, Commercial, Institutional, Open Space and Industrial uses were described. During this workshop there was a public comment period where staff interacted with the community to obtain public opinions on the existing and desired land uses. There was approximately 16 attendees at this meeting's conclusion.

Workshop 3: Land Use and Transportation

The third workshop was held virtually on April 27, 2021 (English) and May 18, 2021 (Spanish). The focus of the last Workshop was on land use and transportation. As part of the overview presentation, the group considered the interface between transportation and land use planning in Lawndale. This meeting also recapped the desirable and undesirable land uses as proposed by the residents.

Workshop 4: General Plan and Land Use

The fourth workshop was held telephonically on May 17, 2021. This event gave the community an opportunity to call in and ask questions, as well as provide comments and suggestions on the General Plan and Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan Update. During this workshop there was no attendees.

Workshop 5: Virtual Community Workshop

The fifth workshop was held virtually on May 20, 2021. The workshop included a presentation followed by a discussion with the community. Staff discussed the Environmental Justice element and explained its importance. Staff also took some public comments. There were approximately 8 attendees at the meeting's conclusion.

Workshop 6: Virtual Community Workshop

The sixth workshop was held virtually on June 22, 2021. The workshop included a presentation that provided a recap on the General Plan Elements and Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan, followed by a discussion with the community. This workshop focused on obtaining public opinions on the future of the City.

Workshop 7: Virtual Community Workshop

The seventh workshop was held virtually on August 4, 2021. The focus of this workshop was the Housing Element and Fair Housing Act. The workshop included a presentation followed by a discussion with the



community. The Housing element was explained, residential sites inventory was presented. During the workshop staff discussed potential sites suitable for housing to accommodate all future housing from the Regional Housing Needs Assessment provided by California Department of Housing and Development.

Workshop 8: Interactive Community Workshop

The eighth workshop was held virtually on August 31, 2021. The workshop included a presentation followed by a discussion with the community. Staff prepared an in person workshop. There were several interactive activities including setting up desired density locations, choosing desired and undesired land uses, going over all elements and providing public comments. There were 7 attendees at this in person workshop.

Workshop 9: Virtual Community Workshop

The ninth workshop was held virtually on November 17, 2021. The workshop included a presentation followed by a discussion with the community. During this workshop staff presented the housing sites chosen for the housing element. Staff presented types of density and locations where they would be placed during the next RHNA cycle. Staff took notes on the public comments and responded to questions.

Workshop 10: Virtual Community Workshop

The tenth workshop was held virtually on December 15, 2021. The focus of this workshop was the Housing Element, including proposed sites. The workshop included a presentation followed by a discussion with the community. This was the final workshop, which was a whole recompilation review of the General Plan Update and what the intent of the workshops were.

Online Surveys and Polls

In order to capture as much input from the community as possible, including input from those who may not have participated in workshop community engagement opportunities, the project team designed two online surveys that were open to all and available throughout the outreach phase of the project. The surveys were administered online via the SurveyMonkey web platform and were available in English and Spanish. Survey #1 focused on visioning, values and living conditions in Lawndale as well as demographic questions. Survey #2 focused on community priorities and existing conditions related to housing. The City received a total of 99 responses to the surveys. The survey responses provide insight into the demographics and opinions of Lawndale community members concerning goals and topics related to the update of the City's General Plan.

Community Vision Statement

A Vision Statement is a collection of aspirational statements framing community needs and desires. Vision Statements are important to help guide the creation of the General Plan. The Lawndale Community Vision—illustrated on the following pages—was developed to reflect the meaningful community input received at the *Lawndale 2020 General Plan* workshops, online surveys, from key community members and stakeholders, and elected and appointed officials.



LAWDALE

Community Vision 2020

Lawndale is an energetic, small but highly urbanized place with a small-town feel characterized by its well-established neighborhoods and local businesses. Strategically-located within the central South Bay, Lawndale’s exceptional climate and location provide exciting redevelopment opportunities that offer inviting spaces to live, work, learn, shop, and socialize. The City takes pride in collaborating with our residents, businesses, and local organizations to meet our long-term social and economic needs. Together, we promote a safe, healthy, vibrant, and diverse community that grows stronger every year.





WE ARE A
TIGHT COMMUNITY
-KNIT THAT CARES
FOR ITS
RESIDENTS

Lawndale celebrates its strong neighborhood connections and community culture, including its history, diversity, inclusivity, and family-friendly atmosphere. High-quality community services, facilities, and events create a lifestyle that residents value. Residents are represented by a responsive and effective local government that cultivates relationships with local organizations, the business community, and other local and regional partners to maintain our outstanding quality of life.





WE ARE A COMMUNITY WITH QUALITY HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Lawndale offers diverse housing options for persons of all incomes and lifestyles, including homeowners, renters, families, retirees, and young people. Established residential neighborhoods are quiet, well-maintained, and safe and make-up the backbone of our community. Mixed-use development that includes multifamily housing is focused along Hawthorne Boulevard.





**WE HAVE A
MIXED-USE
ACTIVITY CENTER
ALONG
HAWTHORNE BLVD
WHERE PEOPLE CAN**

**LIVE, WORK,
SHOP, AND
SOCIALIZE**

Hawthorne Boulevard features a successful mix of businesses, residences, and amenities within an attractive, walkable environment. The active streetscape supports a variety of complementary uses that welcome enhanced pedestrian activity, social interactions, and window shopping. Characteristics of Hawthorne Boulevard include appropriately-scaled buildings, well-kept landscaping, safe pedestrian crossings, and distinctive sense of place.





WE ARE
SUPPORTED BY A
**ROBUST,
RESILIENT** LOCAL
ECONOMY

Lawndale provides for a diversity of businesses that support and are supported by the local community. Businesses cater to the daily needs of residents and attract visitors from outside the area. Lawndale's premier location and business-friendly environment is able to attract and retain high-quality employers that create good jobs and economic opportunities within the City. Lawndale maintains a robust, diverse, and resilient local economy that provides long-term fiscal sustainability.





WE CHOOSE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

THAT PROMOTE
A HEALTHY AND
ACTIVE COMMUNITY

Lawndale contributes to improved environmental quality and public health outcomes by promoting compact and sustainable infill development practices. Healthy community priorities are promoted through enhanced access to housing, jobs, and lifelong learning opportunities. Air quality is improved and greenhouse gas emissions are reduced through the promotion of green building techniques, multi-modal transportation options, and renewable and efficient energy sources. Our residents have increased access to public transportation and infrastructure improvements that promote walking, biking, and ride-sharing.





Applying the General Plan

The General Plan is intended for use by a broad range of persons, including City decision-makers, City staff, developers, and community members, to serve the following purposes:

- To identify land use patterns, growth, transportation, environmental, economic, and community goals and policies as they relate to land use, conservation, development, and provision of community services and facilities.
- To articulate a vision and strategy for the future development of Lawndale and its residents.
- To enable the City Council and Planning Commission to establish long-range land use, transportation, services, conservation, and growth goals and policies.
- To provide a basis for judging whether specific private development proposals and public projects are in harmony with these goals and policies.
- To inform citizens, developers, decision makers, and other jurisdictions of the policies that will guide development and resource conservation within Lawndale.

The General Plan applies to lands in the incorporated area of the City, to the extent allowed by Federal and State law. Under State law, many actions, such as development projects, specific plans, master plans, community plans, zoning, subdivisions, public agency projects, and other decisions must be consistent with the General Plan. State law requires that the City's ordinances regulating land use be consistent with the General Plan. The Zoning Code, individual project proposals, and other related plans and ordinances must be consistent with the goals and policies in the General Plan.

Interpreting the General Plan

In reading the General Plan, one should infer that the goals, policies, and implementation measures are limited to the extent that it is financially feasible and appropriate for the City to carry them out and to the extent legally permitted by Federal and State law. For example, policies and measures which indicate that the City will “provide,” “support,” “ensure,” or otherwise require or carry them out do not indicate an irreversible commitment of City funds or staff resources to those activities, but rather, that the City will support them when the City deems that it is financially feasible and appropriate to do so. In some cases, the City will carry out various policies and measures by requiring development, infrastructure, and other projects to be consistent with the policies and actions of the General Plan. In other cases, the City may include General Plan items in the Capital Improvement Program, annual budget, or other implementation mechanisms, as the City deems appropriate.

Key Terms

Goal: A description of the general desired condition that the community seeks to create.

Policy: A specific statement that guides decision-making as the City works to achieve the various goals. Once adopted, policies represent statements of City regulations.

Action: An action, procedure, implementation technique, or specific program to be undertaken by the City to help achieve a specified goal or implement an adopted policy.



How to Read Lawndale’s General Plan

As the guide for future development and desired conditions, residents, property owners, and business owners should also familiarize themselves with how to read this document. Each element contains a brief introduction, several goals and related policies, and a description of related actions to help implement the City’s vision.

Goals

A goal in the General Plan is the broadest statement of community values. It is a generalized ideal which provides a sense of direction for action. Goals are overall statements of desired future conditions.

Policies and Implementation Actions

The essence of the General Plan is contained within its policies. Policies are statements which further refine the goals, and guide the course of action the City must take to achieve the goals in the plan. It is important to note that policies are guides for decision makers, not decisions themselves. Policies and implementation measures must be clear to be useful. However, policies may range in terms of commitment of resources, importance, and expected results. Therefore, it is important for readers to understand the distinctions between various levels of policy and implementation action. The following is a list of common terms used in policies and implementation measures, and how to interpret its usage in the General Plan. In cases where other terms are used (and not defined below), an equivalent to the closest applicable term can be used.

Shall: Absolute commitment to the policy or action, and indicate that the policy must be adhered to in all cases.

Should: Policy will be followed in most cases, but exceptions are acceptable for good reasons.

Ensure: Policy indicates that the City plays a role in making sure something happens, often times in partnership with other agencies or as part of other City programs and processes.

Encourage: Policy is highly recommended and/or desired, and should be pursued when feasible.

Allow: Policy will be supported within certain parameters and certain guidelines.

Coordinate: Policy will occur in conjunction with another entity, and the City will carry its share of the responsibility.

Explore: Effort will be taken to investigate the subject at hand, to discover whether or not further commitment is relevant.

Consider: Policy may or may not be followed, depending upon the results of analysis that will be completed.

Limit: Effort will be taken to keep the subject within certain limits, or will at least make undesired change more difficult.

Restrict: Effort will be taken to keep the undesired action to a minimum.



Amending the General Plan

The General Plan is not static, but rather is a dynamic and multi-faceted document that defines and addresses the changing needs of the City. It is based on an on-going assessment and understanding of existing and projected community needs. The City’s decision-makers have broad discretion in interpreting the General Plan and its purposes, and are allowed to weigh and balance the various goals and policies when applying them. Recognizing the need for the General Plan to remain current and reflective of local issues and policies, State law allows the City to periodically amend the General Plan to ensure that it is consistent with the conditions, values, expectations, and needs of its residents, businesses, and other stakeholders. The General Plan may be amended in accordance with State law. While specific findings may be applied on a project-by-project basis, at a minimum the following standard findings shall be made for each proposed General Plan amendment:

1. The amendment is deemed to be in the public interest;
2. The amendment is consistent and/or compatible with the rest of the General Plan;
3. The potential impacts of the amendment have been assessed and have been determined not to be detrimental to the public health, safety, or welfare; and
4. The amendment has been processed in accordance with the applicable provisions of the California Government Code, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City’s Municipal Code.

City-initiated amendments, as well as amendments requested by other parties, are subject to the same basic process described above to ensure consistency and compatibility with the General Plan. This includes appropriate environmental review, public notice, and public hearings, leading to an official action by the City Council.

Timing

Under State law, mandatory elements of the General Plan may be amended up to four times in each calendar year. The City Council or any citizen may initiate consideration of a General Plan Amendment. State law further requires that the Housing Element be reviewed and updated at least once every eight years.

Exemptions

The State Legislature has recognized that occasions arise which require the local jurisdiction to have some flexibility in amending the General Plan. As set forth in the California Government Code, the following are exempt from the General Plan amendment schedule:

- Amendments to optional elements.
- Amendments requested and necessary for affordable housing (Section 65358(c)).
- Any amendment necessary to comply with a court decision in a case involving the legal adequacy of the general plan (Section 65358(d)(1)).
- Amendments to bring a general plan into compliance with an airport land use plan (Section 65302.3).

Annual Reporting

Given the long-term nature of the General Plan, it is critical to periodically evaluate its effectiveness and to document the implementation status of the various policies and actions that it contains. State law provides direction on how cities and counties can maintain the General Plan as a useful policy guide. State law also requires the City to annually report "the status of the plan and progress in its implementation" (California Government Code Section 65400(b)) to the City Council. The Action items in each Element identifies each measure to be carried out by the General Plan.



Introduction to Land Use

The Land Use Element is a guide to land use planning in Lawndale and provides a framework for the economic, environmental, and infrastructure issues examined in the other General Plan elements. The Land Use Element, which includes the Land Use Map (Figure LU-1), identifies how and where land will be used in the future—for housing, commercial and industrial uses, public facilities, parks, open space, and transportation. The Land Use Element identifies the range of allowed uses and development densities and intensities permitted by the Land Use Plan. Overall, this element is designed to:

- Preserve and protect the City’s existing residential neighborhoods,
- Direct future growth to key opportunity areas along the City’s primary transportation corridors,
- Support quality expanded housing and employment opportunities, and
- Promote a strong sense of place and identity in Lawndale.

Organization of Element

The Land Use Element goals and policies address each of the following topics as they relate to Lawndale:

- Land Use Mix
- Managed Growth
- Land Use Compatibility
- Community Character and Design



Overview

The Land Use Element provides for a development and resource conservation pattern that preserves and protects Lawndale’s unique small-town character while promoting opportunities for expanded housing opportunities, economic development, and local job growth. Ensuring that Lawndale has sufficient capacity and flexibility to support a diverse mix of land uses is essential to the community’s ability to thrive and be economically sustainable over time; the Economic Development Element provides important complementary policy direction to support the City’s land use priorities.

State law requires the Land Use Element to address the following, to the extent they are locally relevant:

- Proposed general distribution, general location and extent of the uses of the land for housing, business, industry, open space, including agriculture, natural resources, recreation, and enjoyment of scenic beauty, education, public buildings and grounds, solid and liquid waste disposal facilities, and other categories of public and private uses of land;
- Population density and building intensity; and
- Areas subject to flooding (the Lawndale General Plan addresses this topic within the context of its Public Safety Element).

Background information regarding land use is presented in Chapter 2 of the General Plan Update Existing Conditions Report.

Planning Area Boundaries

City Limits

The *City Limits* include all area within the City’s corporate boundary, over which the City exercises land use authority and provides public services.

Sphere Of Influence

A *Sphere of Influence* (SOI) is the probable physical boundary and service area of a local agency, as adopted by a Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). A SOI may include both incorporated and unincorporated areas within which a city or special district will have primary responsibility for the provision of public facilities and services. Lawndale’s SOI extends east of City Limits into the Los Angeles County unincorporated community of El Camino Village. El Camino Village is primarily a densely developed, single-family residential community with commercial uses along Crenshaw Boulevard. Although parts of El Camino Village share a Lawndale zip code, the City has historically not provided services to the community.

Planning Area

The *Planning Area* is the geographic area for which the General Plan provides a framework for long-term growth and resource conservation. State law requires the General Plan to include all territory within Lawndale’s incorporated area as well as "any land outside its boundaries which in the planning agency’s judgment bears relation to its planning" (California Government Code Section 65300). The Planning Area, as shown in Figure LU-2, includes the entire city limits (approximately 917 acres) as well as the City of Lawndale’s SOI (approximately 229 acres); the entire Planning Area is approximately 1,146 acres.



Specific Plan Area

A city will often have neighborhoods or areas that are unique and/or important in ways that require special consideration. A specific plan is a major planning document that includes land use and development policies specific to an area. For Lawndale, the Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan (HBSP) regulates and guides the development of the Hawthorne Boulevard corridor and the north side of both Artesia Boulevard and Redondo Beach Boulevard. The HBSP acts as a tool for implementing the goals and policies of the General Plan through the regulation of use, density, height, and other design standards to achieve the overall vision for the area. The Specific Plan was originally adopted in June 1999 and has undergone various amendments since its adoption. A key action item of this Land Use Element is to update the HBSP to implement the goals and policies included in the City’s updated General Plan.

The purpose of the HBSP is to help facilitate the successful redevelopment of the Specific Plan area into a thriving mixed-use activity center featuring high-quality multifamily housing choices, dynamic commercial options, and inviting public spaces. The Specific Plan is important to the City and its residents because it emphasizes economic growth along Hawthorne Boulevard and other significant transportation corridors, and accounts for the unique conditions along these corridors when providing detailed development guidance.

The boundaries of the HBSP are depicted on Figure LU-3.

Land Use Designations

The Land Use Designations in this General Plan specify the type of allowed uses associated with each designation. Zoning, specific plans, and individual development projects must be consistent with the intensities allowed under the General Plan.

Land Use Classification System

The Land Use Map (Figure LU-1) illustrates the various types and distribution of land uses planned for the community. The land use classification system includes nine land use designations. Land use designations identify the types and nature of development allowed in particular locations depicted on the Land Use Map (Figure LU-1).

The residential category includes three land use designations and an overlay designation that allow for a range of housing types and densities. The nonresidential grouping includes a variety of jobs-generating designations (Commercial and Industrial) as well as designations that serve the public good, including Public Facilities and Open Space. Finally, the Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan designation indicates that the Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan guides future land use and zoning decisions for that area of the City.



Density

Density refers to the intensity of residential uses in terms of a range, from a minimum to a maximum, of dwelling units per gross acre. Various building configurations representing different densities are shown below.



Buildout Potential

State General Plan law requires that the Land Use Element indicate the maximum densities and intensities permitted within the Land Use Plan. The land use designations shown on the Land Use Map are described in detail in this Element. Table LU-1 lists each of the land use designations shown on the Land Use Map and provides a corresponding indication of maximum density or intensity of allowable development. Maximum allowable development on individual parcels of land is governed by these measures of density or intensity. The table also includes the effective overall level of development within each land use designation within the City. These effective levels of development represent an anticipated overall density and intensity of development for Lawndale and are, therefore, less than the absolute maximum allowed for an individual parcel of land. For various reasons, many parcels in the community have not been developed to maximum density or intensity and, in the future, maximum development as described in this Element can be expected to occur only on a limited number of parcels. Actual future development would depend on future real estate and labor market conditions, property owner preferences and decisions, site-specific constraints, land turnover, and other factors. Additionally, new development and growth are largely dictated by existing development conditions. Very few communities in California actually develop to the full potential allowed in their respective General Plans during the planning horizon.

The overall future development in Lawndale is anticipated to occur at the expected level of density or intensity indicated in Table LU-1. Development at an intensity or density between the expected and maximum levels is desired when projects offer exceptional design quality, important public amenities or benefits, or other factors that promote important goals and policies of the General Plan. For the residential land use designations, projects are expected to build to a density at least as high as the lowest density allowed by the respective designation.



Residential Land Use Designations

Low Density Residential (LDR); 0 – 8.9 du/ac

The Low Density Residential land use designation provides for the development of single-family dwellings. This designation allows a density of 0–8.9 du/ac.

Medium Density Residential (MDR); 9.0 – 17.4 du/ac

The Medium Density Residential land use designation allows for a range of housing types including single-family detached and attached units and duplexes, condominiums, and townhouses. This designation allows a density of 9.0–17.4 du/ac.

High Density Residential (HDR); 17.5 – 33 du/ac

The High Density Residential land use designation provides for a variety of small-lot single-family dwelling units and multi-family dwelling units including: courtyard homes, patio homes, duplex, condominiums, townhouses, apartments, and manufactured homes. This designation allows a density of 17.5–33 du/ac.

Housing Opportunity Overlay (HOO); 20.0 – 100 du/ac

The Housing Opportunity Overlay, which applies to select sites outside of the Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan, provides opportunity for the development of high density housing in single-use and mixed-use formats at a density of 20.0–100.0 du/ac. New residential development at HOO sites, including residential development as part of a mixed-use project, must meet a minimum residential density of at least 20.0 du/ac, regardless of the underlying land use designation. For new nonresidential development, all standards related to the underlying land use designation shall continue to apply.

Non-Residential Land Use Designations

Commercial (C)

The Commercial land use designation provides for a variety of retail and service-oriented business activities, restaurants, services and office uses to meet the daily needs of residents. There is no minimum or maximum building intensity.

Industrial (I)

The Industrial designation permits light manufacturing, assembly, packaging, fabrication and processing of materials into finishing products rather than the conversion of raw materials. The industrial activity shall be conducted primarily within structures and outside storage areas and assembly activity should be limited. There is no minimum or maximum building intensity.

Open Space (OS)

The Open Space designation includes public parks, parks that are part of school sites, public and private outdoor recreational facilities, and landscaped open space areas.

Public Facilities (PF)

The Public Facilities designation provides for publicly owned properties and facilities including, schools, fire stations, police stations, community centers, utility substations, water facilities, administrative offices and City government office complexes. Other uses that are determined to be compatible with primary uses may also be allowed. There is no minimum or maximum building intensity.



Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan

Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan (HBSP); Densities and Intensities Vary

The Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan designation provides detailed policies, standards, and criteria for the area’s development. Land uses within the Specific Plan area are detailed in the Specific Plan document. The Specific Plan serves as the land use and zoning map for the Specific Plan area. Any future amendments to the land uses identified in the Specific Plan will not require a revision to the General Plan (General Plan Amendment).

Table LU-1 General Plan Land Use 2045 Potential Buildout Summary

Land Use Designation	Acres ¹	Allowed Density and/or Building Intensity	Assumed Density and/or Building Intensity ²	Units	Population	Non-Residential Square Feet	Jobs
RESIDENTIAL LAND USES							
Low Density Residential	49	0-8.9 du/ac	8.5 du/ac	420	1,537	-	-
Medium Density Residential	460	9-17.4 du/ac	12 du/ac	5,534	18,404	-	-
High Density Residential	115	17.5-33 du/ac	30 du/ac	3,464	9,418	-	-
Housing Opportunity Overlay ³		20-100 du/ac	50 du/ac			-	-
<i>Residential Subtotal</i>		-	-			-	-
NON-RESIDENTIAL LAND USES							
Commercial	38	No max	0.5	311	706	4,904,877	1,673
Industrial	21	No max	0.5	-	-	459,130	612
Public Facilities	172	No max	0.15	-	-	1,124,243	1,124
Open Space	14	-	-	27	62	-	-
<i>Non-Residential Subtotal</i>		-	-				
SPECIFIC PLAN LAND USES							
Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan Area ⁴	95	Varies	24-75 du/ac and 0.6	3,931	11,017	2,484,823	4,970
<i>Specific Plan Subtotal</i>	95	-	-	3,931	11,017	2,484,823	4,970
Totals	1,195	-	-	15,405	47,430	5,351,026	9,208

1. Acres are given as adjusted gross acreages, which do not include the right-of-way for major roadways, flood control facilities, or railroads.
2. Density/building intensity includes both residential density, expressed as dwelling units per acre, and nonresidential intensity, expressed as floor area ratio (FAR), which is the amount of building square feet in relation to the size of the lot. While no minimum or maximum building intensities apply to land uses within Lawndale, an assumed building intensity) is used in Table LU-1 to establish potential buildout totals. Historically, citywide buildout levels do not achieve the maximum allowable density/intensity on every parcel, and are, on average, lower than allowed by the General Plan. Accordingly, the projections in this General Plan do not assume buildout at the maximum density or intensity but are adjusted downward to account for variations in development.
3. Acreage and the development potential of the Housing Opportunity Overlay is not included in the total acreage; figures associated with development of these areas are included within the underlying base designations. The assumed density for all sites designated with the HOO is 50 du/ac, regardless of the underlying base designation.
4. Parcels within the Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan that are identified in the City’s 2021-2029 Housing Element as Housing Overlay 150 sites shall have a maximum density of 150 du/ac. The buildout estimate for the Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan uses an assumed density of 75 du/ac for sites in the Specific Plan area identified in the City’s Housing Sites Inventory. All other sites where residential uses are allowed have an assumed density of 24 du/ac.



GOAL LU-1 LAND USE MIX

A community with a fiscally sustainable mix of land uses that meets the diverse needs of Lawndale residents, offers a variety of housing, employment opportunities, and supports the provision of public services.

Every community requires a mixture of land uses: residential land to provide housing; commercial and industrial land to provide goods and services, tax revenue, employment opportunities; public and institutional land to provide public services and infrastructure; and parks and open space for the enjoyment of all. A desirable community provides a balance of land uses that responds to and anticipates its residents' current and future needs.

LU-1 Policies

- LU-1.1 **Sustainable Land Use Pattern.** Provide an appropriate land use plan that promotes efficient development; fosters and enhances community livability and public health; sustains economic vitality; promotes efficient development and multiple transportation options; reduces pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and the expenditure of energy and other resources; and ensures compatibility between uses consistent with the land use designations identified in this Element and Land Use Map (LU-1).
- LU-1.2 **Balance Jobs and Housing.** Balance levels of employment and housing within the community to provide more opportunities for Lawndale residents to work locally, reduce commute times, and improve air quality.
- LU-1.3 **Diversity of Residential Options.** Strive to maintain a reasonable balance between rental and ownership housing opportunities across all residential types, including single family detached homes and senior housing, by maintaining a range of allowable land use densities.
- LU-1.4 **Commercial Corridors.** Encourage development of well-maintained, functional, and appropriate commercial, retail, and employment opportunities in stand-alone and mixed-use formats, particularly along Hawthorne Boulevard, major arterials, and at major intersections where there is maximum visibility and access.
- LU-1.5 **Public Services for Quality of Life.** Maintain appropriate sites for institutional and public facility uses that can accommodate the infrastructure and facilities needed to serve the community.
- LU-1.6 **Uses to Meet Daily Needs.** Encourage uses that meet daily needs, such as grocery stores, local-serving restaurants, and other businesses and activities, within walking distance of residences to reduce the frequency and length of vehicle trips.
- LU-1.7 **Public Gathering Spaces.** Support the provision of attractive outdoor public gathering places such as plazas, green space, and squares to strengthen social engagement and provide visual relief throughout the City.



LU-1 Actions

- LU-1a Create consistency between the City's Zoning Code and Zoning Map and General Plan.
- LU-1b Update the Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan as appropriate to ensure consistency with this Land Use Element, designations shown on Figure LU-1, and the City's adopted 2021-2029 Housing Element.
- LU-1c Review the Zoning Code and update as appropriate to reflect Land Use goals, policies, and implementation actions included in this Plan.
- LU-1d As part of development review process, ensure that developments fall within the minimum and maximum density requirements stipulated on the Land Use Map and included within the Land Use Descriptions. Projects shall also be reviewed for consistency with the development standards and density requirements established by any applicable Specific Plan governing the area in question.
- LU-1e Initiate a coordinated process to regularly review and adjust population assumptions and forecasts in conjunction with the Department of Finance, Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), and the County of Los Angeles in order to adequately plan for growth, including jobs-housing balance projections.



GOAL LU-2 MANAGED GROWTH

A City that manages and directs growth to strategic locations so that the community and its neighborhoods are protected and enhanced.

Population growth in Lawndale and the Los Angeles metropolitan region is expected to continue, accompanied by a variety of new development that has the potential to impact community character. While recognizing that change is inevitable, the community can strategically plan and guide future development to specific locations most suitable for redevelopment to support the provision of new residential and employment opportunities, while protecting and enhancing the existing character of Lawndale and its neighborhoods.

LU-2 Policies

- LU-2.1 **Existing Land Use Pattern.** Strive to maintain the basic pattern of existing land uses, preserving residential neighborhoods, while providing for enhancement of mixed-use corridors to accommodate desirable redevelopment plans and improve economic sustainability.
- LU-2.2 **Focused Areas for New Development.** Encourage new development to be focused within the Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan area and within the City’s Housing Opportunity Overlay sites to preserve the character of the community’s existing single-family uses, promote active transportation options, and create vibrant mixed-use activity nodes.
- LU-2.3 **Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan.** Facilitate the redevelopment of Hawthorne Boulevard through implementation of the Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan which encourages a mixture of quality multi-family housing development, local- and destination-type commercial uses, eateries, and civic uses such as cultural and performing art facilities in innovative development formats.
- LU-2.4 **Developable Parcels.** Encourage the consolidation of small lots into larger developable parcels (at least 0.50 acres), particularly in the Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan area, to create new opportunities for financially viable development that supports the City’s desired land use mix.
- LU-2.5 **Homeownership Opportunities.** Encourage the development of for-sale housing to expand local homeownership opportunities.
- LU-2.6 **Regional Growth.** Notify adjacent jurisdictions and agencies of proposed land use actions within the Planning Area that may affect them and take appropriate action to consider and respond to their concerns.
- LU-2.7 **Unincorporated Areas.** Respect the history of the unincorporated neighborhoods in Lawndale’s planning area and continue to provide land use direction for those areas in accordance with applicable local, regional, and State regulations.



LU-2 Actions

- LU-2a Prepare a General Plan Status Report annually as required by California Government Code. This includes reviewing the General Plan Land Use planning objectives and General Plan Land Use Map to ensure they continue to support the community’s long-term land use vision and amend the text and map as necessary to maintain a modern land use planning perspective.
- LU-2b Conduct outreach to commercial center owners to discuss strategies, benefits, and opportunities for lot consolidation, parcel assemblage, and parking/reciprocal access agreements.
- LU-2c Evaluate the feasibility of providing administrative incentives, such as expedited processing, for lot consolidations, especially in the Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan area and Housing Opportunity Overlay sites.
- LU-2d Investigate possible incentives for new pedestrian-friendly anchor development at important road intersections to attract retail clientele and increase foot traffic.
- LU-2e Implement the Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan to guide future development in this area. This includes reviewing and revising the implementation strategies identified in the Specific Plan as part of the Specific Plan’s comprehensive update, and prioritizing the most critical actions for funding and staff resources.



GOAL LU-3 LAND USE COMPATIBILITY

A community where new development is sensitively integrated with existing development, including residential neighborhoods, and minimizes impacts on surrounding land uses.

Lawndale is primarily a residential community and will continue to have a substantial portion of its land devoted to housing. While the City requires a comprehensive circulation system and revenue generated by commercial, office, and industrial uses to support the needs of the community, these roadways and non-residential land uses must be compatible with the existing community and neighborhoods.

LU-3 Policies

- LU-3.1 **Surrounding Uses.** Consider as part of the development review process the compatibility of new development with surrounding uses and the ability of new development to enhance the character of the surrounding area.
- LU-3.2 **Use Configuration.** Permit a mixture of compatible land uses on a single site or within a single development project in a vertical or horizontal configuration.
- LU-3.3 **Code Compliance.** Require land use compatibility through adherence to the policies, standards, and regulations in the Municipal Code, Zoning Code, and other regulations or administrative procedures that manage the form and relationship of projects and uses.
- LU-3.4 **Residential Uses.** Require that new residential development be designed to protect residents from potential conflicts with adjacent land uses, and other features including transportation facilities.
- LU-3.5 **Scale and Massing.** Require that the scale and massing of new development provide appropriate transitions in building height and bulk that are sensitive to the physical and visual character of adjacent lower density neighborhoods.
- LU-3.6 **Mixed-Use Design Integration.** Require that residential and nonresidential portions of mixed-use buildings and sites be integrated through site and building design to ensure compatibility among uses.
- LU-3.7 **Development Buffers.** Require new uses to provide buffers between existing uses where potential adverse impacts could occur, such as decorative walls, setbacks and landscaping, restricted vehicular access, parking enclosures, and lighting control.
- LU-3.8 **Telecommunications Facilities.** To the extent legally possible, regulate and ensure that telecommunications facilities such as cell towers, radio towers, and other appurtenances do not block, impede, or impair the visual quality of Lawndale.
- LU-3.9 **Interagency Cooperation.** Establish and maintain an ongoing liaison with Caltrans, LA Metro, utility companies, adjacent cities, and other major government and private agencies to help minimize the traffic, noise, and visual impacts of their facilities and operations.



LU-3 Actions

- LU-3a Prepare and adopt Objective Design Standards applicable to all new multi-family residential and mixed-use development.
- LU-3b Ensure all projects are reviewed and processed per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines.
- LU-3c Through the development review process, evaluate development proposals for land use and transportation network compatibility with existing surrounding or abutting development and neighborhoods.
- LU-3d Review the Zoning Code, and amend it, if necessary, to create standards addressing appropriate treatments to buffer nonresidential uses from residential and other sensitive uses.
- LU-3e Analyze land use compatibility through the development review process to require adequate buffers and/or architectural enhancements that protect sensitive receptors from intrusion of development activities that may cause unwanted nuisances and health risks.
- LU-3f Work with Southern California Edison (SCE) to improve compatibility of its facilities with other development and scenic resources. On an ongoing basis and through the development review process, the City shall:
- Request SCE improve transmission line corridors with attractive ornamental plantings, landscape screening, and trails.
 - Require new development to underground all utility lines needed to serve the development.



GOAL LU-4 COMMUNITY CHARACTER AND DESIGN

A visually attractive community that helps create a unique sense of place.

As a built-out, primarily residential community, Lawndale respects existing neighborhoods that comprise the community character. It is important that new development and redevelopment activities be planned and designed in a manner that enhances the community's identity and quality of life. Comprehensive policies, standards, and guidelines that encourage thoughtful community design and foster a sense of place should be implemented.

LU-4 Policies

- LU-4.1 **Local Identity.** Enhance Lawndale's local identity, distinct from its South Bay neighbors, through implementation of attractive high-quality gateways, city entry signs and design features, cohesive street signs, and other design features at public gathering spaces and other areas.
- LU-4.2 **Standards and Guidelines.** Develop and enforce development standards and objective design guidelines that provide clear direction for achieving quality community design in new development and redevelopment projects consistent with the City's desired aesthetic.
- LU-4.3 **Site Planning.** Require that new development use site planning techniques (e.g., the placement of proposed structures, building materials, landscaping, access ways) that consider the physical characteristics of its site and surrounding land uses, maximize access to sunlight and natural airflow between buildings, and optimize energy efficiency.
- LU-4.4 **Pedestrian-Scale Amenities.** Support the installation of pedestrian-scale amenities throughout the City that contribute to a high-quality living environment, such as street furniture, fountains, pedestrian-scaled signs and lighting, murals or public art, landscaping, and sidewalk improvements.
- LU-4.5 **Gathering Places.** Encourage the integration of on-site plazas or gathering spaces in new multi-family and mixed-use developments, and explore ways to creatively integrate outdoor dining, seating, or other activity-generating features into project design.
- LU-4.6 **Older Neighborhoods and Businesses.** Develop or participate in programs to rehabilitate older residential neighborhoods and commercial centers to prevent blight and maintain the quality of the built environment.
- LU-4.7 **Landscaping.** Encourage, to the maximum extent feasible, project and streetscape landscaping be designed to include drought tolerant, native California plant species and the use of a drip, micro-spray or other low-flow irrigation systems.
- LU-4.8 **Arts in Public Places.** Promote art in public places to provide a diverse and culturally rich environment for Lawndale's residents and visitors.
- LU-4.9 **Undergrounding of Utilities.** Encourage and assist, where possible, with the undergrounding of utility lines consistent with City regulations established in the Municipal Code.

















LU-4 Actions

- LU-4a Create a master streetscape plan addressing landscaping, signage, lighting, gateway design, and special design features along enhanced corridors and at key entryways to the City. The plan should identify selected features and amenities that will create separate identities in different parts of the City.
- LU-4b Meet with Caltrans to stay informed regarding ongoing freeway improvements and to develop a strategy to create enhanced landscaping at the City’s interchanges.
- LU-4c Create a process to consider community-generated requests in the formulation of the annual Capital Improvement Program budgeting process.
- LU-4d Research and evaluate the possibility of creating a façade improvement program to encourage property owners to improve upon and reinvest in their businesses.
- LU-4e Continue to implement the City’s existing development standards, or create new standards if appropriate, to regulate new construction and revisions to existing buildings. New standards shall be created for higher density stand-alone residential projects and mixed-use projects to promote quality infill developments.
- LU-4f Seek grant funding (“greening” grants) to help offset the cost of landscape improvements along community corridors, with a focus on Hawthorne Boulevard.
- LU-4g Work with local nurseries to make trees more easily available.
- LU-4h Continue to implement the City’s Art in Public Spaces ordinance, collect impact fees, and install art as appropriate.
- LU-4i Work with SCE to coordinate the undergrounding of new utilities with the undergrounding of existing utilities whenever financially and physically feasible.

**CITY OF LAWNDALE
GENERAL PLAN UPDATE**

**Figure LU-1.
Land Use Map**

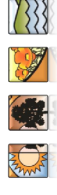
LEGEND

-  City of Lawndale
-  Sphere of Influence
-  Planning Area
-  Assessor Parcel Boundary
-  Housing Overlay
-  Housing Overlay
-  Low Density Residential
-  Medium Density Residential
-  High Density Residential
-  Commercial
-  HBSP
-  Industrial
-  Open Space
-  Public Facilities

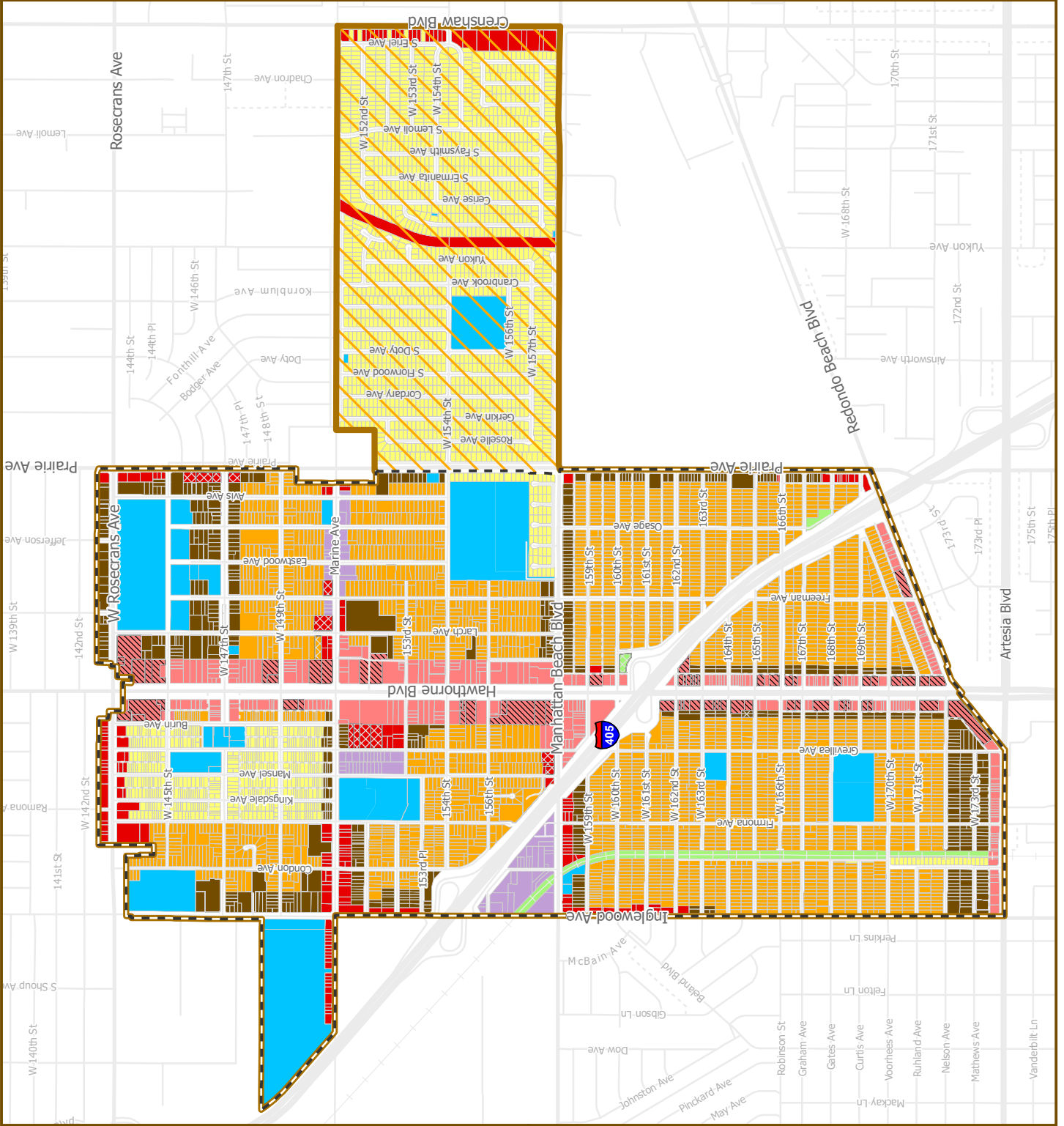


Sources: City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County.
Date: November 18, 2022.

City of Lawndale
The Heart of the Southbay



2020 GENERAL PLAN &
HAWTHORNE BOULEVARD SPECIFIC PLAN UPDATE









This page intentionally left blank.

**CITY OF LAWNDALE
GENERAL PLAN UPDATE**

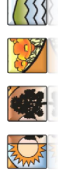
**Figure LU-2.
Planning Area**

- LEGEND**
-  City of Lawndale
 -  Sphere of Influence
 -  Planning Area
 -  Adjacent Incorporated Area

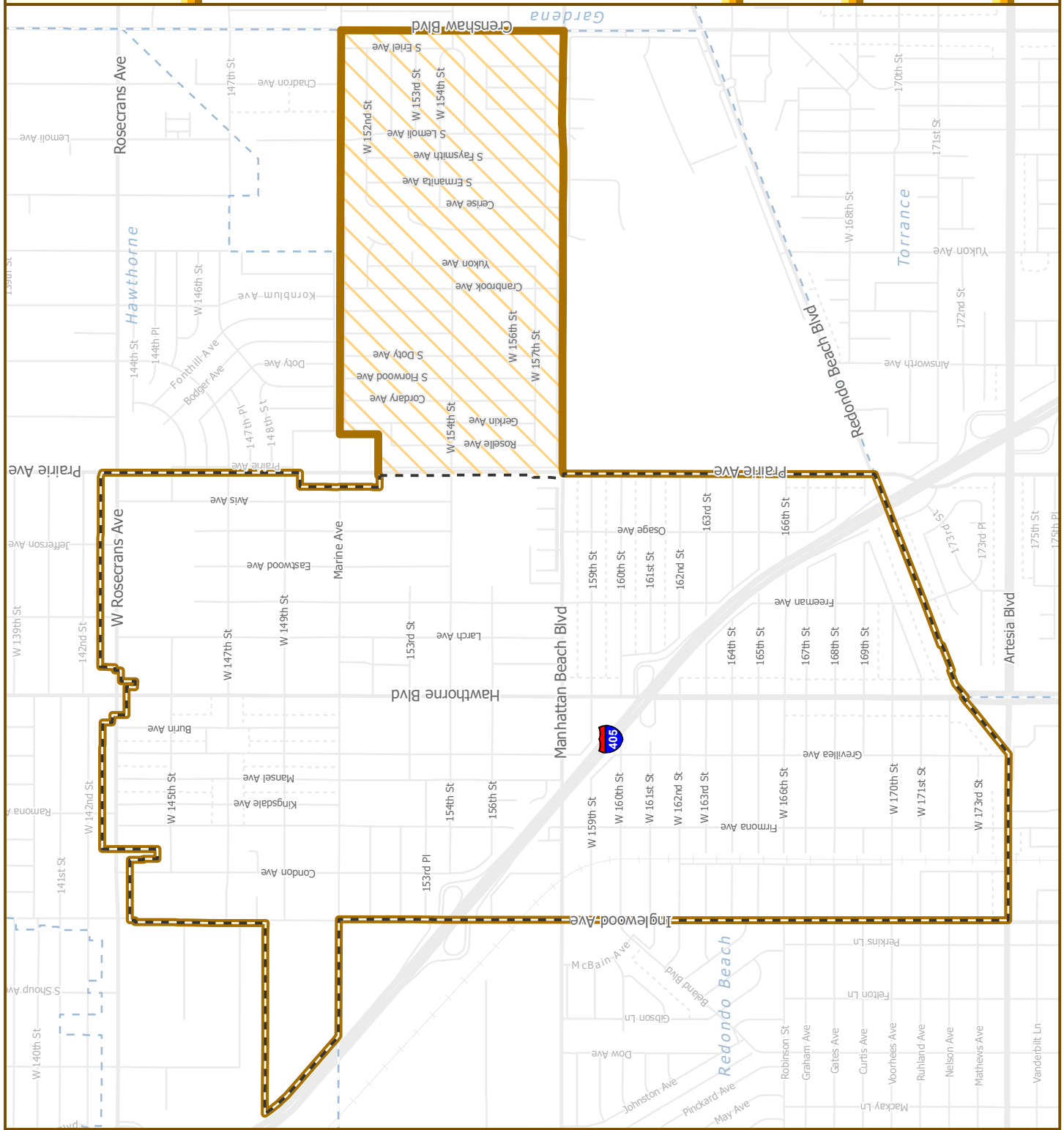


Sources: City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County.
Date: November 18, 2022.

City of Lawndale
The Heart of the Southbay



2020 GENERAL PLAN &
HAWTHORNE BOULEVARD SPECIFIC PLAN UPDATE










This page intentionally left blank.

**CITY OF LAWNDALE
GENERAL PLAN UPDATE**

**Figure LU-3.
Hawthorne Boulevard
Specific Plan Map**

LEGEND

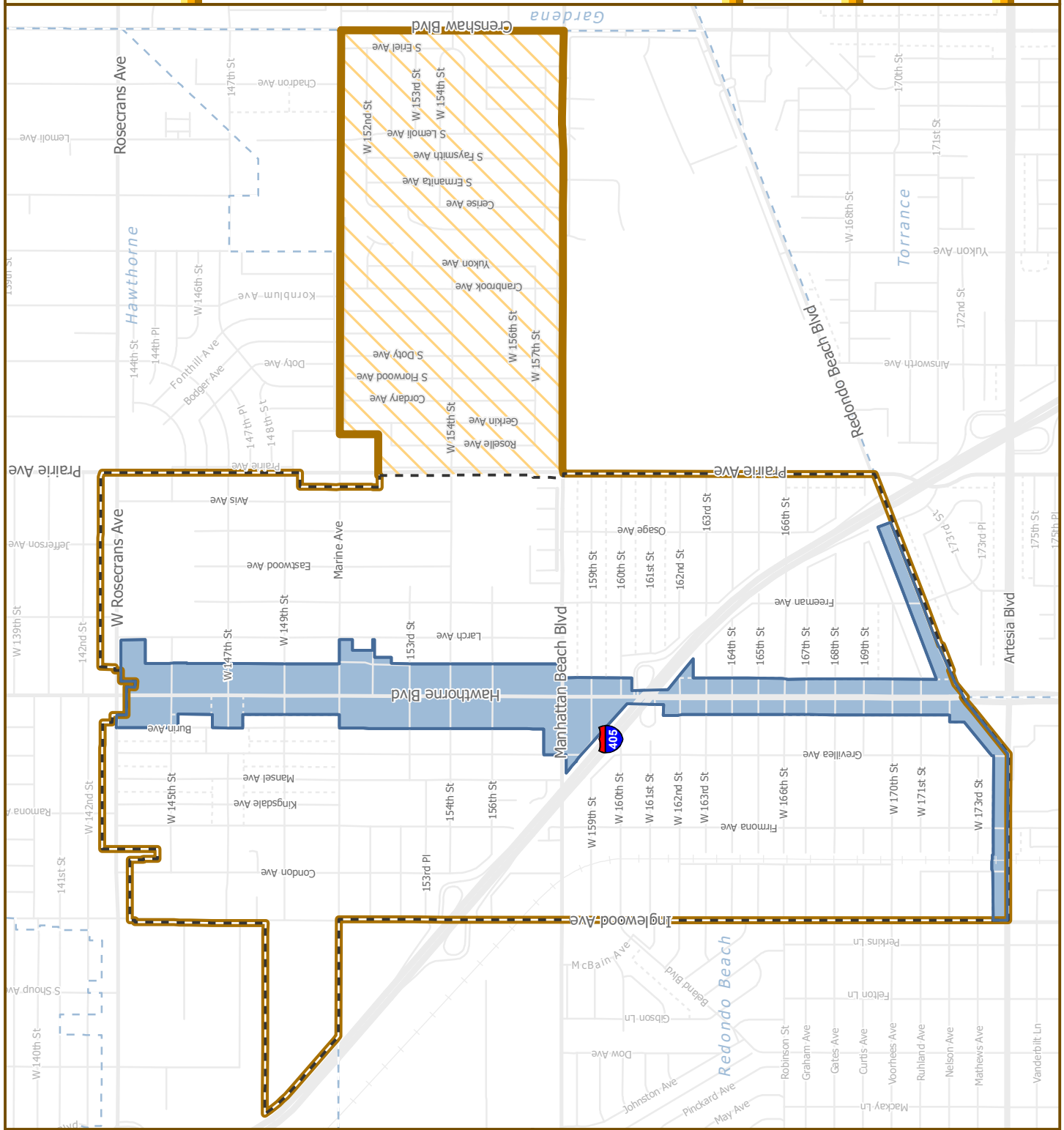
-  City of Lawndale
-  Sphere of Influence
-  Planning Area
-  Adjacent Incorporated
-  Hawthorn Boulevard Specific Plan Boundary



Sources: City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County.
Date: June 20, 2023.



2020 GENERAL PLAN &
HAWTHORNE BOULEVARD SPECIFIC PLAN UPDATE





This page intentionally left blank.



Introduction to Mobility

The City of Lawndale consists of approximately 65 miles of roadway. With only 1.97 square miles, the City is bordered by Redondo Beach, Hawthorne, Torrance and the unincorporated area of El Camino Village LA County, all connected by a vast network of roadways. The Mobility Element provides the framework for decisions concerning the City's multimodal transportation system, which includes all users of streets, roads and highways, including bicyclists, children, persons with disabilities, motorists, movers of commercial goods, pedestrians, users of public transportation, and parking, plus goods movement and parking. The Mobility Element provides for coordination with the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro), which serves as the coordinating agency for transportation funding for Los Angeles County.

State law (California Government Code Section 65302(b)) mandates that the Mobility Element contain the general location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, military airports and ports, and other public utilities and facilities, to the extent these items exist in the planning area.

The Mobility Element reflects the City's desire to provide complete street, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities to serve residents, employees and visitors to the City. The City's transportation infrastructure is included as a main component for mobility, and is impacted by growing developments, population, business, recreational activities, and more. This element will incorporate policies and actions that will maintain and/or improve safety, walkability and connectivity within and through the City, accommodating these expectations for economic growth.

Organization of Element

The Mobility Element will address each of the topics below as they relate to the City of Lawndale. The goals and policies of this element are organized around the following topics:

- Local Circulation System
- Regional Circulation
- Complete Streets
- Parking
- Transit
- Active Transportation
- Goods Movement
- Funding
- Transportation Management



GOAL M-1 LOCAL CIRCULATION SYSTEM

A community served by a safe circulation system with adequate traffic flow on arterial roadways and minimized adverse traffic effects on residential neighborhoods.

The circulation system includes a hierarchy of roadways, railways, and off-street paths and trails that serve mobility and local access needs for those who live in, work in, or visit the City. The circulation system allows individuals to travel safely and conveniently to, from, and through the City by vehicle, transit, bicycles, foot, and other methods. Figure M-1 depicts the City of Lawndale's Local Transportation network and presents the roadway Functional Classifications. These are defined by the vehicle volume and number of vehicular lanes provided, and may include other features such as raised medians, center turn lanes, on-street parking, and bike lanes; the City's roadway Functional Classifications are defined as follows:

- **Major Arterials** serve as high-capacity inter-city thoroughfares, and generally carry the majority of traffic traveling through the City, and provide regional travel and access to freeways. Their primary function is to move vehicles. Major Arterials are designed to carry high traffic volumes at higher speeds. Major Arterials serve to collect traffic entering or exiting the 405 Freeway. They consist of four to eight travel lanes (two to four in each direction) and a raised or painted median with a center turn lane. Typical posted speeds may range from 35 to 45 miles per hour.
- **Collectors** are intended to carry low to moderate capacity traffic between the arterial street network and local streets. They serve commercial, residential, or public uses, and consist of two travel lanes (one in each direction) and are undivided (with or without centerline striping). Typical posted speeds may range from 25 to 35 miles per hour.
- **Local Streets** provide intra-city direct access and parking to adjacent land uses. Local Streets are not intended to serve through-traffic. They typically consist of two travel lanes (one in each direction) and are undivided (with or without centerline striping). Typical posted speeds are 25 miles per hour.

M-1 Policies

- M-1.1 **Arterial Roadway Network.** Implement the roadway network based on the classifications mapped in Figure M-1. Implementation will require a plan to accommodate existing and future needs due to land use growth and shifts in travel patterns.
- M-1.2 **Vehicle Level of Service (LOS).** Maintain vehicular LOS "D" along major City intersections (two major arterials intersecting) whenever possible. Certain intersections may be exempt from the LOS "D" target as determined on a case-by-case basis determined by right-of-way constraints, community goals and complete street objectives.
- M-1.3 **Traffic System Management.** Facilitate the efficient movement of vehicles and minimize delay utilizing existing roadway facilities.
- M-1.4 **Rail Crossings Traffic Operations.** Collaborate with Metro and the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to provide adequate intersection operations at at-grade crossing locations to minimize delays and congestion and to create safe crossings for all users.
- M-1.5 **Development-Related Traffic Impacts.** Impose conditions on new development to provide appropriate and feasible improvements to enhance and/or prevent the impediment to traffic flow, parking, ADA accessibility and roadway operations.



- M-1.6 **Effects of New Technologies on Traffic Flow.** Maximize technologies and services such as ride-hailing, autonomous vehicles, electric bicycles, scooters, and other mobility devices, without adversely affecting the City’s transportation network, such as added traffic on roads and sidewalks.
- M-1.7 **Traffic Calming on Local Streets.** Encourage traffic calming strategies, such as diverters, median islands, and speed humps, and incorporation of traffic calming design in residential and school areas to slow traffic and promote safety, while not reducing parking supply.

M-1 Actions

- M-1a Periodically review and assess the vehicular level of service along City facilities to determine, what, if any, improvements are warranted to maintain a safe and efficient flow of traffic throughout the City of Lawndale. Based on a thorough review of facility operations and funding availability, improvements should be included in the City’s Capital Improvement Plan and/or required as part of project approval through the development review process.
- M-1b Continue to update and implement projects in the City’s Capital Improvement Plan to maintain and repair roadways; construct and improve roadways to build out the roadway network to ensure adequate levels of service.
- M-1c As part of the development review process, require new developments to conduct traffic impact studies and construct, as a condition of approval, all feasible roadway and intersection improvements warranted by the new development. These studies shall be reviewed by the City Engineer or his designated representative. For development that will increase the traffic demand along SR 107 (Hawthorne Boulevard), SR 91 (Artesia Boulevard), and I-405 (San Diego Freeway), traffic studies shall be submitted to Cal trans District 7 for approval.
- M-1d Monitor the development of new mobility technologies and the potential local effects on vehicular, bicycle, pedestrian and transit facilities and operations and seek funding to invest in associated infrastructure and technologies such as Traffic System Management (TSM) and traffic signal synchronization.
- M-1e Monitor cut-through traffic on local streets, especially along residential areas and schools, and where appropriate evaluate the applicability of traffic calming tools and implement improvements as necessary.



GOAL M-2 REGIONAL CIRCULATION

A City that facilitates the movement of people, services and goods between neighboring jurisdictions and agencies to promote consistent and efficient regional circulation.

The circulation system includes a comprehensive network of roadways that provide regional connections for people and for goods movement. Because these regionally significant connections serve transportation needs for people across the County and beyond, these facilities need to be planned and maintained in coordination with other agencies.

M-2 Policies

- M-2.1 **Freeway Interchanges.** Coordinate with Caltrans to develop appropriate configurations and operations at Interstate 405 interchange intersections to minimize congestion on City streets and create safe conditions.
- M-2.2 **Agency Coordination.** Coordinate with neighboring cities, telecom companies, and regional agencies such as County of Los Angeles, South Bay Cities Council of Governments, and Metro to meet the mobility needs of people living in, working in, or visiting Lawndale.
- M-2.3 **Facility Connections.** Plan and implement vehicular facilities, roadway treatments, active transportation facilities, transit routes, and goods movement network to relate to those in neighboring jurisdictions.
- M-2.4 **Local Facility Utilization.** Discourage pass-through traffic on City streets and the use of City streets by those users not doing business in the City.

M-2 Actions

- M-2a Participate in regional planning forums to ensure that the City's concerns are considered at the regional level.
- M-2b Advocate for the completion of planned regional transportation projects that would improve traffic conditions on City streets.
- M-2c Monitor land use, circulation planning, and the development review process of neighboring jurisdictions, so that the City has an opportunity to recommend that impacts to Lawndale are considered by those jurisdictions.



GOAL M-3 COMPLETE STREETS

A community with a well-designed and built transportation network that is safe, accessible, comfortable, and convenient for all transportation modes and users.

Complete streets are streets that are designed to provide safe travel for everyone – people driving, riding transit, walking, biking, or using any other means of travel. Planning for and designing complete streets starts with policies that promote consideration for all users within all facility types.

M-3 Policies

- M-3.1 **Complete Streets for Roadway Projects.** Apply Complete Streets principles to all transportation improvements projects (e.g. safety, intelligent transportation systems, roads and intersections widening, transit facilities).
- M-3.2 **Multimodal Connectivity.** Link activity centers, employment centers, public facilities, and schools to transit and active transportation facilities, wherever feasible.
- M-3.3 **Streetscape Improvements.** Require roadway, sidewalk, and median improvements that enhance the visual character of the roadway system and promote pedestrian and bicycle safety.
- M-3.4 **Traffic Calming on Residential Streets.** Encourage traffic calming strategies and incorporation of traffic calming design in residential areas to slow traffic and promote safety.
- M-3.5 **ADA Accessibility.** Implement a transportation network that is safe, accessible, and consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), to allow mobility-impaired users, such as disabled persons and seniors, to safely travel within the City.
- M-3.6 **Safe Routes to School.** Provide infrastructure improvements, enforcement and incentives to support Safe Route to School programs and promote walking and bicycling to local schools.

M-3 Actions

- M-3a When planning roadway facilities, incorporate the concept of complete streets. Complete streets include design elements for all modes that use streets, including autos, transit, pedestrians, and bicycles. Complete streets shall be developed in a context-sensitive manner. For example, it may be more appropriate to provide a Class I bike path instead of bike lanes along a major arterial.
- M-3b Periodically review and update the City's standard street plans to ensure that the plans reflect the City's goals and policies for the circulation system.
- M-3c Partner with Lawndale school administrators to improve traffic and parking conditions in school areas, especially during school drop off and pick-up periods.
- M-3d Develop strategies and guidelines to set curb use priorities that consider the needs of through traffic, transit stops, bus turnouts, passenger drop-off/pick-up, deliveries, and short-term/long-term parking, especially along major corridors and in the Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan Area.
- M-3e Include ADA-accessible facilities as part of roadway infrastructure projects.



GOAL M-4 PARKING

A community with an adequate parking supply to support business vibrancy and a high quality of life and regulations to support safe and convenient parking for residents and businesses.

Adequate off- and on-street parking is necessary to accommodate people who rely upon vehicles to travel to homes, businesses, recreation, and other uses. Effectively planning for and managing both public and private parking supply provides a balance between meeting demand and efficiently using space.

M-4 Policies

- M-4.1 **New Development Parking Supply.** Ensure new residential and non-residential developments provide adequate parking supply to meet demand and reduce spillover to surrounding areas.
- M-4.2 **Effects of New Technologies on Parking Demand.** Monitor the development of mobility new technologies and the potential effects on parking demand.
- M-4.3 **Parking Demand and Supply Trends.** Monitor trends in the region pertaining to reduced parking demand for transit-oriented developments, mixed-use developments, and other high activity areas and the allocation of parking for shared vehicles, alternative energy vehicles, bicycles, and other modes of transportation.

M-4 Actions

- M-4a Maintain and enforce City parking regulations as set in the Municipal Code.
- M-4b Periodically review the City's parking code to address new types and patterns of development and new technologies which may have an impact on parking supply and/or demand in the City.
- M-4c Maintain and manage the parking supply to ensure efficient and safe utilization through the employment of parking management strategies, such as shared parking in mixed-use areas and preferential parking districts in residential areas.
- M-4d Review the feasibility of the development of a parking management plan to ensure developments within the Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan provide adequate parking supply to meet demand in the area. The plan may include flexible parking principles, such as shared parking, and may consider timing and pricing strategies, and adding supply with the development of parking structures.



GOAL M-5 TRANSIT

A community with a comprehensive public transportation system.

Transit is part of a comprehensive transportation network. It is a critical mode of transportation for those who cannot drive or do not have access to a vehicle, and also supplements other modes such as bicycle and pedestrian travel.

M-5 Policies

- M-5.1 **Transit Use.** Support programs encouraging public transit use by people living in, working in, or visiting Lawndale.
- M-5.2 **Improve Local Public Transit Service.** Work with Metro, Lawndale Beat Bus, and other local public transit providers to plan and improve local transit service and transit facilities, including bus stops, in the City.
- M-5.3 **Transit Facilities.** Require new developments to construct, when appropriate, transit facilities, including bus turn-outs, lighted bus shelters, and route information signage.
- M-5.4 **C (Green) Line Service.** Work with Metro to ensure C (Green) Line service (including headways and service hours) are sufficient to meet the needs of transit commuters to and from Lawndale.
- M-5.5 **C (Green) Line Stations.** Work with Metro to ensure the planned C (Green) Line extension project implementation is consistent with the City's Complete Streets, active transportation, and parking policies, and that it provides pedestrian and bicycle connectivity between neighborhoods within Lawndale and future stations.
- M-5.6 **Effects of New Technologies on Transit Use.** Monitor the development of new mobility technologies and the potential effects on transit demand and how users access public transit.

M-5 Actions

- M-5a Continue on-going coordination with transit authorities toward the expansion of transit facilities.
- M-5b Work with Metro to increase transit service frequency, speed, and reliability and increase ridership and to strengthen linkages and access to the C line rail stations.



GOAL M-6 ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION

A community with a comprehensive network of pedestrian and bicycle facilities that encourages active transportation.

A network of supportive infrastructure can encourage travel by non-motorized transportation. The City has existing pedestrian and bicycle paths that support active transportation. Connecting gaps and providing supportive infrastructure benefits users and promotes these travel modes.

M-6 Policies

- M-6.1 **Bicycle Master Plan.** Implement the South Bay Bicycle Master Plan within City limits to provide active transportation facilities that can serve as an alternative to automobiles, including the Plan's facility recommendations as shown in Figure M-2.
- M-6.2 **Local Travel Network.** Coordinate with the South Bay Cities Council of Governments to promote local micromobility modes by implementing the Local Travel Network plan and supporting efforts to integrate the network with adjacent cities, as shown in Figure M-3.
- M-6.3 **Hawthorne Boulevard Sidewalks.** Allow for modified sidewalk standards and encourage enhanced pedestrian amenities along Hawthorne Boulevard to reflect the corridors unique character and land use vision.
- M-6.4 **Sidewalk and Bikeway Gaps.** Create a connected and complete active transportation network by identifying and eliminating gaps in sidewalks and bikeways.
- M-6.5 **Bicycle/Pedestrian Facilities at New Developments.** Require new residential and non-residential developments in the City to provide safe and attractive bicycle and pedestrian facilities, such as secure bicycle parking, pedestrian-scale lighting, street furniture, landscaping, and other improvements.
- M-6.6 **Effects of New Technologies on Active Transportation.** Monitor the development of mobility new technologies and the potential effects on designing a transportation network that accommodates all modes and users.

M-6 Actions

- M-6a As part of development review and specific plans, review any existing gaps in active transportation infrastructure that inhibit mobility.
- M-6b Implement the South Bay Bicycle Master Plan when roadways are being rehabilitated or resurfaces, as funding allows.
- M-6c Review and update the City's Municipal Code, as necessary, to consider bicycle and pedestrian access as part of the site plan review for new development projects.



GOAL M-7 GOODS MOVEMENT

A community that integrates safe and efficient goods movement into the local transportation network.

Planning for a transportation system to facilitate goods movements is necessary to anticipate regional and local needs for the safe and efficient movement of goods and people, while minimizing negative impacts on local circulation and sensitive land uses.

M-7 Policies

- M-7.1 **Local Truck Routes.** Maintain a network of local truck routes to facilitate goods movement to regional roads and to discourage the use of residential roads.
- M-7.2 **Roadway Design.** Maintain roadway design standards to facilitate access to light industrial and manufacturing areas along designated truck routes.

M-7 Actions

- M-7a Review and update the City's designated truck routes as needed while considering the potential mobility conflicts and the location of sensitive land uses in the City.
- M-7b Monitor e-commerce trends and develop regulations and guidance to address potential adverse effects of goods movement deliveries, including increased truck traffic and increased demand for curbside loading.



GOAL M-8 FUNDING

A community with a well-funded and fiscally sound transportation system that utilizes a variety of funding methods.

Funding and financing sources are available at the regional, state, and federal level to help realize the City's transportation vision and mobility plan. These funds can complement the City's resources to plan, design and implement circulation and access improvements and promote the General Plan's goals.

M-8 Policies

- M-8.1 **Innovative Funding.** Research and pursue innovative funding sources at the federal, state, regional, and county level to implement transportation projects.
- M-8.2 **Regional Funding.** Encourage regional agencies to continue to provide adequate transportation funding to local jurisdictions such as Metro's Measure R and Measure M to fund capital projects and programs.
- M-8.3 **Development Fees.** Ensure that new development projects contribute their appropriate fair share to transportation network improvements.

M-8 Actions

- M-8a Develop and support a flexible financing program to fund the construction, maintenance, and improvement of the roadway system.
- M-8b Monitor federal, State, and Metro funding programs to identify potential sources of funds for transit programs, to implement the City bikeway system, to improve crosswalks and transit facilities improvements in the City in Lawndale. Pursue any potential funding through the identified programs.



GOAL M-9 TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

A community with transportation management strategies that contributes to achieving regional and statewide greenhouse gas emission targets.

Recent state legislation has shifted to focus land use and transportation planning on reducing vehicle miles traveled (VMT), in alignment with a goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and address climate change. Transportation management strategies that promote alternatives to single-occupancy vehicle travel can be employed to guide land use and transportation decisions in support of these environmental goals.

M-9 Policies

- M-9.1 **Vehicle Miles Traveled Guidelines.** Require vehicle miles traveled (VMT) analysis for the purposes of environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City shall continue to maintain Level of Service (LOS) standards for the purposes of planning and designing street improvements.
- M-9.2 **Transportation Demand Management.** Require transportation demand management (TDM) strategies as mitigation measures for new projects that exceed the City's thresholds Vehicle Miles Traveled impact thresholds.
- M-9.3 **Regional Coordination.** Encourage regional agencies such as Metro, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), and the South Bay Cities Council of Governments to promote TDM programs that reduce single occupancy vehicle travel.
- M-9.4 **New Development.** Work with developers to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and minimize congestion related to new development through improvements to the circulation system and on-site improvements that encourage public and active modes of travel.

M-9 Actions

- M-9a Review and update the City's Municipal Code and related implementation documents, as necessary, to reflect TDM best practices.
- M-9b Require developments that are approved based on TDM plans to incorporate monitoring and enforcement of TDM targets as part of those plans.
- M-9c Consider adoption of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) guidelines and thresholds for transportation analysis for the purposes of environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).











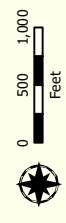
This page intentionally left blank.

**CITY OF LAWNDALE
GENERAL PLAN UPDATE**

**Figure M-1.
Functional
Classification**

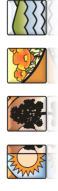
LEGEND

-  Freeway
-  Major Arterial
-  Collector
-  Local Street
-  City of Lawndale
-  Sphere of Influence
-  Planning Area
-  Other Incorporated Area



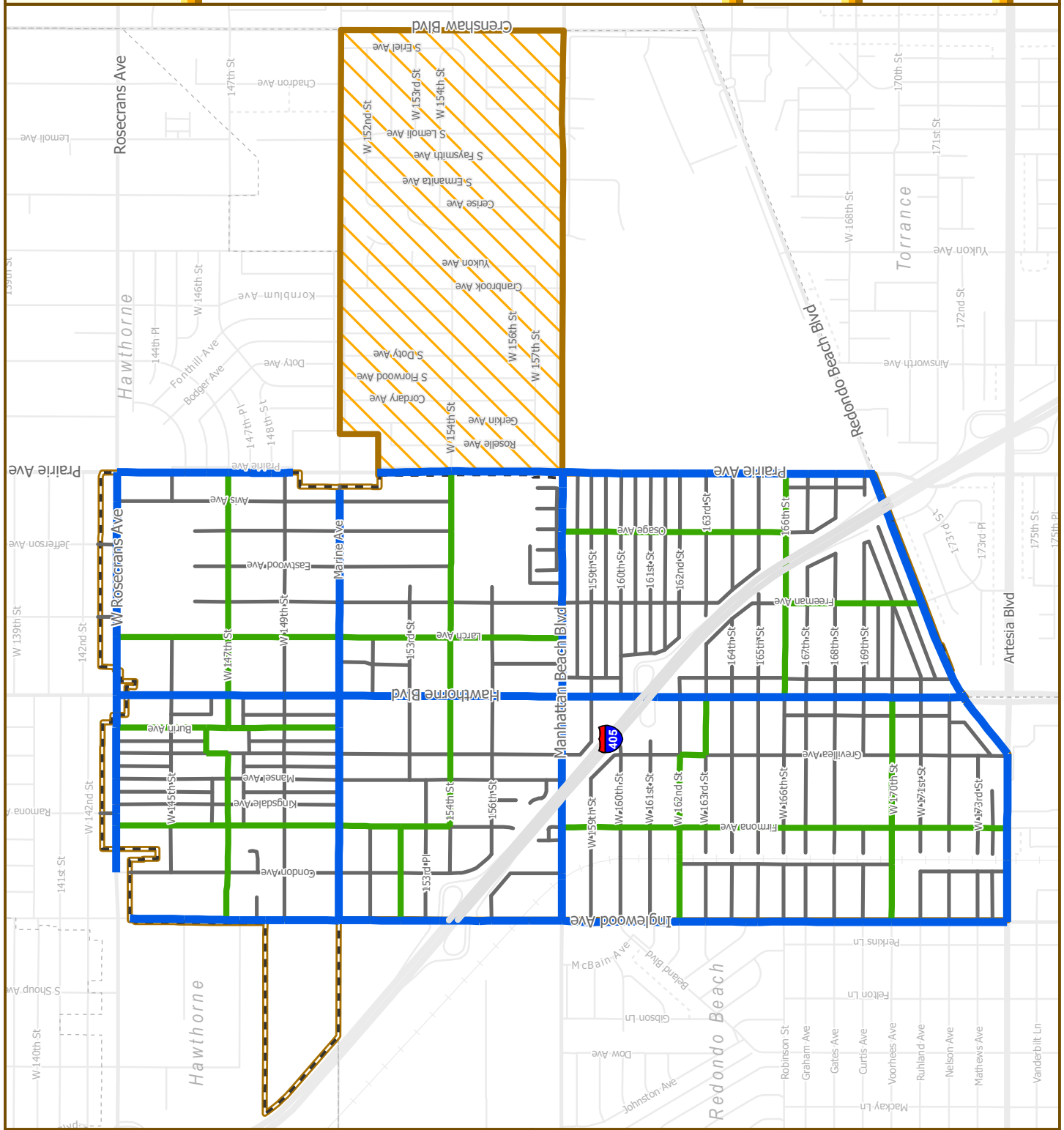
Sources: City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County.
Date: March 31, 2023.

City of Lawndale
The Heart of the Southbay



2020 GENERAL PLAN &
HAWTHORNE BOULEVARDS SPECIFIC PLAN UPDATE

De Novo Planning Group
A Land Use Planning, Design, and Environmental Firm





This page intentionally left blank.

**CITY OF LAWNDALE
GENERAL PLAN UPDATE**

**Figure M-2.
Existing and Planned
Bike Facilities**

LEGEND

Existing Bike Facilities

- Class I Bike Paths
- Class II Bike Lanes
- Class III Bike Routes
- Class IV Protected Bike Lanes

Proposed Bike Facilities

- Class I Bike Paths
- Class II Bike Lanes
- Class III Bike Routes
- Class IV Protected Bike Lanes

City of Lawndale

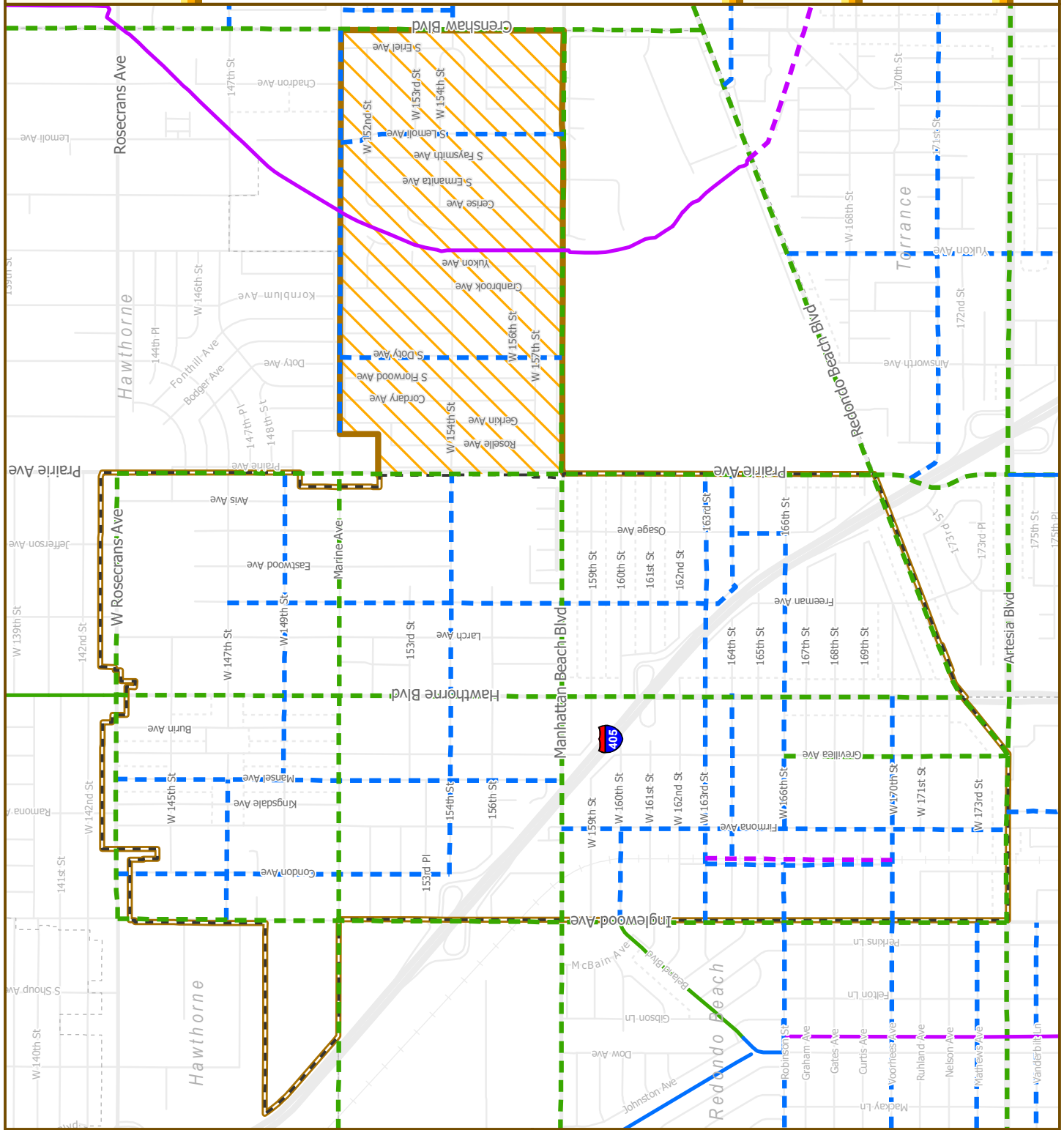
- Sphere of Influence
- Planning Area
- Other Incorporated Area



Sources: City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County.
Date: March 31, 2023.



2020 GENERAL PLAN &
HAWTHORNE BOULEVARDS SPECIFIC PLAN UPDATE










This page intentionally left blank.

**CITY OF LAWNDALE
GENERAL PLAN UPDATE**

**Figure M-3.
Local Transportation
Network**

LEGEND

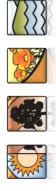
-  Local Transportation Network
-  City of Lawndale
-  Sphere of Influence
-  Planning Area
-  Other Incorporated Area



0 500 1,000
Feet

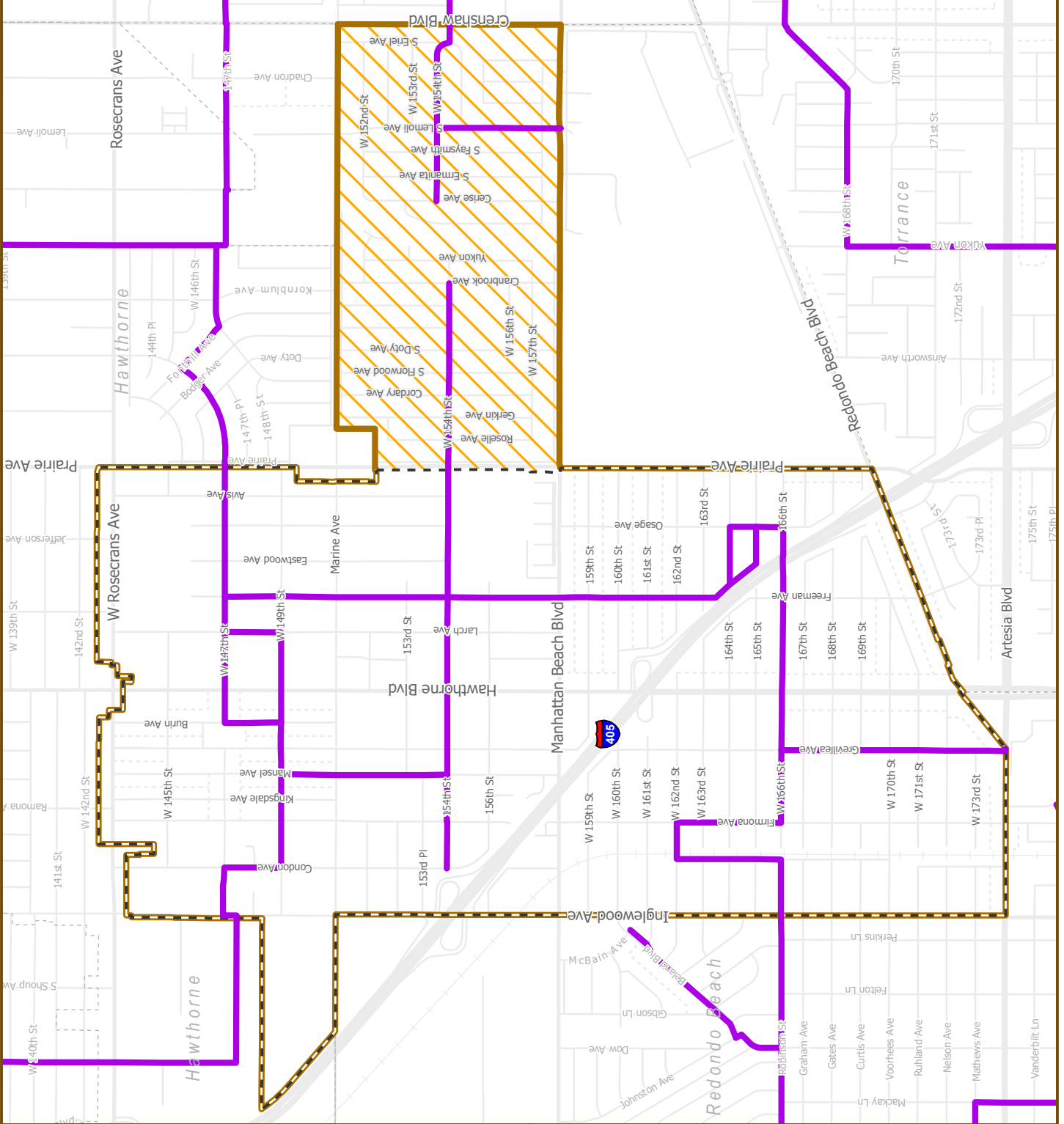
Sources: City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County.
Date: March 31, 2023.

City of Lawndale
The Heart of the Southbay



2020 GENERAL PLAN &
HAWTHORNE BOULEVARD SPECIFIC PLAN UPDATE

De Novo Planning Group
A Land Use Planning, Design, and Environmental Firm





This page intentionally left blank.



Introduction to Resource Management

The focus of this Element is to deliver the goals, policies and actions to preserve and protect the City of Lawndale's invaluable resources. Preservation and improvement of these resources require careful planning and effective management. These resources may be natural (such as biological resources) or man-made (such as energy infrastructure). Together, the City's resources form part of the City's unique character. The Resource Management Element provides strategies to maintain the City's character that serves to enhance the residents' and visitors' quality of life through a variety of open spaces, services, and the continued effort to conserve natural resources.

Organization of Element

The Resource Management Element will address each of the topics below as they relate to Lawndale. The goals and policies of this element are organized around the following topics:

- Parks, Recreation, and Open Space
- Solid Waste Management and Recycling
- Cultural Resources
- Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Energy Resources
- Water Conservation



GOAL RM-1 PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

A community with attractive, safe and accessible parks, recreation, and open space areas.

Parks, recreation, and open space facilities provide innumerable benefits that enrich a community. There are two forms of parkland provided in the City – parks that are City-owned and parks that are contracted through a Joint Powers Agreement with the Lawndale Elementary School district for City utilization. The City operates the Harold E. Hofmann Community Center and the Dan McKenzie Community Garden. The City strives to provide well-planned, welcoming, and safe opportunities for recreation to all members of the community.

RM-1 Policies

- RM-1.1 **Recreation Types.** Provide residents a variety of useable and accessible public recreational lands, facilities, trails, open space, and amenities.
- RM-1.2 **Parkland Standard.** Achieve a minimum parkland standard of 3 acres per 1,000 City residents.
- RM-1.3 **Open Space for Private Developments.** Require new private residential development to incorporate on-site open areas, greenspace, or recreational facilities for resident use.
- RM-1.4 **Parkland Funding.** Actively pursue financing for parkland acquisition and maintenance, and allocate sufficient funding to park development to support the community’s recreational needs.
- RM-1.5 **Partnerships and Joint-Use Agreements.** Collaborate with school districts, local and regional agencies, and private developers to create partnerships and joint-use agreements that broaden the range of recreation facility options available to the public.
- RM-1.6 **Non-Residential Open Space.** Encourage outdoor gathering spaces, such as mini-parks and plazas, be incorporated into private non-residential development to encourage social interaction, create experience-oriented centers, and enhance the visual character of the community.
- RM-1.7 **Street Trees.** Provide for the consistent use of street trees along all sidewalks and property frontages.
- RM-1.8 **Creative Open Space and Parks.** Recognize the value of non-traditional public and semi-public open space and encourage creativity and innovation during the development and provision of additional open space or parks, including but not limited to plazas, parklets, pedestrian paths, patios, rooftop gardens, community gardens, parkways, green space integrated into parking structures, and temporary or semi-permanent gathering spaces, to supplement the City’s green space and parks.
- RM-1.9 **Active Transportation Trails.** Provide safe and accessible bicycle and pedestrian trails for the City’s residents by improving and promoting the establishment of trails utilizing alleys, streets, sidewalks, railroad right-of-way, and other open space areas.



RM-1.10 **Service Area Radius.** Focus new park facilities in areas that are outside a 1/2-mile walking radius from an existing or proposed park or bike trail, and enhance options for residents to access these facilities through safe walking, bicycling, and transit routes. Physical barriers such as I-405 should also be considered when evaluating service area and access.

RM-1.11 **CPTED.** Utilize “Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design” (CPTED) principles in the design and renovation of new and existing parks and open space facilities.

RM-1 Actions

RM-1a Periodically review and update the park development fee ordinance as necessary to better reflect current costs and needs to address park demand generated by infill development.

RM-1b Pursue available resources to fund recreation facilities and parkland acquisition, development, and maintenance, including but not limited to, State and Federal grants, special districts, private donations, gifts, and endowments.

RM-1c Prepare and adopt a Master Parks Plan to guide the provision and maintenance of parkland. The Master Park Plan should be designed to serve as a statement of general policy and desired City standards for location and development of public parks and community open space areas, with definite time frames outlined.

RM-1d Continue to work with the Lawndale Elementary School District to maximize the joint use of facilities and pursue additional partnerships with public and private entities, including adjacent jurisdictions, for the joint use of and expanded access to, regional parks, open space, and recreational programs.

RM-1e Advertise recreational programs and promote the use of the Civic Center and Prairie Avenue Community Center facilities to promote a strong, healthy, and active community.

RM-1f Encourage commercial recreational uses to locate in Lawndale by advertising on City-owned bulletin boards and through development incentives such as, deferred or reduced development fees, and/or streamlined development review processes.

RM-1g Coordinate with LA Metro and associated entities regarding the multi-use trail and/or greenway proposed as part of Metro’s C Line (Green) extension project. The City should be actively engaged in the design and implementation of the project to ensure the project reflects community preferences, is compatible with surrounding uses, and maximizes connectivity for active transportation.

RM-1h Consider the creative use of space for the median along Hathorne Boulevard to expand available open space and opportunities for physical fitness, including but not limited to, greenways, parklets, bike or pedestrian paths, and a fitness trail.

RM-1i Periodically review and update parks, recreational facilities, and community center facility rental fees as necessary to better reflect current costs to maintain and provide the facilities.



GOAL RM-2 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING

A community with a cost-effective, integrated waste management system that meets or exceeds recycling and waste diversion mandates and community expectations

The State of California requires communities to be proactive in addressing waste management by developing solid waste diversion and recycling programs to meet gradually increasing performance standards. The City understands that proactive waste management practices are important to protect the environment and it supports an integrated waste management approach that includes waste prevention (or “source reduction”), recycling and composting, and proper disposal of waste.

RM-2 Policies

- RM-2.1 **Compliance with State Legislation.** Comply with local, Regional and State regulations regarding waste diversion, source reduction, recycling and composting.
- RM-2.2 **Solid Waste Collection.** Support efforts of the solid waste service provider to maintain adequate waste disposal, recycling and refuse services for present and future residents and businesses, and periodically review waste collection performance to verified adequacy of service.
- RM-2.3 **Hazardous Waste.** Promote the proper disposal of hazardous waste, including paint, tires, medications, medical sharps, infectious waste, asbestos waste, construction waste, and electronic waste through education, monitoring, and enforcement of proper use, storage, handling, and disposal.
- RM-2.4 **Source Reduction and Recycling Efforts.** Participate in source reduction and recycling techniques to reduce the amount of solid waste sent to landfills and ensure adequate landfill capacity in the region.
- RM-2.5 **Organic Waste.** Work with appropriate service providers to collect and compost green waste, including landscaping, Christmas trees, composting and mulch, and other sources of organic waste, to distribute for use in parks, medians, and other municipal areas.
- RM-2.6 **Fees and Funding.** Work with appropriate service providers to periodically review collection, recycling, and disposal fees to achieve State and Federal mandates, meet community expectations, and reflect cost efficiencies or increases for service delivery.
- RM-2.7 **Public Education.** Promote Citywide educational programs to inform residents of the benefits of recycling and appropriate recycling options and locations.



RM-2 Actions

- RM-2a On an ongoing basis and in compliance with State law, ensure solid waste collection activities, facility siting and construction of transfer and/or disposal facilities, operation of waste reduction and recycling programs, and household hazardous waste disposal and education programs are consistent with the Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.
- RM-2b Regularly monitor the level of services provided by waste and recycling collection contractors to ensure that service levels meet the terms of the contract.
- RM-2c Include standard language in request for services and in City agreements requiring contractors to use best management practices to maximize diversion of waste from the landfill in order to meet the City’s specified diversion rates.
- RM-2d Encourage local businesses to provide electronic waste (e-waste) drop-off services and encourage residents and businesses to properly dispose of, or recycle, e-waste.
- RM-2e Encourage recycling, reuse, and appropriate disposal of hazardous materials, including the following:
- Increased participation in single-family and multi-family residential curbside recycling programs;
 - Increased participation in commercial and industrial recycling programs for paper, cardboard, and plastics; and
 - Reduce yard and landscape waste through methods such as composting, grass recycling, and using resource efficient landscaping techniques.



GOAL RM-3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

A community that promotes the preservation and rehabilitation of cultural resources that are significant to the Lawndale community because of their age, architecture, history, or symbolism.

The City's paleontological, archeological, historical, and tribal resources help define the community and offer opportunities for cultural, educational, and community enrichment through community events, holiday celebrations and historic preservation. The City encourages and insists on the ongoing protection and enhancement of these resources for generations to come.

RM-3 Policies

- RM-3.1 **Preservation.** Protect areas containing significant historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources, as defined by the California Public Resources Code.
- RM-3.2 **Documentation.** Promote community identity and local history by identifying, documenting, and appropriately archiving tangible and intangible cultural resources so they can be recognized, accessed, and appreciated by future generations.
- RM-3.3 **Cultural Reminders.** Seek to incorporate reminders of the City's culture through adaptive reuse, signage, markers, cultural events, and other reminders of Lawndale's community identity and local history.
- RM-3.4 **Public Education.** Educate and actively involve the public in preserving cultural assets, including techniques, incentives, and legal requirements for preservation.
- RM-3.5 **Tribal Consultation.** In accordance with State, local, and Tribal intergovernmental consultation requirements, consult with Native American tribes that may be impacted by proposed development and land use policy changes, as necessary.
- RM-3.6 **Historic Preservation.** Evaluate the condition of historical buildings, the costs of rehabilitation, and the feasibility of preservation or conservation alternatives when considering the demolition or movement of historic structures; when possible, encourage the adaptive re-use of the historic structure.
- RM-3.7 **Funding.** With input and involvement of stakeholder groups, seek adequate funding and support from public and private sources that aim to protect cultural and historic resources within the City.



RM-3 Actions

- RM-3a Continue to assess development proposals for potential impacts to sensitive historic, archaeological, tribal cultural, and paleontological resources pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
- RM-3b Evaluate the feasibility of implementing a local historic registry program that provides incentives for retrofitting and building maintenance, as well as public recognition, of the local resource.
- RM-3c Consider conducting a historic properties inventory that takes into consideration buildings, neighborhoods, and other features of historic, architectural, or cultural significance.
- RM-3d For structures that potentially have historic significance, the City shall require that a study be conducted by a professional archaeologist or historian to determine the actual significance of the structure and potential impacts of the proposed development in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. The City may require modification of the project and/or mitigation measures to avoid any impact to a historic structure, when feasible, such as retaining or rehabilitating historic buildings or relocating the historic building as feasible.
- RM-3e For all development proposals within areas with the potential to contain prehistoric/historic resources, the City shall require a study to be conducted by a professional archaeologist. The objective of the study will be to determine if significant archaeological resources are potentially present and if the project will significantly impact these resources. If significant impacts are identified, the City may require the project to be modified to avoid the impacts, or require mitigation measures to mitigate the impacts. Mitigation may involve archaeological investigation and resources recovery.
- RM-3f The City shall require an assessment of the potential for development proposals to significantly impact paleontological resources pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines. If the project involves earthworks, the City may require a study conducted by a professional paleontologist to determine if paleontological assets are present, and if the project will significantly impact the resources. If significant impacts are identified, the City may require the project to be modified to avoid impacting the paleontological materials, require monitoring of rock units with high potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontological resources, or require mitigation measures to mitigate the impacts, such as recovering the paleontological resources for preservation.
- RM-3g In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the City shall halt excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required. If the remains are of Native American origin, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the descendants from the deceased Native Americans have made a recommendation to the landowner or the persons responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code section 5097.98, or the Native American Heritage Commission was unable to identify a descendant or the descendant failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being granted access to the site.



- RM-3h Prior to adopting any general plan, specific plan, or any amendment thereto, the City shall notify appropriate tribes of the opportunity for consultation for the purpose of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places located on land within the City’s jurisdiction that may be affected by the proposed plan or amendment.
- RM-3i Prior to the adoption or substantial amendment of a general plan or specific plan, the City shall refer the proposed action to those tribes that are on the NAHC contact list and have traditional lands located within the City’s jurisdiction for a 45-day comment period.



GOAL RM-4 AIR QUALITY AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Improved air quality in Lawndale and the region through reductions in air pollutants and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Improved air quality within the City means a higher quality of life for residents, workers, and visitors. Air quality is especially important due to the City's location in the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), which does not meet State and Federal air quality standards. Regional cooperation among all agencies in the basin is necessary to achieve desired improvements to air quality. Lawndale can assist in reducing local emissions through proper planning for land use and transportation.

RM-4 Policies

- RM-4.1 **Regional Cooperation.** Support regional efforts, including those organized through the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), the South Bay Cities Council of Governments (SBCCOG), and the California Air Resource Board (CARB) to implement the regional Air Quality Management Plan.
- RM-4.2 **Measurement and Enforcement.** Coordinate with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) to support their ability to properly measure air quality at emission sources and enforce the standards of the Clean Air Act.
- RM-4.3 **GHG Emissions.** Align the City's local GHG reduction targets with the statewide GHG reduction targets of Assembly Bill 32, and align the City's GHG reduction goal with the statewide GHG reduction goal of Executive Order S-03-05.
- RM-4.4 **Transportation Options.** Promote alternative modes of transportation to reduce vehicular emissions and improve air quality. *(See Mobility Element)*
- RM-4.5 **Walkability.** Encourage pedestrian-scale development and pedestrian-friendly design features to reduce vehicle emissions. *(See Mobility Element)*
- RM-4.6 **Land Use Planning.** Encourage and incentivize higher density and mixed-use development opportunities within designated areas of the City to lessen the impacts of traffic congestion on local air quality. *(See Land Use Element)*
- RM-4.7 **Sensitive Receptors.** Insulate sensitive receptors from areas of heightened air quality pollution by utilizing land use planning to buffer and protect residential areas.
- RM-4.8 **Mitigation.** Require the implementation of relevant mitigation measures for all future development upon identification of potential air quality impacts.
- RM-4.9 **GHG Reduction.** Consider and adopt new local policies and programs that will help to provide energy efficient alternatives to fossil fuel use and reduce consumption in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the local measures identified in the City of Lawndale Climate Action Plan.
- RM-4.10 **Public Engagement.** Promote regional air quality programs in order to inform the public on regional air quality concerns and encourage the engagement of all residents in future planning decisions related to air quality.



RM-4 Actions

- RM-4a Implement the local GHG reduction measures identified in the City of Lawndale Climate Action Plan (CAP), participate in future updates of the SBCCOG Climate Action Plan, and perform on-going monitoring and reporting of GHG reduction impacts. Develop a Climate Action Team to support and guide the City's efforts to conserve energy and reduce emissions. Work with the SBCCOG and/or other local, Regional, State, and Federal agencies or utility to obtain funding necessary to implement, monitor, and report the CAP measures.
- RM-4b As applicable, review new industrial and commercial development projects during the CEQA process for potential air quality impacts to residences and other sensitive receptors. Ensure that mitigation measures and best management practices are implemented to reduce significant emissions of criteria pollutants.
- RM-4c Review development, infrastructure, and planning projects for consistency with SCAQMD requirements during the CEQA review process. Require project applicants to prepare air quality analyses to address SCAQMD and General Plan requirements, as appropriate, which include analysis and identification of:
1. Air pollutant emissions associated with the project during construction, project operation, and cumulative conditions.
 2. Potential exposure of sensitive receptors to toxic air contaminants.
 3. Significant air quality impacts associated with the project for construction, project operation, and cumulative conditions.
 4. Mitigation measures to reduce significant impacts to less than significant or the maximum extent feasible where impacts cannot be mitigated to less than significant.
- RM-4d Work with the South Coast Air Quality Management District, Southern California Association of Governments, the South Bay Cities Council of Governments, and the California Air Resource Board to implement programs aimed at improving regional air quality.
- RM-4e Continue to review development projects to ensure that all new public and private development complies with the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 24 standards as well as the energy efficiency standards established by the Lawndale Municipal Code.
- RM-4f Provide the necessary facilities and infrastructure to facilitate the use of low or zero-emission vehicles such as electric vehicle charging facilities at key City facilities as operations necessitate and/or as funding becomes available.
- RM-4g Evaluate and consider multi-modal transportation benefits to all City employees, such as free or low-cost monthly public transportation (bus) passes. Encourage employer participation in similar programs. Encourage new transit/shuttle services and use.
- RM-4h Establish programs that encourage community car-sharing and carpooling.
- RM-4i Support the establishment and expansion of a regional network of electric vehicle charging stations and encourage the expanded use of electric vehicles.
- RM-4j Encourage multi-family residential and non-residential development to increase the use of higher-albedo materials for surfaces including roofs, parking areas, driveways, roads, and sidewalks. Encourage developments with parking lot areas to shade these areas with vegetation



or solar panels when appropriate. Support various programs to plant and maintain trees, which can also contribute to a reduction of urban heat islands.

RM-4k Future development projects will be required to demonstrate consistency with SCAQMD construction emission thresholds. Where emissions from individual projects exceed SCAQMD thresholds, the following actions should be incorporated as necessary to minimize impacts. These measures do not exclude the use of other, equally effective mitigation measures as determined by a project specific Air Quality Assessment.

- Require all off-road diesel equipment greater than 50 horsepower (hp) used for this Project to meet USEPA Tier 4 final off-road emission standards or equivalent. Such equipment shall be outfitted with Best Available Control Technology (BACT) devices including a California Air Resources Board Certified Level 3 Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) or equivalent. The DPF reduces diesel particulate matter and NOx emissions during construction activities.
- Require a minimum of 50 percent of construction debris be diverted for recycling.
- Require building materials to contain a minimum 10 percent recycled content.
- Require materials such as paints, primers, sealants, coatings, and glues to have a low volatile organic compound concentration compared to conventional products. If low VOC materials are not available, architectural coating phasing should be extended sufficiently to reduce the daily emissions of VOCs.

RM-4l Future development projects will be required to demonstrate consistency with SCAQMD's operational emission thresholds. For projects where operational emissions exceed regulatory thresholds, the following measures may be used to reduce impacts. Note the following measures are not all inclusive and developers have the option to add or substitute measures that are equally or more appropriate for the scope of the project.

- Develop a project specific TDM program for residents and/or employees that provides opportunities for carpool/vanpools.
- Provide onsite solar/renewable energy in excess of regulatory requirements.
- Require that owners/tenants of non-residential or multi-family residential developments use architectural coatings that are 10 grams per liter or less when repainting/repairing properties.
- Require drip irrigation and irrigation sensor units that prevent watering during rain storms.
- Ensure all parking areas are wired for capability of future EV charging and include EV charging stations that exceed regulatory requirements.



GOAL RM-5 ENERGY RESOURCES

A community that safely manages its energy resources.

Future development within the City will result in increased energy demands for the operation of businesses, homes, and transportation facilities. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, pollutants, and ensure that there are adequate energy resources for future generations, safe management and conservation methods need to be implemented.

RM-5 Policies

- RM-5.1 **Compliance with State Legislation.** Comply with all State requirements regarding the generation of power and encourage energy providers to investigate the use or expansion of renewable sources of energy.
- RM-5.2 **Green Building Standards Code.** Ensure that new construction and major redevelopment complies with the most current version of the California Green Building Standards Code.
- RM-5.3 **Renewable Energy.** Promote the development and use of renewable energy resources to reduce dependency on fossil fuels.
- RM-5.4 **Energy-Efficient Materials.** Promote the use of energy-efficient materials, equipment, and design in public and private facilities and infrastructure.
- RM-5.5 **Energy Conservation.** Promote energy conservation and recycling by the public and private sectors.
- RM-5.6 **Energy Needs.** Collaborate with local service providers in determining and meeting the needs of the community for energy in clean, modern, and cost-effective ways.
- RM-5.7 **Business Community.** Support the decisions of the Lawndale business community as they select and implement the most appropriate, financially feasible, and responsible energy source for their individual operations.
- RM-5.8 **Public Education.** Promote public education programs that advocate for reducing energy consumption, and promote renewable sources of energy.
- RM-5.9 **Promote Energy Conservation in Existing Building Stock.** Promote energy conservation by residents and businesses in existing structures, in close coordination with other agencies and local energy providers.



RM-5 Actions

- RM-5a Implement energy conservation measures in public buildings through the following actions:
- a. Promote energy efficient buildings and site design for all new public buildings during the site development permit process; and
 - b. Install energy saving devices in new public buildings and retrofit existing public buildings.
- RM-5b During the development review process, encourage innovative building design, layout, and orientation techniques to minimize energy use by taking advantage of sun/shade patterns, prevailing winds, landscaping and building materials that control energy usage, and solar design.
- RM-5c Continue to review development projects to ensure that all new public and private development complies with the California Code of Regulations, Title 24 standards as well as the energy efficiency standards established by the General Plan and the Municipal Code.
- RM-5d Promote the CEC Building Energy Benchmarking Program (AB 802) on the City’s website to help benchmark and monitor energy use for participating businesses seeking to increase energy efficiency and realize cost savings.
- RM-5e Identify and reduce government constraints to installation of renewable energy infrastructure and electric vehicle charging stations, as feasible, through incentives such as, streamlined permitting, and expedited inspection times.
- RM-5f Consider participation in a Community Choice Aggregation program, such as Clean Power Alliance, to help meet the City’s energy objectives.
- RM-5g Use the City’s website to promote existing incentivized programs such as Energy Upgrade California, financing programs such as Properly Assessed Clean Energy (PACE), and energy audits through State programs.
- RM-5h Partner with SBCCOG and relevant utilities on outreach events and to obtain educational content and promote on the City’s website.



GOAL RM-6 WATER CONSERVATION

A community that protects and conserves limited water resources.

Water is an indispensable resource that is integral to Lawndale’s prosperity and growth. The City embraces an integrated water management approach in order to preserve these precious resources for years to come.

RM-6 Policies

- RM-6.1 **Conservation.** Promote residential, commercial and institutional water conservation strategies using multiple innovative strategies and contemporary best practices.
- RM-6.2 **Landscaping.** Encourage all public and private landscaping in new development and significantly altered redevelopment projects to be designed to reduce water demand, prevent erosion, decrease flooding, and reduce pollutants through the installation of irrigation systems, the selection of appropriate plant materials, and proper soil preparation.
- RM-6.3 **Riparian Habitat.** Work with Los Angeles County Public Works and Los Angeles County Flood Control District to preserve and/or restore riparian communities along and within established flood control channels such as the Dominguez Channel, if feasible.
- RM-6.4 **Stormwater.** Work cooperatively with local water agencies to effectively and efficiently manage stormwater runoff as part of the City’s multi-pronged water conservation strategy.
- RM-6.5 **Reclaimed Water.** Promote the expanded use of reclaimed (recycled) water, where feasible.
- RM-6.6 **Education and Appreciation.** With community partners, support a range of educational programs that cultivate an appreciation of Lawndale’s urban and natural habitats and biological resources.



RM-6 Actions

RM-6a To reduce soil erosion and pollutants in urban runoff, require new development and redevelopment projects to control stormwater runoff through implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent any deterioration of water quality that would impair subsequent or competing uses of the water. Existing development shall control stormwater runoff so as to prevent any deterioration of water quality that would impair subsequent or competing uses of the water. As specific development projects are implemented, project proponents will be required to consult with relevant agencies such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). Also, ensure that projects of one acre or more complete a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) pursuant to State of California, Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and the City's MS4 permit (order no. R4-2012-0175 (NPDES No. CAS 004001).

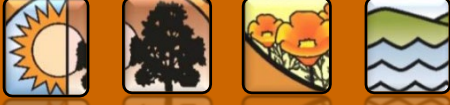
RM-6b In cooperation with the State, Regional and local water agencies and suppliers, participate in programs that seek to expand the availability and use of recycled water for irrigation where feasible and legally permitted. Cooperate with these agencies to establish standards and regulations for the use of recycled water in development projects.

RM-6c Work with local water agencies and service providers, regional wholesalers, and private developers to encourage water conservation in the following ways:

- Implementing groundwater recharge programs;
- Participating in water conservation programs operated by the local and Regional water districts;
- Establishing water conservation education programs;
- Requiring Water-Efficient Landscaping for public and private areas, including parks and recreational facilities, in accordance with the Water-Efficient Landscape requirements;
- Expanding the production and use of reclaimed (recycled) water;
- Requiring the incorporation of water conservation devices, including low flush toilets, flow restriction devices, and water conserving appliances in both new public and private development projects and rehabilitation projects.



This page intentionally left blank.



Introduction to Public Safety

The goal of Lawndale’s Public Safety Element is to reduce the risk of death, injury, property damage, economic loss, and harm due to natural and manmade hazards. An effective response to natural and human-caused disasters requires planning, education, coordination and training by multiple government agencies and the public. A resilient community has the capacity to maintain critical functions during hazard events as well as adapt to and reduce future hazard risks.

This Element establishes goals, policies, and actions to minimize and address these potential hazards as well as support an adequate and coordinated response. The goals are statements of the City’s desires and consist of broad statements of purpose and direction. The policies serve as guidelines for reducing risk associated with natural and human activity hazards. The policies also serve to direct and maximize community emergency preparedness. The actions explain how the goals and policies will be achieved and implemented.

The Public Safety Element supports the City’s participation in regional and subregional planning efforts including the Lawndale Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, and the Lawndale Climate Action Plan.

Organization of Element

The Public Safety Element will address each of the topics below as they relate to Lawndale. The goals and policies of this element are organized around the following topics:

- Emergency Operations
- Geologic and Seismic Hazards
- Hazardous Materials
- Fire Hazards
- Flood Hazards
- Noise
- Climate Change and Resiliency Planning



Related Plans, Programs, and Regulations

The following Plans, Programs, and Regulations are incorporated by reference into the City of Lawndale's Public Safety Element.

City of Lawndale

- **General Plan:** Lawndale's General Plan is a broad, long-range policy document that serves as a blueprint for future development in the City. It includes the Public Safety Element, as well as the Land Use, Mobility, Housing, Resource Management, Environmental Justice, Economic Development, and Community Facilities Elements.
- **Zoning Code:** The City's Zoning Code implements the goals and policies of the City's General Plan by regulating the uses of land and structures within Lawndale. The Zoning Code is codified in Title 17 of the Municipal Code.
- **Fire Code:** The Fire Code establishes requirements consistent with nationally recognized good practices to safeguard the public health, safety and general welfare from the hazards of fire, explosion or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures and premises, and provides safety and assistance to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations. Lawndale adopts the County of Los Angeles Fire Codes every three years. The City's Fire Code is codified in Chapter 15.20 of the Municipal Code.
- **Building Code:** The Building Code regulates construction and property use to ensure safe, healthy, efficient, and accessible environments for human occupancy and habitation. Lawndale adopts the County of Los Angeles Building and Safety Codes every three years. The City's Building Code is codified in Title 15 of the Municipal Code.
- **Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP):** The City adopted the LHMP in 2016 to assess natural hazard risk and incorporate mitigation strategies to reduce the potential impact from hazards. It complies with the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act (2000), and Federal Register 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206. The City's Emergency Preparedness Coordinator managed preparation of the LHMP in cooperation with the City's other departments, community stakeholders, partner jurisdictions, agencies and organizations, and members of the public.
- **Emergency Operations Plan (EOP):** The City adopted the EOP in 2011, which was updated in 2015. The EOP addresses the City's planned response to natural or human-caused disasters, provides an overview of operational concepts, and identifies components of the City's emergency/disaster management organization within the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS). The EOP also describes the organizational structures, roles, responsibilities, policies and protocols for providing emergency support.
- **Climate Action Plan (CAP):** The City, in cooperation with the South Bay Cities Council of Governments (SBCCOG), developed a Climate Action Plan (CAP) which was adopted in 2017. The CAP includes measures to reduce human-caused greenhouse gas emissions and enhance carbon storage, or sequestration, as a local response to mitigate global climate change and comply with State and Federal legislation.



Los Angeles County

- **County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP):** The AHMP was adopted in 2014 and conforms to the requirements of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The County developed the AHMP to cover mitigation responsibilities of County departments (including Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD)). It helps ensure the most effective allocation of resources for the maximum benefit and protection of the public in time of emergency.
- **Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan (OAERP):** The OAERP was adopted in 2012 and establishes the coordinated emergency management system, which includes prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation within the Los Angeles County Operational Area (OA). The OA is defined as the County and all political subdivisions within the County.
- **Los Angeles County Fire Department 2020 Strategic Fire Plan:** The Strategic Fire Plan outlines goals focused on enhancing the protection of lives, property, and natural resources from wildland fire, as well as improving environmental resilience to wildland fires through local, State, Federal, and private partnerships. The 2020 Plan is focused on three primary goals: emergency operations, public service, and organizational effectiveness.

Los Angeles County Fire District Facilities Master Plan: The Master Plan was prepared in 2020 as a collaborative effort between the LA County Fire District and the LA County Chief Executive Office. The Plan evaluates the current capacity, condition, and functionality of the Fire District's facilities and then projecting future capacity deficits utilizing Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) population growth projections and methodologies.



GOAL PS-1 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

A community prepared to provide effective response and recovery efforts in the event of an emergency.

Advanced emergency planning and preparedness is essential in responding to natural and human-caused disasters. The City supports multi-jurisdictional and -agency cooperation and communication for emergency planning and response management. Public safety services in Lawndale are provided by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) South Los Angeles Station and the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD) Kenny Hahn Memorial Fire Station No. 21.

The City will continue to coordinate with LASD and LACoFD to provide ongoing education to residents about how to safely evacuate in the event of an emergency. While the California Government Code requires jurisdictions to identify residential developments in hazard areas that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes, there are not any hazard areas within the boundary of Lawndale and therefore this analysis is not warranted. Major arterials serve as the primary routes for evacuation; however, evacuation routes will depend upon the emergency event and area affected. Law enforcement will identify the appropriate routes and assist residents leaving the City in the event an evacuation of all or part of the City is required.

PS-1 Policies

- PS-1.1 **Citywide Safety.** Support projects, programs, policies, and regulations that help to mitigate potential impacts associated with natural and man-made hazards.
- PS-1.2 **Critical Facilities.** Coordinate with service providers to promote the resilience of critical facilities, lifeline services, and infrastructure, and plan for the use of critical facilities during post-disaster response and recovery.
- PS-1.3 **Emergency Preparedness and Response.** Continue to implement emergency preparedness and response measures in coordination with Los Angeles County including periodic trainings with staff and/or participation in County trainings on emergency operations procedures and responses.
- PS-1.4 **Local Hazard Mitigation.** Regularly maintain and update natural and man-made hazard information relevant to the Lawndale Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- PS-1.5 **Resources.** Support policies and programs that facilitate the availability of adequate resources to respond to health, fire, and police emergencies.
- PS-1.6 **Emergency Access.** Investigate and seek out opportunities to improve emergency access and circulation throughout the community.
- PS-1.7 **Public Safety Education.** Promote public safety education programs to educate on emergency preparedness, reduce accidents, injuries, and fires, and to train members of the public to respond to emergencies.
- PS-1.8 **Cooperation.** Collaborate with the school district, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and community members/groups to maintain safety throughout the City.



PS-1 Actions

- PS-1a Regularly review and coordinate emergency response procedures with Los Angeles County and State emergency response procedures.
- PS-1b Continue to implement and update (when relevant) the City’s Emergency Operations Plan.
- PS-1c Continue to implement and update (at least every five years) the City’s Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- PS-1d Coordinate with local agencies and organizations to develop and distribute informational brochures and give presentations to civic groups and local schools to educate residents and businesses about appropriate actions to take during an emergency situation.
- PS-1e Investigate and pursue available funding sources to fund safety programs, provide services, upgrade/construct facilities, and purchase equipment.
- PS-1f Promote after school programs, volunteer programs, and Business & Neighborhood Watch programs to help maintain a safe environment.



GOAL PS-2 GEOLOGIC AND SEISMIC HAZARDS

A community protected from loss of life or injury and damage to property due to geologic and seismic hazards.

Lawndale is within the northern margin of the Peninsular Ranges. The topography of Lawndale is relatively flat with an elevation of approximately 59 feet above sea level. Like most cities in the Southern California region, Lawndale is subject to risks associated with potentially destructive earthquakes. Although there are no designated Alquist-Priolo fault zones within the City, regional fault zones may have an impact on the City if the rupture is of a significant magnitude. There are numerous earthquake faults within 15 miles of the City. The most active faults near the City are the Palos Verdes fault located to the south and the Newport-Inglewood fault to the northeast.

As detailed in the Existing Conditions Report, there are no areas within the City designated as having the potential for liquefaction, in addition Lawndale does not have areas susceptible to earthquake-induced landslides and other slope failures. Most areas in the City are considered to have a low potential for erosion. Generally, erosion potential within the City increases to the south. The majority of the City has 'Low to Medium' expansive soils. Only a small portion of the City has areas with 'Low to High' expansive soils and potential for non-seismically induced landslides. The City of Lawndale does not have any historic or current U.S. Geological Survey-recorded subsidence. Because existing soil types are well-drained and permeability is moderate to slow, the risk for collapsible soils is low. According to the California Geological Survey, there is no naturally occurring asbestos mapped within the City. Lawndale is not within a tsunami or seiche hazard area. Risk of exposure to natural hazards can be reduced through careful land use planning, building construction practices, and implementation of the following policies and actions.

PS-2 Policies

- PS-2.1 **Geologic Hazard Identification.** Continue to incorporate geotechnical hazard data in future land use decision-making, site design, and construction standards.
- PS-2.2 **Earthquake Protection.** Enforce State seismic design guidelines and all relevant building codes to reduce the risk of damage associated with seismic activity, with a special focus on creating resilient critical infrastructure and facilities.
- PS-2.3 **Development Projects.** Monitor and enforce mitigation measures to reduce risks for projects where seismic and geologic hazards can be mitigated and prohibit development in areas where seismic and geologic hazards cannot be mitigated.
- PS-2.4 **Seismic Hazard Education.** Continue to seek out opportunities to educate and encourage the community on ways to implement measures to mitigate potential injury and damage associated with earthquakes.



PS-2 Actions

- PS-2a Review and update (at least annually) the City’s geologic and seismic hazards maps in concert with updates from the California Geologic Survey and local surveys.
- PS-2b Review development proposals to confirm compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 19100 et seq. (Earthquake Protection Law), which requires that buildings be designed to resist stresses produced by natural forces such as earthquakes and wind.
- PS-2c Adopt the latest version of the building codes adopted by the State of California and ensure implementation in all new construction and renovations.
- PS-2d During review of discretionary development and redevelopment proposals, require surveys of soil and geologic conditions by State licensed Engineering Geologists and Civil Engineers where appropriate. When potential geologic impacts are identified, require project applicants to mitigate the impacts per the recommendations contained within the geologic survey.
- PS-2e Reduce the risk to the community from hazards related to geologic conditions and seismic activity by requiring feasible mitigation of such impacts on development projects. Assess development proposals for potential hazards pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Require measures to mitigate all identified significant public safety hazards.



GOAL PS-3 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

A community protected from the harmful effects of hazardous materials, hazardous waste, and environmental contamination.

Certain types of development and uses within the City utilize hazardous materials, such as gas stations and automobile repair shops. These uses make Lawndale susceptible to hazards from spills of toxic materials. Accidents can occur in the production, use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials. This danger is mitigated, however, by various State and federal legislation regulating the use, storage, and transportation of hazardous materials and the strict enforcement of these regulations. The Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFd) Health Hazardous Materials Division maintains an emergency response team that would respond in the event of a hazardous materials spill or other environmental health emergencies.

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Division enforces the provisions of the Hazardous Waste Control Law of the State of California as set forth in the California Health and Safety Code and the California Code of Regulations. The City coordinates with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Division to effectively manage hazardous materials and waste as well as implement educational programs.

LACoFD maintains the mandatory disclosure file on use (or non-use), handling, and storage practices of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes annually of all businesses. Inventories of hazardous materials are data-processed for immediate availability to fire, police, and other first-responder (i.e. first at the scene of an incident) departments. These potential risks are carefully monitored and controlled through annual inspection.

PS-3 Policies

- PS-3.1 **Compatible Land Uses.** Require land uses involved in the production, storage, transportation, handling, or disposal of hazardous materials be located and operated in a way to reduce risk to neighboring land uses.
- PS-3.2 **Safe Residential Uses.** Discourage the development of residential uses adjacent to or near potentially hazardous land uses.
- PS-3.3 **Emergency Operations.** Coordinate with Los Angeles County to review and update, as appropriate, the County's Emergency Operations Plan Hazardous Materials Annex so that the Plan adequately addresses and responds to potential hazardous materials incidents within the City.
- PS-3.4 **Cleanup Sites.** Require that developers coordinate with the Los Angeles Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Division and the LACoFD to confirm that hazardous waste cleanup sites located within the City are remediated by the property owner in a manner that keeps the public safe.
- PS-3.5 **Monitoring.** Monitor through the planning and business permit processes the operations of businesses and individuals that handle hazardous materials.
- PS-3.6 **Transportation.** Promote the routing of vehicles transporting hazardous materials to transportation corridors posing the minimum risk to the public and prohibit the parking of vehicles transporting hazardous materials on City streets.



- PS-3.7 **Pipelines.** Require new pipelines or other similar facilities that would transport hazardous materials to avoid residential areas to the greatest extent possible.
- PS-3.8 **Rail Lines.** Coordinate with Metro and Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Rail (BNSF) on opportunities to maintain and improve the safety of the transport of hazardous materials by rail.
- PS-3.9 **Public Education.** Educate residents and businesses on how to reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous materials and products as well as appropriate disposal methods.

PS-3 Actions

- PS-3a As part of the development review process, require projects that result in significant risks associated with hazardous materials to include measures to address the risks and reduce the risks to an acceptable level.
- PS-3b Require the submittal of information regarding hazardous materials manufacturing, storage, use, transport, and/or disposal by existing and proposed businesses and developments to LACoFD.
- PS-3c Protect the community from hazards related to air pollution, hazardous materials, and ground and air transportation by requiring feasible mitigation to be incorporated into new development and redevelopment proposals to address safety impacts associated with those proposals.
- PS-3d Continue to work with the Los Angeles County Public Works Department to implement and advertise the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program to protect residents from dangers resulting from the use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials used in the home. Provide informational materials at public locations and links on the City's website about the County's Household Hazardous Waste Collection program, collection facilities, drop-off centers, and the 24-hour Household Hazardous Waste hotline.
- PS-3e Continue to coordinate with the California Department of Conservation Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources for any development proposed to occur near oil wells.



GOAL PS-4 FIRE HAZARDS

A community protected from loss of life or injury and damage to property due to fire hazards.

There are no Fire Hazard Severity Zones located within Lawndale and no threat of wildland fire. Due to the urbanized character of the City, fires would primarily be associated with structures, trash/debris, and vehicle fires. Structure fires, including homes, industrial and commercial buildings, and other facilities are of the greatest concern due to the potential for loss of life as well as property. Generally, the risk of injury and damage is greater for higher occupancy structures, such as condominiums, apartment buildings, hotels, and churches. In addition, higher density areas are of increased concern due to the large number of people residing within a concentrated area and the potential for fires to spread from one structure to another. Lawndale is one of the most densely populated areas within Los Angeles County. Development of the City has resulted in small lot development with multiple structures on single lots and narrow streets. Emergency access is limited between the closely spaced structures and along the narrow streets that occur throughout the City. On-street parking, especially during the evening hours, further restricts the access and maneuverability of fire equipment. Due to the nature of the development that has occurred, many structures do not meet current emergency access requirements.

PS-4 Policies

- PS-4.1 **Fire Protection Services.** Coordinate fire protection services with LACoFD so that sufficient capacity, stations, personnel, and equipment are available to meet needs in Lawndale for fire protection and related emergency services.
- PS-4.2 **Development Review.** Involve LACoFD in the development review process so that fire safety is addressed in new and modified developments.
- PS-4.3 **Emergency Access.** Require all new developments provide adequate access for emergency vehicles and evacuation as part of the development review process.
- PS-4.4 **Building Fire Codes.** Require that all buildings and facilities within the City comply with local, State, and federal regulatory standards such as the California Building and Fire Codes, as well as other applicable fire safety standards.
- PS-4.5 **Hazard Mitigation Plans.** Coordinate with local, State, and federal agencies to update emergency, evacuation, and hazard mitigation plans, as necessary.

PS-4 Actions

- PS-4a Require all new habitable structures be designed in accordance with the most recent California Building and Fire Code with local amendments adopted by the City.
- PS-4b Work with LACoFD to disseminate educational programs for residents on fire hazard risks and fire safety measures.



GOAL PS-5 FLOOD HAZARDS

A community that is protected from flood hazards.

The City has been designated on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), as being in Zone X, which is a Non-Special Flood Hazard Area. Zone X includes areas that are:

- Outside the 1% annual flood risk floodplain
- Of 1% annual shallow flooding risk where average depths are less than 1 foot
- Of 1% annual stream flooding risk where the contributing drainage area is less than 1.0 square mile
- Protected by levees from the 1% annual flood risk

These areas are not in any immediate danger from flooding caused by overflowing rivers or hard rains. However, it is noted that structures within a Non-Special Flood Hazard Areas are still at risk, particularly to localized flooding. The City is not in a dam inundation zone so is not as risk of flooding from dam or reservoir failure.

PS-5 Policies

- PS-5.1 **Flood Control Regulations.** Coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies so that the City's regulations related to flood control are in compliance with Federal, State, and Local standards.
- PS-5.2 **Flood Maps.** Coordinate with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) so that Federal Insurance Rate Maps correctly depict flood hazards in the City.
- PS-5.3 **Site Design.** Adhere to the latest building, site, and design codes to avoid or minimize the risk of flooding hazards in the community.
- PS-5.4 **Best Management Practices.** Encourage new developments that add substantial amounts of impervious surfaces to integrate low impact development Best Management Practices to reduce stormwater runoff.
- PS-5.5 **Changing Conditions.** Coordinate with the Los Angeles County Flood Control and Waterworks Districts on changing flood conditions associated with climate change and extreme weather.
- PS-5.6 **Local Storm Drainage Infrastructure.** Maintain and regularly assess the status of local storm drainage infrastructure to confirm that the system is functioning property.

PS-5 Actions

- PS-5a Monitor changes in Federal and State laws and regulations related to local flood protection, including the National Flood Insurance Program and incorporate necessary changes into the Municipal Code and building codes as required.
- PS-5b Communicate with FEMA annually regarding updates to Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Letter of Map Revisions.
- PS-5c Periodically review County, State, and Federal flood control best practices and incorporate appropriate standards into the Municipal Code.



GOAL PS-6 NOISE

An environment where excessive or harmful noise pollution is limited.

Noise levels within the community can affect the quality of life experienced by people living and working in Lawndale. High noise levels can create stress and irritation. The following policies and actions address other potential sources of excessive noise by creating effective strategies to reduce and limit the community’s exposure to loud sources of noise.

PS-6 Policies

- PS-6.1 **California Building Code.** Adhere to the latest standards related to noise in the most current edition of the California Building Code to avoid or minimize noise pollution in the community.
- PS-6.2 **Noise Exposure.** Consider the noise compatibility of existing and future development when making land use planning decisions. Require development and infrastructure projects to be consistent with the land use compatibility standards contained in Table PS-1 and the Lawndale Municipal Code to facilitate acceptable noise exposure levels for existing and future development.
- PS-6.3 **Noise Mitigation.** Require new development to mitigate excessive noise to the standards indicated in Table PS-1 and the Lawndale Municipal Code through best practices, including building location and orientation, building design features, placement of noise-generating equipment away from sensitive receptors, shielding of noise-generating equipment, placement of noise-tolerant features between noise sources and sensitive receptors, and use of noise-minimizing materials.
- PS-6.4 **Acoustical Studies.** Require acoustical studies for new discretionary developments and transportation improvements that have the potential to affect existing noise-sensitive uses such as schools, hospitals, libraries, care facilities, and residential areas; and for projects that would introduce new noise-sensitive uses into an area where existing noise levels may exceed the thresholds identified in this element. For projects that are required to prepare an acoustical study, the following mobile and stationary noise source criteria shall be used to determine the significance of those impacts.

A. Mobile Noise Sources:

- Where existing traffic noise levels are within or below the “normally acceptable” noise criteria at the affected land use (see Table PS-1), a readily perceptible 5 dBA CNEL or greater increase in roadway noise will be considered significant;
- Where existing traffic noise levels falls within the “conditionally acceptable” noise criteria at the sensitive land use, a +3 dBA CNEL or greater increase in roadway noise levels will be considered significant; and
- Where existing traffic noise levels exceed the “conditionally acceptable” noise criteria at the sensitive land use, a + 1.5 dBA CNEL or greater increase in roadway noise levels will be considered significant



B. Stationary and Non-Transportation Noise Sources

A significant impact will occur if the project results in an exceedance of the noise level standards contained in this element, or the project will result in an increase in ambient noise levels by more than 3 dB, whichever is greater.

- PS-6.5 **Roadway Noise.** Encourage nonmotorized transportation alternatives for local trips and the implementation of noise sensitivity measures in the public realm, including traffic-calming road design, lateral separation, natural buffers, and setbacks to decrease excessive motor vehicle noise.
- PS-6.6 **Freeway Noise.** Coordinate with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to achieve maximum noise abatement in the design of new freeway projects or improvements along I-405.
- PS-6.7 **Railroad Noise.** Coordinate with Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Rail (BNSF) to support and maintain reasonable limits on the use of bells and whistles, and the speed and hours of rail operation in affected areas of the City and maintain adequate setbacks and buffer zones along rail lines to reduce adverse noise impacts on sensitive receptors.
- PS-6.8 **Commercial Noise.** Require the use of noise attenuation measures, including screening and buffering techniques, for all new commercial development expected to produce excessive noise; in existing cases where the City's noise standards are exceeded, work with Code Enforcement to require compliance.
- PS-6.9 **Construction Noise.** Require construction activities to reduce noise impacts on adjacent uses to the criteria identified to the maximum extent feasible by complying with Chapter 8.20 of the Lawndale Municipal Code and use best practices.
- PS-6.10 **Special Events.** Temporary special events which generate noise in excess of local noise standards including, but not limited to, festivals, concerts, parades, and other similar activities may be considered on a case-by-case basis through issuance of a temporary use permit.
- PS-6.11 **Temporary Emergency Operations and Emergency Equipment Usage.** Temporary emergency operations or emergency equipment usage are exempt from noise standard criteria set by this element.
- PS-6.12 **Interjurisdictional and Multiagency Coordination.** Coordinate with neighboring cities and transportation providers such as Caltrans to minimize noise conflicts between land uses along the City's boundaries.
- PS-6.13 **Community Education.** Provide education to the community regarding potential noise sources and how to reduce them or report violations.
- PS-6.14 **Vibration Studies.** Require vibration impact studies for new discretionary development and transportation improvements whose construction utilizes pile drivers within 200 feet of existing buildings or vibratory rollers within 50 feet of existing buildings.



PS-6 Actions

- PS-6a Monitor changes in the California Building Code and other Federal and State laws and regulations related to noise and incorporate necessary changes into the Municipal Code and building codes as required.
- PS-6b Review the Lawndale Municipal Code and update as necessary so that the noise standards are consistent with this General Plan, including Table PS-1, and to require new residential, mixed-use with a residential component, and other noise-sensitive development to be designed to minimize noise exposure to noise sensitive uses through incorporation of site planning and architectural techniques. The update shall also include noise standards for residential uses within a mixed-use development, which may differ from other adopted residential noise standards.
- PS-6c Review new development and transportation projects for compliance with the noise requirements established in this General Plan, including the standards established in Table PS-1 and the Lawndale Municipal Code. Where necessary, require new development to mitigate excessive noise through best practices, including building location and orientation, building design features, placement of noise-generating equipment away from sensitive receptors, shielding of noise-generating equipment, placement of noise-tolerant features between noise sources and sensitive receptors, and use of noise-minimizing materials such as rubberized asphalt.
- PS-6d Require acoustical studies for all new discretionary projects, including those related to development and transportation, which have the potential to generate noise impacts which exceed the standards identified in this General Plan. The studies shall include representative noise measurements, estimates of existing and projected noise levels, and mitigation measures necessary to facilitate compliance with this element.
- PS-6e Review the locations of proposed projects with the potential to generate stationary noise in relation to sensitive receptors through the discretionary project review process. Limit delivery or service hours for stores and businesses with loading areas, docks, or trash bins that front, side, border, or gain access on driveways next to residential and other noise sensitive areas. Only approve exceptions if full compliance with the nighttime limits of the noise regulations is achieved.
- PS-6f Require all construction activity to comply with the limits (maximum noise levels, hours and days of allowed activity) established in the Lawndale Municipal Code in order to reduce impacts associated with temporary construction noise to the extent feasible.
- PS-6g Actively enforce the standards identified within the Lawndale Municipal Code to reduce impacts to the extent feasible. Update and amend the Lawndale Municipal Code as appropriate. Provide a link on the City's website for those to file complaints against activities and uses that may be violating the Municipal Code.



- PS-6h Require new residential projects located adjacent to railroad lines to follow the FTA vibration screening distance criteria to prevent residential uses from being exposed to vibrations exceeding 72 VdB for frequent events (more than 70 events per day), 75 VdB for occasional events (30-70 events per day), or 80 VdB for infrequent events (less than 30 events per day).
- PS-6i Enforce the provisions of the most current California Motor Vehicle Code regarding muffler maintenance and exhaust systems.
- PS-6j Limit truck traffic in noise sensitive areas.
- PS-6k Require vibration impact studies for all new discretionary projects, including those related to development and transportation, whose construction utilizes pile drivers within 200 feet of existing buildings or vibratory rollers within 50 feet of existing buildings. The studies shall include a detailed mitigation plan to avoid any potential significant impacts to existing structures due to groundborne vibrations, based on the California Department of Transportation’s Construction Vibration Guidance Manual.



Table PS-1: Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Exposure (dBA, CNEL)

Land Use	55	60	65	70	75	80
Residential	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Assisted Living	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Hotel, Motels, Mixed Use	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Churches	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Schools, Libraries, Museums	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Sports Arenas, Outdoor Spectator Sports	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Office Buildings, Businesses, Commercial and Professional	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities, Agriculture	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
<p>Normally Acceptable: Specified land uses is satisfactory based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation or requirements.</p> <p>Conditionally Acceptable: New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice. Outdoor environment will seem noisy.</p> <p>Normally Unacceptable: New construction and development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made with needed noise insulation features included in the design. Outdoor areas must be shielded.</p> <p>Clearly Unacceptable New construction or development should generally not be undertaken. Construction costs to make the indoor environment acceptable would be prohibitive and the outdoor environment would not be usable.</p>						
<p>Source: California Office of Noise Control. Guidelines for the Preparation and Content of Noise Elements of the General Plan. February 2017.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Where a proposed use is not specifically listed, the use shall comply with the standards for the most similar use as determined by the City. Outdoor activity areas for residential development are considered to be the backyard patios or decks of single-family units and the common areas where people generally congregate for multi-family developments. Where common outdoor activity areas for multi-family developments comply with the outdoor noise level standard, the standard will not be applied at patios or decks of individual units provided noise-reducing measures are incorporated (e.g., orientation of patio/deck, screening of patio with masonry or other noise-attenuating material). Outdoor activity areas for non-residential developments are the common areas where people generally congregate, including pedestrian plazas, seating areas, and outside lunch facilities; not all residential developments include outdoor activity areas. 						



GOAL PS-7 CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENCY PLANNING

A resilient, sustainable, and equitable community where risks to life, property, the economy, and the environment resulting from climate change are minimized.

The impacts of climate change pose an increasing and growing challenge to the safety and well-being of the residents of Lawndale. California will continue to experience effects of climate change in different ways, including increased likelihood of drought, heat waves, severe weather, flooding, and wildfires. In addition to climate change planning becoming necessary on its own merits, Senate Bill 379 requires Lawndale to update the Public Safety Element to address climate change adaptation and resilience strategies applicable to the City.

Lawndale developed a Climate Action Plan (CAP) in cooperation with the South Bay Cities Council of Governments in 2017. The CAP serves as a guide for action by setting GHG emission reduction goals and establishing strategies and policy to achieve desired outcomes over the next 20 years.

Lawndale’s Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) assesses climate change vulnerability and identifies risks that climate change pose to the City. The following policies are informed by, and intended to supplement, the CAP and LHMP.

PS-7 Policies

- PS-7.1 **Community Preparedness.** Promote a well-prepared City that can effectively overcome natural disasters and scarcity of resources due to climate change.
- PS-7.2 **Collaboration.** Collaborate with local, regional, State and/or Federal jurisdictions and agencies on climate resiliency and adaptation strategies.
- PS-7.3 **Ecological Recovery.** Coordinate with Federal, State, and local agencies to establish ecological recovery programs.
- PS-7.4 **Air Pollution.** Work with responsible Federal, State, and County agencies to decrease air pollution emissions occurring within the air basin to reduce the risk posed by air pollution.
- PS-7.5 **Energy Supply.** Promote plans and programs that increase sustainable energy sources.

LOOKING AHEAD

As Lawndale looks to the future, State law requires the City to consider climate impacts facing California as well as methods to adapt and increase resiliency to climate change effects. As a result of climate change, Lawndale may experience more intense and frequent heat waves, drought, and wildfires, and more severe storms and extreme weather events.

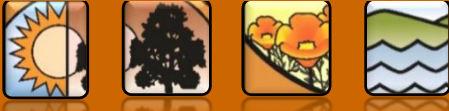
Emissions scenarios used in the General Plan and Environmental Impact Report are the same as those used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s Sixth Assessment Report and are called Representative Concentration Pathways, or RCPs. There are five RCPs: SSP1-1.9, SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5, SSP3-7.0, and SSP5-8.5. Each represents a set of possible underlying socioeconomic conditions, policy options, and technological considerations, spanning from a low-end scenario that requires significant emissions reductions resulting in zero global emissions by 2050 (RCP 1.9) to a high-end, “business-as-usual,” fossil-fuel-intensive emissions scenario (RCP 8.5). The low-end scenario is most closely aligned with California’s ambitious greenhouse gas reduction targets and the aspirational goals of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2015 Paris Agreement. Thus far, global emissions continue to follow the business-as-usual trajectory.



- PS-7.6 **Drought Preparation.** Implement necessary actions and programs to improve drought preparation and response for the most vulnerable community members.
- PS-7.7 **Cooling Centers.** Designate public buildings, specific private buildings, or institutions with air conditioning as public cooling shelters; extend hours at air-conditioned sites during periods of extreme heat or power outage (if the site is supported by a backup generator).
- PS-7.8 **Storms.** Provide access to flood protection resources and services (signage, sandbags, etc.) as feasible at designated public facilities during and after extreme weather events.
- PS-7.9 **Special Assistance.** Address the needs of individuals with limited mobility or limited access to transportation for access to safe and comfortable shelter during extreme heat events or other severe weather events.
- PS-7.10 **Leadership.** Demonstrate leadership in local climate planning efforts through a range of tangible actions and policies at the municipal operations level.
- PS-7.11 **Greenhouse Gas Reductions.** Reduce communitywide greenhouse gas emissions locally by actively support regional efforts to reduce greenhouse gases throughout the region.
- PS-7.12 **Extreme Heat Vulnerabilities.** Require that new developments, major remodels, and redevelopments address urban heat island issues and reduce urban heat island effects for the proposed project site and adjacent properties.
- PS-7.13 **Ongoing Monitoring.** Monitor climate change-related effects with local, regional, state, and/or federal partners to provide information of effectiveness of existing infrastructure and programs.

PS-7 Actions

- PS-7a Provide information and resources to the public and businesses regarding steps the City is taking to address the issue of climate change.
- PS-7b Expand the use of energy-efficient lighting, such as LEDs, for City-owned light facilities.
- PS-7c Consider purchasing only electric or alternative-energy vehicles for the City vehicle fleet, as appropriate, based on the intended use of the vehicle.
- PS-7d Evaluate the feasibility for government-constructed and/or -operated new development to exceed the California Green Building Standards Code CalGreen Tier 1, or successor program, standards.
- PS-7e Promote the use of sustainable and carbon-neutral energy sources in new development.
- PS-7f Explore using renewable energy and clean generation technologies such as solar, wind, biogas, or fuel cells to power City facilities where appropriate.



Introduction to Environmental Justice

The Environmental Justice Element seeks to reduce disproportionate impacts on vulnerable populations in Lawndale and promote equal distribution of resources. Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000), the Planning for Healthy Communities Act, was signed into law by then Governor Jerry Brown, on September 24, 2016. It mandates that cities and counties with Environmental Justice Communities (described below) adopt an Environmental Justice Element or integrate appropriate goals, objectives, and policies into other elements of their general plans, with the intent to create healthier places. The City of Lawndale has chosen to prepare a separate element so that all Environmental Justice-related goals, policies, and actions are conveniently located in one document for easy reference.

Environmental Justice Communities

Environmental Justice Communities are described by the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen) as areas (i.e., census tracts) of a city or county that have higher environmental burdens and vulnerabilities than other areas. Based on data from CalEnviroScreen Version 4.0 and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Priority Populations Mapping Tool, all seven census tracts in the Planning Area are considered to be Environmental Justice Communities (Figure EJ-1). The methodology is described in more detail in the Existing Conditions Report. This Environmental Justice Element supports continued improvements for areas identified as Environmental Justice Communities as well as neighborhoods throughout the City, as a whole.

Organization of Element

The Environmental Justice Element will address each of the topics below as they relate to Lawndale. The goals and policies of this element are organized around the following topics:

- Pollution Exposure and Air Quality
- Access to Public Facilities
- Healthy Food Access
- Safe and Sanitary Homes
- Physical Activity
- Civic Engagement
- Improvement and Programs



GOAL EJ-1 POLLUTION EXPOSURE AND AIR QUALITY

Pollution exposure is reduced and air quality is enhanced through land use and development patterns, especially in Environmental Justice Communities.

Pollution exposure occurs when people come into direct contact with air, food, water, and soil contaminants and is often the result of incompatible land uses sited adjacent to each other. Sensitive populations (such as children, the elderly, and those with compromised immune systems) and sensitive land uses (such as schools, day cares and hospitals) are the most susceptible to pollution exposure. Environmental Justice Communities are often disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution exposure. Pollution can come from many sources including storage tanks leaking hazardous chemicals into soil and groundwater, agricultural land uses applying pesticides, mobile sources such as vehicles emitting exhaust, and stationary sources such as diesel engines emitting exhaust.

EJ-1 Policies

- EJ-1.1 **Emission Sources.** Encourage existing sources of emissions to use feasible measures to minimize air quality impacts in Environmental Justice Communities and avoid new sources of significant emissions in these communities, as feasible.
- EJ-1.2 **Green Industry.** Attract non-polluting industry and green technology companies to the City.
- EJ-1.3 **Traffic-Related Emissions.** Support strategies to reduce traffic-related emissions such as timed-signals and vegetative barriers.
- EJ-1.4 **Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities.** Encourage development of bicycle and pedestrian facilities to reduce dependency on transportation options that emit pollutants. (*See Mobility Element*)

EJ-1 Actions

- EJ-1a Coordinate with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and California Air Resources Board (CARB) to ensure enforcement of air quality permits.
- EJ-1b Collaborate with local and regional partners to identify strategies for reducing the asthma rate in the City.
- EJ-1c Create a plan to clean up identified contaminated groundwater sites (Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites, Department of Defense Sites, Cleanup Program Sites) in the City.
- EJ-1d Work with the community to identify gaps in the bicycle and pedestrian network and research and apply for grants to help fill the identified gaps.



GOAL EJ-2 ACCESS TO PUBLIC FACILITIES

Public facilities and services are equitably distributed throughout the City of Lawndale and are easily available to residents of Environmental Justice Communities.

The adequate provision of public facilities is a critical component to the current and future prosperity of a community. Under State law (SB 1000), “public facilities” is an umbrella term that includes “public improvements, public services, and community amenities”. This covers a wide spectrum of publicly provided uses and services including infrastructure, school facilities, parks, and transportation and emergency services. These amenities and services act to improve the health, safety, and well-being of a community by either enhancing the public sphere or providing services that are available to every resident. Insufficient public facilities can have significant impacts to the health and quality of life of residents, and historically, Environmental Justice Communities have struggled with insufficient access to public facilities and substandard amenities more than other communities.

EJ-2 Policies

- EJ-2.1 **Convenient Access.** Consider the ease of accessibility of public facilities in relation to Environmental Justice Communities during the review and evaluation of public facility expansion, replacement, and construction.
- EJ-2.2 **Prioritize Resources.** Support opportunities to meet parks, recreation, and open space needs in underserved areas of the City that have a demonstrably greater need for these amenities.
- EJ-2.3 **Keep Pace with Development.** Ensure that the development of parks and recreation facilities and services keep pace with development and growth within the City. (*See Resource Management Element*)
- EJ-2.4 **Coordination.** Coordinate with partnering agencies that provide public facilities and services within the City to ensure effective, efficient, and equitable service delivery.
- EJ-2.5 **Local Transit.** Encourage local transit providers to establish and maintain routes and services that provide the community with convenient access to jobs, shopping, schools, parks, and healthcare facilities, where feasible.

EJ-2 Actions

- EJ-2a Explore areas to add enhanced safety features at crosswalks.
- EJ-2b Coordinate with the Police Department to address safety in parks and along walking/biking routes.
- EJ-2c Investigate the possibility of adding more recreation classes to meet the needs of the community.
- EJ-2d Consider distributing City events across multiple public spaces, as feasible.



GOAL EJ-3 HEALTHY FOOD ACCESS

Healthy food and nutritional choices are accessible for all community members.

Food plays a critical role in the health of a community. Therefore, it is essential that all residents have access to food that is healthy, affordable, and culturally appropriate. Environmental Justice Communities may face constraints related to accessibility to nutritional food, and this lack of accessibility has a direct impact on personal health and well-being. Food access is not only associated with the physical accessibility of affordable and culturally appropriate food, but also with food security, defined as access by all people at all times to *enough* food for an active, healthy life. Food security includes the availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods as well as the ability to acquire foods.

EJ-3 Policies

- EJ-3.1 **Incentivize Healthy Food Supply.** Encourage retailers to improve the quality and selection of healthy foods and nutritional information and to stock fresh and healthy food at affordable prices by providing incentive programs, technical assistance, or other services.
- EJ-3.2 **Access to Healthy Food.** Strive to locate healthy food establishments so that all residences are within walking distance (quarter to a half-mile) of a store with healthy options, where feasible and appropriate.
- EJ-3.3 **Options for Healthy Food.** Prioritize healthy food supplies in economic development efforts and encourage the establishment and operation of farmers' markets, farm stands, ethnic markets, mobile health food markets, and convenience/corner stores that sell healthy foods, including fresh produce.
- EJ-3.4 **Community Gardens.** Support opportunities for neighborhood-run community gardens including coordination with local school districts and non-profits.
- EJ-3.5 **Organic Waste Diversion.** Support policies and programs to divert organic waste from landfills into recycling activities and food recovery organizations that help provide healthy food to the local community.

EJ-3 Actions

- EJ-3a Set an example in City facilities and at City-sponsored events by providing healthy food and beverage options.
- EJ-3b Encourage local markets, restaurants, and food recovery organizations to donate surplus food to residents in need.
- EJ-3c Prepare and distribute information on the benefits of healthy eating and on the availability of food assistance programs.
- EJ-3d Encourage local organizations and community groups to provide free or reduced cost lunches after the school year ends.
- EJ-3e Encourage and support the establishment of a regular farmer's market in the City.



GOAL EJ-4 SAFE AND SANITARY HOMES

A community with healthy living conditions for all residents, particularly those in Environmental Justice Communities.

The housing conditions of homes in a community have direct health implications for those who live in the homes. Many residents in Environmental Justice Communities live in dwellings that were built before standards and regulations were established to ensure that new homes are free from pollutants such as lead and asbestos. The proportion of older homes in Environmental Justice Communities are usually higher than in non-environmental justice areas and thus residents in Environmental Justice Communities are disproportionately exposed to these health threats. Older housing often has other problems such as poor ventilation, which leads to uncomfortable indoor temperatures and mold-producing moisture, and pest and vermin infestation.

Overcrowded housing is another issue that affects the safety and cleanliness of homes. Overcrowding is typically measured by determining the persons-per-room in a dwelling unit, with more than one person per room considered overcrowded. Housing affordability also influences whether homes in a community are safe and sanitary. When a tenant or homeowner spends more than 30 percent of their income toward housing (including utilities), they are generally considered to be cost-burdened. When a household is cost-burdened, there is less money for housing maintenance or other needs such as healthcare and healthy food. These issues are further discussed and addressed in the Housing Element of this General Plan.

EJ-4 Policies

- EJ-4.1 **Code Enforcement.** Focus code enforcement efforts in Environmental Justice Communities to improve unsafe and unsanitary conditions, focusing on overcrowding; parking on lawns; unpermitted garage conversions, additions, and accessory-dwelling units; unpermitted plumbing and electrical; deferred property maintenance, and trash and dumping.
- EJ-4.2 **Lead-Based Paint.** Raise awareness about the risks associated with lead-based paint and other housing hazards, including by distributing information about remediation of lead and best practices to reduce and eliminate other housing hazards.
- EJ-4.3 **Indoor Air Quality.** Encourage measures to reduce indoor air quality impacts (e.g., air filtration systems, kitchen range hood exhaust fans, low-VOC paint and carpet) for new developments.
- EJ-4.4 **Absentee Owner Outreach.** Support the upkeep and maintenance of rental properties throughout the City, including in Environmental Justice Communities.
- EJ-4.5 **Tenant Rights.** Distribute information with City newsletters and/or other periodical publications about protecting tenant rights, so they are not penalized for reporting or living in a dwelling unit that does not meet health and safety standards.
- EJ-4.6 **Capital Improvements.** Support capital improvements such as sewer, water, street, and electrical improvements that facilitate the provision of safe, decent, and sanitary housing.



EJ-4 Actions

- EJ-4a Distribute information about remediation of lead and best practices to reduce and eliminate other housing hazards.
- EJ-4b Conduct periodic absentee owner outreach in Environmental Justice Communities to inform owners of their legal requirements to maintain and upkeep their rental properties.
- EJ-4c Distribute information with City newsletters and/or other periodical publications about protecting tenant rights, so they are not penalized for reporting or living in a dwelling unit that does not meet health and safety standards.
- EJ-4d Apply for funds for housing rehabilitation resources as feasible.



GOAL EJ-5 PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Land use and development patterns encourage physical activity and improve multimodal access and connectivity to employment, shopping, services, schools, parks, and other destinations.

Physical activity is a large contributor to the physical and mental health of Lawndale residents. Research by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shows that physically active people tend to live longer and have lower risk for heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, depression, and some cancers. Physical activity is promoted by the built environment by providing places that encourage walking, biking, and other forms of exercise. These places include parks, open space, trails, urban green spaces, areas with robust tree canopies, and active transportation networks. An important component of environmental justice is distributing facilities that promote physical activity equitably throughout the community so there are equal opportunities for all residents to be physically active.

EJ-5 Policies

- EJ-5.1 **Physical Activity Opportunities.** Prioritize increasing opportunities for physical activity within Environmental Justice Communities.

- EJ-5.2 **Eliminate Barriers.** Update the Zoning Ordinance and Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan to eliminate any barriers to facilitating the development of complete neighborhoods with access to retail and recreation resources within walking distance of homes.

- EJ-5.3 **Accessibility.** Endeavour to provide parks that are easily accessible to the surrounding neighborhood and beyond, and are as barrier-free as possible, particularly for those with limited mobility.

- EJ-5.4 **Physical Activity.** Promote physical activity programs and education offered by the City and community partners and encourage residents to regularly participate in physical activity and active lifestyles.

- EJ-5.5 **Partnerships.** Form partnerships with non-profit organizations, healthcare organizations, and regional governmental agencies to foster and participate in efforts promoting healthy lifestyles, physical activity, and positive health outcomes.

EJ-5 Actions

- EJ-5a Promote programs that encourage walking and/or biking to work and school such as walk-a-thons, marathons, and bike-a-thons.

- EJ-5b Coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions to explore options for creating cross-jurisdictional bike lanes.



GOAL EJ-6 CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Accessible and culturally appropriate opportunities for all people to engage in the decision-making process.

Civic, or community, engagement is an important goal across all local planning and decision-making processes. It can help foster a strong sense of place within a neighborhood and can deepen the investment of stakeholders in working toward neighborhood improvements. Environmental Justice issues will be more effectively identified and resolved if accessible and culturally appropriate opportunities to engage in local decisions are created for low-income, minority, and linguistically isolated stakeholders. Effective civic engagement not only provides the City with an opportunity to strengthen its relationship with the community but provides for sound investment in better decision-making by ensuring decisions are informed by community needs and aspirations.

EJ-6 Policies

- EJ-6.1 **Equitable Civic Engagement.** Support an equitable and comprehensive approach to civic engagement and public outreach on all aspects of City governance and delivery of services.
- EJ-6.2 **Community Events.** Promote, sponsor, and support a variety of community events to strengthen social cohesion and the overall identity of the City.
- EJ-6.3 **City Information.** Distribute City information in Environmental Justice Communities, such as numbers to call for code enforcement, programs offered through the City, housing needs, and general City information.
- EJ-6.4 **Partnerships.** Partner with and support the efforts of any community-based organizations or non-profits that focus on programs and activities for the Environmental Justice Communities.
- EJ-6.5 **Representation.** Specifically invite residents from traditionally underrepresented demographic groups to become board, commission, and committee members as openings occur.



EJ-6 Actions

- EJ-6a Survey community values periodically to encourage more involvement from residents and to determine if the General Plan and other City documents are fulfilling the residents' goals for a desirable and attractive community. The survey should occur every five years.
- EJ-6b Promote meaningful cross-cultural participation in local planning and decision-making processes by:
- Continuing to provide City-sponsored material in multiple languages.
 - Organizing outreach events and conducting surveys directly to specific demographic groups.
 - Partnering with community-based organizations that have relationships, trust, and cultural competency with target communities to conduct outreach for local initiatives and issues.
 - Tailoring activities and the venues where they take place to accommodate the cultural preferences of different racial/ethnic groups.
- EJ-6c Make meetings and other public engagement forums accessible to a wide range of residents and encourage greater attendance by:
- Ensuring any materials are distributed far enough in advance of meetings to allow sufficient time for review and comment.
 - Using communication methods that convey complex or technical information in an easily understandable manner.
 - Facilitating meetings using diverse methods that can engage all participants and can appeal to multiple styles of learning.
 - Focusing on methods to effectively engage younger residents.



GOAL EJ-7 IMPROVEMENTS AND PROGRAMS

Public improvements and programs address the needs of Environmental Justice Communities.

An important component of Environmental Justice is prioritizing projects, programs, and investments that directly serve and benefit residents within areas experiencing higher levels of environmental burdens. Effective prioritization requires coordination and alignment across departments, agencies, and shared jurisdictional partners along with consistent and sustained engagement with community stakeholders. Environmental Justice Communities typically have specific needs that arise from past geographic and procedural inequities. This requires taking targeted actions that will improve existing conditions in these communities. Many of these actions will not be applicable across the entire City but will be applicable only to Environmental Justice Communities due to their special circumstances.

EJ-7 Policies

- EJ-7.1 **Prioritize Spending.** Where possible, prioritize spending of funds for air quality and other environmental improvements, public infrastructure improvements, recreation, and community programming in Environmental Justice Communities, and make fiscal decisions based on this priority.
- EJ-7.2 **Public Amenities.** Promote the equitable provision of public amenities such as sidewalks, street trees, crosswalks, paving, streetlights, bike lanes, and other amenities as specified in other sections of this Environmental Justice Element.
- EJ-7.3 **Coordination.** Coordinate with relevant utility providers to provide adequate and appropriate levels of service and promote the maintenance of water, sewer, stormwater, and electrical facilities serving Environmental Justice Communities.

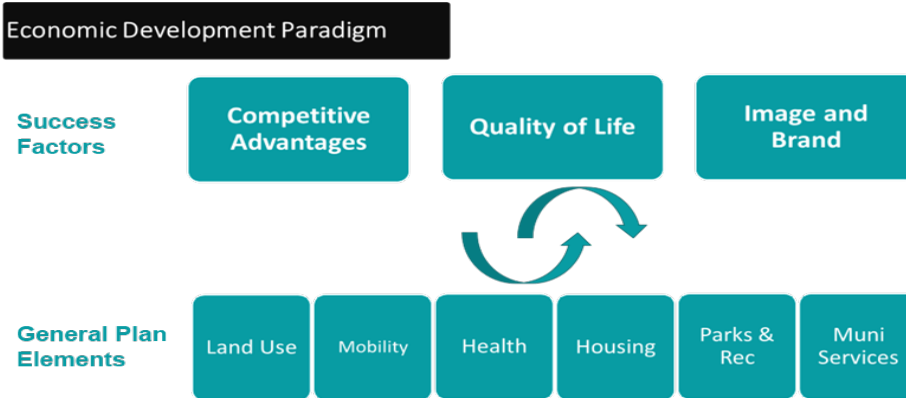
EJ-7 Actions

- EJ-7a Seek grants that will specifically help with the issues in Environmental Justice Communities such as safe housing, air quality and environmental concerns, increased tree coverage, recreational resources, and other issues.
- EJ-7b Engage with the community to identify desired programs that would benefit targeted segments of the population such as youth, women, and small business owners.



Introduction to Economic Development

The Economic Development Element is intended to guide the City’s future policy decisions in service of growing and strengthening the local economy. The Economic Development Element is not a required element for a General Plan, but the City has decided to include it in recognition that promoting economic vibrancy and resiliency is a central aspect of planning for Lawndale’s future. While presented as a separate chapter, the policies contained within the Economic Development Element are intertwined with those found in the other Elements of the General Plan. Decisions made around the topics of these other elements, such as land use, housing, mobility, open space, and health and wellness, necessarily impact economic development, and vice-versa.



Organization of Element

Given market conditions and trends in Lawndale and its location in the region, this Element has identified key areas in which the City has the greatest opportunity for economic growth and development. The goals and policies identified in the Economic Development Element are focused on these areas of opportunity and underscore the City’s commitment to being a place where workers, residents, visitors, and businesses can thrive, today and into the future. The Element is organized into five topics, as follows:

- Economic Diversification
- Support and Expand Business Community
- Workforce Development and Retention
- Create a Vibrant Hawthorne Boulevard
- Fiscal Sustainability



GOAL ED-1 ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

A City with a strong and diversified economic base that promotes job growth, economic stability, and fiscal sustainability.

A diversified economy makes cities stronger and more resilient in the face of changing economic trends. Businesses in today’s economy are highly mobile, and firms consider a variety of factors when deciding where to locate or re-locate. These factors include the ease with which a firm can establish itself and operate in the City, and the level of a city’s investment in and responsiveness to its business community. Creating such an environment requires intentional work and coordination from the City. To foster a healthy economic climate, Lawndale should position itself to accommodate and expand on its current strengths. The City can leverage new residential growth to drive the development of retail and office spaces. New hotels can additionally expand opportunities for visitor-serving businesses.

ED-1 Policies

- ED-1.1 **Mixed-Use Growth.** Leverage allowed mixed-use growth as a tool for drawing in a greater range of businesses that can take advantage of a growing local labor market and consumer base.
- ED-1.2 **Targeted Development.** Encourage the development of multifamily and mixed-use spaces that incorporate office, retail, and residential uses in high-activity/high-traffic corridors and areas.
- ED-1.3 **Targeted Business Attraction.** Identify and target outreach to businesses in industries that align with the City’s existing industry clusters, land use patterns, and community needs while expanding business attraction to include higher-paying industry sectors.
- ED-1.4 **Visitor-Serving Businesses.** Support development of hotels and visitor-serving businesses that leverage the City’s proximity to Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) and regional attractions.

ED-1 Actions

- ED-1a Create a five-year economic development strategic plan to design, manage, and implement short- and medium-term economic development priorities for the City.
- ED-1b Perform a baseline analysis to identify industry niches that are well-suited for the City and periodically update this analysis based on local and regional trends.
- ED-1c Identify market surpluses and leakages in the City’s local economy to better understand which industries are present and/or absent compared to peer cities and to inform targeted business attraction activities.
- ED-1d Identify vacant, underdeveloped, or underutilized sites and buildings in targeted corridors that represent redevelopment opportunity, and improve their redevelopment potential by engaging with and educating property owners, finding strategic opportunities for parcel consolidation, and facilitating investor “matchmaking” through a public online inventory and other efforts.
- ED-1e Coordinate with neighboring cities and regional partners to host regional events and trade shows to broaden the City’s visibility and promote local visitor-serving businesses.
- ED-1f Explore public-private partnerships and/or catalytic development projects to anchor and spur growth that builds on the City’s economic, physical, and cultural assets.



GOAL ED-2 SUPPORT AND EXPAND THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY

A community that supports, collaborates with, and fosters local business development.

One of the City's most important assets in promoting economic growth is its existing economic base. Supporting existing local businesses so that they can thrive, grow, and adapt to changing economic conditions will not only help those businesses and their employees, but also demonstrate to investors that the City is a desirable place to locate to. This support extends to residents, workers, students, and new entrepreneurs who may be looking to establish or grow a business in the City.

ED-2 Policies

- ED-2.1 **Support the Existing Business Community.** Help retain and expand existing businesses through supportive and responsive policies and programs.
- ED-2.2 **Partnerships.** Create and maintain avenues through which Lawndale's business community, elected officials, City staff, and civic organizations can discuss economic development issues.
- ED-2.3 **Marketing.** Market the City's central South Bay location and excellent regional access to attract new businesses and industries.
- ED-2.4 **Processes.** Streamline support for local businesses and remove potential barriers to economic development.
- ED-2.5 **Resources.** Provide the business community with easily accessible information on available resources for growth and development, including those aimed at entrepreneurship and small businesses.
- ED-2.6 **Entrepreneurship.** Educate and support entrepreneurs in establishing and expanding small and local businesses.
- ED-2.7 **Infrastructure.** Identify and address infrastructure needs that support commercial development.



ED-2 Actions

- ED-2a Meet regularly with representatives of the City’s business community, including the Lawndale Chamber of Commerce, to solicit feedback on how to improve the business environment, cement effective relationships, and help businesses overcome challenges.
- ED-2b Support collaborative partnerships and networks between and among businesses to create a robust business ecosystem that supports entrepreneurship through reoccurring roundtable events and other platforms that enable flexible participation.
- ED-2c Develop and implement a creative marketing plan that attracts new employers to the City.
- ED-2d Review and maintain a Development Code that supports investment and innovation in the City.
- ED-2e Identify ways to simplify and streamline permitting for new and expanding businesses and implement the changes as feasible.
- ED-2f Use local revenue sources as well as State and Federal grants and other financing tools to fund capital improvements and the redevelopment of targeted commercial areas.
- ED-2g Maintain and regularly update the City’s public-facing sources of information on economic development resources, including webpages, social media, and other platforms to offer accessible and up-to-date information for the business community.



GOAL ED-3 WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AND RETENTION

A City that invests in the economic success of its community and people.

The presence of a workforce aligned with the needs of the local economy, particularly growth sectors, is a major component in business retention and expansion. City residents are primarily employed in some of the region’s lowest-paying industries, with a small proportion working in higher-paying industries such as finance and insurance, information, and professional/scientific/technical services. In addition to diversifying the local job base, the City should look to enhance education and workforce development opportunities for residents. In doing so, the City can improve residents’ social mobility while bolstering its economic vibrancy. Aligning the resident workforce’s skills with the needs of the businesses of today and tomorrow will have a critical impact on expansion and diversification of the City’s economy.

ED-3 Policies

- ED-3.1 **Workforce as an Economic Driver.** Pursue strategies and programs for enhancing education and workforce skills aligned with local industries targeted for retention, expansion, and attraction.
- ED-3.2 **Workforce as Social Mobility.** Promote training, education, and labor support programs that enhance the City’s labor force, assist residents in obtaining new employment opportunities, and grow median incomes.
- ED-3.3 **Housing Choices.** Develop land use policies that facilitate development of housing affordable to a range of household types and incomes, to help diversify the local labor force and promote long-term stable residency.

ED-3 Actions

- ED-3a Partner with regional education institutions and local secondary schools to strengthen the workforce pipeline.
- ED-3b Develop and implement strategies to attract higher-paying industries to locate in the City, including outreach to targeted businesses and industry organizations, and investment in infrastructure and branding of major commercial centers such as the Hawthorne Boulevard corridor.
- ED-3c Convene major local and regional employers to solicit guidance on how the City can support partnerships and develop policies and programs to create a strong workforce pipeline.



GOAL ED-4 CREATE A VIBRANT HAWTHORNE BOULEVARD

A community with a successful corridor for commerce, mixed-use development, and social activity.

Major commercial activity corridors have the potential to drive economic diversification, anchor business activity, and generally open the City to increased economic opportunity. By enhancing the City’s primary commercial corridor along Hawthorne Boulevard, Lawndale can promote economic activity that serves the needs of residents, workers, and visitors. Enabling more intense development of mixed-use spaces along the Corridor and investing in the Corridor’s businesses, marketing, and infrastructure can generate employment and daytime activity that can support a wide range of businesses with an established customer base. These opportunities in turn will enhance the City’s overall economic base and prospects.

ED-4 Policies

- ED-4.1 **Intensification.** Promote mixed-use development along Hawthorne Boulevard that will attract visitors from across the region, support the local needs of residents, and build a sense of place.
- ED-4.2 **Streetscape Improvements.** Enhance aesthetics and “curb appeal” of the Hawthorne corridor with strategic investments such as landscaping, outdoor lighting, wayfinding, entry and building façade improvements, and other initiatives that increase its attractiveness for businesses and consumers.
- ED-4.3 **Accessibility.** Enhance City and regional connectivity by supporting multimodal transportation options along Hawthorne Boulevard and other major City thoroughfares.
- ED-4.4 **Branding Strategy.** Create and cultivate a distinctive Lawndale/Hawthorne Boulevard brand that attracts investors and update it periodically.

ED-4 Actions

- ED-4a Encourage development of mixed-use spaces in high-activity areas and corridors through zoning changes and incentive programs (e.g., density bonuses and other concessions).
- ED-4b Implement strategies and actions in the Housing Element that promote the development of diverse housing options in targeted areas along the Corridor to enhance economic activity and accessibility for residents.
- ED-4c Implement strategies and actions in the Mobility Element and the Hawthorne Specific Boulevard Plan that promote infrastructure improvements and land use policies that will enhance economic activity and accessibility.
- ED-4d Pursue funding from Local, State, and Federal sources to support storefront and streetscape improvements.
- ED-4e Conduct and implement a branding study that is consistent with and reinforces the marketing efforts, streetscape improvements, and other initiatives described herein.



GOAL ED-5 FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY

A City that pursues fiscal sustainability through sound financial management and balanced growth.

The fiscal health of the City is dependent on long-term sustainability of the City’s finances and operations, measured by the City’s revenues, spending per capita, and its ability to provide services. Each of these in turn effect the ability of the City to plan, manage, and pay for public services and investments, including many of the economic development initiatives described herein. A diverse set of revenue sources helps protect a city’s budget in downturns in revenue-generating activities. Lawndale, like most cities in California, relies on a handful of revenues sources—such as property, sales, and transient occupancy taxes—to fund day-to-day municipal operations. Enabling further development and attracting a range of real estate development and business types will prevent the City from becoming overly dependent on any one sector of the market and economy. Simultaneously, new residential development and new residents will require additional costs related to city services and infrastructure, and the City will need to plan for these needs through strong financial management and fiscal policies.

ED-5 Policies

- ED-5.1 **Revenue Sources.** Consider opportunities to expand municipal revenue sources that diversify the City’s tax base, particularly those that can support infrastructure needs for future growth.
- ED-5.2 **Impacts of New Development.** Pursue strategies that ensure new development adequately and fairly mitigates its impacts on City infrastructure and service costs.
- ED-5.3 **Retail Support.** Promote additional retail development to increase sales tax revenues and expand retail amenities available to residents, employers, and visitors.
- ED-5.4 **Hotels.** Encourage the development of new hotels to serve the regional visitor population and generate additional transient occupancy tax.
- ED-5.5 **Funding.** Pursue a range of public, private, and non-profit funding sources to fund community revitalization and economic development activities.
- ED-5.6 **Cost Control.** Carefully manage City costs through judicious expansion of municipal services and infrastructure.



ED-5 Actions

- ED-5a Assess peer cities tax and fee structures and rates to evaluate Lawndale’s own structure and revise tax and fee structures as appropriate.
- ED-5b Identify the estimated costs and potential funding sources for each proposed Capital Improvement Plan project.
- ED-5c Support new retail development by maintaining mixed-use zoning at strategic nodes as allowed by the Land Use Element and Hawthorne Boulevard Specific Plan, supporting the chamber of commerce and other business associations, facilitating community engagement with property owners, and developing retail-specific marketing strategies.
- ED-5d Support development of new hotel and visitor-serving establishments by developing tourism marketing initiatives, coordinating with hospitality industry representatives, and ensuring access to developable land aligned with appropriate zoning regulations.
- ED-5e Require analysis of fiscal implications of new development and request fiscal mitigations as needed to ensure adequate public service levels can be provided over the long term.
- ED-5f Continue to investigate and pursue revenue sources, such as state and federal funding programs, that do not add to the tax burden of residents or local businesses.



Community Facilities

CITY OF LAWNSDALE GENERAL PLAN

Introduction to Community Facilities

The City and various local utilities, agencies, and districts provide a range of community services and facilities that are integral to providing a high quality of life for Lawndale's residents. The future public facility and infrastructure needs of new projects must be carefully considered when evaluating new opportunities for growth to ensure that existing residents and businesses continue to receive adequate services and new developments have the necessary facilities and infrastructure to support long-term viability.

While not specifically required by State law for inclusion in the General Plan, this Community Services and Facilities Element is a critical component in meeting the infrastructure and public services needs of Lawndale. This Element works collaboratively with the topics addressed in all other General Plan Elements, specifically the City's Land Use, Resource Management, Public Safety, and Environmental Justice Elements.

Organization of Element

The Community Services and Facilities Element will address each of the topics below as they relate to Lawndale. The goals and policies of this element are organized around the following topics:

- Infrastructure and Public Services
- Water System
- Wastewater System
- Stormwater Management
- Telecommunications
- Health and Human Resources

CF



GOAL CF-1 INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

A community with adequate, reliable public and quasi-public infrastructure and services to support existing and future development.

A number of public and private agencies provide essential public goods and services to Lawndale. Infrastructure provides the physical and organizational means of production and distribution for essential services required for community function. The City actively plans for the provision and financing of infrastructure and public services to maintain quality of life.

CF-1 Policies

- CF-1.1 **Capital Improvements.** Maintain and finance the capital improvement program to ensure the timely implementation of the General Plan and the adequate and efficient provision of public facility and municipal improvements.
- CF-1.2 **Fair Share.** Require that new development and major redevelopment provide for and fund its fair share of the costs for the expansion of public infrastructure and services, recreational amenities and facilities, and other public facilities.
- CF-1.3 **Public Facility Plans.** Maintain and implement public facility master plans, in collaboration with appropriate Regional, State, and Federal laws, to identify infrastructure needs, funding sources, and implement improvements for public facilities and services in Lawndale.
- CF-1.4 **Revenue Sources.** Identify and proactively pursue all available sources of revenue to meet public infrastructure and services, recreational amenities and facilities, and other public facilities needs.
- CF-1.5 **Infrastructure Rehabilitation.** Regularly maintain and rehabilitate public facilities and critical infrastructure to extend its useful life; prioritize infrastructure improvements in areas targeted for near-term redevelopment and in areas designated as lower-income and/or disadvantaged communities.
- CF-1.6 **Preventive Street Maintenance.** Maintain and improve streets, sidewalks, and other public rights-of-way to provide a reliable network for circulation through a proactive preventive maintenance program.
- CF-1.7 **Facility Sharing.** Promote the clustering of public and quasi-public facilities (e.g., schools, parks, activity centers, etc.), the joint use of facilities, and agreements for sharing costs and operational responsibilities among users.
- CF-1.8 **Regional Issues.** Continue to participate in the preparation of plans and programs addressing regional infrastructure and public services issues.
- CF-1.9 **Cost Sharing.** Explore equitable methods for sharing the costs of facilities or services that serve multiple jurisdictions in the South Bay Cities Council of Governments and/or Los Angeles County.
- CF-1.10 **Regional Services Providers.** Collaborate with the various regional facility and service providers to deliver high levels of service to Lawndale residents, and to plan for new development.
- CF-1.11 **Capital Improvement Planning.** Encourage agencies to carry out long-range capital improvement planning, which includes funding methods for the construction of projects that are compatible with regional land use planning goals and objectives.



- CF-1.12 **Undergrounding of Facilities.** Continue to require that all new utility lines are installed underground where feasible and promote the undergrounding of existing overhead facilities, including poles and lines.

CF-1 Actions

- CF-1a Regularly coordinate with outside service providers and other agencies regarding their public facility plans and provide local input on goals, objectives, and projects.
- CF-1b Maintain records regarding the quality and status of public facilities and critical infrastructure and use this information to inform the capital improvement planning process.
- CF-1c Study mechanisms for funding and phasing of new infrastructure.
- CF-1d Require any new development or major redevelopment that would put local and/or regional facilities at or near capacity to upgrade those facilities.
- CF-1e Participate in regional and sub-regional planning forums that may address matters affecting the quality of life in Lawndale and the region.
- CF-1f Require the undergrounding of utility lines in new development, and as areas are redeveloped, except where infeasible for operational reasons.



GOAL CF-2 WATER SYSTEM

A community with a safe and reliable water supply, storage, and distribution system to meet the needs of existing and future users.

The City is served by the Golden State Water Company (an investor-owned public utility company) Southwest System. The City is underlain by potable and non-potable water infrastructure owned and maintained by GSWC and West Basin Municipal Water District (WBMWD), respectively. Golden State Water Company's potable water supplies consist of groundwater pumped from the West Coast Basin and Central Basin groundwater systems and imported water purchased from Central Basin Municipal Water District and the West Basin Municipal Water District.

CF-2 Policies

- CF-2.1 **Water Supply Needs.** Coordinate with local water districts when considering land use changes in order to assist the districts in planning for adequate capacity to accommodate future growth.
- CF-2.2 **Use of Recycled Water.** Encourage the use of recycled water in development projects and landscaping; implement best practices (e.g., dual plumbing) to expand recycled water use when safe, financially feasible, and available.
- CF-2.3 **Climate Change Impacts.** Consider the impacts of climate change in projections used to establish which water supply, distribution facilities, and conservation efforts are necessary to sustain future water demands.
- CF-2.4 **Drought Planning.** Support the implementation of drought contingency plans to support the availability of adequate water during drought, including emergency water connections and related measures.

CF-2 Actions

- CF-2a Through the development review process, require that sufficient water supply and water infrastructure capacity is available to serve the development prior to approval of the project, pursuant to Water Code Section 10910 and Government Code Section 66473.7.
- CF-2b Work with water districts to expedite the improvement and expansion of water and reclaimed water facilities when necessary.
- CF-2c In cooperation with the State, Regional, and Local water agencies and suppliers, participate in programs that seek to expand the availability and use of recycled water for irrigation where feasible and legally permitted.



GOAL CF-3 WASTEWATER SYSTEM

A community with a well-maintained wastewater system that properly disposes of waste and safely transports it to regional facilities.

Wastewater management systems protect public health and the environment by collecting and treating municipal wastewater (sewage). Wastewater generated in Lawndale is conveyed via local and regional infrastructure to the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts' treatment facilities. Sewer collection system infrastructure serving the City is owned and maintained by three separate entities: the City, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW), and the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD).

CF-3 Policies

- CF-3.1 **Wastewater System.** Work with appropriate service providers to promote safe and reliable wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure to serve existing and future development.
- CF-3.2 **Adequate Infrastructure.** Coordinate with the County of Los Angeles Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District to encourage facilities to provide sufficient capacity for Lawndale, and that wastewater infrastructure within the City is adequately monitored and maintained.
- CF-3.3 **Integrated Systems Planning.** Develop a comprehensive approach to water infrastructure that integrates sewer system planning with potable and recycled water systems, stormwater systems, and increased conservation awareness.
- CF-3.4 **Statewide Requirements.** Comply with current Statewide General Waste Discharge requirements concerning the operation and maintenance of the City's wastewater collection system.

CF-3 Actions

- CF-3a Through the development review process, continue to cooperate with the County of Los Angeles Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District to ensure adequate wastewater facilities are provided and maintained in the community. Specifically, the City should:
- Require that sufficient wastewater infrastructure capacity is available to serve the development prior to approval of the project;
 - Ensure the project applicant has paid the required fees prior to occupancy of any new development; and
 - Periodically review the fee schedules for sewer connections and revise fees as necessary to cover the cost of related services and facilities.
- CF-3b Work with the County of Los Angeles Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District to expedite the improvement and expansion of sewer facilities when necessary.
- CF-3c Develop a Citywide Sewer Facilities Master Plan to identify existing and future wastewater treatment needs, implement needed improvements, and identify potential funding sources, as funding is available.



GOAL CF-4 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

A community with an efficient, well-maintained stormwater management system that protects from flooding and enhances water quality.

Storm drains convey excess water from rain and outdoor water uses away from urban areas. As urban areas have less vegetation and more impervious surfaces, less water is able to infiltrate into the ground, and more runoff is generated. Lawndale supports an integrated stormwater management approach that includes storm drains and Low Impact Development (LID) measures designed to mitigate the increase in runoff volumes and velocities to downstream areas to prevent flooding and protect downstream areas from water pollution. The City of Lawndale is responsible for managing the public storm drain system within Lawndale’s limits and ensuring that an adequate level of service is provided to protect the public from excessive surface flooding conditions. Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) infrastructure conveys stormwater out of City limits via its regional infrastructure systems.

CF-4 Policies

- CF-4.1 **Maintain Capacity.** Encourage the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) to maintain sufficient levels of storm drainage service, improve flood control facilities and channel segments, and implement other best practices in order to protect the community from flood hazards.
- CF-4.2 **Stormwater Runoff.** Encourage stormwater be directed towards permeable surfaces to allow for more percolation of stormwater into the ground.
- CF-4.3 **Stormwater Treatments.** Promote Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Low Impact Development measures (LID) to treat stormwater before discharge from the site.
- CF-4.4 **National Programs.** Cooperate in regional programs to implement the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program.



CF-4 Actions

- CF-4a Continue to implement the Watershed Control Measures identified in the Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) for the Dominguez Channel Watershed Management Area Group. Review and update as needed.
- CF-4b Work with the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD), and Dominguez Channel Watershed Management Area (DCWMA) Group to meet the requirements of Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit Order R4-2012-0175.
- CF-4c Encourage new developments and/or public roadway projects to incorporate recommendations from the Dominguez Watershed Management Master Plan, including:
- Use of pervious pavement during development and redevelopment;
 - Install and maintain catch basin inserts in high priority areas;
 - Reduce green waste to storm drains;
 - Create grassy swales and/or vegetated areas to treat urban runoff;
 - Perform roadway improvements using vegetated medians, buffers and/or parkways;
 - Use water-wise landscaping;
 - Use and expansion of the recycled water system; and
 - Installation of rainwater harvesting systems and cisterns.
- CF-4d Continue to review development projects to identify potential storm drain and drainage impacts and require developments to include measures to ensure that off-site runoff is not increased beyond pre-development levels during rain and flood events.
- CF-4e Project designs shall minimize drainage concentrations, minimize impervious coverage, utilize pervious paving materials, utilize low impact development (LID) strategies, and utilize Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce stormwater runoff.



GOAL CF-5 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

A community with an efficient and reliable telecommunications system that improves economic development and equitable access.

The telecommunications system involves technologies that allow for the exchange of information over long distances, such as telephone, television, and internet. Lawndale is proactive in its plans to ensure fast and reliable telecommunications services for all.

CF-5 Policies

- CF-5.1 **Cooperation with Utilities Providers.** Work cooperatively with utility providers to promote the provision of adequate telecommunications services and facilities to serve the needs of existing and future residents and businesses.
- CF-5.2 **Service.** Support telecommunications providers that provide efficient, reliable, affordable, and state-of-the-art service.
- CF-5.3 **Future Technologies.** Proactively explore the viability of new communication technologies for their relevancy and implementation in Lawndale.
- CF-5.4 **Access for All.** Encourage the installation of public use wireless broadband access points throughout Lawndale.
- CF-5.5 **Appropriate Siting and Design.** Coordinate with service providers in the siting and design of telecommunication facilities to minimize environmental, aesthetic, and safety impacts.
- CF-5.6 **Co-location of Facilities.** Encourage the co-location of telecommunications facilities between different services and providers, when feasible.
- CF-5.7 **Undergrounding of Facilities.** Continue to require that all new telecommunication lines are installed underground where feasible and promote the undergrounding of existing overhead facilities.

CF-5 Actions

- CF-5a Confer with telecommunications providers regarding major development plans and participate in the planning of the extension of utilities.
- CF-5b Require the undergrounding of telecommunication lines in new development, and as areas are redeveloped, except where infeasible for operational reasons.
- CF-5c Periodically review and revise existing City ordinances regulating the placement, maintenance, and operation of telecommunication facilities.



GOAL CF-6 HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES

A community that enhances the quality of life for all its residents through the provision of health and educational resources including quality schools, libraries, medical, and other community services and facilities.

Education and medical services are important for every stage of life. Lawndale supports the provision of high-quality human services that enhance the health and well-being of all. Lawndale is a proud community with strong support for public schools. Primary education (grades kindergarten through 12) in the Planning Area is provided mainly by two school districts – Lawndale Elementary School District (LESD) and Centinela Valley Union High School District (CVUHSD). The City is also served by the Lawndale Library, which is part of the Los Angeles County Library system.

CF-6 Policies

- CF-6.1 **Education and Learning.** Continue to encourage the maintenance of high-quality schools and diverse educational opportunities in Lawndale.
- CF-6.2 **Lifelong Learning.** Proactively cooperate with the Lawndale Elementary School District and Centinela Valley Union High School District to encourage the provision of lifelong learning opportunities for persons living and working in Lawndale.
- CF-6.3 **School Facilities.** Work with developers and the school districts to ensure the payment of fees, construction, and expansion of school facilities to address expected increases in school-age population.
- CF-6.4 **Early Childhood Development.** Encourage community organizations and schools to provide expanded opportunities for early childhood care (0–5 years) and development.
- CF-6.5 **Occupational Training.** Partner with regional occupational boards and local educational institutions to implement career pathway and job training programs for youth and adults.
- CF-6.6 **Libraries.** Work closely with the Los Angeles County Library system to provide library facilities and services necessary to meet the needs of all segments of the community.
- CF-6.7 **Senior Services.** Provide facilities, programs, and services for seniors to participate in opportunities for physical activity, social interaction, and mental stimulation.
- CF-6.8 **Health Care Services.** Work with neighboring jurisdictions and service providers to provide high-quality health care services to Lawndale residents.



CF-6 Actions

- CF-6a Continue to work with the school districts to ensure adequate school facilities are provided and maintained in the community. Specifically, the City should:
- During the processing of residential and non-residential development proposals, ensure the school districts are consulted regarding the potential impact of the project on educational services and facilities. When proposed developments cannot be served by existing facilities and services, the City shall work with the developer and the school district in exploring options for service provision and facility funding.
 - Prior to approving a project that is likely to generate students, require the applicant to mitigate school impacts to the full extent permitted by State law through land dedications, payment of fees, participation in a special assessment district, or any combination of the above.
 - Cooperate with school districts to update population projections, student generation formulas, potential school sites, and facilities improvement plans.
- CF-6b Continue to work with the Los Angeles County Library system to ensure that library development keeps pace with overall City development and population growth.
- CF-6c Continue to support the provision of low- or no-cost community services to seniors and special-needs communities, including but not limited to, senior health and wellness programs, meal and emergency food assistance programs, and senior transit programs, as funding is available.
- CF-6d Explore feasibility of partnering with local schools, the Lawndale Chamber of Commerce, and local community colleges to coordinate educational support programs and services offered to Lawndale residents.
- CF-6e Explore opportunities to use the Lawndale Community Center to provide low- or no-cost health and educational resources accessible to every resident.
- CF-6f Partner with churches and other local organizations to provide additional youth and senior programs and services.