

## Communication from Public

**Name:** Building A Safer Los Angeles  
**Date Submitted:** 02/25/2020 04:58 PM  
**Council File No:** 19-0603  
**Comments for Public Posting:** Building A Safer Los Angeles Motion\_LA Civil Rights Press Release 6.5.19



## **Los Angeles Civil Rights Association Back L.A. Fire Safety Ordinance**

### ***L.A. civil rights leader voices support for efforts to bolster safety standards across Los Angeles***

**Los Angeles, CA** (June 5, 2019)—The Los Angeles Civil Rights Association endorsed Council members Bob Blumenfield and Monica Rodriguez’s new ordinance addressing fire safety. The Ordinance titled; “Building a Safer Los Angeles” aims at curbing urban and suburban housing fires in the City. The organization dedicates itself to advocating for the rights and civil liberties of Los Angeles citizens, particularly those in marginalized communities.

“We need more leaders like Council members Blumenfield and Rodriguez—those are leaders that are tackling the issues impacting LA residents head on,” says Reverend Eddie Jones, President of the Los Angeles Civil Rights Association. “The ordinance they introduced is a critical step in curbing our growing wildfire problem and ensuring people are safe in their homes, their offices, and their places of worship.”

The Los Angeles Civil Rights Association is also a member of Build with Strength, a coalition of the National Ready Mixed Concrete Association, which consists of community organizations, fire safety professionals, engineers, architects, and industry experts committed to strengthening the nation’s building codes and ensuring greater access to secure housing.

The ordinance would expand Fire District 1 and eliminate the use of combustible materials in new construction. The motion notes “it is time to revisit this tool and expand its reach to ensure that it captures the changing and growing regional centers and neighborhoods within the City of Los Angeles.”

The ordinance is in direct response to the surge in housing fires in Los Angeles. The trend was highlighted in a recent study by Urvashi Kaul, Consultant and Adjunct Professor at Columbia University. According to the study, L.A. could lose upwards of \$22.6 billion to residential fires in the next fifteen years if building codes aren’t addressed.

Reverend Jones, a staple in the Los Angeles community, underscores the importance of immediate action. “We cannot afford to wait any longer. The people of L.A. can now breathe a sigh of relief knowing that their safety is being made a priority.”

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**Comments for Public Posting:** Building A Safer Los Angeles\_7.3.18 LA Fire Report  
1\_Columbia Study Potential Economic Impact of  
Combustibles\_LA



**Potential Economic Impact of Fires  
from Use of Combustible Material  
Frame Construction in Mid-Rise  
Residential Buildings in  
Los Angeles County, California**

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Report submitted by:  
Urvashi Kaul, Consultant and Adjunct Assistant  
Professor, Columbia University | May 2018

# I. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

Los Angeles is experiencing an unprecedented growth in residential construction, which is expected to continue for the next several years owing to the strong economy, low unemployment, and population growth. (Los Angeles County is projected to gain one million residents in the next two decades.)<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, the County is facing a shortfall of over half a million affordable housing units.<sup>2</sup> Given these factors and current trends

toward urbanization and growth in mass transit, much of the housing demand is expected to be met by higher density, mid-rise residential structures between four and eight stories.

For structures of this size and larger, the model building code regulations have historically required the use of noncombustible building systems in order to fulfill the stated mission to “safeguard public health and safety.” However, changes introduced in the 2006 model building code have allowed height limits on the use of combustible framing to leap from four stories

1. <https://la.curbed.com/2017/11/6/16614390/la-county-population-increase-million>

2. Report issued by the California Housing Partnership Corporation, <http://1p08d91kd0c03rlxhmtydpr.wpengine.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Los-Angeles-County-2017.pdf>

## KEY FINDINGS

Recent changes in the 2006 model building code have enabled the use of combustible framing material in the construction of mid-rise residential buildings in Los Angeles County. Recent history in both Los Angeles and in dozens of cities across the state and nation suggests that such framing increases the risk of fires, which has an adverse economic impact, primarily borne by the local government, businesses and residents.

**Fires in mid-rise residential buildings with combustible frames could have a negative impact of \$22.6B over 15 years, including \$17.14B in direct losses from property damage.**

These fires could cost the County between \$347.9M and \$410M in foregone tax revenues over 15 years.

**On average, fire in a mid-rise residential building constructed using combustible framing material costs the Los Angeles County a total of \$141.81 in economic impact and \$2.38 in lost tax revenues, per square foot.**

The Da Vinci Apartments fire resulted in a total loss of \$245.71 per square foot, and the Renaissance at City Center fire resulted in a total loss of \$37.90 per square foot.

These two fires resulted in \$2.57 and \$2.19 in foregone County tax revenue per square foot, respectively.

**Potential impact the County may face in a single year could be \$1.7 billion, including \$1.3 billion in direct property damage.**

The County could lose \$28.9 million in tax revenue in one year.

or 55 feet to 70 feet tall (or up to 91 feet high built over a one- or two-story podium of non-combustible steel or concrete). A survey of the recent record of major fires in mid-rise buildings, almost all of which have been constructed with combustible framing, suggests that this new type of construction represents a higher level of risk for communities. Accompanying this risk is an adverse economic impact, primarily borne by the local government, businesses and residents.

This study was conducted to determine the potential economic impact to Los Angeles County due to residential mid-rise combustible frame building fire vulnerability. The report details and estimates the direct costs and indirect impacts—ranging from those associated with extinguishing the fire to productivity loss due to infrastructure damage and business disruption—by using a case study approach.

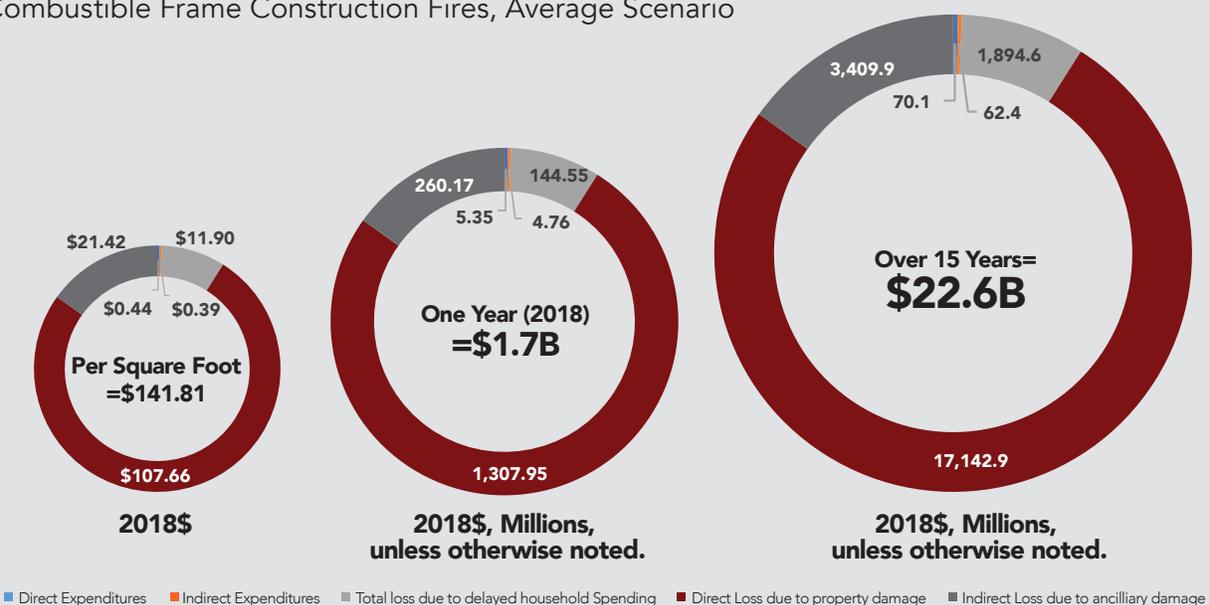
Economic impact estimates were calculated for two representative cases of fire events in mid-

rise residential buildings in Los Angeles County that used combustible framing materials, one from 2011 and the other from 2014. Those estimates were then used to project the potential total exposure for mid-rise residential construction over a fifteen-year period starting in 2014.

## II. SUMMARY RESULTS

In the context of an influx in the use of combustible framing in mid-rise residential buildings in Los Angeles County and a growing local and national record of related fires, this report assesses the economic vulnerability the County that this type of construction represents. This report also seeks to quantify these risks in terms of adverse impacts on government, local businesses and residents. The findings can then be used to inform the discussion on “cost of construction” in which there are many unsubstantiated claims that combustible framing systems offers a significantly cheaper alternative to noncombustible construction.

**FIGURE 1:** Potential Impact of Mid-rise Residential Building Combustible Frame Construction Fires, Average Scenario





The report uses case studies to estimate the impacts per square foot and extrapolates those based on the mid-rise residential building construction activity for a fifteen-year period, starting in 2014. The two cases analyzed for this report represent the high and the low levels of impact. Overall results summarized below reflect the range (based on high and low case estimates), and a third scenario based on the average impact of the two case scenarios (high, low and average scenarios).

- From 2014 to 2017, 44,787 units were constructed in high density residential buildings, with an additional 114,983 units expected to come online by 2028.
- For these units constructed during the fifteen-year period, Los Angeles County may face:
  - over \$22.6 billion in potential exposure based on the average scenario; the range of exposure over the period is \$6 billion to \$39.1 billion (low and high scenarios).
  - up to \$378.9 million in forgone tax revenues based on the average scenario, the range being \$347.9 million to \$410 million over fifteen years.
- The potential exposure the County may face in a single year, 2018, includes:
  - over \$1.7 billion in potential total exposure based on the average scenario; the range of exposure in 2018 is \$460.5 million to \$3 billion (low and high scenarios).
  - up to \$28.9 million in forgone tax revenues based on the average scenario, the range being \$26.5 million to \$31.1 million over fifteen years.
- The total economic impact in 2018 to the County for the average scenario is \$141.81 per square foot and the County tax revenue loss per square foot is estimated to be \$2.38.
  - A fire similar in magnitude and characteristics to the case study, Da Vinci Apartment incident, will cost the County a total of \$245.71 per square foot; and \$2.57 per square foot in forgone County tax revenues, in today's dollars.
  - On the lower end of the spectrum of mid-rise residential building fires is the case study at The Renaissance at City Center, which cost the County a total of \$37.90 per square foot and \$2.19 per square foot in lost tax revenue, in today's dollars.

### III. CASE STUDIES

The goal of this study is to estimate the potential impact of damages caused by fires in mid-rise combustible material frame residential building construction in Los Angeles County. To capture the diversity of magnitude of the fires and ancillary impacts, two cases representing the range of impacts from high to low were analyzed. The cases were selected because they presented the most representative sample, and data about those events was publicly available, allowing for the production of robust estimates. The average cost and impact estimates from the samples provided an approximation of a typical fire, enabling the extrapolation of the potential exposure for the number of mid-size combustible-frame residential buildings constructed, and expected to be built, in Los Angeles from 2014 to 2028.

#### **The Renaissance at City Center (Carson, CA)**

On October 27, 2011, a three-alarm fire broke out at the Renaissance at City Center in Carson, CA—a 150-unit, four-story, combustible-frame apartment complex under construction. It took

one hundred firefighters nearly three hours to extinguish the main fire. The building was considered a total loss. The fire destroyed five buildings and damaged an additional six, forcing an evacuation of seniors from two buildings near the property. The fire also destroyed and damaged several mobile homes at the adjacent mobile home park. Per the Los Angeles Times, fire officials said, “the large volume of combustible, coupled with the open spaces, allowed wind to blow through the structure and stoke the blaze”.

#### **Da Vinci Apartments (Los Angeles, CA)**

On December 8, 2014, a fire destroyed 239 apartments comprising two-thirds of a 1.3 million square foot Da Vinci apartment complex that was under construction at 909 West Temple Street in Los Angeles. The fire was put out within 90 minutes, by 250 firefighters, and crews worked for an additional 24-hours to put out flare ups and fully extinguish the deep seeded smoldering lumber. The fire also caused closure of the northbound Harbor Freeway and the northbound 101 Freeway, among the busiest in the country, for several hours and damaged at least four surrounding



Burning embers from fire at an apartment complex in Carson spread to a nearby mobile home park. Source: <https://www.nbclosangeles.com/news/>



Fire: Firefighters work Dec. 8 to control a massive fire as it destroys a seven-story building under construction in downtown Los Angeles. Source: Michael Meadows/European Press photo Agency). <http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-la-lawsuit-davinci-fire-20160218-story.html>



A firefighter hoses down hot spots after battling a massive fire at the Da Vinci apartment complex under construction in downtown Los Angeles. Source: (Patrick T. Fallon/For The Times). <http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-la-lawsuit-davinci-fire-20160218-story.html>

buildings, including a few owned or leased by the City Government.

## IV. RESULTS

The report uses case studies to estimate the impacts per square foot and extrapolates those based on the mid-rise residential building construction activity for a fifteen-year period from

2014 to 2028. The two cases analyzed for the report represent the high and the low level of impacts and extrapolation for the total potential impacts provide the upper and lower bound impact figures. The average potential impact scenario is based on the average of the high and low impact costs.

Since 2014, 44,787 residential units in high density mid-rise buildings have been constructed and 114,983 more are expected to be constructed by 2028 in the City of Los Angeles. This data was used to estimate the impact assessments calculated from the two case studies. Los Angeles County is at least two-and-a-half times larger than the City in terms of the number of households and population, which implies that our methodology that uses the City construction data, underestimates the at risk residential units and hence the total impact for the County. Despite this, the results of the analysis reveal significant and sizable vulnerability for the County.

### Average Scenario

The potential total impact of the residential combustible frame building fires for LA County over

**TABLE 1:** Potential Exposure of Fire Incidents in Mid-Size Combustible Frame Residential Buildings, 2014 to 2028: Average, Range (High, Low), Costs, Losses and Forgone Tax Revenue, Los Angeles County, NPV, 2018\$, Millions\*

	<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>HIGH</b>	<b>LOW</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Direct Expenditures**	\$70.10	\$84.10	\$56.10
Indirect Expenditures	\$62.40	\$74.90	\$49.90
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$132.50</b>	<b>\$159.00</b>	<b>\$106.10</b>
<b>Loss due to Property Damage</b>			
Direct Loss due to property damage	\$17,142.90	\$31,453.6	\$2,832.2
Indirect Loss due to ancilliary damage***	\$3,409.90	\$6,511.00	\$308.80
<b>Total Loss due to property and ancilliary damage</b>	<b>\$20,552.90</b>	<b>\$37,964.70</b>	<b>\$3,141.00</b>
<b>Loss due to Construction Delay</b>			
Direct Household Spending loss	\$1,306.60	\$690.20	\$1,923.00
<b>Total Output (Household Spending) loss</b>	<b>\$1,894.60</b>	<b>\$1,000.80</b>	<b>\$2,788.30</b>
<b>Total Impact**</b>	<b>\$22,580.00</b>	<b>\$39,124.5</b>	<b>\$6,035.50</b>
<b>Foregone LA County Tax Revenue due to Construction Delay</b>			
<b>Foregone County Tax Revenue</b>	<b>\$378.90</b>	<b>\$410.00</b>	<b>\$347.90</b>

\*Records the fire in the year of construction—assumes the fire incident takes place during construction.

\*\*Includes City expenditures for Police and Fire departments, water usage and other governmental services.

\*\*\*Includes losses due to business disruption, infrastructure damage and resident displacement

the fifteen-year period of 2014 to 2028 is \$22.6 billion, which includes the following (See Table 1):

- Potential expenditures could total \$132.5 million: \$70.1 million in direct costs of police, fire, sanitation department and other government agency employees and volunteer time, and water usage; \$62.4 million in indirect costs for fire remediation, planning, insurance costs, among others.
- The total potential loss due to property damage, \$20.5 billion, makes up for the largest share of the impact, of which nearly 85% (\$17.1 billion) is accounted for by loss due to damage and destruction of property. The remaining indirect loss of \$3.4 billion is due to the potential impact due to disruptions in business, commuter and resident activities.

**TABLE 2:** Potential Exposure of Fire Incidents in Mid-Size Combustible Frame Residential Buildings in 2018: Average, Range (High, Low), Costs, Losses and Forgone Tax Revenue, Los Angeles County, \$ Millions\*

	<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>HIGH</b>	<b>LOW</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Direct Expenditures**	\$5.35	\$6.42	\$4.28
Indirect Expenditures	\$4.76	\$5.71	\$3.81
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$10.11</b>	<b>\$12.13</b>	<b>\$8.09</b>
<b>Loss due to Property Damage</b>			
Direct Loss due to property damage	\$1,307.95	\$2,399.82	\$216.09
Indirect Loss due to ancilliary damage***	\$260.17	\$496.77	\$23.56
<b>Total Loss due to property and ancilliary damage</b>	<b>\$1,568.12</b>	<b>\$2,896.59</b>	<b>\$239.65</b>
<b>Loss due to Construction Delay</b>			
Direct Household Spending loss	\$99.69	\$52.66	\$146.72
<b>Total Output (Household Spending) loss</b>	<b>\$144.55</b>	<b>\$76.36</b>	<b>\$212.74</b>
<b>Total Impact**</b>	<b>\$1,722.78</b>	<b>\$2,985.08</b>	<b>\$460.49</b>
<b>Foregone LA County Tax Revenue due to Construction Delay</b>			
<b>Forgone County Tax Revenue</b>	<b>\$28.91</b>	<b>\$31.28</b>	<b>\$26.55</b>

\*Records the fire in the year of construction—assumes the fire incidents take place in 2018.

\*\*Includes City expenditures for Police and Fire departments, water usage and other governmental services.

\*\*\*Includes losses due to business disruption, infrastructure damage and resident displacement

- The fires included in the study occurred during construction. The same assumption was used in generating County level total impacts. The delay in construction causes a delayed completion date and hence delayed occupancy. For the duration of the delay, Los Angeles County could lose up to \$1.9 billion in economic activity because of household local spending of the households moving into the newly constructed units for outside the County.
- Building construction delay also results in lost property and other taxes generated by a household, e.g., utility and sales taxes. The potential Los Angeles County tax revenue losses total about \$379 million over the fifteen-year period.

Table 1 above provides more detail about the high and low scenarios.

For the 12.15 million square feet of mid-rise residential construction expected in 2018, that may be vulnerable to fires, the total impact could

be \$1.7 billion using per square foot costs for the average scenario. Table 2 above provides detail about the economic impact on an annual basis for 2018. Based on the average scenario:

- Total City expenditures could be up to \$10.1 million, which includes \$5.4 million in direct expenditures and \$4.8 million in indirect expenditures
- The potential loss due to property damage is estimated at \$1.6 billion, accounting for the

majority of the impact, with direct property losses accounting for \$1.3 billion.

- Loss of household spending due to delay in construction completion for new residents could add \$144.6 million to the total costs for the County.
  - The County could lose up to \$28.9 million in property and other tax revenues due to delay in construction completion.

Table 2 above provides more detail about the high and low scenarios for 2018.

**TABLE 3:** Impact of Da Vinci Apartment, Renaissance at City Center, and an Average Impact Fire, on Los Angeles County, 2018\$\*

	AVERAGE	HIGH
<b>City Expenditure</b>		
Direct Expenditures**	\$309	\$70
Indirect Expenditures	\$275	\$62
<b>Total City Expenditures</b>	<b>\$583</b>	<b>\$131</b>
<b>Loss due to construction completion delay for LA County</b>		
Direct Household Spending loss	\$2,532	\$2,383
<b>Total Output (Household Spending) loss</b>	<b>\$3,671</b>	<b>\$3,456</b>
<b>Loss due to Property Damage for LA County</b>		
Direct Loss due to property damage	\$115,366	\$3,510
Indirect Loss due to ancilliary damage***	\$23,881	\$383
<b>Total Loss due to property and ancilliary damage</b>	<b>\$139,247</b>	<b>\$3,893</b>
<b>Total LA County Costs**</b>	<b>\$143,501</b>	<b>\$7,480</b>
<b>Foregone LA County tax revenue due to construction completion delay</b>		
<b>Forgone County Tax Revenue</b>	<b>\$1,504</b>	<b>\$431</b>

\*Da Vinci fire occurred in 2014; Renaissance at City Center fire occurred in 2011; estimates are provided in 2018\$

\*\*Includes City expenditures for Police and Fire departments, water usage and other governmental services.

\*\*\*Includes losses due to business disruption, infrastructure damage and resident displacement

## V. METHODOLOGY

Developing projections for the total potential risk due to fire event vulnerability of the combustible frame construction of mid-size residential buildings in Los Angeles County was a two-step process. Step one: estimated impact of the two cases—Da Vinci apartments and The Renaissance at City Center. Step two: used results from step one to generate average impacts on a square foot basis and extrapolate those for the total square footage of mid-rise residential building construction data for Los Angeles City from 2014 to 2028. Consistent with the two cases, the model assumes that the fire damage would occur during construction. The only historical and projected total building construction data available from Data.lacity.org, LAEDC and Census, used in the report, was for Los Angeles City. Since the number of households and the population of the County is two-and-a-half times larger than the City, this report likely underestimates the potential vulnerability of the County.

### Assessment of economic impact for sample cases

The total cost of the fire is the collective of all expenditure on fire protection and all losses due to fire incidents. Expenditure on fire protection includes spending by the police, fire department and other government agencies, and spending on fire suppression and prevention. Losses due to property damage include direct and indirect losses. Direct losses reflect all losses to property and/or infrastructure, and indirect losses refer to impact of delay in construction completion, loss of productivity due to transportation interruption, etc. The indirect and total impacts were apportioned to Los Angeles County based on its share of the business activity in instances where such impacts were determined based on data

available for a wider geography. Breakdown of the total impact is shown in Table 1.

### Los Angeles City and Los Angeles County Expenditure:

- Direct expenditure by fire, police sanitation, other government services, and volunteer time is based on the salary and benefits information in Los Angeles and the duration of the fires. It also includes the cost of water used to extinguish the fire which was informed by a methodology developed by the National Fire Academy for water usage in building fires and water cost estimates for Los Angeles.
- Indirect expenditure includes fire protection, static prevention and suppression devices, including building fire protection, fire grade products, fire maintenance, fire retardants, planning, and insurance. These costs are estimated based on the calculations used in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) report, "Total Cost of Fires in the United States".

### Loss due to property damage

Includes direct and indirect losses

- Direct Property and Infrastructure loss is obtained from the National Fire Incident Reporting System and other public reports about property damage caused by fire.
- Indirect losses include impact of ancillary damages and other related losses due to building fires. Ancillary damages may result in public infrastructure interruptions or displacement of businesses and/or residents in adjacent buildings. In addition to direct losses, such events also result in loss of productivity because of disruption in transportation and other services, and the ability to work. Loss of productivity is calculated for the duration

of the disruption for all individuals impacted. Other related impact is based on methodology identified in the NFPA report.

### **Impact of construction delay**

Construction periods get extended due to fire damage, delaying building completion and occupancy.

- Total Output (Household Spending) Loss is based on average household income and expenditures for the region from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, apartments destroyed in the fire, and a proportion for local spending used to calculate the potential household spending for the duration of the delay in building occupancy. The analysis accounts for the fact that only a percentage of the people moving into the newly constructed buildings would be new to the County; spending for people moving intra-County were not included. RIMS multipliers were used to calculate total output loss (direct plus indirect and induced impacts).
- In addition to the loss of economic activity due to delayed household occupancy, the County also loses tax revenues because of the extended construction period. Loss of relevant tax revenue is estimated for the duration of the delay in completion of the building using the assessment roll data for building taxes and taxes per household estimates.

# APPENDIX

## CASE STUDIES

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### DaVinci Apartments

On December 8, 2014, a fire destroyed the [7-story, 526-unit, 1.3 million square foot](#) Da Vinci apartment building under construction at [909 West Temple Street](#) in Los Angeles. The fire was reported at 1:20 AM, and more than [250 firefighters](#) were dispatched to the site. The fire destroyed [at least 239](#) of the rental units and [2/3rds of the complex](#) burned. The fire was [put out within 90 minutes](#), but crews worked for an additional 24-hours to put out flare ups and “fully extinguish the deep seeded smoldering lumber.”

The collapse of the scaffolding and wood frame caused [the closure](#) of the northbound Harbor Freeway (Rt. 110) to the northbound 101 Freeway until 10AM on December 9, 2014. The freeway also remained [partially closed](#) after the fire, impacting about [500,000 commuters](#) that drove downtown to go to work. The fire [melted an exit sign](#) over the 110 freeway, and the fiber-optic cables under the freeway were damaged by intense heat.

The fire also damaged [at least four](#) surrounding buildings. A 15-story Los Angeles County Department of Health building (313 N. Figueroa Street) [suffered from radiant heat damage on three floors](#). Reportedly, one window on the 1st and 5th floors [broke](#) and 10 windows on the 10th floor were damaged.

A 16-story high rise office building (221 N. Figueroa Street—the Lewis Brisbois, Bisgaard & Smith Building) had an [active fire](#) on three floors and sprinkler activation on six floors. The build-

ing was closed for business the Monday after the fire. The 221 N. Figueroa building [housed](#) the LA’s Department of Aging, and the damage resulted in the [loss of 2,000 holiday gift bags](#) for seniors. In all, the 221 N. Figueroa Building saw [“significant damage on its 15 floors”](#) and had 300 windows blown out.

The building was [closed](#) following the fire. The building [housed](#) the LA Department of Recreation and Parks, the law firm Lewis Brisbois, the LA Department of Aging and the LA Department of Animal Services. The Parks department [secured](#) a 60-day lease at the Garland Building and relocated its 150 employees. Lewis Brisbois relocated its 500 employees to floors 38-45 of the US Bank Tower.

The fire also reached the LA Department of Water and Power building (111 Hope Street), which saw [at least 160 windows crack](#), each of which were [10 feet tall](#). The DWP building was [over 400 feet](#) from the fire.

The LA Department of Building and Safety headquarters (201 N. Figueroa Street) also [reportedly](#) had windows blow out in the north tower and had heat and smoke that triggered sprinklers that soaked carpets and desks. The building was [closed](#) following the fire. Approximately 100 Bureau of Engineering workers that worked at the building were [also displaced](#).

No [injuries or deaths](#) were reported as a result of the fire. Some residents who lived near the complex were reportedly [forced to evacuate](#). Embers could reportedly be felt as far as [200 yards away](#).

The building's developer, Geoff Palmer, [said](#), "though we have temporarily lost Building B, we will be opening Building A across the street at the end of January to those families looking forward to occupying their new home."

The fire caused an estimated \$111.5 million in damages, including [\\$80 million](#) in damage to city properties from the fire and the water used to extinguish it (including [\\$50 million](#) in damage to the Department of Water and Power building), [\\$1.5 million](#) in damage to the freeway and [\\$20-\\$30 million](#) to the apartment complex. The city recovered [\\$61.9 million](#) from its insurance carrier following the damage. The apartment complex owner also [lost \\$100 million](#) in lost potential revenue from the fire.

Multiple videos of the fire are available online, including [here](#).

On December 18, 2014—ten days after the fire—the Los Angeles Fire Department Arson/Counter-Terrorism Section and the National Response Team of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives [announced](#) the fire was the result of arson. In May 2017, the Los Angeles Police Department [arrested](#) Dawud Abdulwali under suspicion of arson. In announcing the arrest, the special agent in charge of the ATF's LA field office, Carlos Canino, said the agencies spent "[thousands of hours](#)" working on the case, "running down leads, interviewing potential witnesses and performing numerous other investigative activities leading to Abdulwali's arrest." He [received](#) a 15-year prison sentence in April 2017. At the hearing, the [judge said](#) the fire "could have burned down half of Los Angeles if it had moved to other buildings."

In February 2016, LA sued developer Geoff Palmer for \$20 million for negligence, alleging

Palmer [failed to implement](#) an appropriate fire protection plan. The complaint alleged Palmer and his company "failed to compartmentalize construction, install fire walls or doors on the property or have an appropriate water supply to fight a fire. (A law firm in one of the two city buildings also sued on similar grounds.) It also failed to provide security to prevent a person from going on the property and burning it down," according to the *Los Angeles Times*. In April 2017, the City of Los Angeles settled its \$20 million lawsuit against the Da Vinci developer Geoff Palmer. Palmer reportedly paid \$400,000 to settle the suit.

Palmer was still able to open a 526-unit apartment complex after the fire; the first phase opened in Q1 2015, and the second phase was scheduled to open in April 2016.

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### **Carson Fire (21828 South Avalon Boulevard)**

On October 27, 2011, a [three-alarm fire](#) broke out at a [150-unit, four-story, wood-frame](#) apartment complex under construction in Carson, CA—the Renaissance at City Center. The fire [began at 5:01 PM](#) at 21828 South Avalon Boulevard. Fire crews [arrived 3 minutes after the incident](#) was reported. It was [knocked down](#) at 7:30 PM by 100 firefighters using 40 pieces of equipment. (The [fire incident log](#) shows the first alarm sounded at 5:01 PM and the knockdown time as 7:34 PM.) The building was [considered](#) a total loss. Fire officials [said](#), "the large volume of wood, coupled with the open spaces, allowed wind to blow through the structure and stoke the blaze," according to the *Los Angeles Times*.

The fire [destroyed](#) five buildings and damaged an additional six, according to the Los Angeles Fire Department. Senior citizens were [evacuated](#)

from two buildings near the property, and [139 people](#) were displaced as a result of the fire. (A December 2011 [report](#) said, “city public works crews worked with the developer to quickly move seniors back to their homes by the next morning. That included donating time and equipment to pump water from the building’s elevator shaft.”)

The fire reportedly [forced residents](#) of a nearby 139-unit mobile home park to evacuate. The mobile home park had approximately [300-400 residents](#), according to the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department. The fire reportedly [damaged 11 adjacent mobile homes](#). (Another [report](#) said 30 mobile homes were damaged or destroyed, a [second report](#) said 10 units were destroyed and 5 sustained damage and a third report from December 2011 said [6 homes](#) at Park Avalon Mobile Estates were destroyed while some others were damaged). Some of the residents of the mobile home park spent the night in a [temporary shelter](#) at the Carson Community Center following the evacuation. One woman’s home was a “[total loss](#),” according to an NBC Los Angeles report. Residents were allowed back into their homes the following day. A CBS report said the mobile home structures would be “[uninhabitable \[...\] for the foreseeable future](#)” because they would not have lights or electricity. Some of the displaced residents [reportedly](#) “moved into hotels while their insurance companies negotiated with the developer’s insurance to rehouse them,” according to a December 2011 *Daily Breeze* article.

Embers from the fire also [started a grass fire](#) near Carson High School, and embers also [blew to neighboring properties](#), igniting grass and palm trees that the fire department had to chase down.

Initial damage estimates [pegged](#) the fire at \$3.1 million, including \$2.5 million for the facility and \$600,000 for the mobile home park.

At the time of the fire, the project was [nine months](#) from completion.

No [injuries or deaths](#) were reported from the fire, and the cause of the fire was not known at the time but was ruled an accident.

A video of the fire is available [here](#). Photos of the fire are available [here](#).

At the time of the fire, the developer had [already begun selling](#) apartments. In December 2011, the developers, including Thomas Safran & Associates, said they worked with their insurance company and contractors to [begin rebuilding](#) the luxury housing development. The project manager said the developer would demolish half of the wood-frame damaged by the fire/smoke, test the foundation and then rebuild to finish construction by early 2013. The facility, located at 2800 South Avalon Boulevard, opened in [2013](#).

In October 2014, the City of Carson was [asked to enter](#) into a PSA with Carson Christian Outreach and School to purchase the 0.23-acre property at 21828 Avalon Boulevard for \$911,000. The Mayor asked to purchase the site for future development into a park. The agenda item for the Carson City Council noted the site was “surrounded by, a senior and family housing development directly to the north, a mobile home park to the east, and a senior housing community less than a quarter mile away on 220th Street.”

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## Residents Survey Damage After Carson Fire

*“You could feel the heat from the flames just bursting in”*

By Jonathan Lloyd, Andy Adler and Antonio Castelan

Published at 6:32 AM PDT on Oct 28, 2011 | Updated at 7:46 PM PDT on Oct 28, 2011

The fire that destroyed at least six buildings and displaced more than a hundred people in Carson has been ruled accidental. (Published Friday, Oct. 28, 2011)

Some residents of a Carson mobile home park were allowed to inspect their homes Friday, a day after a fire at a nearby construction site spread through the neighborhood and prompted evacuations.

"I feel lucky, really lucky," said resident Virginia Cortez, who was escorted by a sheriff's deputy to her home, which was not damaged. "I'm going to get my medicines and some clothes... because I don't know when we're going to come inside again."

The fire damaged about 11 homes was ruled accidental. No injuries were reported.

Some residents spent the night in a shelter after the 139-unit park was evacuated.

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## Massive Fire Forces Residents from Mobile Park [LA]

Burning embers from a massive fire at an apartment complex in Carson spread to a nearby mobile home park.(Published Friday, Oct. 28, 2011)

"I had no jacket, nothing," said resident Amy German. "I came here with my ID, but no clothes."

Don Goodheart's home is a total loss. He spent Friday sorting through his belongings, salvaging what he could.

"Mostly clothes, that's the only thing we are salvaging," Goodheart said.

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## Residents Survey Damage After Carson Fire[LA]

Some residents returned to their mobile home park Friday to discover their homes were a total loss.(Published Friday, Oct. 28, 2011)

On Friday, Angeles Mercado was still in the pajamas he was wearing the day before, as he and his wife ran from the fire.

"This is the worst kind of thing," Mercado said. "I am 89 years old. This is the worst."

Crews have not determined the cause of the fire, which began at about 5 p.m. in the 21000 block of South Avalon Boulevard. The wood frame structure burned quickly, and winds carried embers to the mobile home park.

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## Carson Apartment Complex Fire[LA]

A 3-alarm fire destroys an apartment complex under construction in Carson. Beverly White spoke with residents who watched the whole thing happen(Published Friday, Oct. 28, 2011)

Some flames were 100 feet high, said Mark Savage of the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

"I looked out on my front porch and the fire was shooting up really, really high," a resident told NBC4. "I could feel the heat on my face."

Embers started a grass fire near Carson High School.

Top News Photos: Los Angeles

“You could feel the heat from the flames just bursting in,” said a woman who was in a nearby hair salon during the fire. “You could actually feel it from the glass on the inside.”

The fire was knocked down at about 7:30 p.m. One hundred firefighters using 40 pieces of equipment responded.

Damage was estimated at \$3.1 million—\$2.5 million for the senior living center and \$600,000 for the mobile home park. The Renaissance Apartment Development project was about nine months from completion.

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# APPENDIX: DATA TABLES AND SOURCES

## Employment and Establishment Data, California State

### Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Area: California – Statewide

Industry: Total, all industries

Owner: Private

Size: All establishment sizes

Type: All Employees

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2007	12902497	12980875	13086241	13105480	13244992	13339543	13317120	13353745	13337829	13302701	13298809	13330899	13216728
2008	12896896	12965324	13009731	13070670	13183319	13220780	13142064	13146701	13120799	13007769	12883988	12823472	13039293
2009	12359874	12264714	12225672	12188620	12296958	12300887	12173808	12178123	12159835	12138919	12101190	12084869	12206122
2010	11743708	11765984	11811377	11935706	12064977	12154751	12120079	12169186	12163799	12212727	12197572	12195501	12044614
2011	11922145	11987952	12006806	12150127	12274672	12327372	12341558	12403259	12431075	12440197	12461053	12439626	12265487
2012	12263667	12330076	12396246	12479363	12668360	12786544	12777666	12847367	12856763	12912218	12947732	12947150	12684429
2013	12669230	12764966	12829606	12959447	13096509	13160344	13196377	13276459	13260235	13315777	13367655	13358530	13104595
2014	13089550	13163023	13225832	13363334	13496554	13545086	13568945	13678811	13669619	13715249	13753209	13751314	13501711
2015	13468411	13548857	13621962	13752802	13875181	13924517	14054045	14112896	14091508	14174971	14188956	14183917	13916502
2016	13914002	14007676	13992792	14223412	14299040	14300544	14406028	14445762	14436973	14479494	14494664	14459910	14288358
2017	139125(P)	142435(P)	1312373(P)	1450154(P)	1582757(P)	1657193(P)	1675492(P)	1725617(P)	1703433(P)				

Area: California – Statewide

Industry: Total, all industries

Owner: Private

Size: All establishment sizes

Type: Number of Establishments

Year	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Annual
2007	1222196	1247239	1271726	1301422	1260646
2008	1255662	1281834	1305092	1331311	1293475
2009	1277371	1295331	1315360	1335954	1306004
2010	1267235	1285165	1309775	1336841	1299754
2011	1308392	1330914	1356137	1376886	1343082
2012	1239579	1382139	1280377	1296693	1299697
2013	1259472	1291820	1303961	1328631	1295971
2014	1330908	1320863	1338891	1362505	1338292
2015	1354390	1368824	1387660	1413282	1381039
2016	1406014	1422416	1445110	1467915	1435364
2017	1459709(P)	1478305(P)	1498646(P)		

Source: BLS

# Employment and Establishment Data, Los Angeles County

Area: Los Angeles County, California

Industry: Total, all industries

Owner: Private

Size: All establishment sizes

Type: All Employees

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2007	3558908	3590642	3613153	3594359	3611174	3626017	3604479	3615840	3624077	3645107	3660646	3688297	3619392
2008	3550626	3580546	3601237	3597233	3602944	3602383	3579553	3575360	3580693	3570155	3551771	3549502	3578500
2009	3409598	3399700	3394042	3354327	3355294	3348269	3304008	3301926	3313159	3323007	3330960	3345784	3348340
2010	3243194	3252779	3267191	3274591	3282748	3292647	3288870	3299073	3305818	3322284	3334733	3358487	3293535
2011	3285209	3304763	3314574	3326328	3334957	3335419	3327755	3338922	3351880	3368169	3387637	3404492	3340009
2012	3355689	3380798	3399332	3416276	3430621	3442975	3437198	3452361	3457387	3494240	3528161	3548549	3445299
2013	3464419	3485412	3500012	3512226	3523248	3532845	3548106	3564685	3572288	3594180	3630316	3641197	3547411
2014	3560810	3574687	3585084	3598146	3610224	3614329	3608365	3636120	3639589	3660172	3686043	3699212	3622732
2015	3604154	3632506	3644311	3658222	3668862	3678366	3697453	3708559	3713818	3759884	3780594	3790341	3694756
2016	3718990	3747184	3740046	3780489	3786548	3770311	3779332	3791074	3792535	3808881	3832091	3839082	3782214
2017	738743(P)	772357(P)	771284(P)	795331(P)	806354(P)	812853(P)	819391(P)	832231(P)	839785(P)				

Area: Los Angeles County, California

Industry: Total, all industries

Owner: Private

Size: All establishment sizes

Type: Number of Establishments

Year	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Annual
2007	378842	388074	395056	412380	393588
2008	402327	414597	422730	428426	417020
2009	408826	412975	416826	430634	417315
2010	403600	414490	420452	430784	417332
2011	422339	424746	433026	440347	430115
2012	389869	442174	402855	413947	412211
2013	400526	414133	423453	431166	417320
2014	432816	428247	432734	439572	433342
2015	437144	442630	447736	456388	445975
2016	453229	457018	462265	464092	459151
2017	463800(P)	475023(P)	481830(P)		

## Los Angeles County and City Tax Revenues

<b>LOS ANGELES COUNTY TAX REVENUE, 2014</b>	
Property Taxes	\$5,533,336,000
Utility Tax	\$61,135,000
Voter Approved Tax	\$361,662,000
Document Transfer Tax	\$79,938,000
Other Taxes	\$30,346,000
Total Tax Revenue	\$6,066,417,000
# Households	3,462,075

Source: County of Los Angeles, Budget

<b>2013–2014 LOS ANGELES CITY REVENUES</b>	
Property Taxes (Includes Bond Redemption and Interest)	1,767,667,141
Allocations from Other Governmental Agencies (Subvention and Grants)	568,727,689
Utility Users' Tax	637,897,273
Business and Transient Occupancy Taxes	645,582,782
Licenses, Permits, and Fees (except proprietary transfers)	753,179,912
Other Fees, Fines and Taxes	1,091,342,322
Sales Tax	353,533,428
Proprietary Departments	435,445,049
Sewer Revenue	699,381,347
Miscellaneous	714,752,366
Total Revenue	7,685,509,310
Total Tax Revenue	4,496,022,946

Source: City of Los Angeles, Budget

## Income and Benefits Data, Los Angeles County

Subject	Los Angeles County, California			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
<b>INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2016 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)</b>				
<b>Total households</b>	3,281,845	+/-5,067	3,281,845	(X)
<b>Less than \$10,000</b>	212,577	+/-2,886	6.50%	+/-0.1
<b>\$10,000 to \$14,999</b>	185,054	+/-2,942	5.60%	+/-0.1
<b>\$15,000 to \$24,999</b>	335,003	+/-3,845	10.20%	+/-0.1
<b>\$25,000 to \$34,999</b>	305,605	+/-2,959	9.30%	+/-0.1
<b>\$35,000 to \$49,999</b>	406,591	+/-4,163	12.40%	+/-0.1
<b>\$50,000 to \$74,999</b>	540,185	+/-4,174	16.50%	+/-0.1
<b>\$75,000 to \$99,999</b>	382,147	+/-4,060	11.60%	+/-0.1
<b>\$100,000 to \$149,999</b>	458,448	+/-4,595	14.00%	+/-0.1
<b>\$150,000 to \$199,999</b>	205,799	+/-2,319	6.30%	+/-0.1
<b>\$200,000 or more</b>	250,436	+/-3,308	7.60%	+/-0.1
<b>Median household income (dollars)</b>	57,952	+/-331	(X)	(X)
<b>Mean household income (dollars)</b>	85,514	+/-417	(X)	(X)
<b>With earnings</b>	2,702,744	+/-6,016	82.40%	+/-0.1
<b>Mean earnings (dollars)</b>	85,998	+/-425	(X)	(X)
<b>With Social Security</b>	793,658	+/-3,949	24.20%	+/-0.1
<b>Mean Social Security income (dollars)</b>	16,717	+/-80	(X)	(X)
<b>With retirement income</b>	397,443	+/-4,152	12.10%	+/-0.1
<b>Mean retirement income (dollars)</b>	29,171	+/-333	(X)	(X)
<b>With Supplemental Security Income</b>	226,098	+/-2,851	6.90%	+/-0.1
<b>Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)</b>	9,707	+/-60	(X)	(X)
<b>With cash public assistance income</b>	129,686	+/-2,044	4.00%	+/-0.1
<b>Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)</b>	4,660	+/-63	(X)	(X)
<b>With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months</b>	296,193	+/-3,178	9.00%	+/-0.1
<b>Families</b>	2,196,172	+/-7,449	2,196,172	(X)
<b>Less than \$10,000</b>	102,560	+/-1,867	4.70%	+/-0.1
<b>\$10,000 to \$14,999</b>	79,477	+/-1,924	3.60%	+/-0.1
<b>\$15,000 to \$24,999</b>	211,451	+/-3,027	9.60%	+/-0.1
<b>\$25,000 to \$34,999</b>	200,493	+/-2,585	9.10%	+/-0.1
<b>\$35,000 to \$49,999</b>	275,901	+/-3,489	12.60%	+/-0.2
<b>\$50,000 to \$74,999</b>	361,861	+/-3,512	16.50%	+/-0.1
<b>\$75,000 to \$99,999</b>	267,399	+/-3,328	12.20%	+/-0.1
<b>\$100,000 to \$149,999</b>	338,466	+/-3,714	15.40%	+/-0.2
<b>\$150,000 to \$199,999</b>	160,279	+/-2,155	7.30%	+/-0.1
<b>\$200,000 or more</b>	198,285	+/-3,227	9.00%	+/-0.1
<b>Median family income (dollars)</b>	64,824	+/-359	(X)	(X)
<b>Mean family income (dollars)</b>	94,396	+/-530	(X)	(X)
<b>Per capita income (dollars)</b>	29,301	+/-148	(X)	(X)
<b>Nonfamily households</b>	1,085,673	+/-5,359	1,085,673	(X)
<b>Median nonfamily income (dollars)</b>	40,949	+/-278	(X)	(X)
<b>Mean nonfamily income (dollars)</b>	62,419	+/-515	(X)	(X)
<b>Median earnings for workers (dollars)</b>	30,176	+/-80	(X)	(X)
<b>Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)</b>	43,693	+/-435	(X)	(X)
<b>Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)</b>	40,802	+/-157	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census

## Unemployment Data, LA County

Year	Period	Label	Unemployment Rate (in %)	Employment	Labor Force	Unemployment
2014	M01	2014 Jan	9.1	4,516,670	4,967,282	450,612
2014	M02	2014 Feb	8.8	4,554,646	4,995,044	440,398
2014	M03	2014 Mar	8.6	4,575,054	5,006,687	431,633
2014	M04	2014 Apr	7.9	4,581,781	4,972,258	390,477
2014	M05	2014 May	8.1	4,580,572	4,983,341	402,769
2014	M06	2014 Jun	8.3	4,572,704	4,985,460	412,756
2014	M07	2014 Jul	9.0	4,575,067	5,028,104	453,037
2014	M08	2014 Aug	8.6	4,587,934	5,020,069	432,135
2014	M09	2014 Sep	8.0	4,620,448	5,023,682	403,234
2014	M10	2014 Oct	7.8	4,642,164	5,034,516	392,352
2014	M11	2014 Nov	7.7	4,646,357	5,031,840	385,483
2014	M12	2014 Dec	7.2	4,639,424	5,000,765	361,341
2015	M01	2015 Jan	7.9	4,608,712	5,002,111	393,399
2015	M02	2015 Feb	7.4	4,654,551	5,024,451	369,900
2015	M03	2015 Mar	7.0	4,657,340	5,010,328	352,988
2015	M04	2015 Apr	6.7	4,673,345	5,007,549	334,204
2015	M05	2015 May	6.8	4,672,529	5,013,916	341,387
2015	M06	2015 Jun	6.8	4,647,851	4,987,613	339,762
2015	M07	2015 Jul	7.2	4,654,872	5,014,410	359,538
2015	M08	2015 Aug	6.6	4,656,862	4,985,753	328,891
2015	M09	2015 Sep	6.1	4,675,108	4,978,869	303,761
2015	M10	2015 Oct	5.9	4,705,661	4,999,423	293,762
2015	M11	2015 Nov	5.7	4,719,908	5,004,229	284,321
2015	M12	2015 Dec	5.5	4,726,432	4,999,326	272,894
2016	M01	2016 Jan	5.8	4,714,059	5,002,054	287,995
2016	M02	2016 Feb	5.4	4,771,427	5,045,101	273,674
2016	M03	2016 Mar	5.3	4,777,635	5,043,520	265,885
2016	M04	2016 Apr	5.0	4,791,892	5,043,820	251,928
2016	M05	2016 May	4.8	4,790,381	5,034,414	244,033
2016	M06	2016 Jun	5.3	4,760,973	5,029,896	268,923
2016	M07	2016 Jul	5.8	4,782,178	5,077,668	295,490
2016	M08	2016 Aug	5.6	4,784,029	5,066,165	282,136
2016	M09	2016 Sep	5.3	4,811,645	5,080,457	268,812
2016	M10	2016 Oct	5.1	4,821,287	5,082,348	261,061
2016	M11	2016 Nov	4.8	4,835,979	5,080,907	244,928
2016	M12	2016 Dec	4.7	4,832,571	5,072,907	240,336
2017	M01	2017 Jan	5.2	4,802,821	5,066,895	264,074
2017	M02	2017 Feb	5.0	4,861,294	5,114,881	253,587
2017	M03	2017 Mar	4.7	4,876,046	5,115,208	239,162
2017	M04	2017 Apr	4.4	4,879,789	5,106,537	226,748
2017	M05	2017 May	4.4	4,866,683	5,092,293	225,610
2017	M06	2017 Jun	4.8	4,856,626	5,101,231	244,605
2017	M07	2017 Jul	5.3	4,879,558	5,152,986	273,428
2017	M08	2017 Aug	5.1	4,875,390	5,137,893	262,503
2017	M09	2017 Sep	4.6	4,934,660	5,171,660	237,000
2017	M10	2017 Oct	4.4	4,922,026	5,146,520	224,494
2017	M11	2017 Nov	4.3	4,929,929	5,151,157	221,228
2017	M12	2017 Dec	4.1	4,918,856	5,129,929	211,073
2018	M01	2018 Jan	4.7	4,875,377	5,118,030	242,653

Source: BLS

# Housing Characteristics, Los Angeles County

Subject	Los Angeles County, CA					
	Occupied housing units		Owner-occupied housing units		Renter-occupied housing units	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	3,281,845	+/-5.067	1,499,576	+/-10.095	1,782,269	+/-7.413
Average household size	2.98	+/-0.1	3.19	+/-0.1	2.86	+/-0.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD SIZE</b>						
1-person household	25.60%	+/-0.2	19.20%	+/-0.2	31.10%	+/-0.2
2-person household	27.60%	+/-0.1	30.00%	+/-0.2	25.60%	+/-0.2
3-person household	16.80%	+/-0.1	17.90%	+/-0.2	15.80%	+/-0.2
4-or-more-person household	30.00%	+/-0.1	32.80%	+/-0.2	27.50%	+/-0.2
<b>OCCUPANTS PER ROOM</b>						
1.00 or less occupants per room	88.20%	+/-0.1	94.30%	+/-0.1	83.10%	+/-0.2
1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room	7.00%	+/-0.1	4.20%	+/-0.1	9.30%	+/-0.2
1.51 or more occupants per room	4.80%	+/-0.1	1.50%	+/-0.1	7.50%	+/-0.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE (INCLUDING LIVING ALONE) AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>						
Family households	66.90%	+/-0.2	76.60%	+/-0.2	58.80%	+/-0.2
Married-couple family	44.60%	+/-0.2	59.10%	+/-0.3	32.50%	+/-0.3
Householder 15 to 34 years	5.70%	+/-0.1	3.50%	+/-0.1	7.60%	+/-0.1
Householder 35 to 64 years	30.70%	+/-0.2	41.40%	+/-0.3	21.60%	+/-0.2
Householder 65 years and over	8.20%	+/-0.1	14.10%	+/-0.1	3.30%	+/-0.1
Other family	22.30%	+/-0.2	17.50%	+/-0.2	26.30%	+/-0.2
Male householder, no wife present	6.80%	+/-0.1	5.70%	+/-0.1	7.80%	+/-0.1
Householder 15 to 34 years	1.90%	+/-0.1	0.90%	+/-0.1	2.80%	+/-0.1
Householder 35 to 64 years	4.10%	+/-0.1	3.60%	+/-0.1	4.50%	+/-0.1
Householder 65 years and over	0.80%	+/-0.1	1.20%	+/-0.1	0.40%	+/-0.1
Female householder, no husband present	15.40%	+/-0.1	11.80%	+/-0.2	18.50%	+/-0.2
Householder 15 to 34 years	3.10%	+/-0.1	0.90%	+/-0.1	5.00%	+/-0.1
Householder 35 to 64 years	9.90%	+/-0.1	7.20%	+/-0.1	12.10%	+/-0.1
Householder 65 years and over	2.50%	+/-0.1	3.70%	+/-0.1	1.40%	+/-0.1
Nonfamily households	33.10%	+/-0.2	23.40%	+/-0.2	41.20%	+/-0.2
Householder living alone	25.60%	+/-0.2	19.20%	+/-0.2	31.10%	+/-0.2
Householder 15 to 34 years	4.80%	+/-0.1	1.10%	+/-0.1	8.00%	+/-0.1
Householder 35 to 64 years	12.50%	+/-0.1	8.80%	+/-0.1	15.60%	+/-0.2
Householder 65 years and over	8.40%	+/-0.1	9.40%	+/-0.1	7.50%	+/-0.1
Householder not living alone	7.40%	+/-0.1	4.20%	+/-0.1	10.10%	+/-0.1
Householder 15 to 34 years	3.60%	+/-0.1	0.70%	+/-0.1	6.00%	+/-0.1
Householder 35 to 64 years	3.10%	+/-0.1	2.50%	+/-0.1	3.60%	+/-0.1
Householder 65 years and over	0.80%	+/-0.1	1.10%	+/-0.1	0.60%	+/-0.1
<b>FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>						
With related children of householder under 18 years	34.30%	+/-0.2	33.10%	+/-0.3	35.30%	+/-0.2
With own children of householder under 18 years	30.00%	+/-0.2	27.80%	+/-0.3	31.90%	+/-0.2
Under 6 years only	5.90%	+/-0.1	4.80%	+/-0.1	6.80%	+/-0.1
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	6.10%	+/-0.1	4.50%	+/-0.1	7.40%	+/-0.1
6 to 17 years only	18.10%	+/-0.1	18.50%	+/-0.2	17.70%	+/-0.2
No own children of householder under 18 years	4.30%	+/-0.1	5.30%	+/-0.1	3.40%	+/-0.1
No related children of householder under 18 years	65.70%	+/-0.2	66.90%	+/-0.3	64.70%	

Source: U.S. Census

2014 LA County									
Subject	California				Los Angeles County, California				
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	
<b>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</b>									
Total housing units	13,781,929	+/-1,283	13,781,929	(X)	3,462,075	+/-1,291	3,462,075	(X)	(X)
Occupied housing units	12,617,280	+/-20,413	91.50%	+/-0.1	3,242,391	+/-5,245	93.70%	+/-0.1	(X)
Vacant housing units	1,164,649	+/-19,512	8.50%	+/-0.1	219,684	+/-4,955	6.30%	+/-0.1	(X)
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.6	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	1.4	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	4.6	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	4.1	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
Total housing units	13,781,929	+/-1,283	13,781,929	(X)	3,462,075	+/-1,291	3,462,075	(X)	(X)
1-unit, detached	8,017,091	+/-12,318	58.20%	+/-0.1	1,720,032	+/-4,840	49.70%	+/-0.1	(X)
1-unit, attached	960,230	+/-7,548	7.00%	+/-0.1	226,435	+/-2,876	6.50%	+/-0.1	(X)
2 units	349,481	+/-4,238	2.50%	+/-0.1	85,702	+/-2,076	2.50%	+/-0.1	(X)
3 or 4 units	763,015	+/-5,634	5.50%	+/-0.1	194,399	+/-2,786	5.60%	+/-0.1	(X)
5 to 9 units	844,044	+/-7,386	6.10%	+/-0.1	270,303	+/-3,168	7.80%	+/-0.1	(X)
10 to 19 units	725,781	+/-6,238	5.30%	+/-0.1	267,561	+/-2,785	7.70%	+/-0.1	(X)
20 or more units	1,587,894	+/-7,056	11.50%	+/-0.1	642,890	+/-3,600	18.60%	+/-0.1	(X)
Mobile home	518,547	+/-3,943	3.80%	+/-0.1	52,995	+/-1,255	1.50%	+/-0.1	(X)
Boat, RV, van, etc.	15,846	+/-911	0.10%	+/-0.1	1,958	+/-343	0.10%	+/-0.1	(X)
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
Total housing units	13,781,929	+/-1,283	13,781,929	(X)	3,462,075	+/-1,291	3,462,075	(X)	(X)
Built 2010 or later	86,387	+/-2,023	0.60%	+/-0.1	15,161	+/-721	0.40%	+/-0.1	(X)
Built 2000 to 2009	1,649,540	+/-8,716	12.00%	+/-0.1	210,874	+/-2,904	6.10%	+/-0.1	(X)
Built 1990 to 1999	1,478,621	+/-6,391	10.70%	+/-0.1	217,222	+/-2,845	6.30%	+/-0.1	(X)
Built 1980 to 1989	2,109,495	+/-8,290	15.30%	+/-0.1	404,410	+/-3,624	11.70%	+/-0.1	(X)
Built 1970 to 1979	2,504,338	+/-8,050	18.20%	+/-0.1	483,549	+/-3,776	14.00%	+/-0.1	(X)
Built 1960 to 1969	1,875,711	+/-8,149	13.60%	+/-0.1	514,580	+/-3,977	14.90%	+/-0.1	(X)
Built 1950 to 1959	1,907,537	+/-7,389	13.80%	+/-0.1	714,467	+/-5,054	20.60%	+/-0.1	(X)
Built 1940 to 1949	873,498	+/-5,725	6.30%	+/-0.1	379,320	+/-4,103	11.00%	+/-0.1	(X)
Built 1939 or earlier	1,296,802	+/-6,183	9.40%	+/-0.1	522,492	+/-4,292	15.10%	+/-0.1	(X)
<b>ROOMS</b>									
Total housing units	13,781,929	+/-1,283	13,781,929	(X)	3,462,075	+/-1,291	3,462,075	(X)	(X)
1 room	430,858	+/-5,193	3.10%	+/-0.1	185,873	+/-2,521	5.40%	+/-0.1	(X)
2 rooms	541,685	+/-5,347	3.90%	+/-0.1	188,980	+/-3,165	5.50%	+/-0.1	(X)
3 rooms	1,660,132	+/-8,082	12.00%	+/-0.1	575,037	+/-4,270	16.60%	+/-0.1	(X)
4 rooms	2,652,059	+/-11,035	19.20%	+/-0.1	728,223	+/-4,627	21.00%	+/-0.1	(X)
5 rooms	2,833,097	+/-11,314	20.60%	+/-0.1	654,938	+/-4,985	18.90%	+/-0.1	(X)
6 rooms	2,341,530	+/-10,462	17.00%	+/-0.1	495,900	+/-4,457	14.30%	+/-0.1	(X)
7 rooms	1,524,919	+/-7,474	11.10%	+/-0.1	298,047	+/-3,367	8.60%	+/-0.1	(X)
8 rooms	906,872	+/-6,037	6.60%	+/-0.1	169,699	+/-2,122	4.90%	+/-0.1	(X)
9 rooms or more	890,777	+/-7,135	6.50%	+/-0.1	165,578	+/-2,544	4.80%	+/-0.1	(X)
Median rooms	5.1	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	4.6	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
Total housing units	13,781,929	+/-1,283	13,781,929	(X)	3,462,075	+/-1,291	3,462,075	(X)	(X)
No bedroom	490,846	+/-4,761	3.60%	+/-0.1	209,967	+/-2,679	6.10%	+/-0.1	(X)
1 bedroom	1,945,111	+/-8,226	14.10%	+/-0.1	697,461	+/-5,336	20.10%	+/-0.2	(X)
2 bedrooms	3,860,385	+/-11,412	28.00%	+/-0.1	1,048,437	+/-5,903	30.30%	+/-0.2	(X)
3 bedrooms	4,611,065	+/-10,754	33.50%	+/-0.1	976,911	+/-4,064	28.20%	+/-0.1	(X)
4 bedrooms	2,280,896	+/-9,313	16.50%	+/-0.1	412,919	+/-3,225	11.90%	+/-0.1	(X)
5 or more bedrooms	593,626	+/-4,898	4.30%	+/-0.1	116,380	+/-1,981	3.40%	+/-0.1	(X)
<b>HOUSING TENURE</b>									
Occupied housing units	12,617,280	+/-20,413	12,617,280	(X)	3,242,391	+/-5,245	3,242,391	(X)	(X)
Owner-occupied	6,908,925	+/-34,460	54.80%	+/-0.2	1,503,915	+/-8,684	46.40%	+/-0.2	(X)
Renter-occupied	5,708,355	+/-17,527	45.20%	+/-0.2	1,738,476	+/-5,351	53.60%	+/-0.2	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.99	+/-0.01	(X)	(X)	3.2	+/-0.01	(X)	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.91	+/-0.01	(X)	(X)	2.87	+/-0.01	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Occupied housing units	12,617,280	+/-20,413	12,617,280	(X)	3,242,391	+/-5,245	3,242,391	(X)	(X)
Moved in 2010 or later	3,487,014	+/-13,379	27.60%	+/-0.1	866,581	+/-5,293	26.70%	+/-0.2	(X)
Moved in 2000 to 2009	5,159,736	+/-14,585	40.90%	+/-0.1	1,281,776	+/-6,290	39.50%	+/-0.2	(X)
Moved in 1990 to 1999	2,023,579	+/-11,136	16.00%	+/-0.1	554,776	+/-4,673	17.10%	+/-0.1	(X)
Moved in 1980 to 1989	959,729	+/-7,084	7.60%	+/-0.1	249,765	+/-3,078	7.70%	+/-0.1	(X)
Moved in 1970 to 1979	604,352	+/-5,164	4.80%	+/-0.1	170,065	+/-2,600	5.20%	+/-0.1	(X)
Moved in 1969 or earlier	382,870	+/-3,693	3.00%	+/-0.1	119,428	+/-1,899	3.70%	+/-0.1	(X)
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Occupied housing units	12,617,280	+/-20,413	12,617,280	(X)	3,242,391	+/-5,245	3,242,391	(X)	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	61,136	+/-2,067	0.50%	+/-0.1	16,349	+/-984	0.50%	+/-0.1	(X)
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	151,727	+/-2,599	1.20%	+/-0.1	51,413	+/-1,308	1.60%	+/-0.1	(X)
No telephone service available	259,713	+/-4,100	2.10%	+/-0.1	68,711	+/-1,816	2.10%	+/-0.1	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Subject	California				Los Angeles County, California			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>								
Total population	38,066,920	*****	38,066,920	(X)	9,974,203	*****	9,974,203	(X)
Male	18,911,950	+/-903	49.70%	+/-0.1	4,913,688	*****	49.30%	*****
Female	19,155,401	+/-903	50.30%	+/-0.1	5,060,515	*****	50.70%	*****
Under 5 years	2,521,299	+/-531	6.60%	+/-0.1	644,638	*****	6.50%	*****
5 to 9 years	2,531,195	+/-8,349	6.60%	+/-0.1	629,141	+/-3,382	6.30%	+/-0.1
10 to 14 years	2,552,173	+/-8,409	6.70%	+/-0.1	651,107	+/-3,381	6.50%	+/-0.1
15 to 19 years	2,709,174	+/-1,118	7.10%	+/-0.1	714,751	*****	7.20%	*****
20 to 24 years	2,887,213	+/-1,227	7.60%	+/-0.1	776,820	*****	7.80%	*****
25 to 34 years	5,513,196	+/-1,065	14.50%	+/-0.1	1,522,133	*****	15.30%	*****
35 to 44 years	5,175,688	+/-1,094	13.60%	+/-0.1	1,419,390	*****	14.20%	*****
45 to 54 years	5,248,476	+/-912	13.80%	+/-0.1	1,379,750	*****	13.80%	*****
55 to 59 years	2,327,383	+/-7,271	6.10%	+/-0.1	596,246	+/-3,432	6.00%	+/-0.1
60 to 64 years	1,983,216	+/-7,204	5.20%	+/-0.1	490,329	+/-3,431	4.90%	+/-0.1
65 to 74 years	2,553,063	+/-663	6.70%	+/-0.1	628,108	*****	6.30%	*****
75 to 84 years	1,417,512	+/-4,599	3.70%	+/-0.1	356,889	+/-2,126	3.60%	+/-0.1
85 years and over	647,332	+/-4,652	1.70%	+/-0.1	164,896	+/-2,127	1.70%	+/-0.1
Median age (years)	35.6	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	35.3	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	28,854,632	+/-394	75.80%	+/-0.1	7,626,603	*****	76.50%	*****
21 years and over	27,145,028	+/-6,479	71.30%	+/-0.1	7,175,857	+/-2,711	71.90%	+/-0.1
62 years and over	5,755,448	+/-4,764	15.10%	+/-0.1	1,429,374	+/-2,814	14.30%	+/-0.1
65 years and over	4,617,907	+/-557	12.10%	+/-0.1	1,149,893	*****	11.50%	*****
18 years and over	28,854,632	+/-394	28,854,632	(X)	7,626,603	*****	7,626,603	(X)
Male	14,202,752	+/-616	49.20%	+/-0.1	3,714,170	*****	48.70%	*****
Female	14,651,880	+/-512	50.80%	+/-0.1	3,912,433	*****	51.30%	*****
65 years and over	4,617,907	+/-557	4,617,907	(X)	1,149,893	*****	1,149,893	(X)
Male	2,026,406	+/-471	43.80%	+/-0.1	492,621	*****	42.80%	*****
Female	2,591,501	+/-366	56.10%	+/-0.1	657,272	*****	57.20%	*****
<b>RACE</b>								
Total population	38,066,920	*****	38,066,920	(X)	9,974,203	*****	9,974,203	(X)
One race	36,368,747	+/-22,403	95.50%	+/-0.1	9,586,358	+/-6,956	96.10%	+/-0.1
Two or more races	1,698,173	+/-22,403	4.50%	+/-0.1	387,845	+/-6,956	3.90%	+/-0.1
One race	36,368,747	+/-22,403	95.50%	+/-0.1	9,586,358	+/-6,956	96.10%	+/-0.1
White	23,650,913	+/-27,619	62.10%	+/-0.1	5,329,333	+/-16,640	53.40%	+/-0.2
Black or African American	2,262,323	+/-6,283	5.90%	+/-0.1	832,253	+/-3,423	8.30%	+/-0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	287,360	+/-6,860	0.80%	+/-0.1	54,409	+/-2,688	5.00%	+/-0.1
Cherokee tribal grouping	22,525	+/-1,387	0.10%	+/-0.1	2,682	+/-483	0.00%	+/-0.1
Chippewa tribal grouping	2,544	+/-438	0.00%	+/-0.1	501	+/-241	0.00%	+/-0.1
Navajo tribal grouping	8,862	+/-856	0.00%	+/-0.1	1,891	+/-406	0.00%	+/-0.1
Sioux tribal grouping	4,872	+/-722	0.00%	+/-0.1	603	+/-186	0.00%	+/-0.1
Asian	5,130,536	+/-7,902	13.50%	+/-0.1	1,394,349	+/-3,826	14.00%	+/-0.1
Asian Indian	595,717	+/-11,021	1.60%	+/-0.1	82,296	+/-3,250	8.00%	+/-0.1
Chinese	1,353,021	+/-10,394	3.60%	+/-0.1	421,665	+/-5,569	4.20%	+/-0.1
Filipino	1,222,249	+/-12,335	3.20%	+/-0.1	326,703	+/-5,442	3.30%	+/-0.1
Japanese	277,802	+/-5,526	0.70%	+/-0.1	101,189	+/-2,896	1.00%	+/-0.1
Korean	461,748	+/-6,512	1.20%	+/-0.1	217,280	+/-4,702	2.20%	+/-0.1
Vietnamese	622,385	+/-8,387	1.60%	+/-0.1	95,131	+/-3,535	1.00%	+/-0.1
Other Asian	597,614	+/-9,095	1.60%	+/-0.1	150,105	+/-4,337	1.50	

**Table 3033. Selected western metropolitan statistical areas: Average annual expenditures and characteristics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2015-2016**

Item	Los Angeles
<b>Number of consumer units (in thousands)</b>	<b>6,321</b>
<b>Consumer unit characteristics:</b>	
Income before taxes	\$76,721
Age of reference person	49.4
Average number in consumer unit:	
People	2.8
Children under 18	.7
Adults 65 and older	.3
Earners	1.5
Vehicles	1.7
Percent homeowner	49
<b>Average annual expenditures</b>	<b>\$64,321</b>
<b>Food</b>	<b>7,984</b>
Food at home	4,225
Cereals and bakery products	515
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1,022
Dairy products	415
Fruits and vegetables	919
Other food at home	1,353
Food away from home	3,760
<b>Alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>512</b>
<b>Housing</b>	<b>23,265</b>
Shelter	15,580
Owned dwellings	7,217
Rented dwellings	7,701
Other lodging	662
Utilities, fuels, and public services	3,672
Household operations	1,643
Housekeeping supplies	599
Household furnishings and equipment	1,771
<b>Apparel and services</b>	<b>2,858</b>
<b>Transportation</b>	<b>10,038</b>
Vehicle purchases (net outlay)	3,388
Gasoline and motor oil	2,607
Other vehicle expenses	3,370
Public and other transportation	672
<b>Healthcare</b>	<b>3,832</b>
<b>Entertainment</b>	<b>2,664</b>
Personal care products and services	823
Reading	124
Education	1,559
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	151
Miscellaneous	1,440
Cash contributions	1,381
<b>Personal insurance and pensions</b>	<b>7,689</b>
Life and other personal insurance	251
Pensions and Social Security	7,438

Source: Consumer Expenditure Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, September, 2017

**Table 1800. Region of residence: Average annual expenditures and characteristics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2014-2015**

Item	All consumer units	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
<b>Number of consumer units (in thousands)</b>	<b>127,734</b>	<b>23,232</b>	<b>28,079</b>	<b>48,115</b>	<b>28,308</b>
<b>Consumer unit characteristics:</b>					
Income before taxes	\$68,316	\$77,771	\$66,754	\$61,614	\$73,496
Income after taxes	59,453	65,940	58,038	54,606	63,772
Age of reference person	50.4	52.1	50.0	50.5	49.3
Average number in consumer unit:					
People	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Children under 18	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7
Adults 65 and older	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3
Earners	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
Vehicles	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.0
<b>Average annual expenditures</b>	<b>\$54,715</b>	<b>\$59,115</b>	<b>\$53,425</b>	<b>\$50,690</b>	<b>\$59,217</b>
<b>Food</b>	<b>6,891</b>	<b>6,867</b>	<b>6,993</b>	<b>6,497</b>	<b>7,473</b>
Food at home	3,993	4,014	4,137	3,733	4,275
Cereals and bakery products	518	554	540	484	526
Cereals and cereal products	174	193	179	159	160
Bakery products	344	362	361	325	346
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	894	899	914	875	901
Beef	238	211	273	232	238
Pork	171	154	184	179	159
Other meats	124	141	134	113	117
Poultry	172	186	164	170	173
Fish and seafood	127	147	105	120	147
Eggs	61	61	55	61	67
Dairy products	418	444	456	366	446
Fresh milk and cream	143	152	147	133	151
Other dairy products	274	292	308	234	296
Fruits and vegetables	762	812	755	686	858
Fresh fruits	279	296	275	240	334
Fresh vegetables	244	269	233	212	288
Processed fruits	108	118	108	97	118
Processed vegetables	132	129	138	137	119
Other food at home	1,401	1,304	1,472	1,322	1,543
Sugar and other sweets	147	134	155	131	177
Fats and oils	113	114	113	109	119
Miscellaneous foods	714	646	782	661	793
Nonalcoholic beverages	374	355	369	381	384
Food prepared by consumer unit on out-of-low n trips	52	54	53	40	69
Food away from home	2,898	2,853	2,856	2,764	3,199
Alcoholic beverages	489	543	516	392	580
<b>Housing</b>	<b>18,097</b>	<b>20,915</b>	<b>16,728</b>	<b>16,283</b>	<b>20,227</b>
Shelter	10,613	13,008	9,471	9,903	12,685
Owned dwellings	6,188	7,759	6,028	5,252	6,650
Mortgage interest and charges	2,912	2,831	2,683	2,632	3,679
Property taxes	1,913	3,332	1,985	1,297	1,725
Maintenance, repairs, insurance, other expenses	1,363	1,596	1,360	1,322	1,246
Rented dwellings	3,702	4,327	2,742	3,022	5,298
Other lodging	722	922	702	629	738
Utilities, fuels, and public services	3,901	4,266	3,737	4,000	3,597
Natural gas	429	658	633	249	348
Electricity	1,472	1,366	1,269	1,802	1,200
Fuel oil and other fuels	134	407	118	63	47
Telephone services	1,332	1,420	1,254	1,343	1,319
Residential phone service, VOIP, and phone cards	339	458	311	334	278
Cellular phone service	993	961	942	1,009	1,041
Water and other public services	534	417	463	543	684
Household operations	1,242	1,465	1,064	1,128	1,430
Personal services	397	533	350	349	415
Other household expenses	845	932	715	779	1,015
Housekeeping supplies	643	594	703	630	647
Laundry and cleaning supplies	152	139	162	156	145
Other household products	361	320	402	358	358
Postage and stationery	131	135	140	116	144
Household furnishings and equipment	1,698	1,582	1,753	1,621	1,888
Household textiles	105	104	117	90	122
Furniture	441	414	442	435	471
Floor coverings	18	27	20	11	21
Major appliances	251	208	265	253	268
Small appliances, miscellaneous household equipment	112	107	122	99	127
Miscellaneous household equipment	771	721	786	734	859
<b>Apparel and services</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>2,119</b>
Men and boys	426	445	461	364	481
Men, 16 and over	329	355	353	274	377
Boys, 2 to 15	97	90	108	91	104
Women and girls	676	718	628	615	795
Women, 16 and over	573	622	521	516	681
Girls, 2 to 15	103	96	106	98	113
Children under 2	80	62	101	76	78
Footwear	360	350	345	350	401
Other apparel products and services	274	285	270	218	364
<b>Transportation</b>	<b>9,277</b>	<b>9,177</b>	<b>9,184</b>	<b>9,309</b>	<b>9,397</b>
Vehicle purchases (net outlay)	3,641	3,318	3,630	4,047	3,227
Cars and trucks, new	1,758	1,611	1,667	2,024	1,518
Cars and trucks, used	1,828	1,679	1,896	1,979	1,626
Other vehicles	55	b/27	66	44	83
Gasoline and motor oil	2,277	2,037	2,244	2,332	2,415
Other vehicle expenses	2,734	2,872	2,778	2,498	2,981
Vehicle finance charges	212	173	204	240	206
Maintenance and repairs	833	855	821	788	903
Vehicle insurance	1,095	1,012	1,162	1,035	1,201
Vehicle rental, leases, licenses, and other charges	594	832	590	436	671
Public and other transportation	624	950	534	432	773
<b>Healthcare</b>	<b>4,320</b>	<b>4,453</b>	<b>4,508</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>4,321</b>
Health insurance	2,924	3,173	2,965	2,840	2,821
Medical services	792	701	927	690	907
Drugs	457	436	462	480	429
<b>Entertainment</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>3,098</b>
Fees and admissions	646	757	647	497	806
Audio and visual equipment and services	1,067	1,119	1,030	1,053	1,083
Pets, toys, hobbies, and playground equipment	644	600	692	600	707
Pets	518	483	547	487	571
Toys, hobbies, and playground equipment	126	117	145	113	136
Other entertainment supplies, equipment, and services	427	272	443	448	502
<b>Personal care products and services</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>751</b>
Reading	117	132	128	94	136
Education	1,275	2,082	1,237	930	1,237
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	335	316	394	366	238
Miscellaneous	824	868	837	678	1,023
Cash contributions	1,793	1,705	1,682	1,787	1,985
<b>Personal insurance and pensions</b>	<b>6,034</b>	<b>6,748</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>5,391</b>	<b>6,633</b>
Life and other personal insurance	331	413	331	291	333
Pensions and Social Security	5,702	6,334	5,609	5,100	6,300

Source: Consumer Expenditure Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, August, 2016

# Assessment Roll Data for Da Vinci Apartments and The Renaissance at City Center

Los Angeles County Assessor Portal
5161-001-061

Summary

## AIN: 5161-001-061 8

<b>Situs Address:</b> 909 W TEMPLE ST LOS ANGELES CA 90012-3981	<b>Use Type:</b> Multi-Family Residence <b>Parcel Type:</b> Regular Fee Parcel <b>Tax Rate Area:</b> 00211	<b>Parcel Status:</b> <span style="color: green;">ACTIVE</span> <b>Create Date:</b> 01/02/2016 <b>Delete Date:</b> <b>Tax Status:</b> <span style="color: green;">CURRENT</span> <b>Year Defaulted:</b> <b>Exemption:</b> None
---	---	---

<b>Building (0101) &amp; Land Overview</b>			
Use Code: 0551	# of Units: 287	Year Built: 2015	 <a href="#">Parcel Map / Map Index</a>
Design Type: 0551	Beds/Baths: 0/0	Effective Year: 2015	
Quality Class: DX	Building SqFt: 342,600	Land SqFt: 111,072	

	2018 Roll Preparation	2017 Current Roll	RC	Year	2013 Base Value
Land	\$ 12,293,373	\$ 12,052,327	7	2013	\$ 11,184,292
Improvements	\$ 109,133,412	\$ 106,993,542	7	2015	\$ 103,220,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 121,426,785</b>	<b>\$ 119,045,869</b>			<b>\$ 114,404,392</b>

<b>Assessor's Responsible Division</b> District: Hall of Administration Region: 23 Cluster: 23408 CONDO-CENT. CITY	Hall of Administration 500 W. Temple St. Room 180 Los Angeles, CA 90012-2770	Phone: (213) 974-3108 Toll Free: 1 (888) 807-2111 M-F 7:30 am to 5:00 pm
---	--	--

lacounty.gov

## Los Angeles County Treasurer and Tax Collector

Property Tax Payment Inquiry

**Last updated Friday April 20, 2018**

**Assessor ID Number:** 5161-001-061    **Year:** 17    **Seq. No.:** 000

**ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER (EFT) NUMBER**  
**ID#:** 19 5161 001 061 7    **YEAR:** 17    **SEQUENCE:** 000 1

Installment 1		Installment 2	
Tax Amount	\$889,657.76	Tax Amount	\$722,640.72
Penalty Amount	\$0.00	Pen/Cost Amount	\$0.00
Total Due	\$889,657.76	Total Due	\$722,640.72
Paid Amount	\$889,657.76	Paid Amount	\$722,640.72
Balance Due	\$0.00	Balance Due	\$0.00
Delinquent If Not Paid By		Delinquent If Not Paid By	

## AIN: 7332-001-058 ▶

**Situs Address:**  
21800 S AVALON BLVD  
CARSON CA 90745-0000

**Use Type:**  
Multi-Family Residence  
**Parcel Type:**  
Regular Fee Parcel  
**Tax Rate Area:**  
13283

**Parcel Status:** ACTIVE  
**Create Date:** 02/06/2012  
**Delete Date:**  
**Tax Status:** CURRENT  
**Year Defaulted:**  
**Exemption:** None

### Building (0101) & Land Overview

**Use Code:** 0501  
**Design Type:** 0521  
**Quality Class:** DX

**# of Units:** 150  
**Beds/Baths:** 0/0  
**Building SqFt:** 197,344

**Year Built:** 2013  
**Effective Year:** 2013  
**Land SqFt:** 128,010



Parcel Map / Map Index

		2018 Roll Preparation		2017 Current Roll	RC	Year		2006 Base Value
Land	\$	996,496	\$	976,957	9	2006	\$	885,000
Improvements	\$	32,725,827	\$	32,084,145	9	2014	\$	25,620,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>33,722,323</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>33,061,102</b>			<b>\$</b>	<b>26,505,000</b>

### Assessor's Responsible Division

**District:** Hall of Administration  
**Region:** 23  
**Cluster:** 23401

**Hall of Administration**   
500 W. Temple St. Room 180  
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2770

**Phone:** (213) 974-3108  
**Toll Free:** 1 (888) 807-2111  
**M-F:** 7:30 am to 5:00 pm

## Property Tax Payment Inquiry

Last updated Friday April 20, 2018

**Assessor ID Number:** 7332-001-058    **Year:** 17    **Seq. No.:** 000

### ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER (EFT) NUMBER

**ID#:** 19 7332 001 058 2    **YEAR:** 17    **SEQUENCE:** 000 1

Installment 1	
Tax Amount	\$210,835.36
Penalty Amount	\$0.00
Total Due	\$210,835.36
Paid Amount	\$210,835.36
Balance Due	\$0.00
Delinquent If Not Paid By	

Installment 2	
Tax Amount	\$210,835.35
Pen/Cost Amount	\$0.00
Total Due	\$210,835.35
Paid Amount	\$210,835.35
Balance Due	\$0.00
Delinquent If Not Paid By	

### Message:

**Assessor ID Number:** 7332-001-058    **Year:** 13    **Seq. No.:** 010

### ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER (EFT) NUMBER

**ID#:** 19 7332 001 058 2    **YEAR:** 13    **SEQUENCE:** 010 4

Installment 1	
Tax Amount	\$74,918.98
Penalty Amount	\$0.00
Total Due	\$74,918.98
Paid Amount	\$74,918.98
Balance Due	\$0.00
Delinquent If Not Paid By	

Installment 2	
Tax Amount	\$74,918.97
Pen/Cost Amount	\$0.00
Total Due	\$74,918.97
Paid Amount	\$74,918.97
Balance Due	\$0.00
Delinquent If Not Paid By	

## Consumer Price Index Table

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	HALF1	HALF2
2008	220.918	221.431	223.606	224.625	226.651	229.033	229.886	228.484	227.449	226.159	222.229	219.62	225.008	224.377	225.638
2009	220.719	221.439	221.376	221.693	222.522	223.906	224.01	224.507	225.226	225.264	224.317	223.643	223.219	221.943	224.495
2010	224.61	224.62	225.483	225.916	226.438	225.877	225.991	226.373	226.048	226.794	225.941	226.639	225.894	225.491	226.298
2011	228.652	229.729	232.241	233.319	233.367	232.328	231.303	231.833	233.022	233.049	232.731	231.567	231.928	231.606	232.251
2012	233.441	234.537	236.941	236.866	237.032	236.025	235.776	237.222	238.104	240.111	237.675	236.042	236.648	235.807	237.488
2013	238.015	239.753	239.995	239.043	239.346	239.223	238.92	239.219	239.611	239.94	238.677	238.742	239.207	239.229	239.185
2014	239.857	241.059	242.491	242.437	243.362	243.528	243.727	243.556	243.623	243.341	241.753	240.475	242.434	242.122	242.746
2015	239.724	241.297	243.738	243.569	246.093	245.459	247.066	246.328	245.431	245.812	245.711	245.357	244.632	243.313	245.951
2016	247.155	247.113	247.873	248.368	249.554	249.789	249.784	249.7	250.145	251.098	250.185	250.189	249.246	248.309	250.184
2017	252.373	253.815	254.525	254.971	255.674	255.275	256.023	256.739	257.89	258.883	259.135	259.22	256.21	254.439	257.982
2018	261.235	263.012											262.6153		

Source: BLS

## RIMS II Multipliers, Final Demand, LA County

Table 2.5 Total Multipliers - industry aggregations	
Region: Los Angeles County, CA (Type I)	
	Final-demand Output /1/ (dollars)
Farms	1.2395
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	1.1755
Oil and gas extraction	1.1722
Mining, except oil and gas	1.3815
Support activities for mining	1.3062
Utilities*	1.3392
Construction	1.4077
Wood product manufacturing	1.4276
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	1.4512
Primary metal manufacturing	1.4284
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1.4582
Machinery manufacturing	1.4726
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	1.4048
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	1.4448
Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing	1.5125
Other transportation equipment manufacturing	1.4258
Furniture and related product manufacturing	1.4806
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.5021
Food and beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	1.4745
Textile mills and textile product mills	1.4835
Apparel and leather and allied product manufacturing	1.5088
Paper manufacturing	1.3913
Printing and related support activities	1.4796
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	1.185
Chemical manufacturing	1.434
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	1.5266
Wholesale trade	1.3758
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	1.2513
Food and beverage stores	1.3738
General merchandise stores	1.4093
Other retail	1.4341
Air transportation	1.5387
Rail transportation	1.4684
Water transportation	1.7148
Truck transportation	1.6514
Transit and ground passenger transportation*	1.5697
Pipeline transportation	1.3569
Other transportation and support activities*	1.5326
Warehousing and storage	1.4683
Publishing industries, except internet (includes software)	1.4657
Motion picture and sound recording industries	1.6347
Broadcasting and telecommunications	1.5398
Data processing, internet publishing, and other information services	1.4992
Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities	1.524
Securities, commodity contracts, and investments	1.7207
Insurance carriers and related activities	1.474
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	2.1079
Real estate	1.3335
Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets	1.4217
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.4043
Management of companies and enterprises	1.459
Administrative and support services	1.3566
Waste management and remediation services	1.4955
Educational services	1.4601
Ambulatory health care services	1.4199
Hospitals	1.4561
Nursing and residential care facilities	1.4193
Social assistance	1.4481
Performing arts, spectator sports, museums, and related activities	1.5879
Amusements, gambling, and recreation industries	1.4985
Accommodation	1.394
Food services and drinking places	1.4714
Other services*	1.476
Households	n

Source: BLS

## Mid-Rise Residential Building Construction and Total SF, historical and projection

Mid-Rise Residential Bulding (20+ units) Construction Activity		
	# Units	SF
2014	8,987	9,750,895
2015	13,600	14,756,000
2016	11,233	12,187,805
2017	10,967	11,899,195
2018	11,197	12,148,745
2019	11,421	12,391,785
2020	11,739	12,736,544
2021	11,676	12,667,940
2022	11,165	12,114,328
2023	10,403	11,287,601
2024	9,622	10,440,032
2025	9,419	10,219,890
2026	9,420	10,221,193
2027	9,446	10,248,548
2028	9,474	10,279,810

Sources: Data.lacity.org, LAEDC and Census

## Communication from Public

**Name:** Building A Safer Los Angeles  
**Date Submitted:** 02/25/2020 05:04 PM  
**Council File No:** 19-0603  
**Comments for Public Posting:** Building A Safer Los Angeles\_10.30.17 CA Black Chambers  
Join BWS



10.30.2017

Contact: Kevin Lawlor

[klawlor@buildwithstrength.com](mailto:klawlor@buildwithstrength.com)

202-253-6402

## **The California Black Chamber of Commerce and The Southern California Black Chamber of Commerce Commit to Building Stronger Communities**

*Coalition Welcomes Organizations Dedicated to Civil Rights and Advancing Equal Opportunities for the City's Minority Residents*

**Silver Spring, MD** – Build with Strength, a coalition of the National Ready Mixed Concrete Association consisting of fire service professionals, architects, engineers and industry experts committed to enacting safer and more sustainable building standards, is pleased to welcome the California Black Chamber of Commerce and the Southern California Black Chamber of Commerce as new members of the coalition. The community organizations joins a growing list of advocates who are working to ensure that the most vulnerable residents in cities such as Los Angeles have access to safe and secure housing.

To date, the coalition includes a number of California organizations, including the Los Angeles Urban League, The Southern California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Asian Americans in Commercial Real Estate, and Clergy and Laity United for Economic Justice.

"Affordable housing is a top priority in California, as well as a central issue for vulnerable communities," said Aubry Stone, president of the California Black Chamber of Commerce. "New regulations, such as those suggested by the Build with Strength campaign, help protect these diverse communities living and working throughout Los Angeles by providing safe, practical guidelines."

At a time where low- to mid-rise housing developments have been increasingly [the site of large, spectacular fires](#), including the Da Vinci apartment complex in Los Angeles, Build with Strength has stepped up efforts to mitigate the dangers of fire for communities across the country. In reviewing current building and fire safety codes, the coalition is working to identify areas in need of improvement, particularly in updating building codes by including the use of non-combustible materials to minimize the risk of fires.

As the nation's urban population centers become more crowded, the demand for housing is continuing to grow. In order to safeguard these communities, Build with Strength is working to ensure the safety of new buildings, particularly those intended for communities at risk such as low- and moderate-income residents.

"The Southern California and California Black Chambers of Commerce are dedicated to improving the well-being of their communities," said Kevin Lawlor, a spokesperson for Build with Strength. "We're happy to have them join the coalition as part of a larger effort to improve the building and living conditions throughout California."

Learn more at [www.buildwithstrength.com](http://www.buildwithstrength.com).

## Communication from Public

**Name:** Building A Safer Los Angeles  
**Date Submitted:** 02/25/2020 05:06 PM  
**Council File No:** 19-0603  
**Comments for Public Posting:** Building A Safer Los Angeles\_Asian American CRE support  
Letter\_Build with Strength LA 7.27.17

## ASIAN AMERICANS IN COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE

July 27, 2017

Councilmember Bob Blumenfield  
Council member, Third District  
City Hall  
200 N. Spring St. #415  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Councilmember Blumenfield,

Asian Americans in Commercial Real Estate(AACRE) is proud to support the coalition of small businesses, community groups, and labor unions encouraging the Los Angeles City Council and other elected officials to enact safer, more sustainable standards for low-rise building developments throughout our city.

To that end, we back the efforts of Councilmember Blumenfield to ensure the safety and reliability of multi-family residences in Los Angeles. Requiring development that utilizes the safest and most reliable processes in the construction of multi-family housing is an essential step forward for the future and health of our city and its residents. It's important that these new developments meet or exceed the existing building codes, and that the City of Los Angeles encourages the use of non-combustible materials which heavily reduces the risks associated with fires and earthquakes; both major factors of concern in our city.

These factors are compounded by the dense populations in such buildings, increasing the concerns for safety and the need for standards to address them. The benefits of safer standards are important to so many communities, especially communities at risk, such as low and moderate income neighborhoods, and small and medium size businesses that often occupy many mixed use low-rise developments.

We encourage Councilmember Blumenfield and his fellow council members to move forward aggressively to support these efforts and support the efforts of Build With Strength - Los Angeles to improve building and fire safety regulations in Los Angeles.

Sincerely,



Aden Kun  
Co-Founder

## Communication from Public

**Name:** Building A Safer Los Angeles  
**Date Submitted:** 02/25/2020 05:07 PM  
**Council File No:** 19-0603  
**Comments for Public Posting:** Building A Safer Los Angeles\_List of Supporters 12-3-19 PLUM  
Hearing

**List of Stakeholders Supporting Building a Safer Los Angeles  
December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2019**

- Rabbi Jonathan Klein, Helping Others Prosper Economically
- Ron Miller, Executive Secretary of Building & Construction Trades
- Dennis DiBiase, AIA, Architect
- Patrick Ford, Project Manager & Structure Engineer, raSmith
- John Wahlberg, Manager of Marketing & Administration, California Steel Industries
- Michael Lawson, CEO, Los Angeles Urban League
- Shamim Rashid-Sumar, NRMCA, Fire Protection Engineer
- Walter Contreras, Neighborhood Housing Services of Los Angeles County and National Latino Evangelical Coalition
- Pastor Stephe "Cue" Jn-Marie, Clergy & Laity United for Economic Equity, Row Church
- Tien Peng, NRMCA
- Rob Lovelace, Carpenters/Contractors Cooperation Committee, Executive Director
- Dr. Attila Beres, NRMCA
- Gloria Colazo, Ecuadorian American Chamber of Commerce, El Salvador Chamber of Commerce, St. Judes Health
- Oscar de la Torre, Founder & Former Executive Director of Pico Youth & Family Center; President of Latino School Board
- Pastor William D. Smart, President & CEO Southern Christian Leadership Conference of Southern California
- Pastor Thembekila Smart, Christ Liberation Ministries
- Larry Williams, Steel Framing Industries

## Communication from Public

**Name:** Building A Safer Los Angeles  
**Date Submitted:** 02/25/2020 05:09 PM  
**Council File No:** 19-0603  
**Comments for Public Posting:** Building A Safer Los Angeles\_BWS Press Release\_Los Angeles  
Housing Partnership 1.26.18



1.26.2018

Contact: Kevin Lawlor

[klawlor@buildwithstrength.com](mailto:klawlor@buildwithstrength.com)

202-253-6402

## **LA Housing Partnership Commits to Building Stronger Communities**

*Joins Growing Coalition of Civic Organizations Dedicated to Secure Housing*

**Silver Spring, MD** – Build with Strength, a coalition of the National Ready Mixed Concrete Association consisting of community organizations, fire service professionals, architects, engineers and industry experts committed to enacting safer and more sustainable building standards, is pleased to welcome the Los Angeles Housing Partnership as a new member of the coalition. The community organization joins a growing list of advocates who are working to ensure that the most vulnerable residents in cities such as Los Angeles have access to safe and secure housing.

In addition to the LA Housing Partnership, the coalition includes a number of California organizations, including Asian Americans in Commercial Real Estate (AACRE), California Black Chamber of Commerce, and Southern California Black Chamber of Commerce, Churches in Action, Clergy and Laity United for Economic Justice (CLUE), Temple Kol Tikvah, The Los Angeles Civil Rights Association, Los Angeles Shmira Civil Safety Patrol, Los Angeles Urban League, and the Southern California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

“Ensuring Los Angeles residents have access to a decent supply of affordable and resilient housing is one of the top priorities for our community,” said David Grunwald, executive director for the Los Angeles Housing Partnership. “Build with Strength’s campaign to update the building codes by limiting the use of combustible materials in structures will result in the greater well-being of everyone.”

At a time where mid-rise housing developments have been increasingly the site of large, spectacular fires, Build with Strength has stepped up efforts to mitigate the dangers of fire for communities across the country. In reviewing current building and fire safety codes, the coalition is working to identify areas in need of improvement, particularly in updating building codes by including the use of non-combustible materials to minimize the risk of fires.

As the nation’s urban population centers become more crowded, the demand for housing is continuing to grow. In order to safeguard these communities, Build with Strength is working to

ensure the safety of new buildings, particularly those intended for communities at risk such as low- and moderate-income residents.

“The LA Housing Partnership’s addition to a growing coalition stresses the importance and impact of durable housing,” said Kevin Lawlor, a spokesperson for Build with Strength. “As we move into 2018, we look forward to working with the Los Angeles City Council and other key stakeholders in order to secure a stronger LA.”

Learn more at [www.buildwithstrength.com](http://www.buildwithstrength.com).

###

## Communication from Public

**Name:** Building A Safer Los Angeles  
**Date Submitted:** 02/25/2020 05:11 PM  
**Council File No:** 19-0603  
**Comments for Public Posting:** Building A Safer Los Angeles\_BWS Press Release\_The Soldiers Project\_11.8.18



11.8.2018

Contact: Kevin Lawlor

[klawlor@buildwithstrength.com](mailto:klawlor@buildwithstrength.com)

202-253-6402

### **Build With Strength Welcomes The Soldiers Project to the Coalition**

*Champion of Veterans' Support Joins Effort to Educate on Stronger Building Methods*

**Los Angeles, CA** – Build With Strength, a coalition of the National Ready Mixed Concrete Association consisting of civic organizations, fire service professionals, architects, engineers and industry experts committed to enacting safer and more sustainable building standards, is pleased to welcome The Soldiers Project as the newest member of the coalition. The California nonprofit, which provides psychological services for military service members and educates the public about the subject, joins a growing alliance in Los Angeles working to improve building and fire safety standards and push for safe housing in the community.

“America’s bravest men and women risked their lives to protect all of us, and many return home carrying the psychological burden of war,” said Michael McDowell, Executive Director of The Soldiers Project. “At the simplest level, our veterans deserve safe and strong housing upon their return. The Soldiers Project is proud to partner with Build with Strength to fight for resilient and affordable housing for veterans everywhere.”

Amid a national wave of [devastating residential fires](#), including [several in California](#), Build With Strength is working to ensure the safety of new buildings, especially those housing vulnerable communities. The coalition fights for stronger building codes that support the use of non-combustible materials to minimize the risk of fire.

“Our partnership with The Soldiers Project is a testament to the support every veteran in America deserves. Many of our brave heroes return home needing safe and affordable housing, and by advocating for stronger building codes, we are fighting for our veterans and their ability to recover in a safe, reliable home,” said Kevin Lawlor, a spokesperson for Build With Strength. “Nationwide, we have seen a weakening of building codes, and Build with Strength is committed to advocating for the safety of neighborhoods our veterans call home.”

Build With Strength works with communities, lawmakers, and industry employees to advocate for safer, sustainable building materials. Strengthening local and national building codes is among the organization’s top priorities.

Learn more at [www.buildwithstrength.com](http://www.buildwithstrength.com).

###

## Communication from Public

**Name:** Building A Safer Los Angeles  
**Date Submitted:** 02/25/2020 05:13 PM  
**Council File No:** 19-0603  
**Comments for Public Posting:** Building A Safer Los Angeles\_BWS\_2.18.18 Press  
Release\_Amid the Destruction of Woolsey Fire



12.18.2018

Contact: Kevin Lawlor

[klawlor@buildwithstrength.com](mailto:klawlor@buildwithstrength.com)

202-253-6402

### **Amid the Destruction of Woolsey Fire, Community Leaders Call City Council to Action**

*Local Coalition Says City Needs Strengthened Building Standards and Noncombustible Materials*

**Los Angeles, CA** — California is currently navigating the aftermath of the most devastating wildfire season on record. More than 1,650,000 acres have burned, over [\\$2.975 billion in damages](#) have accumulated, hundreds remain missing, and [at least three people have been killed and 1,600 structures destroyed](#) in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties alone. As the state rebuilds, Los Angeles organizations and community leaders are calling on their councilmembers to take immediate action to strengthen the city's building standards.

"We honor the heroics of the first responders in the recent fires and send our deepest condolences to those that have lost so much," say [coalition members], members of Build with Strength. "We encourage the Los Angeles City Council to act swiftly on the recommendations of Councilmember Blumenfield to enact clear and forceful building code revisions to enforce strict standards that will improve the resiliency of low-rise construction in the city."

Fire experts warn that this level of destruction could be the [new normal](#), suggesting that instead of a fire season, [changing conditions](#) could lead to intense wildfires year-round. Some believe there has been too much emphasis on evacuation, with not enough attention and funding directed toward [preventative measures](#). Several victims of the fire were found near or inside their cars, attempting to flee but halted by impassable roads facing flames and traffic jams.

"Our community in Los Angeles and all across California has suffered due to these incredibly devastating fires, and I stand with all those who have lost loved ones or their homes to the flames," said Bishop Juan Carlos Mendez, founder of Churches in Action. "As a faith leader in a city facing increasing threats of natural disasters, I urge Los Angeles leaders to make prevention and mitigation essential parts of fire safety. As wildfires become a more regular part of our reality, we must do everything in our power to protect the safety of our neighbors and first responders."

Amid the increasing prevalence of fires in recent years that have affected homes across the country, Build with Strength has emerged as a coalition for stronger building safety standards. The coalition, under the National Ready Mixed Concrete Association, consists of civic organizations, fire service professionals, architects, engineers and industry experts committed to enacting safer and more sustainable standards. Together with government officials, firefighters, faith-based organizations and trade union leaders across the country, they review current building and fire safety codes to identify

areas in need of improvement, particularly in updating building codes to include the use of non-combustible materials to minimize fire risks.

“These fires disproportionately affect our region’s most vulnerable residents,” said Michael McDowell, Executive Director of The Soldiers Project. “This tragedy needs to be a wake-up call. It’s clear now more than ever that it’s not enough to rely on emergency response. Elected officials need to take a strong, multidimensional approach to fire safety to keep our communities safe, including public awareness, strong building codes and resilient building materials.”

Build with Strength in Los Angeles encompasses includes a number of California organizations from a wide range of communities, including Asian Americans in Commercial Real Estate, the California Black Chamber of Commerce, Churches in Action, Clergy & Laity United for Economic Justice, Kol Tikvah, the Los Angeles Civil Rights Association, the Los Angeles Housing Partnership, the Los Angeles Shmira Civil Safety Patrol, the Los Angeles Urban League, The Soldiers Project, the Southern California Black Chamber of Commerce, and the Southern California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

**Learn more at [www. http://buildwithstrength.com/](http://buildwithstrength.com/)**

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