Los Angeles Mission College, the youngest and ninth college established in the Los Angeles Community College District (LACCD), first opened its doors to the public in February of 1975. That Spring, approximately 1,200 students attended classes at the fledgling institution. The graduating class of 1975 consisted of a single student, who had transferred to the College that semester. Within two years, over 3,000 students were taking classes in 50 different disciplines, including Administration of Justice, Business, Chemistry, Chicano Studies, English, Family and Consumer Studies, Geography, Journalism, Microbiology, Real Estate, and Zoology.

An extremely dedicated and visionary group of founding faculty members worked hard to develop thriving academic and vocational programs under challenging circumstances (see Founding Faculty and History of Active and Inactive Disciplines).

One of the major obstacles the college community faced was the lack of a permanent campus for sixteen years. Students attended classes in high schools, churches, office buildings, shopping centers, and other locations scattered throughout the cities of San Fernando and Sylmar. Countless community and campus leaders worked arduously for many years to secure a permanent site for the College. In the summer of 1991, the College moved to its permanent campus, built on 22 acres of land in the City of Sylmar. As the College quickly grew to serve over 8,000 students every year, it soon became apparent that the original site was not large enough to accommodate the growing demand for educational services in the community. Many programs including Art, Physical Education, noncredit offerings, and specially funded programs had to be based at satellite locations due to the lack of space or facilities on the main campus. Students unable to park in one of the 400 spaces in the student lot soon overflowed into the surrounding neighborhood.

Voter approval of two major bond construction issues, Propositions A and AA, marked the beginning of an exciting new chapter in Los Angeles Mission College history. The influx of bond and State money allowed the College to begin to expand its facilities with the expectation of serving up to 15,000 students by the year 2015. The Previous College President had been involved in complex negotiations to secure an additional nine acres of adjacent land from El Cariso County Regional Park. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors approved the sale of the land. The College then purchased an additional six acres of land from the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Voter approval of Proposition AA provided additional funding for the College to complete the expansion of its facilities. The College is now well on its way to becoming a full-fledged state college.

Los Angeles Mission College is a vibrant and diverse community that has embraced its presence and mission.

References:
1. LACCD Research Website. http://research.laccd.edu/research, information acquired in May, 2004
2. Educational Data Partnership: Fiscal, Demographic and Performance Data on California’s K-12 Schools. www.ed-data.k12.ca.us, information acquired in May, 2004
Introduction & Background

LOCATION & COMPARISON OF LACCD AND NEIGHBORING COLLEGES

Los Angeles Mission College (LAMC) is the only community college of all nine associated with the Los Angeles Community College District (LACCD), which is bounded by the Los Angeles National Forest’s San Gabriel Mountains. It is located in Sylmar, eight to ten miles away from fellow LACCD Colleges, Pierce and Valley College of the Canyons, and of the Santa Clarita Community College District (SCCCD).

It is also the more isolated and lesser accessible community college of LACCD due to its close proximity to the San Gabriel Mountains and access from the 210 Freeway, the only nearby freeway.

Although LAMC is the younger and smaller of LACCD community colleges, it is already also the most densely developed, with the second highest building density to land area ratio (FAR). The total square footage of the LAMC facilities equals half or less of the total square footage of other LACCD colleges with a similar number of students. The campus occupies 22 acres of land in comparison to these same colleges, which occupy at least three to four times more acreage.

### Comparison of LACCD Colleges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LACCD College</th>
<th>Existing Campus Acreage (Acres)</th>
<th>Existing Facilities Total Square Footage (SF)</th>
<th>FAR (Ratio of Facilities SF to Land SF)</th>
<th>Number of Students (Fall 2005)</th>
<th>Population Served (2005)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>2,048,280</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>7,525</td>
<td>225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade-Tech</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>780,561</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>12,757</td>
<td>294,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>389,015</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>5,935</td>
<td>252,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>442,901</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>8,390</td>
<td>406,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>664,011</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>20,813</td>
<td>614,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbor</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>432,226</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>8,471</td>
<td>297,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbor</td>
<td>104.5</td>
<td>611,360</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>16,111</td>
<td>415,023</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valley</td>
<td>240.0</td>
<td>783,605</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>16,106</td>
<td>661,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>404.6</td>
<td>602,050</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>17,575</td>
<td>438,059</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Does not include Parking Structure SF
CAMPUS GROWTH PROJECTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Population</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Square Footage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,767</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>127,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,875</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>228,820</td>
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<tr>
<td>7,525</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>284,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>464,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>553,028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The East San Fernando Valley population has grown to 867,313 community members\(^1\), thus potentially increasing the service area of Los Angeles Mission College (LAMC). A significant number of LAMC students are first generation college students and many are academically under-prepared. In response to this, LAMC offers vocational programs, development courses, and a comprehensive liberal arts study program, all of which aim to help students rise above their entry-level skills and focus on transferring to four-year colleges and universities.

Illustrating the need to provide additional facilities, LAMC is currently operating beyond its full capacity by utilizing off-campus facilities in addition to its existing 22-acre campus. This Master Plan is designed to meet and benefit the surrounding community’s projected population need for higher-educational support.

From 1995 to 2005, the LAMC student population grew 37%, from 5,502 to 7,525 students\(^2\). The College anticipates it to grow an additional 99% over the next ten years, which would result in a student population of 15,000 by the year 2015. These growth projections are based on the number of high school students and residents expected to attend the College from both the surrounding community and potentially beyond the LAMC community service area.

1. Los Angeles Department of City Planning Demographics Research Unit by Community Plan Area. Census 2000 indicated a population of 867,313 for this region with a population projection of 867,313 for 2035.

2. Los Angeles Community College District, Office of Institutional Research. Census Credit Enrollment by College, Fall 1929 - Fall 2005.
In April, 2001 voters passed Proposition A which granted $1.245 billion in funding to colleges in the Los Angeles Community College District (LACCD) system. Los Angeles Mission College (LAMC) received $111 million to be used for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of College facilities, or the acquisition or lease of real property for College facilities.

The Projects awarded Proposition A funding are:
- Child Development Center
- Parking Structure A for 1,200 Cars
- Health, Physical Education, & Fitness Center
- Family & Consumer Studies Building with Bookstore
- Media Arts Center

A District Citizen’s Oversight Committee (DCOC) has been charged with the fiscal oversight of these construction projects authorized by the voter-approved Proposition A. A College Citizen’s Oversight Committee (CCOC) carries this responsibility on behalf of LAMC.

LACCD Board of Trustees directed each college to develop a comprehensive Facilities Master Plan for its approval prior to the initiation of any construction of facilities not included in prior Master Plans.

All Proposition A & AA funded projects of the Master Plan are required to meet or exceed standards outlined in the Sustainable Building Policy proposed by DMJM/JGM and approved by the LACCD in March, 2002. The guidelines of this policy prescribe a process for development from a sustainable approach which requires all new buildings over 7,500 square feet (SF) to achieve a minimum of 26 LEED™ Points. Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) is the green building rating system established by the US Green Building Council (USGBC). This policy plays a major role in the LAMC Master Plan building design process.
Introduction & Background

THE NEED FOR A REFINED MASTER PLAN

Many of the existing Los Angeles Mission College (LAMC) facilities were constructed by 1991, with the exception of the Collaborative Studies building, the Child Development Center, and Parking Structure A. In the meantime, dedicated efforts have been continued to complete a comprehensive analysis and review of the campus with the intent of establishing a new Master Plan for the future.

This Master Plan was commissioned to guide the expansion of the campus and accommodate the implementation of new facilities projects funded by Proposition A & AA as enrollment increases and future expansions become necessary.

LAMC is currently served by four off-site satellite facilities due to its limitation of available area on campus. The Master Plan is designed to eliminate these satellite facilities by re-locating the disciplines on campus from various locations in Sylmar and San Fernando. The functions of satellite facilities Cultural Arts Center, L.A. Lutheran High School, and the P.E. Building are intended to operate from the campus. The only satellite facility that may remain operating from its current location is the Maclay Building.

The ultimate goal of the Master Plan is to improve service to all LAMC constituents by striving to:

• Support the educational mission of LAMC
• Create a framework guiding land use and development issues:
  - Effectively guide successful development and phasing
  - Address a full range of development-related issues, interests, and concerns
  - State development goals
  - Rationally resolve conflicting objectives
  - Define a long-range, flexible strategic plan
  - Anticipate future expansion
• Respond to the context of the College’s surrounding community.