Section 4.11: PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

4.11 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

Public services include fire protection, law enforcement, water services, wastewater services, emergency services, schools, libraries, medical facilities, and other utilities (including electricity, gas, telephone and cable television). In municipal areas such as the County of Los Angeles (County), individual departments within the government provide law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency services to their communities.

This section provides discussion of existing conditions within the Project area as they pertain to public services and utilities, based on the County master planning process and technical reports prepared for the proposed Project. Information in this section is based primarily on the *City of Los Angeles General Plan* and the *County of Los Angeles General Plan* (1980). Exhibit 4.11-1, *Existing Utility Plan,* outlines existing utilities on the Project site.

It is not anticipated that the Project would affect telephone or library services; therefore, no discussion on telephone or library services is included in this section, and is included in Chapter 6, *Effects Found Not to Be Significant,* of this EIR. Public providers associated with public transportation are discussed in Section 4.13, *Transportation and Circulation,* of this EIR, and stormwater drainage is discussed in Section 4.9, *Hydrology, Drainage and Water Quality,* of this EIR. The subject of energy, including a discussion of potential impacts associated with the delivery of electricity and natural gas to the Project site, is addressed in Chapter 5, *Other CEQA Topics,* of this EIR.

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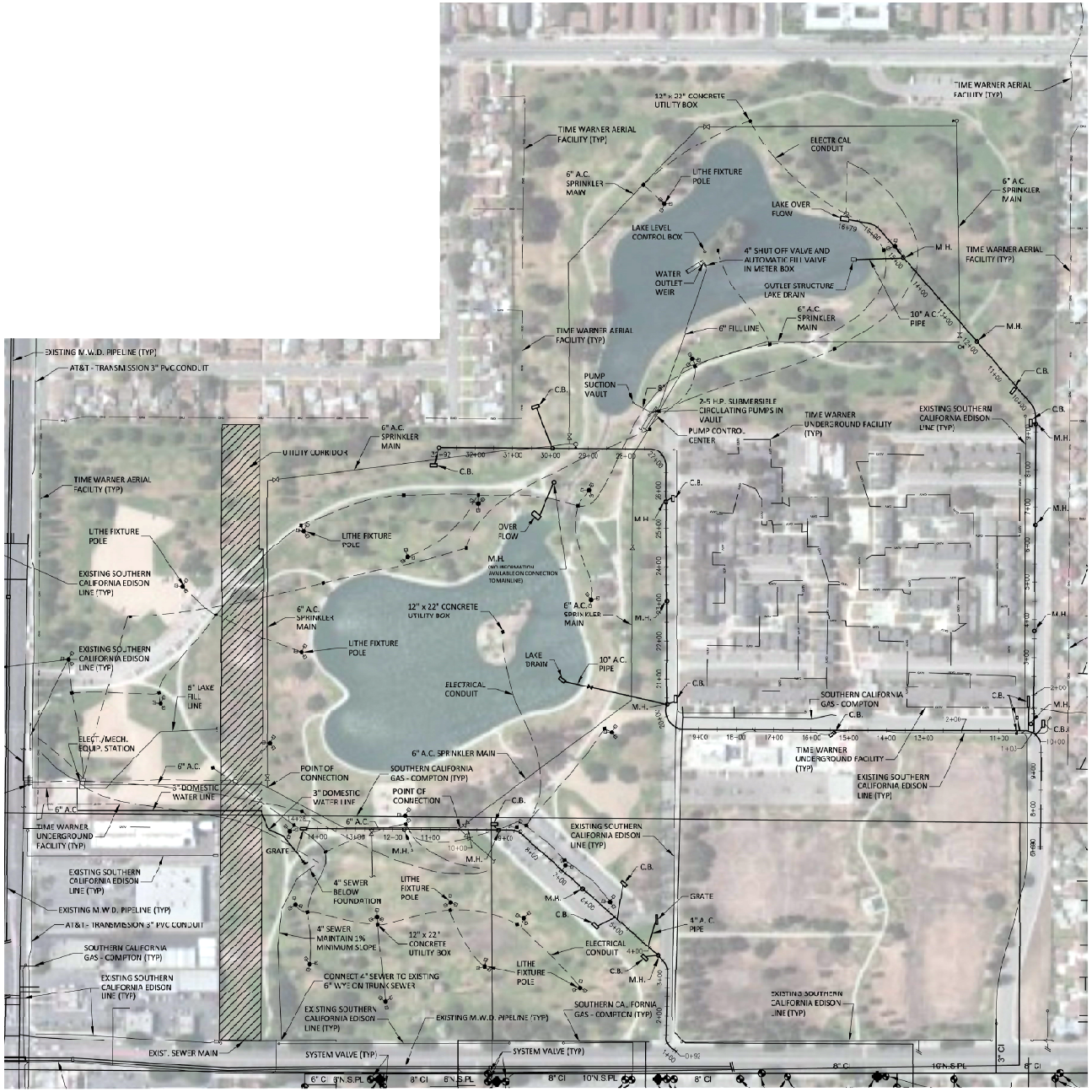

3/25/2015 JN M:\Mdata\140796\MXD\EIR\4.11-1 Existing Utility Plan.mxd

Not to Scale

Source: CWE

EARVIN "MAGIC" JOHNSON PARK MASTER PLAN
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Existing Utility Plan

Exhibit 4.11-1

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ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

The Project site boundaries fall within the unincorporated, with a small portion of the site boundaries located within the City of Los Angeles. However, the Project site itself is served by the County Fire Department (LACFD). LACFD provides services to more than 4 million residents, 58 cities, and covers a 2,200-square-mile service delivery area. LACFD utilizes engines, quints, trucks, paramedic rescue squads, water tenders, hazardous materials teams, and includes the County Lifeguards. The nearest LACFD station to the Project site is Station #41, located at 1815 E. 120th Street, two blocks to the east of the existing Earvin "Magic" Johnson (EMJ) Park.

POLICE

The County Sheriff's Department (LASD) provides police protection services to the Project site. LASD has over 18,000 employees including 9,100 sworn deputies. LASD operates the Century Station at 11703 S. Alameda Street, which is the closest station to the Project site outside of the Los Angeles city limits. This station serves the unincorporated areas of Florence, Firestone, Walnut Park, Willowbrook, Rosewood, Athens Park, and the City of Lynwood. The Century Station's jurisdiction is 13 square miles and serves a population of approximately 200,000 residents. LASD has an annual budget of over $2.5 billion, which comes from the County's General Fund, which is primarily derived from property taxes.

The Parks Bureau of the LASD was founded in 2009 and polices 177 County parks, golf courses, and special event venues throughout the County. The Parks Bureau Headquarters are located at 2101 North Highland Avenue, Hollywood, CA 90068

SCHOOLS

Areas immediately south and east of the Project site lie in the Compton Unified School District. The District serves Compton, as well as parts of Paramount, Carson, and the unincorporated areas of West Compton and East Compton. The areas in the District that are adjacent to the Project site are zoned for the following public schools:

- Carver Elementary School – 0.37 miles from Project site
- Willowbrook Middle School – 1.10 miles from Project site
- Centennial High School – 0.39 miles from Project site

Areas to the north and west of the Project site lie in the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD). LAUSD is the largest public school system in the State of California in terms of the student population, and is the second largest public school district in the United States. The system serves almost 700,000 students and is the second largest employer in the County. The areas adjacent to the Project site that are part of LAUSD are zoned for the following public schools:

- One Hundred Twenty-Second Street Elementary School – 0.21 miles from Project site
- Samuel Gompers Middle School – 0.78 miles from Project site
- Alain Leroy Locke 3 College Preparatory Academy – 0.92 miles from Project site

PARKS AND RECREATION

Maintenance of public parks and related areas is the responsibility of the County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR). DPR maintains 174 parks in the following categories:

- Community Regional Parks – provide larger facilities with youth and adult organized sports leagues and playing fields and walking clubs.
- Regional Parks – include lakes with boating and fishing, hiking trails, swimming, bicycling, hiking, and horseback riding.
- Nature Centers and Wildlife Sanctuaries – provide education on the native flora and fauna of the County.
- Municipal Golf Courses – 19 courses
- Hollywood Bowl

The proposed Project site includes the existing EMJ Park, which is one of the 174 parks operated by DPR.

WATER SUPPLIES

Exhibit 4.11-1, *Existing Utility Plan,* identifies the existing utility infrastructure on and around the Project site.

The Project site itself and areas in the immediate vicinity are served by the Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD). The CBMWD covers 24 cities in the County as well as unincorporated County areas. The Project site is within CBMWD District IV, which includes Willowbrook and Compton. The Golden State Water Company is the water supply vendor for the EMJ Park. During 2014-015 fiscal year, the EMJ Park used approximately 107,000 gallons or 1/3 acre foot (1 acre foot = 326,000 gallons).

The current EMJ Park consists primarily of passive-type uses such as walking trails, picnic areas, benches, lake viewing and open space areas. The EMJ Park Master Plan proposes a significant increase in the types of uses, activities and facilities such as a community event center, gymnasium, equestrian center facility, aquatic facility, South Agency Headquarters, multi-trails system (pedestrian and equestrian), multi-purpose stadium and soccer fields and more. This increase to the EMJ Park will require a significant increase to the annual water supply budget.

An assumption for a 200% water supply increase to the EMJ Park improvements is estimated at 214,000 gallons or approximately 2/3 acre-foot per year, and with a 300% increase would be estimated at 321,000 gallons or approximately 1 acre-foot per year. It is assumed that the current EMJ Park water supply infrastructure system (pumps, pipes, valves, drains, etc.) would not meet these future water supply assumptions and would require an increase to the infrastructure water supply system to adequately collect and distribute throughout the EMJ Park. The future water supply budget will be developed during the final design of the EMJ Park improvements.

Groundwater

The Project site is in the unincorporated County, where groundwater provides about one-third of the water supply. Runoff from foothills and mountains percolates through the soil to underground aquifers. From here, water is pumped to the surface through wells to be used by the community. This groundwater reclamation could provide additional water for non-residential uses such as park irrigation, roadway landscaping, and lake water.

Because of the variable nature of local precipitation, groundwater supplies are supplemented with imported water. This imported water comes from three sources: Owens Valley and Mono Basin through the Los Angeles aqueduct, the Colorado River through the Colorado River aqueduct, and from Northern California via the California aqueduct.

The County has also implemented water conservation, recycling, and replenishment programs to stretch available water supplies. These programs include the construction of wastewater reclamation systems, stormwater runoff capture, the restructuring of user charges to discourage wasteful consumption, and public education.

WASTEWATER

The Project site falls under the County Sanitation Districts of the County. The County Sanitation Districts operate a sewerage system in the San Gabriel River drainage area. This system is known as the Joint Outfall System and is joined to the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant at Carson.

Project areas are serviced by the Sanitation Districts of the County, District 1. The Sanitation Districts provide primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment of 165 million gallons of wastewater per day, which is roughly half of the wastewater treated in the County. The wastewater system includes over 1,400 miles of sewers, 48 active pumping plants, and 11 wastewater treatment plants.

SOLID WASTE

The Project site's solid waste service is provided by the County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). LACDPW collects and transports solid waste from County residents and businesses to various material recovery facilities, and is then transferred to one of several landfills in Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties.

POWER

Southern California Edison provides the power (electrical) source for the EMJ Park. During 2014-015 fiscal year, the EMJ Park used approximately 201,200 mega-watts.

The current EMJ Park consists primarily of passive-type uses such as walking trails, picnic areas, benches, lake viewing and open space areas. The EMJ Park Master Plan proposes a significant increase to types of facilities such as a community event center, gymnasium, equestrian center facility, aquatic facility, South Agency Headquarters, lighting of a 5-mile multi-trails system, multi-purpose stadium and soccer fields and more. This increase to the EMJ Park will require a significant increase to the annual power source budget.

An assumption for a 200% water supply increase to the EMJ Park improvements is estimated at 402,400 mega-watts per year, and with a 300% increase would be estimated at 603,600 mega-watts per year. It is assumed that the current EMJ Park power infrastructure system (utility boxes, wiring, connectors, poles, etc.) would not meet these future power supply assumptions and would require an increase to the infrastructure power system to adequately distribute throughout the EMJ Park. The future power supply budget will be developed during the final design of the EMJ Park improvements.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

State

The California Fire Code contains regulations relating to construction and maintenance of buildings and the use of premises and is enforced by the Bureau of Fire Prevention in the South County Fire Authority. The Code addresses fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards safety, hazardous materials storage and use, provisions to protect and assist first responders, industrial processes, and many other general and specialized fire safety requirements for new existing buildings and premises.

Local

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

Safety Element (Emergency Response, Preparedness, and Recovery)

Goal	Strengthen County short-term emergency response and long-term recovery capability.
Action 15.1	Continue to review all development projects proposed in Fire Zone 4 for availability of adequate emergency access and water supply for firefighting purposes. Improve the enforcement of the Water Code, including provision for periodic inspection of water utilities to verify compliance with code requirements.
Action 15.2	Continue to upgrade the Building, Fire, Subdivision, and Zoning Codes to require onsite preventative measures, including adequate fire flows, fire breaks, fire resistant landscaping, fire retardant construction, and automatic sprinkler systems to assist in fire suppression in fire hazardous areas, critical facilities, multistory and high occupancy buildings. Consider amending appropriate codes

	and ordinances to require that gas-fired and other water heaters be firmly anchored and immobilized.
Action 15.3	Continue to require property owners to undertake fuel load management practices such as brush clearance, erosion control, slope stabilization, and flammable rubbish removal. Also, continue to review development projects to ensure proper brush clearance, adequate requirements for emergency ingress and egress, and adequate fire flows for fire suppression.
Action 15.4	Explore the feasibility of requiring applicants for development projects to participate in financing the cost of fire protection (fire stations and other capital improvements)
Action 17.1	Improve long-range fire prevention capability by encouraging increased use of sprinklers and fire-retardant construction materials. Consider amending the Building and Fire Codes to require the installation of sprinkler systems in existing critical facilities, especially high-risk multi-story and high occupancy facilities. Implementation priority should be phased depending on the age, occupancy, materials used in construction, and the location of buildings. Relocation benefits should be provided where appropriate.
Action 17.2	Continue to evaluate fire hazardous buildings and establish measures to reduce risk to tolerable levels through improved fire prevention capacity, renovation, demolition, or occupancy reduction. The occupancy, value, age, and historic value of the building; and the social and economic characteristics of the occupants should be considered in phasing implementation priorities to minimize negative impacts.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUNICIPAL CODE

Title 32	Adopts the California Fire Code and international fire code.

POLICE

There are no federal or State regulations related to law enforcement services in the City of Los Angeles or the County; however, the City and the County address law enforcement services in their respective General Plans.

Local

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GENERAL PLAN
Safety Element

Action 26.1	Encourage the establishment of a County-wide network of community and neighborhood self-help groups.
Action 27.2	Designate, in cooperation with the Red Cross, a County-wide system of reception centers and community disaster staging and mass care centers including schools, parks, and other appropriate facilities.
Action 27.6	Improve the capacity of County agencies to control disorder, looting, and crime associated with major disasters.
Action 30.1	Prepare and/or improve mutual aid plans and joint operating procedures involving law enforcement.

SCHOOLS

State

California Education Code

School services for the proposed Project are subject to the regulations of the California Education Code. The governing board of any school district is authorized to levy a fee or charge against any construction within the boundaries of a school district, for the purposes of funding new schools or renovating/expanding existing schools.

Senate Bill 50

Senate Bill 50 of 1998, also known as the "Leroy Greene School Facilities Act" establishes three levels of school impact fees:

- Level I fees set by law but are adjusted for inflation;
- Level II fees require developers pay for the complete local share of 50 percent of construction costs, and may be imposed by a school district on a yearly basis but only if certain conditions are met; and
- Level III fees require developers pay for 100 percent of construction costs, and are imposed if the state is no longer allocating bond funds.

The payment of school mitigation impact fees authorized by SB 50 is deemed to provide full and complete mitigation of project impacts on school facilities. SB 50 provides that a State or local agency may not deny or refuse to approve the planning, use, or development of real property on the basis of a developer's refusal to provide mitigation in amounts in excess of that established by SB 50.

SB 50 authorized statewide bonds in the amount of $9.2 billion, with $2.9 billion for new kindergarten through 12th grade construction to add capacity to local school districts. In 2002, Assembly Bill 16 modified the School Facility Program and authorized two additional statewide bond measures. Proposition 47 provided $11.4 billion for kindergarten through 12th grade approved by the voters in November 2002 ($8 billion for new construction). A second bond measure in the amount of $10 billion for kindergarten through 12th grade ($7.7 billion for new construction) was approved by the voters in 2004. The most recent statewide bond approval came in 2006 with the passage of proposition 1D, the Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act, and authorizes $20.3 billion of spending on public school construction projects.

Local

The *County of Los Angeles General Plan* (1980) does not contain regulatory language regarding schools that would apply to this Project.

PARKS AND RECREATION

Federal

NRPA Standards

The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) published the following standards and guidelines for communities to consider when planning various types of parks (e.g., regional, community, neighborhood, etc.).

- Community park 2 to 3 acres per 1,000 residents.
- Neighborhood park 1 to 2 acres per 1,000 residents.
- Mini-park 0.25 to 0.50 acres per 1,000 residents.

State

Quimby Act of 1975

California Government Code Section 66477, known as the Quimby Act, enacted in 1975 and amended in 1982, authorizes cities and counties to pass ordinances requiring developers set aside land, donate easements for conservation, or pay fees that can be applied to parkland uses. The land, fees, or any combination thereof is to be used solely for the purpose of developing new or rehabilitating existing recreational facilities. The use of revenues from the Quimby Act for operations and maintenance of facilities is not a permitted use. The Quimby Act set the standard of 3 to 5 acres per 1,000 residents as "adequate" open space/parkland acreage in jurisdictions.

Local

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

Conservation and Open Space Element

Policy 28	Develop local parks in urban areas as part of urban revitalization projects, wherever possible.

Policy 34	Encourage the maintenance of landscaped areas and pollution-tolerant plants in urban areas. Integrate landscaping and open space into housing, commercial, and industrial developments, especially in urban revitalization areas. Use drought-resistant vegetation.
Policy 35	Support preservation of heritage trees. Encourage tree planting programs to enhance the beauty of urban landscape.

WATER

Federal

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act of 1972 (CWA) established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the U.S. and regulating quality standards for surface waters. Under the CWA, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has implemented pollution control programs such as setting wastewater standards for industries and surface waters. The CWA made it unlawful to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained. The U.S. EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program controls discharges. Point sources are discrete conveyances, such as pipes or manmade ditches. Individual homes that are connected to a municipal system, use a septic system, or do not have a surface discharge do not need an NPDES permit; however, industrial, municipal, and other facilities must obtain permits if their discharges go directly to surface waters.

State

California Water Code Sections 10910 through 10915

Sections 10910 through 10915 (inclusive) of the California Water Code require land use agencies to: (1) identify any public water purveyor that may supply water for a proposed development project; and, (2) request from the identified purveyor a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) for projects that meet the following criteria:

- A proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units. A proposed shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space.
- A proposed commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space. A proposed hotel or motel, or both, having more than 500 rooms.
- A proposed industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area.
- A mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified above.
- A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project.

The purpose of a WSA is to demonstrate the sufficiency of the purveyor's water supplies to satisfy the water demands of a proposed project, while still meeting the water purveyor's existing and planned future uses. Water Code sections 10910 through 10915 identify the specific information that must be included in a WSA.

Sections 10750 through 10756

Sections 10750 through 10756 of the California Water Code (AB 3030) provide a systematic procedure for an existing local agency to develop a groundwater management plan. This section of the code provides such an agency with the powers of a water replenishment district to raise revenue to pay for facilities to manage the basin (extraction, recharge, conveyance, quality). One hundred forty-nine agencies have adopted groundwater management plans in accordance with AB 3030. Other agencies have begun the process. In some basins, groundwater is managed under other statutory or judicial authority.

Senate Bill 610

Senate Bill (SB) 610 amended the Public Resources and Water Codes as it pertains to consultation with water supply agencies and water supply assessments. SB 610 requires the preparation of water supply assessments (WSAs) for projects, as that term is defined by Water Code Section 10912, that are subject to CEQA.

Senate Bill 221

SB 221 is a companion measure to SB 610 that seeks to promote more collaborative planning between local water suppliers and cities and counties. Where SB 610 requires water assessments be furnished to local governments for inclusion in any environmental documentation for projects (as defined by Water Code Section 10912) subject to CEQA, SB 221 states that approval by a city or county of certain residential subdivisions requires an affirmative written verification of sufficient water supply.

Assembly Bill 901, Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (Division 6 Part 2.6 of the Water Code Section 10610-10656) requires that an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) be prepared by California's urban water suppliers to support their long-term resource planning. This is to ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands. Urban water suppliers are required to assess the reliability of their water sources if that water supplier either provides over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually or serves 3,000 or more connections. The required assessment evaluates reliability over a 20-year period and considers normal, dry, and multiple dry years. The completed assessment is to be included in the UWMP, which must be prepared every five years and submitted to the Department of Water Resources (DWR).

Assembly Bill 2403, Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act empowers local agencies to manage groundwater basins in a sustainable manner. It provides five to seven years for locals to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency and to create a Groundwater Sustainability Plan. The plan would have a 20-year implementation horizon with the possibility for two five-year extensions, if the agency is making progress towards sustainability.

California Code of Regulations

Title 24, Part 5 of the California Code of Regulations has established the California Plumbing Code which became effective January 1, 2014. The California Plumbing Code sets forth efficiency standards for all new federally regulated plumbing fittings and fixtures, including showerheads and lavatory faucets. Accordingly, the maximum flow rate for showerheads is 2.0 gallons per minute (gpm) at 80 pounds per square inch (psi). The maximum flow rate for lavatory faucets is 1.5 gpm at 60 psi. In addition, all water closets (i.e., flush toilets) are limited to 1.6 gallons per flush and urinals are limited to 0.5 gallon per flush. In addition, Section 1605.3(h) establishes State efficiency standards for non-federally regulated plumbing fittings, including commercial pre-rinse spray valves.

Regional

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California has adopted a series of reports on the state of its water supply based on the water supply planning requirements of its agencies and customers. The MWD has developed plans intended to provide solutions that, when combined with the rest of its supply portfolio, will ensure a reliable long-term water supply for its member agencies.

Metropolitan Water District (MWD) Regional Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP)

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's 2010 Regional UWMP addresses the future of the District's water supplies and demand through the year 2035. Based on the 2010 Regional UWMP, the District has plans for supply implementation and continued development of a diversified resource mix including programs in the Colorado River Aqueduct, State Water Project (SWP), Central Valley transfers, local resource projects, and in-region storage that enables the region to meet its water supply needs. In addition, MWD has comprehensive plans for stages of actions it would undertake to address up to 50 percent reduction in its water supplies. MWD has also developed an Emergency Storage Requirement to mitigate against potential interruption in water supplies resulting from catastrophic occurrences within the Southern California region as well as working with the State to implement a comprehensive improvement plan to

address catastrophic occurrences that could occur outside of the Southern California region.

Metropolitan Water District (MWD) Integrated Resource Plan

The Metropolitan Water District first adopted its Integrated Resources Plan (IRP) in 1996. The most recent IRP, adopted in 2010, demonstrates how MWD plans to develop its water resource supply portfolio to the year 2035, including planning for hydrologic, regulatory, and other types of uncertainties. Under the strategy of the 2010 IRP Update, MWD will continue to develop programs to meet its reliability within its traditional core supplies, collaborate with member agencies to develop a buffer to address uncertainty, and pursue foundational actions to address other future supply vulnerabilities and uncertainties. Overall, the strategies presented in the 2010 IRP Update are projected to meet the future water supply needs of Southern California.

Metropolitan Water District (MWD) Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan

The Metropolitan Water District incorporated the water shortage contingency analysis that is required as part of any UWMP into a separate, more detailed plan, called the Water Surplus and Drought Management (WSDM) Plan in 1999. The objective of the WSDM Plan is to ensure that shortage allocation of MWD's imported water supplies is not required. The WSDM Plan provides policy guidance to manage MWD's supplies and achieve the goals laid out in the agency's IRP. The WSDM Plan separates resource actions into two major categories: Surplus Actions and Shortage Actions. The WSDM Plan considers the region to be in surplus only after MWD has met all demands for water, including replenishment deliveries. The Surplus Actions store surplus water, first inside then outside of the region. The Shortage Actions of the WSDM Plan are separated into three subcategories: Shortage, Severe Shortage, and Extreme Shortage. Each category has associated actions that could be taken as a part of the response to prevailing shortage conditions.

Metropolitan Water District (MWD) Water Supply Allocation Plan

The Metropolitan Water District adopted a water supply plan called the Water Supply Allocation Plan in 2008. This plan includes a formula for determining reductions of water deliveries to member agencies during extreme water shortages in MWD's service area conditions (i.e., drought conditions or unforeseen cuts in water supplies).

Metropolitan Water District (MWD) Five Year Supply Plan

The Supply Plan focuses on the following six categories of resource options to improve MWD's reliability over the next five years: water conservation, Colorado River transactions, Near Term Delta Actions, State Water Project transactions, groundwater recovery, and local resources. The Plan was created and implemented in 2008 to identify resource and conservation actions to manage water deliveries under drought conditions and court-imposed restrictions.

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) is one of nine statewide regional boards. The LARWQCB protects ground and surface water quality in the Los Angeles region, including the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, along with very small portions of Kern and Santa Barbara Counties. In order to carry out its mission to preserve and enhance water quality, the LARWQCB conducts the following range of activities to protect ground and surface waters under its jurisdictions:

- Addresses region-wide and specific water quality concerns through updates of the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Los Angeles region
- Prepares, monitors compliance with, and enforces Waste Discharge Requirements, including NPDES permits
- Implements and enforces local stormwater control efforts
- Regulates the cleanup of contaminated sites, which have already polluted or have the potential to pollute ground or surface water
- Enforces water quality laws, regulations, and waste discharge requirements

- Coordinates with other public agencies and groups that are concerned with water quality
- Informs and involves the public on water quality issues

Local

LOS ANGELES COUNTY CODE

Chapter 12.80

The County Code Chapter 12.80, Stormwater and Runoff Pollution Control, contains regulations regarding discharge to the storm drain system, runoff management requirements, violations and enforcement, and provisions for registration and inspection of industrial/commercial facilities.

Title 20

The County Code, Title 20, contains regulations regarding water. This includes registration, authorization and service, maintenance of existing water-efficient landscapes, the water appeals board, and design and construction.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

Water and Waste Management Element

Policy 1	Increase service efficiencies, both within individual agencies and among agencies performing similar functions, while striving to reduce costs.
Policy 2	Improve coordination among operating agencies of all water and waste management systems.
Policy 3	Encourage private firms and public agencies providing water and waste management services to cooperate with all levels of government in establishing, enacting, and enforcing consistent standards and criteria.

Policy 4	Encourage compatible, multiple use of water and waste management facilities, including public recreational utilization, where consistent with their original purpose and the maintenance of water quality.
Policy 5	Cooperate with federal, state, regional, and local agencies to develop and implement new technologies in water and waste management while continuing existing methods until new alternatives are economically feasible.
Policy 25	Encourage development and application of water conservation, including recovery and reuse of storm and waste water.

WASTEWATER

Federal

Clean Water Act

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, more commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), regulates the discharge of pollutants into watersheds throughout the nation. Under the CWA, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) implements pollution control programs and sets wastewater standards.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program

The Federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program requires all dischargers receive a permit to release effluent into surface waters.

State

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) is the local division of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The SWRCB is a State department that provides a definitive program of actions designed to preserve and enhance water quality and to protect beneficial uses of water in California. The LARWQCB issues

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits in the Project area. NPDES permits allow the LARWQCB to collect information on where the waste is disposed, what type of waste is being disposed, and what entity is disposing of the wastes. The LARWQCB is also charged with conducting inspections of permitted discharges and monitoring permit compliance.

Local

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

Water and Waste Management Element

Objective	To mitigate hazards and avoid adverse impacts in providing water and waste services and to protect the health and safety of all residents.
Objective	To develop improved systems of resource use, recovery, and reuse.
Objective	To provide efficient water and waste management services.
Objective	To maintain the high quality of our coastal, surface, and ground waters.
Policy 4	Encourage compatible, multiple uses of water and waste management facilities, including public recreational utilization, where consistent with their original purpose and the maintenance of water quality.
Policy 13	Program water and sewer service extensions to be consistent with General Plan policies and to mitigate situations that pose immediate health and safety hazards.
Policy 14	Continue to recover off-site costs for capital improvements necessitated by development, including required additional plant capacity, as well as other water and waste management facilities.
Policy 21	Design and construct new water and waste management facilities to maintain or protect existing riparian habitats.

Policy 22	Design water and waste management systems which enhance the appearance of the neighborhoods in which they are located and minimize negative environmental impacts.
Policy 25	Encourage development and application of water conservation, including recovery and reuse of storm and waste water.

SOLID WASTE

State

California Integrated Waste Management Act

California's Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill (AB) 939) requires cities and counties to divert 50 percent of all solid waste from landfills as of January 1, 2000 though source reduction, recycling, and composting. AB 939 requires each City and County to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element to be submitted to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), in an effort to meet the goal of at least 15 years of ongoing landfill capacity, as defined by the Act. Cal Recycle is a department within the California Natural Resources Agency and administers programs formerly managed by the State's Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) and Division of Recycling.

AB 939 was amended in 2007 by SB 1016 which established a per capita disposal measurement system. The per capita disposal measurement system is based on a jurisdiction's reported total disposal of solid waste divided by the jurisdiction's population with a CIWMB target per capita rate of disposal. Each jurisdiction is responsible for submitting an annual report outlining its progress in implementing diversion programs and its current capital disposal rate.

Assembly Bill 341 (2011) and Assembly Bill 1826 (2014) require certain businesses to set up recycling services for recyclables and organic waste. These laws also require the County to implement a commercial solid waste recycling program and an organic waste recycling program that is designed specifically to divert commercial solid waste and

organic waste generated by businesses. Failure to comply may subject the City or County to fines of up to $10,000 per day

California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991

The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act require areas within development projects to be set aside for collection and loading recyclable materials. Local agencies are required to adopt a model ordinance developed by CalRecycle, or an ordinance of their own, governing adequate areas in development projects for collection and loading of recyclable materials.

CALGreen Building Code

The California Green Building Standards Code (CalGreen Code) came into effect for all projects beginning after January 1, 2011. Section 4.408, Construction Waste Reduction Disposal and Recycling mandates that, in the absence of a more stringent local ordinance, a minimum of 50 percent of non-hazardous construction and demolition debris must be recycled or salvaged through the provision of a waste management plan for onsite sorting of construction debris.

Local

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

Water and Waste Management Element

Policy 7	Protect the capacity of Class I landfills by restricting their acceptance of nonhazardous wastes.
Policy 8	Promote solid waste technology, including source reduction, to reduce dependence on sanitary landfills.
Policy 9	Promote the advancement of technology to reduce the volume of liquid waste.
Policy 10	Accelerate the implementation of advanced technological methods for waste disposal, and expand the countywide capacity of sanitary landfills only as justified by need.

Policy 11	Explore immediately user cooperation with federal and state agencies for use of public lands for waste disposal.
Policy 12	Ensure the location, acquisition, and development of landfill sites which meet the environmental and siting criteria for hazardous liquid and solid wastes.

IMPACT ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

METHODOLOGY

An evaluation of the significance of potential impacts on public services and utilities must consider both direct effects to the resource as well as indirect effects in a local or regional context. Potentially significant impacts would generally result in the loss or degradation of a public service or obviously conflict with Federal, State, or local agency conservation plans, goals, policies, or regulations. Actions that would potentially result in a significant impact locally may not be considered significant under CEQA if the action would not substantially affect the resource on region-wide basis.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following thresholds of significance are based, in part, on CEQA Guidelines Appendix G. For purposes of this EIR, implementation of the proposed Plan may have a significant adverse impact on public services and utilities if it would do any of the following:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:
    - Fire protection;
    - Police protection;
    - Schools;
    - Parks;
    - Other public facilities;

- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board;
- Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- Require new or expanded water supply to serve the project;
- Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;
- Have solid waste disposal needs that would exceed the permitted capacity of the landfill that serves the project;
- Not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Threshold:	*Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities?*

Impact 4.11-1 **Implementation of the Project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities. This impact would be *less than significant*.**

The proposed Project would renovate and slightly expand the existing EMJ Park, a small portion of which lies in the City of Los Angeles.

Fire protection service is provided by the County Fire Department (LACFD). The proposed Project would include construction of several large new facilities, including a gymnasium, stadium, amphitheater, and equestrian and aquatic centers. However LACFD already has significant resources in place in the Project area, as it is a heavily populated and urbanized section of the Los Angeles area. Because of the well-known risk of fires in Southern California, the County has ensured that there is more than adequate fire protection in neighborhoods under its jurisdiction. Therefore, the additional structures to be built on the Project site do not represent a potential need for expanded fire protection in the area, and impacts to fire protection service would be less than significant.

Police protection for the Project site is provided by the County Sheriff's Department (LASD). LASD already provides police services to the Project site and, although there is the possibility of increased park usage as a result of the implementation of the proposed improvements, the nature of those services would not change as a result of the proposed

renovation and additions, and it is unlikely that additional deputies would be needed in the Project area.

The areas adjacent to the Project site are served by two school districts: Compton Unified School District and Los Angeles Unified School District. Because no new housing would be constructed as a result of the proposed Project, and therefore no new residents added, the Project would have no effect on schools in the area.

The existing EMJ Park is operated by DPR. Because the proposed Project is an expansion of EMJ Park, would remain under the control of DPR, and would continue to serve the same community, the proposed Project would not adversely affect other parks in the area.

There are no other public services in the area that would be impacted by the proposed Project. Therefore, impacts to public services would be less than significant.

Threshold:	*Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?*

Impact 4.11-2 **Implementation of the Project would not result in the Project exceeding wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board. This impact would be *less than significant*.**

The implementation of the proposed Project would involve expansion and renovation of EMJ Park. Because EMJ Park would be larger and provide more amenities, it is likely that usage of EMJ Park would increase upon completion of the Project. This expected increased usage would increase the amount of wastewater generated, which would go to a Sanitation Districts of the County treatment facility. The incremental increase in wastewater generated from the site after implementation of the Project as compared to what is generated currently is not expected to affect the ability of the Sanitation Districts to meet treatment requirements set by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Additionally, a separate sewer area study would be prepared following County guidelines and would be submitted to Public Works for review and approval prior to

grading and/or construction of each phase of the proposed Project. Therefore, impacts regarding wastewater would be less than significant.

Threshold:	*Would the Project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

Impact 4.11-3 **Implementation of the Project would not result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities. This impact would be *less than significant*.**

As mentioned above, an expanded and renovated park as a result of the implementation of this Project would result in an increase in generation of wastewater as a result of increased usage. The Project also proposes the addition of an aquatic center and splash pad, which would result in increased water usage. However, the expanded and renovated Project, currently served by the Central Basin Municipal Water District for water and the Sanitation Districts for wastewater, would not require the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities, or the expansion of existing facilities, as the expected increases in water use and wastewater generation are anticipated to be well within the capacity of existing systems. Therefore, impacts regarding water and wastewater treatment facilities would be less than significant.

Threshold:	*Would the Project require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

Impact 4.11-4 **Implementation of the Project would not result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities. This impact would be *less than significant*.**

Although the Project would expand existing park facilities through the addition of two adjacent, previously developed, pieces of land, these areas are already adequately served by existing stormwater drainage infrastructure. Project implementation is anticipated to

result in minor modifications to the site topography and drainage; however, it would largely replicate the existing condition where some stormwater runoff is conveyed to the existing storm drain system and some would be retained onsite. The proposed Project improvements would be designed such that onsite stormwater is retained and stormwater discharged to the existing stormwater drainage system does not exceed the stormwater discharged in the current condition. In addition, it is anticipated that a detention basin would be designed to capture stormwater runoff from EMJ Park and the off-site areas. Implementation of the detention basin to capture stormwater runoff would also help ensure that the Project would not result in an increase of stormwater runoff that is discharged to the existing stormwater drainage system. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not result in a substantial increase in stormwater runoff that would result in flooding, and would not require the construction of new stormwater drainages or expansion of existing facilities. Therefore, impacts regarding stormwater drainage facilities would be less than significant.

Threshold:	*Would the Project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?*

Impact 4.11-5 **Implementation of the Project would not result in a need for new or expanded water entitlements. This impact would be *less than significant*.**

As discussed above, implementation of the Project would result in an increase in water usage at the site because areas that are currently abandoned and not using water would be incorporated into the existing park. In addition, new amenities such as an aquatic center and splash pad would be built. However, the increased water usage is covered by existing entitlements, and the existing water supplies of the Central Basin Municipal Water District are sufficient to meet the Project site's expanded needs. Therefore, impacts regarding water entitlements would be less than significant.

Threshold:	*Would the Project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?*

Impact 4.11-6 **Implementation of the Project would result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. This impact would be *less than significant*.**

The implementation of the proposed Project would involve an expanded and renovated park. Because EMJ Park would be larger and have more amenities, it is likely that usage of EMJ Park would increase upon completion of the Project. This expected increased usage would increase the amount of wastewater generated, which would go to a Sanitation Districts of the County treatment facility. However, the increase in wastewater as a result of implementation of the Project would not increase demand to a level that exceeds the Sanitation District's existing capacity, as the District currently treats over 165 million gallons of wastewater per day. The increase on that system as a result of this Project would not strain a system that large. Therefore, impacts regarding wastewater treatment capacity would be less than significant.

Threshold:	*Would the Project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?*

Impact 4.11-7 **Implementation of the Project would not affect landfill capacity. Therefore impacts would be *less than significant*.**

The implementation of this Project involves construction in three areas: improvements to the existing EMJ Park including the construction of an aquatic center, the demolition of what remains on the former Ujima Village Apartment Complex (UVA) site (concrete pads), and the incorporation of the Ujima Housing Corporation (UHC) site into EMJ Park. All of these activities would generate waste that would end up in sanitary landfills at the regional level; however, the County would recycle and repurpose as much waste as

feasible. The closest landfill to the Project site is Whittier Landfill in Whittier, to the northeast of the Project site. This is only one of many landfills in the region, and Southern California has sufficient landfill capacity to meet the relatively minimal needs of the waste that would be generated by the Project.

In addition, the Project would be required to recycle or reuse a minimum of 50 percent of its construction debris, as required by the California Green Building Standards Code, further reducing potential impacts regarding landfill capacity. A Recycling and Reuse Plan must be submitted to and approved by the County's Environmental Programs Division before a construction, demolition, or grading permit may be issued. Compliance with the above would ensure the Project's potential impacts regarding landfill capacity are reduced to a less than significant level.

Threshold:	*Would the Project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

Impact 4.11-8 **Implementation of the Project would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. This impact would be *less than significant*.**

Solid waste statutes and regulations are discussed in the regulatory framework above. The proposed Project would comply with these applicable regulations. Therefore, impacts regarding federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste would be less than significant.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The proposed Project would not result in a significant cumulative impact to public utilities. Although the implementation of the Project is expected to result in increased water usage due to the addition of swimming pools and generation of wastewater due an increase in park use, these needs do not rise to a cumulatively significant level given existing water entitlements and capacity of existing wastewater treatment facilities. The increased use of EMJ Park is anticipated to result in an increase in solid waste generation; however, this increase does not rise to a cumulatively significant level given existing landfill capacity. The expanded area of EMJ Park includes the former UVA site. Residential uses generally use more water and generate more wastewater and solid waste than park and recreational uses. Therefore, the conversion of a residential use to recreational use and the associated decrease in water demand and waste generation offsets the increase in water demand from facilities and increased use and waste generation in the remainder of EMJ Park. The Project is not anticipated to result in an increase in stormwater runoff from the site.

In addition, the Project would not result in a significant cumulative impact to public services including schools, fire and police protection services in the Project area. LASD and LACFD currently have sufficient staff to support the additional facilities and users. There would be no impacts to schools or other parks in the area.

As discussed throughout this section, the Project does not have a significant and unavoidable impact on public services and utilities. In addition, the Project and other cumulative projects in the County would be required to comply with the above mentioned regulations pertinent to public services and utilities. Each future development project must comply with all applicable state laws, and each development project must address site-specific public service and utility issues to County standards. Therefore, the proposed Project, in combination with cumulative projects, would have a less than significant cumulative impact on public services and utilities.