3.11 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

This chapter evaluates the potential impacts of the proposed project on fire and public safety services and facilities, school facilities, parks and recreation, and library services and facilities in the project area. This chapter also describes the utility supply and infrastructure that currently serve the project site and surrounding area, assesses potential impacts associated with the project on this supply and infrastructure, and identifies the need for improvements in order to serve the project and related development.

3.11.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

FIRE PROTECTION

Fire prevention, fire suppression, and life safety services in the City of Los Angeles are provided by the City of Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD). The project site is located within LAFD's Division 1, which has jurisdiction over a 121-square-mile district that encompasses downtown and the Civic Center, northeast Los Angeles, Hollywood, Los Feliz, Griffith Park, Echo Park, Miracle Mile, Westwood, and Pacific Palisades.[1] Division 1 is further broken down into six Battalions (Battalions 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, and 11) and 33 Neighborhood Fire Stations. The project site is served by Battalions 1 and 7, and Fire Station Nos. 1 and 4. Fire Station No. 1 is located at 2230 Pasadena Avenue, approximately 0.6 miles northeast of the project site. Fire Station No. 4, which serves as Battalion 1 headquarters, is located at 450 East Temple Street, approximately one mile south of the project site. Additional fire protection services are provided by Fire Station No. 3 located at 108 North Fremont Avenue, approximately 1.12 miles southwest of the project site. LAFD equipment varies at each station and usually includes mobile command post sedans, triple combination fire engines, aerial ladder fire engines, and hazmat apparatus.

PUBLIC SAFETY

CDPR Rangers are certified by the State's Police Officer Standards and Training Program. As such, CDPR Rangers are Peace Officers and have the power to arrest throughout the state. CDPR Rangers provide daily law enforcement and other public safety functions at all of CDPR's parks.

Police protection services in the City of Los Angeles are provided by the City of Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD). The LAPD is divided into four Police Station Bureaus: Central, South, Valley, and West Bureaus. Each Bureau encompasses several community stations. The project site is located within the LAPD's Central Bureau and is served by the Central Area Community Police Station located at 251 East 6th Street. The Central Area Community Police Station provides police protection to an approximate 4.5-square-mile area with a population of approximately 40,000 residents. This station serves the downtown communities of Chinatown, Little Tokyo, South Park, Central City East, Historic Core,

[1] City of Los Angeles Fire Department, available at: http://lafd.org/div1.htm, accessed: February 16, 2011.

Financial District, Artists Lofts, Olvera Street, Jewelry District, the Convention Center, and the Fashion District.[2]

SCHOOLS

Public schools in the City of Los Angeles are under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD), which is divided into eight local districts. The project site is served by Local Districts 4 and 5. Schools serving the project area include Castelar Elementary School, located at 840 Yale Street, Nightingale Middle School, located at 3311 North Figueroa Street, as well as Ann Street Elementary School, located at 126 Bloom Street.[3] The project site is also served by LAUSD's Belmont Pilot Schools Network, which is a group of smaller schools that was formed to alleviate demand in the Belmont High School attendance area.[4] Schools within the Belmont Pilot Schools Network and serving the project site include:

- Belmont Senior High School, which includes the Los Angeles Teacher Preparatory High School, located at 1575 West 2nd Street;
- Central Los Angeles High School No. 9 (School of Visual and Performing Arts), located at 450 North Grand Avenue;
- The Miguel Contreras Learning Complex, which includes the Academic Leadership Community and the Los Angeles School of Global Studies, located at 322 South Lucas Avenue; and
- The Edward Roybal Learning Center, which includes the Civitas School of Leadership, located at 1200 West Colton Street.[5]

Cathedral High School, a private college preparatory school, is located near the project site at 1253 Bishops Road.

RECREATION AND PARKS

The project site is owned and operated by CDPR, which acquired the site in 2001.[6] As previously discussed, the project site is currently developed with IPU park facilities. CDPR maintains and operates eleven park facilities within a 20-mile service radius of the project site. Additionally, 13 other regional park facilities are located within 20 miles of the project site. Local park and recreation facilities within the City are managed by the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks. Approximately 19 park and recreation facilities are located within a two-mile service radius of the project site. Table 3.11-1

[2] City of Los Angeles Police Department, Our Communities, Central Bureau, Central Community Police Station, available at: http://www.lapdonline.org/central_community_police_station/content_basic_view/1681, accessed: February 16, 2011.

[3] Los Angeles Unified School District, School Finder, available at: http://search.lausd.k12.ca.us/cgi-bin/fccgi.exe?w3exec=schfinder0, accessed: February 17, 2011.

[4] Los Angeles Unified School District, available at: http://www.lausd.net, accessed: February 17, 2011.

[5] Los Angeles Unified School District, School Finder, available at: http://search.lausd.k12.ca.us/cgi-bin/fccgi.exe?w3exec=schfinder0, accessed: February 17, 2011.

[6] CDPR, *Los Angeles State Historic Park*, 2009, available at: http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/22272/files/losangeles_shp_web_31709.pdf, accessed: February 17, 2011.

lists the regional and local parks and recreational facilities near the project site and serving the surrounding area. The locations of these parks and recreational facilities are shown in Figure 3.11-1.

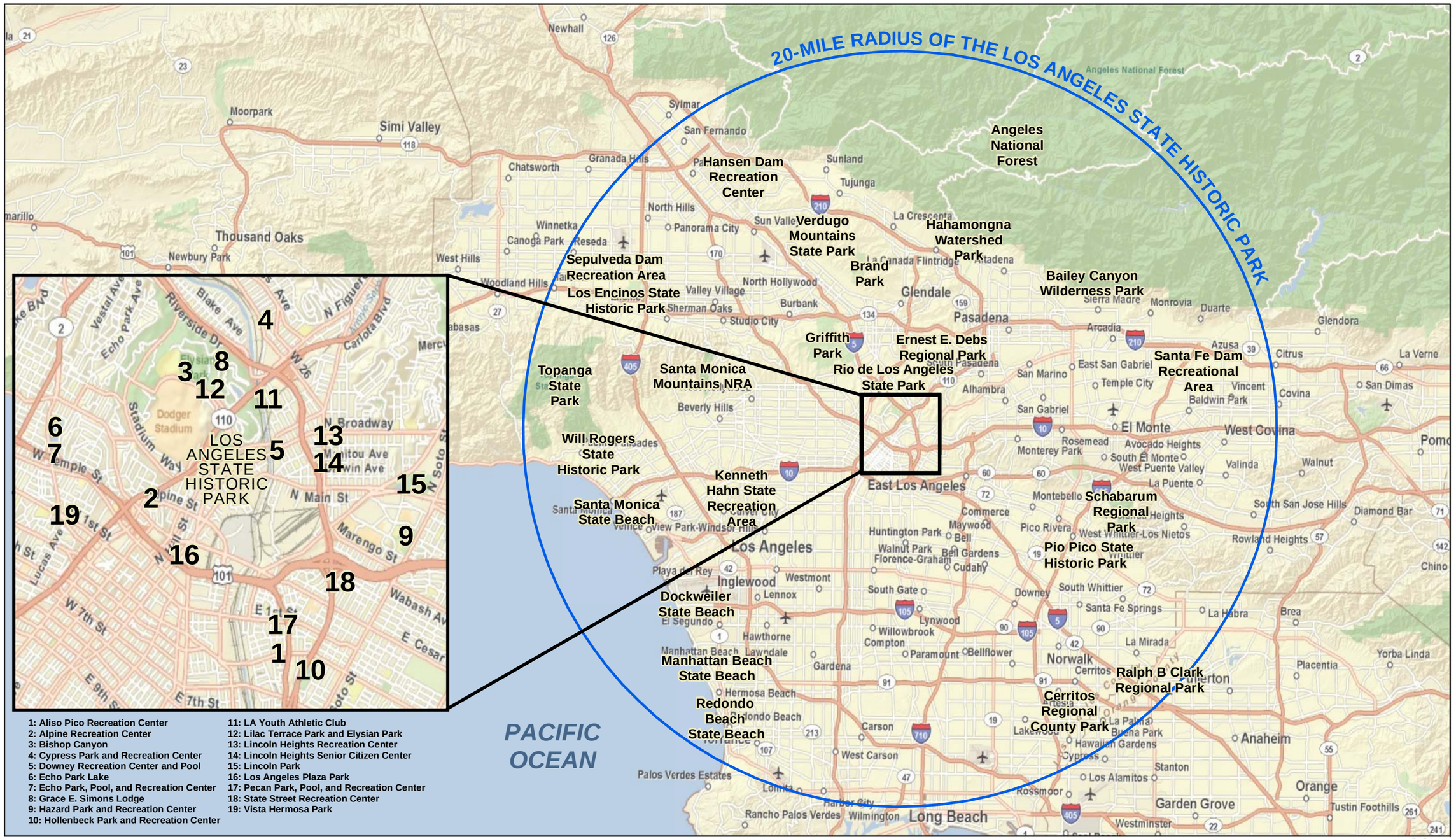
TABLE 3.11-1
PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES SERVING THE PROJECT AREA

Park/Recreation Facility	Location	Approximate Distance to Project Site (miles)	Service Radius (miles)
City of Los Angeles (Local) Facilities			
Downey Recreation Center and Pool	1772 and 1775 North Spring Street	0.15	2.0
Alpine Recreation Center	817 Yale Street	0.32	
LA Youth Athletic Club	421 North Avenue 19	0.41	
Lincoln Heights Recreation Center	2303 Workman Street	0.61	
Lincoln Heights Senior Citizen Center	2323 Workman Street	0.61	
Los Angeles Plaza Park	125 Paseo De La Plaza	0.63	
Lilac Terrace Park and Elysian Park	835 Academy Road	0.90	
Cypress Park and Recreation Center	2630 Pepper Avenue	1.15	
Vista Hermosa Park	100 North Toluca Street	1.19	
Lincoln Park	3501 Valley Boulevard	1.25	
Bishop Canyon	929 Academy Road	1.28	
Grace E. Simons Lodge	1025 Elysian Park Drive	1.36	
State Street Recreation Center	716 North State Street	1.44	
Echo Park, Recreation, and Pool	1632 Bellevue Avenue	1.45	
Pecan Park, Pool, and Recreation Center	127 South Pecan Street	1.45	
Echo Park Lake	751 Echo Park Avenue	1.47	
Hazard Park and Recreation Center	2230 Norfolk Street	1.51	
Aliso Pico Recreation Center	370 South Clarence Street	1.61	
Hollenbeck Park and Recreation Center	415 South Saint Louis Street	1.89	
CDPR Facilities			
Rio de Los Angeles State Park (formerly Taylor Yard)	1900 San Fernando Road	1.79	
Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area	4100 South La Cienega Boulevard	8.08	20.0
Pio Pico State Historic Park	6003 Pioneer Boulevard	10.46	
Verdugo Mountains State Park	8700 La Tuna Canyon Road	12.25	
Dockweiler State Beach	1200 Vista del Mar	14.73	
Santa Monica State Beach	Santa Monica Pier	15.44	
Will Rogers State Historic Park	Will Rogers State Park Road	15.91	
Manhattan Beach State Beach	Manhattan Beach	16.05	
Los Encinos State Historic Park	16756 Moorpark Street	16.49	
Redondo Beach State Beach	Redondo Beach	17.78	
Topanga State Park	20829 Entrada Road	20.0	
Other Regional Facilities			
Ernest E. Debs Regional Park	4235 Monterey Road	2.60	20.0
Griffith Park	4730 Crystal Springs Drive	4.33	
Brand Park	1601 West Mountain Street	8.06	
Hahamongna Watershed Park	Oak Grove Drive & Foothill Boulevard	8.88	
Angeles National Forest	701 North Santa Anita Avenue	10.04	
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (National Park Service)	401 West Hillcrest Drive (Headquarters)	10.4	
Bailey Canyon Wilderness Park	715 Oak Crest Drive	11.83	
Santa Fe Dam Recreational Area	15501 Arrow Highway	16.03	

TABLE 3.11-1
PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES SERVING THE PROJECT AREA

Park/Recreation Facility	Location	Approximate Distance to Project Site (miles)	Service Radius (miles)
Hansen Dam Recreation Area	11770 Foothill Boulevard	16.52	
Sepulveda Dam Recreation Area	17017 Burbank Boulevard	17.0	
Cerritos Regional County Park	19700 Bloomfield Avenue	17.64	
Schabarum Regional Park	17250 Colima Road	17.82	
Ralph B. Clark Regional Park	8800 Rosecrans Avenue	18.62	

Source: AECOM, November 2011.



Source: AECOM 2011; ESRI 2011

AECOM

Figure 3.11-1
Regional Parks Map

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OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES

The City of Los Angeles Public Library provides library services throughout the City with the Central Library and 72 branches.[7] According to the L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide (2006), approximately six million books and other materials comprise the of Los Angeles Public Library collection, of which 2.2 million are located in the Central Library. According to the Citywide General Plan Framework Draft EIR, libraries in the City of Los Angeles serve the City by mandating certain facility sizes based on service population and have a maximum service radius of two miles.[8] Libraries serving the project site vicinity include the Chinatown Branch Library located at 639 North Hill Street, approximately 0.5 miles southwest of the project site; the Lincoln Heights Branch Library located at 2530 Workman Street, approximately 0.8 miles northeast of the project site; the Little Tokyo Branch Library located at 203 South Los Angeles Street, approximately 1.2 miles southwest of the project site; the Echo Park Branch Library located at 1410 West Temple Street, approximately 1.3 miles west of the project site; and the Central Library located at 630 West 5th Street, approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the project site.

WATER

Water Supplies

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) is responsible for ensuring that water demand within the City is met and that State and Federal water quality standards are achieved. The City's water supplies are derived from the following sources: 36 percent from the eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains by way of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, 11 percent from local groundwater, 52 percent from purchases from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), and less than one percent from recycled water.[9] In addition, water storage is essential for the LADWP to supply water during high demand conditions and provide for firefighting and emergencies. To serve the residents, businesses, and industry of the City, LADWP has more than 7,200 miles of pipelines, 700,000 water service connections, 59,000 fire hydrants, and 100 tanks and reservoirs in the City.[10] Currently, the existing uses on the project site consume approximately 33,912 gallons of water per day (gpd), including irrigation uses.[11]

Los Angeles Aqueduct

The Los Angeles Aqueduct system extends approximately 340 miles from the Mono Basin to Los Angeles. Water is collected from snowmelt runoff in the eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains, where the City holds water rights, and is conveyed by gravity to the City of Los Angeles. In recent years, the Los

[7] Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles Public Library and Library Foundation of Los Angeles 2008-09 Annual Report, available: http://www.lfla.org/annual-report/, accessed: February 21, 2011.

[8] City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Citywide General Plan Framework Draft Environmental Impact Report, January 1995.

[9] City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, available at: http://www.ladwp.com/ladwp/cms/ladwp013956.pdf, accessed: February 21, 2011.

[10] City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, About LADWP, LADWP Quick Facts and Figures, available at: http://www.ladwp.com/ladwp/cms/ladwp000509.jsp, accessed: February 21, 2011.

[11] CDPR 2011. Average water usage per day is based off of monthly water usage at the project site taken from May 2010 through July 2011.

Angeles Aqueduct supplies have been decreased due to environmental enhancement projects in the Mono Basin and Owens Valley. The limited water deliveries to the City from the Los Angeles Aqueduct have led to increased dependence on imported water supply from the MWD.[12]

Local Groundwater

The LADWP extracts groundwater from various locations throughout the Owens Valley, where it owns extensive property, and appropriates groundwater from its lands in the Owens Valley and in Los Angeles as part of its long-term groundwater management plan.[13] Additionally, the LADWP holds adjudicated extraction rights in the San Fernando, Sylmar, and Central local groundwater basins.[14]

MWD Purchases

MWD imports its water supplies from northern California through the State Water Project's California Aqueduct and from the Colorado River via MWD's Colorado River Aqueduct. LADWP is one of 26 member agencies that have preferential rights to purchase water from MWD. MWD worked with the member agencies to develop its Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan, which provides a framework in which LADWP works to acquire water supplies during periods of drought. Factors affecting MWD's water supplies include periods of drought and low rainfall, as well as pumping restrictions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

MWD plans to meet the long-term needs of its member agencies through water transfer programs, increased use of recycled water, implementation of conservation measures, and development of additional local resources (stormwater capture). In addition, MWD has more than one million acre-feet of storage capacity available in reservoir facilities.[15]

Water Supply Infrastructure

Much of the City's water flows from north to south, entering Los Angeles at the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant (LAAFP) in Sylmar, which is owned and operated by LADWP. Water entering LAAFP undergoes treatment and disinfection before being distributed throughout LADWP's Water Service Area. LAAFP has a design capacity of 600 million gpd. The average plant flow is 450 million gpd in non-

[12] City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, available at: http://www.ladwp.com/ladwp/cms/ladwp013956.pdf, accessed: February 21, 2011.

[13] Inyo County Water Department, Policies, Inyo/LA Long Term Water Agreement, available at: http://www.inyowater.org/Water_Resources/water_agreement/default.html, accessed: February 21, 2011.

[14] City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, available at: http://www.ladwp.com/ladwp/cms/ladwp013956.pdf, accessed: February 21, 2011.

[15] Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Fact Sheets & Brochures, MWD At A Glance, available at: http://www.mwdh2o.com, accessed: February 21, 2011.

summer months and 550 million gpd during the summer months. Treated water is conveyed throughout the City by a system of 280 miles of trunk lines that act as the major arteries for water delivery.[16]

WASTEWATER

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Bureau of Sanitation Division provides sewer conveyance infrastructure and wastewater treatment services to the project area. The Hyperion Treatment Plant (HTP), located in Playa del Rey and west of Los Angeles International Airport, provides treatment capacity for wastewater flow generated throughout the City, including the project area. The HTP has a design capacity of 450 million gpd and currently treats an average of approximately 362 million gpd to primary and secondary treatment standards, using three levels of filtration treatment before discharging the treated wastewater five miles offshore.[17] Therefore, the remaining capacity at the HTP is approximately 88 million gpd, or approximately 20 percent of its total capacity. Sewer infrastructure in the vicinity of the project site includes an approximately 9-inch pipe connected to a 9- to 15-inch pipe along Baker Street, and approximately 9-inch and 9- to 15-inch pipes along Spring Street and Broadway, respectively.[18]

The project site is currently developed with IPU park facilities. Existing structures at the project site include portable restroom facilities and a park administration building and maintenance trailer with a closed wastewater system. As previously discussed, existing uses at the project site currently consume approximately 33,912 gpd. Wastewater is typically calculated based on the land use consuming the water. Irrigation accounts for a large percentage of the water currently being consumed at the project site, which due to evaporation, does not generate a large amount of wastewater. Thus, the existing restroom facilities and park administration building and maintenance trailer currently generate a nominal amount of wastewater at the project site.

SOLID WASTE

Solid Waste Collection and Disposal

Within the City of Los Angeles, various public agencies and private companies administer solid waste management, including collection and disposal services, and landfill operation. Private contractors collect waste generated at the project site. The project site is currently developed with IPU park facilities and generates a nominal amount of solid waste.

[16] City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Supply & Reliability, Water Improvement Projects, Infrastructure Improvement Projects, Trunk Lines, available at: http://www.ladwp.com/ladwp/cms/ladwp004121.jsp, accessed: February 22, 2011.

[17] City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation Division, Wastewater, Facts & Figures, available at: http://www.lacitysan.org/wastewater/factsfigures.htm, accessed: February 22, 2011.

[18] City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering, Navigate LA available at: http://navigatela.lacity.org, accessed: February 28, 2011.

Landfills

Waste disposal sites (i.e., landfills) are operated by the City and County of Los Angeles, as well as by private companies. The Sunshine Canyon and Chiquita Canyon Landfills are the primary landfills that serve the City of Los Angeles. Both landfills accept residential, commercial, and construction waste.

Sunshine Canyon Landfill

The Sunshine Canyon Landfill is owned and operated by Browning-Ferris Industries, who purchased the landfill from the City in 1978. In 1991, the operating permit for the landfill expired and operations ceased. The County Board of Supervisors issued a Conditional Use Permit in 1993 to allow continued operation at the landfill on the County portion of the site. As one of the conditions of the permit, Browning-Ferris Industries had to obtain City of Los Angeles approval to operate the City portion of the landfill, thereby establishing a City/County landfill. The City portion of the landfill opened in 2005. With issuance of a revised conditional use permit from the County in 2007 and a Joint City/County Solid Waste Facility permit from the State in 2008, Joint Landfill operations began in 2009.[19] The Sunshine Canyon Landfill has a permitted maximum intake of approximately 12,100 tons of solid waste per day, and currently accepts an average of 9,500 tons of solid waste per day.[20] Additionally, according to a permit issued on July 7, 2008, as of July 31, 2007, this landfill had a remaining capacity of 112,300,000 cubic yards.[21]

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Chiquita Canyon Landfill is owned and operated by Chiquita Canyon, Inc. As of November 23, 2006, the landfill had a remaining capacity of approximately 29,300,000 cubic yards and a maximum permitted daily intake of 6,000 tons per day.[22] The landfill currently accepts an average of 5,500 tons of solid waste per day and, thus, has a remaining daily intake capacity of approximately 500 tons per day.[23] The landfill is comprised of approximately 592 acres, of which 257 are permitted for actual waste disposal. The remaining 335 acres are reserved for ponds, buffer zones, and potential future landfill expansions.

[19] Sunshine Canyon Landfill, About Us, History, available at: http://www.sunshinecanyonlandfill.com/home/2-2-history.html, February 22, 2011.

[20] Sunshine Canyon Landfill, Future Plans, available at: http://www.sunshinecanyonlandfill.com/home/Future.html, accessed: February 22, 2011.

[21] State of California Integrated Waste Management Board, Facility/Site Summary Details, Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill, available at: http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/19-AA-2000/Detail/, accessed: February 22, 2011.

[22] CalRecycle, Solid Waste Information System (SWIS), Facility/Site Search, Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill available at: http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/19-AA-0052/Detail/, accessed: February 22, 2011.

[23] Chiquita Canyon Landfill, Frequently Asked Questions, available at: http://www.chiquitacanyon.com/faq.php, accessed: February 22, 2011.

3.11.2 REGULATORY SETTING

RECREATION AND PARKS

Los Angeles State Historic Park General Plan

Goals and guidelines included in the LASHP General Plan pertaining to recreation and parks include the following:

(1) Provide recreational areas in the park for visitors to improve their health and wellness in harmony with the physical surroundings that are compatible with the natural and historic nature of the park;

(2) Provide a flexible system of open space opportunities that serve a broad cross-section of the City's residents and statewide visitors;

(3) Integrate potential recreational uses with other operational facilities to ensure that the planning, design, and construction preserve and emphasize key elements of the natural and cultural environment;

(4) Integrate recreational programs with the park's interpretive programs;

(5) Provide appropriate recreation opportunities in coordination with others in the regional recreation network (Rio de Los Angeles State Park, Elysian Park, Los Angeles River Greenway, City parks, schools, etc.); and

(6) Develop open space areas that provide opportunities for informal sports, as well as areas for quiet relaxation and reflection. Fields for formal organized sports program activities are not considered appropriate for this State Historic Park as defined in California Public Resources Code Section 5019.59.

SOLID WASTE

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, also known as Assembly Bill (AB) 939 was enacted to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the State to the maximum extent feasible. Specifically, the Act required city and county jurisdictions to identify an implementation schedule to divert 50 percent of the total waste stream from land disposal by the year 2000. The City of Los Angeles surpassed the State-mandated 50 percent diversion specified by AB 939 and achieved a 58.8 percent diversion rate for the year 2000.[24] In 1999, the Mayor directed City departments to develop strategies to achieve the citywide recycling goal of 70 percent by 2015.

[24] City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation, City of Los Angeles Year 200 AB 939 Report, August 2001.

3.11.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

In accordance with the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant impact on public services and utilities if it would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities, or the need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives
- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police protection (public safety) facilities, or the need for new or physically altered police protection (public safety) facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives
- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered school facilities, or the need for new or physically altered school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives
- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered park facilities, or the need for new or physically altered park facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives;
- Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or
- Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.
- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered library facilities, or the need for new or physically altered library facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives
- Require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; or
- Have insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources.

- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board;
- Require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment 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; or
- Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that is has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.
- Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; or
- Not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Fire Protection

PS-1: *The proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities or require the expansion, consolidation, or relocation of fire stations to maintain service. The impact would be less than significant.*

Construction

Construction activities increase the potential for accidental on-site fires from such sources as the operation of mechanical equipment and use of flammable construction materials. In most cases, the implementation of Best Management Practices by the construction contractors and work crews would minimize these hazards. These procedures include the maintenance of mechanical equipment in good operating condition; careful storage of flammable materials in appropriate containers; and the immediate and complete cleanup of flammable materials spills when they occur. With implementation of Best Management Practices related to fire hazards, construction of the proposed project would not result in a need for new, expanded, consolidated, or relocated fire facilities. The impact would be less than significant.

Operation

The proposed project includes various in-park improvements and implementation of the proposed project would not generate any new permanent residents. Additionally, the proposed project would provide emergency access to the project site in accordance with the applicable fire codes, which includes adequate fire flows, fire alarms, and emergency access routes. As mentioned in Chapter 2.0, Project Description,

the proposed project would be subject to review and approval by the California State Fire Marshal. In addition, CDPR has consulted with LAFD regarding emergency access related to the proposed project. The proposed project would satisfy the requirements of the California Fire Code, the California State Fire Marshal, as well as LAFD. Therefore, operational impacts related to fire protection services would be less than significant.

Public Safety

PS-2: *The proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered public safety/police protection facilities. The impact would be less than significant.*

Construction

When not properly secured, construction sites can become a distraction for local law enforcement from more pressing matters that require their attention. As a result, developers typically take precautions to prevent trespassing through construction sites. Construction of Phase I of the proposed project is anticipated to occur over an approximate one-year period. The entire project site would be closed to the public during the construction phase and the construction contractor would employ construction security features, such as fencing, which would serve to limit access to the site and minimize the need for LAPD and CDPR ranger services. Therefore, impacts associated with construction activities would be less than significant.

Operation

CDPR Rangers are certified by the State's Police Officer Standards and Training Program. As such, CDPR Rangers are Peace Officers and have the power to arrest throughout the state. CDPR Rangers provide daily law enforcement and other public safety functions at all of CDPR's parks. In addition, LAPD units are continuously mobile and service calls are responded to by the nearest available mobile units. As such, the location of the proposed project would not affect police response times. The proposed project would be designed for the safety of its visitors, as well as the surrounding community. Design features would include approximately six-foot-tall perimeter and interpretive fencing, as well as parking lot lighting, pedestrian pathway lighting, security lighting, and security cameras, which would be installed to enhance public safety. Further, implementation of the proposed project would not generate any new permanent residents. Thus, the officer-to-population ratio would remain unchanged within the Community Plan area upon project operation. However, special events at the project site would have the potential to attract visitors in the thousands of attendees, which could increase the need for CDPR, LAPD, and security personnel on-site. For special events, CDPR would coordinate with LAPD to provide sufficient personnel to ensure public safety. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the need for new or expanded police or public safety facilities. The operational impact would be less than significant.

Schools

PS-3: *The proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered school facilities. No impact would occur.*

The demand for new or expanded school facilities is generally associated with an increase in housing or population. The proposed project involves development of park improvements and does not include a residential or other component that would generate an increase in housing or population (see also Chapter 3.10, Population and Housing). Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the demand for new or expanded school facilities, and no impacts related to schools would occur.

Recreation and Parks

PS-4: *The proposed project would not result in or accelerate the substantial physical deterioration of the existing neighborhood and regional parks or recreational facilities. The impact would be less than significant.*

Construction

The construction of Phase I the proposed project is anticipated to occur over an approximate one-year period. During this time, the entire project site would be closed to the public and fenced. As such, the existing IPU park facilities would not be open or accessible during the construction phase, and visitors would need to use other facilities in the area. As previously discussed, approximately 40 regional and local park and recreational facilities exist within a 20-mile radius of the project site, approximately 19 of which are located within a two-mile radius of the project site (see Figure 3.11-1). Thus, adequate local and regional facilities exist within the project area to accommodate users of the existing IPU park facilities during the construction phase and construction of the proposed project would not result in or accelerate the physical deterioration of existing facilities. The impact would be less than significant.

Operation

Development of the proposed project involves park improvements that have been designed to allow for and accommodate an anticipated increase in annual park attendance. As such, increased park usage is accounted for in the project design. Additionally, there are approximately 19 park and recreational facilities located within a two-mile radius of the project site, as well as 21 regional park and recreational facilities located within a 20-mile radius of the project site. These facilities would continue to serve residents within the project vicinity upon operation of the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in or accelerate the substantial physical deterioration of parks and recreational facilities. No operational impacts would occur.

PS-5: *The proposed project would not require the construction or expansion of parks and recreational facilities. The impact would be less than significant.*

Construction

Construction of Phase I the proposed project is anticipated to occur over an approximate one-year period. During this time, the entire project site would be closed to the public and fenced. As such, the existing IPU park facilities would not be open or accessible during the construction phase, and visitors would need to use other facilities in the area. Approximately 40 park and recreational facilities exist within a 20-mile radius of the project site, approximately 19 of which are located within a two-mile radius of the project site (see Figure 3.11-1). Thus, adequate local and regional facilities exist within the project area to accommodate users of the existing IPU park facilities during the construction phase and construction of the proposed project would not result in the need for construction or expansion of parks and recreational facilities. The impact would be less than significant.

Operation

Development of the proposed project involves park improvements that are intended to upgrade the existing interim park uses on-site to allow for and accommodate an anticipated increase in annual park attendance. As such, implementation of the proposed project would not result in an increase in the demand for other parks or recreational facilities in the project area. Additionally, there are approximately 40 regional and local parks and recreational facilities located within a 20-mile radius of the project site, which serve residents in the surrounding area. The proposed project would not result in the need for new or expanded recreational facilities and no operational impacts would occur.

Other Public Facilities

PS-6: *The proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered library facilities. No impact would occur.*

The demand for new or expanded library facilities is generally associated with an increase in housing or population. The proposed project involves development of park improvements and does not include a residential or other component that would generate an increase in housing or population (see also Chapter 3.10, Population and Housing). Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the demand for new or expanded library facilities, and no impact would occur.

Water

PS-7: *The proposed project would not require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.*

Construction

Construction activities are anticipated to occur for approximately one year and would require water for activities such as dust control. However, these activities are limited and temporary, and would not

consume large amounts of water requiring the construction of new water treatment facilities; therefore, construction impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

The proposed project involves several park improvements, including landscaping and irrigation systems. The project site is currently developed with an IPU park and primarily covered by large grassy areas, which are maintained by an existing irrigation system. The project site currently has a water demand of approximately 33,912 gpd, including water used for irrigation purposes. Implementation of the proposed project would include the installation of approximately 236,000 square feet of irrigated reinforced turf for events and general use. In addition, approximately 555,000 square feet of irrigated ornamental plantings, as well as 213,000 square feet of non-irrigated naturalized plantings would be installed throughout the project site. The non-irrigated naturalized plantings would require temporary watering for a period of two years following installation to allow for plant establishment. Consequently, implementation of the proposed project is estimated to result in a water demand of approximately 65,753 gpd for irrigation purposes for the first two years of operation. This irrigation water demand is estimated to decrease to approximately 52,055 gpd after the first two years, once the naturalized plantings have become established.[25] This would result in a net increase in water demand of approximately 31,841 gpd for the first two years and approximately 18,143 gpd for the continued long-term operation. Other proposed uses, such as restroom facilities and drinking fountains would consume additional water supplies; however, the net increase in water demand from these uses would be nominal, as the majority of the water consumed at the project site would be used for irrigation purposes.

LAAFP has a remaining treatment capacity of approximately 150 million gpd in non-summer months and 50 million gpd during summer months. For purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that LAAFP only has 50 million gallons of remaining capacity. The net increase in water consumption by the proposed project represents approximately 0.06 percent (for the first two years of operation) and 0.04 percent (after the first two years) of the remaining treatment capacity at LAAFP. Additionally, the proposed project would include the use of automated irrigation systems utilizing the latest technologies in controls and materials for maximum efficiency including, but not limited to, smart controls and rain and moisture sensors. The new irrigation systems would also be able to receive reclaimed and/or river water, thereby reducing water demand at the project site. Furthermore, the proposed project would comply with all applicable water conservation policies and regulations in order to minimize water demand at the project site. Therefore, the proposed project would not require or result in the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities, and the impact would be less than significant.

[25] Written e-mail correspondence with Bryan Bostenero, Civil Engineering Intern, Winzler & Kelly, Civil Engineers for the proposed project, November 4, 2011.

PS-8: *Sufficient water supplies would be available to serve the proposed project from existing entitlements and resources. The impact would be less than significant.*

Construction

Construction activities are anticipated to occur over an approximate one-year period and would require water for activities such as dust control. However, these activities are limited and temporary, and would not consume large amounts of water. Existing water supplies would be sufficient; therefore, construction impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

LADWP addresses issues of water supply in its Urban Water Management Plan, which considers growth that is projected in regional planning documents, estimates the projected future water demand associated with this growth and identifies water sources and ways to meet the demand during various hydrological conditions over the next 25 years. According to the Urban Water Management Plan, LADWP has analyzed three different hydrological conditions to determine the reliability of water supplies for the City: average, single dry year, and multi-year drought. The Urban Water Management Plan indicates that LADWP can reliably meet the projected water demand in each of the hydrological conditions over the next 25 years with its supply portfolio.[26]

When planning for growth in water demand, LADWP takes into account the water requirements for any project that is consistent with the City's General Plan. As noted, the project site is currently designated for light manufacturing land uses under the City's General Plan. Notwithstanding the existing land use designation, the project site is currently developed with an IPU park. Additionally, the City is actively planning land use changes at the project site and in the surrounding area, including the LASHP General Plan and the CASP, both of which designate the project site for recreation and open space uses.

High water demand is typically associated with residences, hotels, and large offices. The proposed project includes park improvements and would not include land uses that require substantial water supply. Implementation of the proposed project would result in a net increase in water demand of approximately 31,841 gpd for the first two years, and approximately 18,143 gpd for long-term operations. As previously discussed, the proposed project would include water reduction measures such as automated irrigation systems and the use of reclaimed and/or river water for irrigation. Additionally, recreational and park uses have a lower water demand than the light manufacturing uses currently designated for the project site.[27] Thus, the proposed project would generate less water demand than what is currently planned for the project site under the City's General Plan and accounted for by LADWP and sufficient water supplies would be available to serve the proposed project from existing entitlements and resources. The impact related to water supply would be less than significant.

[26] City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, *Draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan*, January 2011, available at: http://www.ladwp.com/ladwp/cms/ladwp013956.pdf, accessed: February 22, 2011.
[27] City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, *Sewer Generation Rates Table*, March 2002.

Wastewater

PS-9: *The proposed project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board. The impact would be less than significant.*

Construction

Construction activities are anticipated to occur over an approximate one-year period. Wastewater at the project site that would be conveyed to wastewater treatment facilities would primarily be generated by construction activities and construction workers. Due to the temporary nature of construction activities, minimal amounts of wastewater would be generated on-site during the construction phase. Wastewater treatment requirements would not be exceeded; therefore, construction impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation provides sewer conveyance infrastructure and wastewater treatment services for the project site. The proposed project is anticipated to result in a net increase in water demand of approximately 31,841 gpd for the first two years and approximately 18,143 gpd for continued long-term operations. However, the majority of the water consumed at the project site would be used for irrigation purposes. Since not all the water that comes out of the tap (i.e., water consumption), goes down the drain (i.e., wastewater generation), water consumption would be greater than wastewater generation. LADWP estimates that the differential between water consumption and wastewater generation is approximately 20 percent, which accounts for outdoor water usage. Further, the proposed project would include features such as stormwater basins and bioswales, which would retain stormwater and irrigation runoff on-site. As such, wastewater at the project site that would be conveyed to wastewater treatment facilities would primarily be generated by the proposed restroom facilities. However, the net increase in wastewater generation from these uses would be nominal, as the majority of the water consumed at the project site would be used for irrigation purposes and retained on-site, rather than being conveyed as wastewater. As discussed in Chapter 3.8, Hydrology and Water Quality, wastewater generated by the proposed project would be required to comply with NPDES requirements. Additionally, the proposed project would also comply with all applicable wastewater treatment requirements of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. The impact related to Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board wastewater treatment requirements would be less than significant.

PS-10: *The proposed project would not require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects. Additionally, the wastewater treatment provider that serves the project has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. The impact would be less than significant.*

Construction

Wastewater at the project site that would be conveyed to wastewater treatment facilities would primarily be generated by construction activities and construction workers. Due to the temporary nature of construction activities, minimal amounts of wastewater would be generated on-site during the construction phase. Therefore, construction impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

Wastewater at the project site would be subsequently conveyed to HTP, which has a remaining treatment capacity of approximately 88 million gpd. Large amounts of wastewater generation are typically associated with residential and large office uses, neither of which is included in the proposed project. A majority of the water consumed by the proposed project would be used for irrigation purposes and operation of the proposed project is anticipated to result in a nominal amount of wastewater generated. As such, the proposed project would not require the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities, and HTP would have sufficient remaining capacity to serve the proposed project. The impact related to wastewater treatment capacity would be less than significant.

PS-11: *The proposed project would not 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. The impact would be less than significant.*

Runoff from the project site is currently collected by stormwater drainage facilities on Spring Street along the southwestern boundary of the project site. The project site is currently developed with an IPU park and is primarily covered by large grassy areas and dirt paths and trails. With implementation of the proposed project, the majority of the project site would continue to be covered with grass and permeable surfaces. As such, the proposed project is not anticipated to substantially change stormwater flows from the project site. Additionally, the proposed project would include features such as stormwater basins and bioswales, which would retain stormwater and irrigation runoff on-site. Further, any runoff leaving the project site would continue to drain to the existing storm drain inlets in the surrounding area. Therefore, the proposed project would not require or result in the construction of new or expanded stormwater drainage facilities. The impact would be less than significant.

Solid Waste

PS-12: *The proposed project would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the proposed project's solid waste disposal needs. The impact would be less than significant.*

Construction

During the construction phase, site grading would occur at the project site and may require some soil export. However, only construction waste would be disposed of at a landfill. As previously discussed, the remaining daily intake capacity at the Sunshine Canyon Landfill is approximately 2,600 tons per day,

while Chiquita Canyon Landfill has a remaining daily intake capacity of approximately 500 tons per day. In accordance with historic recycling trends in the City and the incentives for recycling, most of the construction debris associated with the proposed project would likely be recycled. Additionally, the only existing structures that would be removed are the small lunch stand and an information kiosk; thus, the amount of demolition waste generated would be nominal. However, conservatively assuming that none of the construction debris is recycled, the existing remaining landfill capacity would be adequate to accommodate the proposed project. Therefore, construction impacts related to landfill capacity would be less than significant.

Operation

The implementation of the proposed project is anticipated to increase annual park attendance. As such, the operation of the proposed project would result in an increase in solid waste generation over existing conditions. Large volumes of solid waste generation are typically associated with residences, large offices, and commercial uses. The proposed project would not include any of these uses and is not anticipated to generate a large net increase in solid waste generation over existing conditions. Thus, a substantial increase in solid waste generation would not be expected to occur, and the existing remaining landfill capacity would accommodate the proposed project. Operational impacts related to landfill capacity would be less than significant.

PS-13: *The proposed project would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. The impact would be less than significant.*

The proposed project would be required to comply with requirements set forth in AB 939 requiring cities and counties to divert 50 percent of their solid waste from landfill disposal through source reduction, recycling, and composting. Additionally, Los Angeles Municipal Code Ordinance 174,706 Section 66.32 states that in order to meet the City's diversion goals of 70 percent by the year 2020, private solid waste haulers and recyclers shall register with the City and display a permit decal and number issued by the City through the Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation. Waste haulers are required to pay an AB 939 compliance fee as set forth in Los Angeles Municipal Code Sections 66.32.1 through 66.32.8 based on gross receipts of solid waste collected. All solid waste generated on-site would be disposed of in accordance with all applicable federal and state regulations related to solid waste, as implemented at the City level. No hazardous wastes would be disposed of by the proposed project. Therefore, the impact related to solid waste regulations would be less than significant.

3.11.4 MITIGATION MEASURES

No significant impacts related to public services or utilities systems have been identified for the proposed project. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

3.11.5 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Impacts related to public services and utilities systems would be less than significant without mitigation.

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