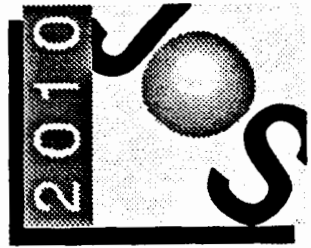


Chapter 14  
Public Services and Facilities



## **Chapter 14. Public Services and Facilities**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter discusses existing and planned public services and facilities in the JOS service area and identifies impacts of the 2010 Plan. Gas and electricity service and the effects of project-related demands on these services are discussed in Chapter 6, "Energy and Chemicals". Potential conflicts of proposed project facilities with gas and electric utility locations are discussed in Chapter 12, "Land Use", as are conflicts of project facilities with parks and recreation facilities.

Public services information was compiled mainly from the SCAG report "State of the Region" (Southern California Association of Governments 1994c), the SCAG RCP (Southern California Association of Governments 1994b), the EIR for the SCAG RCP (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a), and discussions with public services providers in the JOS service area.

As described in Chapter 1, "Introduction", this EIR provides project-specific CEQA compliance for full secondary treatment and solids processing at the JWPCP. Other elements of the 2010 Plan are analyzed on a program level when site-specific information is unavailable or locations of sites are not identified.

### **SETTING**

#### **Regional Setting**

##### **Water Supply**

Water is provided wholesale to the JOS service area exclusively by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD distributes water to a service area encompassing 5,139 square miles, which is approximately 5% of the total land area of California. This service area includes portions of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties.

MWD is a consortium of member cities and districts. Eight of these entities provide retail water service to the JOS service area. Cities with their own water agencies in the JOS service area are Torrance, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Compton, and Long Beach. Other MWD

districts in the JOS service area are the Central Basin, Foothill, Three Valleys, Upper San Gabriel Valley, and West Basin districts. (Planning and Management Consultants 1990.)

**Local Water Sources.** Local water sources satisfy approximately 30-40% of total water demand in the MWD service area. Most available surface water is collected and used to recharge groundwater basins. Groundwater accounts for approximately 90% of local water supply available to the MWD; the remaining 10% comes from surface water supplies. The major groundwater basins serving the JOS service area (the Central Basin, the West Coast Basin, and the main San Gabriel Basin) are adjudicated or managed by special districts or agencies. Basin management plans have been developed to address threats to groundwater quality and effectively manage extraction to avoid exceeding safe yields. (Planning and Management Consultants 1990, Cordoba Corporation 1993.)

Several groundwater basins are contaminated with varying levels of minerals and organic materials. In the JOS service area, water production from the Central and West Coast Basins decreased by approximately 7,000 af/yr because mineral and organic contamination prohibited beneficial use. Production of approximately 1,500 af/yr has been lost in the main San Gabriel Basin because of mineral and organic contamination. Although these decreases account for only about 2% of total water production in these basins, increased future contamination of these basins coupled with more stringent water quality regulations could dramatically reduce available groundwater supplies. (Planning and Management Consultants 1990.)

**Imported Water Sources.** Imported water used in the JOS service area is delivered via the Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project (SWP), which are described below.

California is apportioned 4.4 million af/yr of Colorado River water by a 1964 U.S. Supreme Court decision (*Arizona vs. California*). Of that amount, MWD was allocated 550,000 af/yr by the 1931 California Seven-Party Agreement. However, other rights than MWD's to 30,000 af/yr of Colorado River water predate MWD's rights and 10,000 af/yr of Colorado River water is unavailable because of conveyance losses. Therefore, as of 1985, 510,000 af/yr of Colorado River water was available to MWD. Recently, other entities have not used their full allocations of Colorado River water, allowing MWD to extract an average of 1.2 million af/yr. (Cordoba Corporation 1993.)

MWD first received deliveries of SWP supplies in 1972. MWD has contracted for the delivery of approximately 2.10 MAFY of SWP water, or about 48% of the total planned project yield, but during an average year, the SWP currently supplies only 1.23 MAFY of water to MWD. Contracts for all agencies provided for the buildup of deliveries over time, with most agencies reaching their maximum annual entitlement by 1990. MWD receives deliveries of SWP supplies via the California Aqueduct at Castaic Lake in Los Angeles County, the Devil Canyon Afterbay in San Bernardino County, and Box Springs Turnout and Lake Perris in Riverside County. The initial facilities of the SWP (Oroville Dam, San Luis Dam, California Aqueduct, and associated pumping plants) were completed in the early

1970s. The SWP is currently providing a dependable supply of about one-half of the ultimate amount that the state has contracted to deliver.

MWD originally contracted to receive 2.01 million af/yr of SWP water. However, transfer facilities and additional reservoir storage in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, which were planned to augment SWP capacity, have not yet been constructed. Also, demands of other agencies contracting with the SWP for water have increased. Regulatory constraints also limit the availability of water to the SWP: water otherwise available to the SWP is allocated to meet Delta water quality standards set by the SWRCB; the National Marine Fisheries Service has imposed standards to protect the endangered winter-run chinook salmon and Delta smelt; and EPA has proposed Delta water quality regulations that would reduce the amount of water available to the SWP. (Cordoba Corporation 1993.)

**Projected Water Supply.** Several programs have been proposed to increase future supply in the MWD service area:

- **Groundwater Recovery Program:** MWD and its member agencies have developed the Groundwater Recovery Program to recover lost groundwater supplies and prevent future contamination of groundwater aquifers. This program is projected to yield an additional 100,000 af/yr of water. (Cordoba Corporation 1993.)
- **Wastewater reclamation:** Reclaimed water use has increased in the MWD service area by approximately 160% in the past 6 years (approximately 250,000 af/yr of reclaimed water is presently reused). Future projects could increase the amount of reclaimed water available for MWD use to 675,000 af/yr by 2010. (Cordoba Corporation 1993.) Wastewater reclamation is discussed further below.
- **Colorado River programs:**
  - All American and Coachella Canal linings - Lining these canals will reduce leakage, potentially conserving 100,000 af/yr of water. This water would be shared between MWD and three other agencies contributing funding to the project.
  - Interstate underground storage of unused Colorado River water - Arizona, California, and Nevada are discussing the feasibility of increasing the underground storage of unused Colorado River water. The amount of water ultimately available is uncertain at this time.
  - Phase II Water Conservation Program with Imperial Irrigation District - This program would consist of installing water-conserving devices in water conveyance facilities and implementing agricultural conservation measures. Approximately 150,000 af/yr could be conserved and made available to MWD under this program.

- Modified irrigation practices and land fallowing - In return for compensation from MWD, farmers served by the Imperial Irrigation District could enter into contracts whereby they agree not to irrigate their crops for a 75-day period during summer. This program could yield 100,000 af/yr of water for MWD use. (Cordoba Corporation 1993.)
- State Water Project programs: Several delayed SWP facilities would be constructed under this program, including the South Delta improvements, the Kern Water Bank, and Los Banos Grandes reservoir. Completion of these facilities by 2010 would increase SWP yield to MWD by an average of approximately 0.20 million af/yr. (Cordoba Corporation 1993.)
- Other programs: Other programs include temporary water transfers, groundwater management, and surface water management (Cordoba Corporation 1993).

**Water Demand/Supply Balance.** Water demands in the MWD service area in 1990 totaled 4.01 million af/yr. Existing water supply ranges from 2.40 million af/yr to 4.00 million af/yr in drought and average years, respectively.

Based on SCAG growth projections, the projected water demand and supply for average water years in the MWD area would reach 4.54 million af/yr by 2010 if BMP water conservation methods are implemented. If additional water supplies are available from the Colorado River, SWP, water transfers, reclaimed water, and groundwater recovery, total supply during average water years could reach 5.02 million af/yr by 2010. If anticipated additional water supplies are not available, the MWD service area could experience a shortage of as much as 540,000 af/yr. Therefore, water demands in the MWD service area by 2010 may not be met during average water years unless supplies increase as planned. (Cordoba Corporation 1993.)

In drought years, the hotter, drier weather increases water demand. Therefore, 2010 demand in the MWD service area during drought years is expected to reach 4.84 million af/yr. Water supply, however, would reach only 4.35 million af/yr (compared to 5.02 million af/yr during average years) if anticipated additional water supplies become available. Without the additional supplies, available supply would remain at the present level of 2.40 million af/yr. Therefore, during drought years, water shortages could range from 490,000 af/yr to 2.44 million af/yr. (Cordoba Corporation 1993.)

### **Wastewater Reclamation**

Approximately 250,000 af/yr of reclaimed wastewater is currently being used in the MWD service area. MWD plans to increase reclaimed water sources to approximately 675,000 af/yr by 2010 (Cordoba Corporation 1993).

Many reclamation projects in Southern California have gone beyond traditional irrigation purposes to encompass groundwater recharge and industrial applications. Industrial applications include power plant and petroleum refinery cooling water and process water for paper plants. The largest use of reclaimed water in Southern California is for groundwater recharge. Groundwater recharge is the most efficient use of reclaimed water, allowing large amounts of reclaimed water to be used at a relatively modest cost. The reclaimed water is percolated in spreading basins for eventual reuse in potable systems. Direct use of reclaimed water is primarily for irrigation purposes. A variety of golf courses, cemeteries, school yards, parks, street medians, and freeway landscapes in Southern California are irrigated with reclaimed water. Reclaimed water use in 1990 was approximately 245,000 af, with direct use representing one-quarter (25.3%) and groundwater recharge representing three-quarters (74.7%) of total use. Under favorable conditions, by 2010, total use of reclaimed water could reach about 675,000 af, with approximately half for direct use and half for groundwater recharge.

In fiscal year 1993-94, the Districts' five inland WRPs produced a total of 166,030 af of reclaimed water, approximately half the reclaimed water produced in the MWD service area. Of this amount, 50%, or approximately 82,610 af, was reused; about 70,670 af was used to recharge groundwater and the remainder (15,660 af/yr) was used for general purposes. Reclaimed water produced at the Pomona and Whittier Narrows WRPs is almost entirely reused. At the San Jose Creek, Long Beach, and Los Coyotes WRPs, 67.5%, 15.1%, and 9.8% of the reclaimed water produced was reused. (Engineering-Science 1993.)

The Central Basin MWD is the lead agency in the development of the regional reclaimed water distribution system known as the Century Project. This project consists of a pump station and 26 miles of pipelines and storage facilities capable of delivering up to 8,000 af/yr to sites in the cities of Bellflower, Downey, Paramount, Santa Fe Springs, Norwalk, South Gate, and Lynwood. This project delivers reclaimed water to more than 100 sites for applications such as landscape irrigation of parks, schools, and freeway slopes; nursery stock irrigation; and various industrial applications. (Engineering-Science 1993.)

### **Solid Waste and Biosolids Management**

The SCAG region contains approximately 60 major landfills with an aggregate remaining capacity to accommodate about 371.5 million tons of waste. These landfills accept about 23.7 million tons of waste annually. Therefore, less than 16 years of landfill life remain in the SCAG region. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994b.)

Significant landfill capacity expansions are planned to serve the SCAG region. Several new landfills are planned east of urban areas in the desert. Waste would be delivered to these facilities by rail. Proposed expansions would add a total of 1.7 billion tons of landfill capacity to serve the SCAG region, increasing landfill life by more than 50 years.

In 1993, the Districts disposed of approximately 4,800 wet tons per week of the biosolids generated at the JWPCP in the Puente Hills Landfill near the City of Industry. The remaining biosolids (4,200 wet tons per week) were trucked to four other locations for composting or direct land application: Kellog Supply, Inc., (composting) in Thermal; Recycl Inc. in Corona (composting); Pima Gro Systems in Thermal (composting); and Ag Tech in Yuma, Arizona (direct land application). (County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County 1994b.)

### **Fire Protection, Hazardous Materials, and Emergency Medical Response**

In June 1993, 19,006 fire and emergency service personnel served the SCAG region, for an average of one emergency service employee per 765 residents. The JOS service area, was served by approximately 4,950 firefighters, 3,837 emergency medical technicians/paramedics, and 888 hazardous materials specialists. Average emergency response times vary from 4.35 minutes to 15 minutes for emergency medical response and from 2.52 minutes to 15 minutes for structure fires. Factors such as distance from station, time of day, and traffic congestion influence response times. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994b.)

Wildland fire hazards are especially acute in the SCAG region and Los Angeles County. In 1992, 42 wildland fires occurred in Los Angeles County, burning a total of 917 acres. Hazards increase substantially as development extends further into steep terrain vegetated with grasses, chaparral, and hardwood trees. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994b.)

### **Local Setting**

Information directly applicable to the JWPCP and inland WRP service areas relates to fire protection, hazardous materials, and emergency medical response. Other public service issues are described above under "Regional Setting".

Fire protection, hazardous materials, and emergency medical response to the JWPCP and the Los Coyotes, San Jose Creek, and Whittier Narrows WRP sites are provided by the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD). The JWPCP site is adjacent to the City of Los Angeles; however, the City of Los Angeles Fire Department does not respond to calls from outside the city limits (Masumoto pers. comm.).

The LACFD serves 2,234 square miles, of which about 900 square miles are developed. Approximately 2.9 million people populate this service area. The LACFD maintains a ratio of 0.81 firefighter per 1,000 population, which is considered slightly inadequate by the LACFD. The LACFD reviews development plans, which must meet all applicable code and ordinance requirements for construction, access, water mains, fire flows, and fire hydrants. Fire flows required by the LACFD for new development are determined

based on building sizes and types, their relationship to other structures and property lines, and type of construction. (Rippens pers. comm.)

Table 14-1 shows the equipment and personnel that serve the JWPCP, Los Coyotes WRP, San Jose Creek WRP, and Whittier Narrows WRP sites. The LACFD responds to emergencies at the JWPCP with three engines, a squad, and a truck company from Fire Stations 36 and 127. Four of these pieces of equipment can arrive at the JWPCP site within 2.5 minutes. (Rippens pers. comm.) Initial response to the Los Coyotes WRP is provided by one engine out of Station 115, which is approximately 2.5 minutes away from the plant. Initial response to the San Jose Creek WRP is provided by three engines out of Stations 87 and 90, which are approximately 4.7 and 4.2 minutes away from the plant, respectively. Initial response to the Whittier Narrows WRP is provided by an engine and a squad out of Station 90, which is approximately 3.5 minutes away from the plant.

## **IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES OF THE 2010 PLAN ALTERNATIVES**

### **Criteria for Determining Significance**

Under Appendices G and I of the State CEQA Guidelines and based on professional practice, the project would result in a significant impact if it would:

- result in the generation of quantities of solid waste that would substantially reduce landfill life,
- require a substantial expansion of fire protection staff or equipment to maintain an acceptable level of service,
- require a substantial expansion of emergency medical staff or equipment to maintain an acceptable level of service,
- require a substantial expansion of hazardous materials response equipment and staff to ensure adequate response capability to accidental releases of hazardous materials, or
- substantially increase emergency response times.

### **Comparison of Alternatives**

Table 14-2 at the end of this chapter shows that the impacts associated with Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 are similar to those associated with Alternative 1, with some variation. This variation is described below for each alternative.



**Table 14-1. Fire Suppression, Emergency Medical, and  
Hazardous Materials Equipment Serving the Project Facilities**

<b>LACFD Fire Station</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Staff Members</b>	<b>Response Times (in minutes)</b>	
<b>JWPCP</b> Station 36 <sup>a</sup>	Engine 36	4	2.5	
	Engine 236	4	2.5	
	Squad 36	2	2.5	
	Truck 36	4	2.5	
	Station 127 <sup>b</sup>	Engine 127	4	N/A
<b>Los Coyotes WRP</b> Station 115 <sup>c</sup>	Engine 115	4	2.5	
<b>San Jose Creek WRP</b> Station 87 <sup>d</sup>	Engine 87	4	4.7	
	Station 90 <sup>e</sup>	Engine 90	3	4.2
	Squad 90	2	4.2	
<b>Whittier Narrows WRP</b> Station 90	Engine 90	3	3.5	
	Squad 90	2	3.5	

Note: N/A = not available.

- <sup>a</sup> 127 West 223rd Street, Carson, CA.
- <sup>b</sup> 2049 East 223rd Street, Carson, CA.
- <sup>c</sup> 11317 Alondra Boulevard, Norwalk, CA.
- <sup>d</sup> 140 South Second Street, City of Industry, CA.
- <sup>e</sup> 10115 East Rush Street, South El Monte, CA.

Sources: Rippens and Kolker pers. comms.

## Alternative 1: Upgrade JWPCP/Expand Los Coyotes WRP/San Jose Creek WRP

### Construction Impacts

**Impact: Potential Increase in Emergency Response Times Resulting from Construction at the JWPCP.** Construction at the JWPCP would increase traffic near the JWPCP site during working hours because commuting construction workers, trucks, and large construction vehicles would be added to normal traffic. This increase in traffic could delay emergency vehicles traveling through the area. This impact is considered significant.

**Mitigation.** Implementation of the following mitigation measure would be required to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 14-1. Notify local emergency response agencies of proposed construction and minimize disruption of traffic flow.**

The Districts propose to develop and implement a construction plan designed to minimize disruption of traffic flow. The plan would indicate the calendar periods devoted to each phase of construction and should schedule shifts for construction workers to minimize the amount of traffic added during peak hours. The plan would also identify routes for delivery trucks and heavy equipment to follow to the JWPCP site that would cause the least disruption to traffic flow. Finally, the plan would identify off-peak hours as the preferred times for receiving delivery trucks. The plan would be circulated to local emergency services agencies (agencies responsible for fire protection, law enforcement, emergency medical, and hazardous materials response).

**Impact: Minimal Increase in Demand for Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Response Resulting from Construction at the JWPCP.** Construction at the JWPCP site could increase the demand for emergency response to the construction site. Workers could be injured during construction and fires could be ignited by construction activities. Fire protection and emergency medical services located near the JWPCP are expected to be adequate to respond to emergencies at the JWPCP site because the project's effect on these services would be minimal. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

**Mitigation.** No mitigation is required.

**Impact: Increase in Demand for Landfill Space Resulting from Generation of Construction Waste at the JWPCP.** Construction at the JWPCP would involve grading and other site preparation, including the removal of 1.2 million cubic yards of soil over the 13-year construction period (some of which may be used for landfill cover). These activities may generate waste materials, including vegetation, asphalt, concrete, scrap metal, and other nonhazardous materials, which could be deposited in a landfill. However, 22.5 million cubic yards of solid waste are presently generated annually in Los Angeles County. Therefore, the amount of material generated by construction at the JWPCP is relatively minor in

comparison. This impact is considered less than significant because the amount of solid waste that would be generated by construction at the JWPCP would not substantially reduce landfill life.

**Mitigation.** No mitigation is required.

**Impact: Potential Increase in Emergency Response Times Resulting from Construction at the Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs.** Construction at the Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs could increase emergency response times because of increased traffic congestion caused by commuter traffic and delivery trucks. This impact is considered significant for the reasons discussed above for the JWPCP.

**Mitigation.** Implementation of the following mitigation measure would be required to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 14-1. Notify local emergency response agencies of proposed construction and minimize disruption of traffic flow.**

This mitigation measure is described above for the JWPCP.

**Impact: Minimal Increase in Demand for Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Response Resulting from Construction at the Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs.** Construction at the Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs could increase the demand for emergency response to the construction site for the reasons described above for the JWPCP. Fire protection and emergency medical services located near WRPs are expected to be adequate to respond to emergencies because the project's effect on these services would be minimal. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

**Mitigation.** No mitigation is required.

**Impact: Increase in Demand for Landfill Space Resulting from Generation of Construction Waste at the Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs.** This impact is considered less than significant for reasons described above for the JWPCP.

**Mitigation.** No mitigation is required.

### **Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations**

**Impact: Minimal Increase in Demand for Fire Protection, Hazardous Materials, and Emergency Medical Response Resulting from Increase in Treatment at the JWPCP.** Treatment plant operations and biosolids processing could increase demand for fire protection and emergency medical response because the JWPCP would be larger and would be staffed with approximately 22 additional employees. Demand for hazardous materials response would increase because more chemicals would be used at the JWPCP (except

chlorine). Fire protection, hazardous materials response, and emergency medical services located near the JWPCP are expected to be adequate to respond to emergencies at the JWPCP site because the project's effect on these services would be minimal. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

**Mitigation.** No mitigation is required.

**Impact: Minimal Increase in Demand for Fire Protection, Hazardous Materials, and Emergency Medical Response Resulting from Expansion of the Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs.** Treatment plant operations could increase demand for fire protection, hazardous materials, and emergency medical response for the reasons discussed above for the JWPCP. This impact is considered less than significant because of the reasons discussed above for the JWPCP.

**Mitigation.** No mitigation is required.

**Impact: Increase in Availability of Reclaimed Water Resulting from Expansion of the Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs.** Expansion of the Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs would generate a total of 37.5 mgd more reclaimed wastewater than the plants now produce. This impact is considered beneficial because the supply of reclaimed water would increase, which would decrease the need to use surface water or groundwater.

**Mitigation.** No mitigation is required.

### **Impacts of Biosolids Disposal and Reuse**

**Impact: Increase in Demand for Additional Landfill Space or Composting Facilities Resulting from Biosolid Disposal and Reuse.** Implementation of the 2010 Plan would substantially increase the quantity of biosolids managed by the Districts. The increase in biosolids would increase composting, land application, and landfilling activities. These activities could result in an increase in demand for additional landfill space or composting facilities. However, the amount of biosolids disposed of would be less than 1% of total landfill space, which would not substantially reduce landfill life. This impact is considered less than significant.

**Mitigation.** No mitigation is required.

### **Alternative 2: Upgrade JWPCP/Expand Los Coyotes WRP**

Under Alternative 2, impacts at the JWPCP and the Los Coyotes WRP would be the same as under Alternative 1. No impacts would occur at the San Jose Creek WRP. Construction of sewer lines would result in an additional impact, which is described below.

**Impact: Potential Increase in Emergency Response Times Resulting from Construction of Sewer Lines.** Construction of sewer lines could increase emergency response times because of closure of traffic lanes caused by excavation along roadways and increased traffic congestion caused by commute traffic and delivery trucks. However, construction will be phased so that interruptions will be for short segments and time frames. Additionally, Sections 7-10.1, "Traffic and Access", and 7-10.3, "Street Closures, Detours, and Barricades", of Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction (American Public Works Association 1991) require the Districts' contractors to follow specific instructions to ensure public convenience and safety for traffic and pedestrian access and street closures and detours. This impact is considered less than significant.

**Mitigation.** No mitigation is required.

**Impact: Increase in Demand for Landfill Space Resulting from Generation of Construction Waste during Construction of Sewer Lines.** Construction of sewer lines could generate construction waste. This impact is considered less than significant for the reasons described above for the JWPCP under Alternative 1.

**Mitigation.** No mitigation is required.

### **Alternative 3: Upgrade JWPCP/Expand Whittier Narrows WRP**

Under Alternative 3, impacts at the JWPCP would be the same as under Alternative 1. No impacts would occur at the Los Coyotes or San Jose Creek WRPs or on sewers. Impacts at the Whittier Narrows WRP are described below.

#### **Construction Impacts**

**Impact: Potential Increase in Emergency Response Times Resulting from Construction at the Whittier Narrows WRP.** Construction at the Whittier Narrows WRP site would increase traffic near the site for the reasons described above for the JWPCP under Alternative 1. This impact is considered significant for the reasons described under Alternative 1.

**Mitigation.** Implementation of the following mitigation measure would be required to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 14-1. Notify local emergency response agencies of proposed construction and minimize disruption of traffic flow.**

This mitigation measure is described above under Alternative 1.

**Impact: Minimal Increase in Demand for Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Response Resulting from Construction at the Whittier Narrows WRP.** Construction of facilities at the Whittier Narrows WRP site could increase the demand for emergency response to the construction site for the reasons described above under Alternative 1. This impact is considered less than significant for the reasons described above for the JWPCP under Alternative 1.

**Mitigation.** No mitigation is required.

**Impact: Increase in Demand for Landfill Space Resulting from Generation of Construction Waste at the Whittier Narrows WRP.** This impact is considered less than significant for the reasons described above for the JWPCP under Alternative 1.

**Mitigation.** No mitigation is required.

### **Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations**

**Impact: Minimal Increase in Demand for Fire Protection, Hazardous Materials, and Emergency Medical Response Resulting from Expansion of the Whittier Narrows WRP.** Treatment plant operations could increase demand for fire protection, hazardous materials, and emergency medical response for the reasons described above for the JWPCP under Alternative 1. This impact is considered less than significant for the reasons described under Alternative 1.

**Mitigation.** No mitigation is required.

**Impact: Increase in Availability of Reclaimed Water Resulting from Expansion of the Whittier Narrows WRP.** Expansion of the Whittier Narrows WRP would generate 37.5 mgd more reclaimed wastewater than the plant now produces. This impact is considered beneficial because the supply of reclaimed water would increase, which would decrease the need to pump surface water or groundwater.

**Mitigation.** No mitigation is required.

### **Alternative 4: Upgrade JWPCP/Expand Los Coyotes WRP/ San Jose Creek WRP/Whittier Narrows WRP**

Under Alternative 4, impacts at the JWPCP and Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs would be the same as under Alternative 1, impacts on sewers would be the same as under Alternative 2, and impacts at the Whittier Narrows WRP would be the same as under Alternative 3. However, implementation of this alternative would result in an additional 50 mgd of reclaimed water (87.5 mgd of reclaimed water for Alternative 4 versus 37.5 mgd

of reclaimed water for all other alternatives). No additional impacts would occur under this alternative.

### **No-Project Alternative**

No new construction would be performed at the JWPCP or any of the inland WRPs under this alternative, and no new sewer lines would be constructed. Therefore, no impacts on public services and facilities would occur under this alternative.

Table 14-2. Comparison of Public Services and Facilities Impacts by Alternative

14-15

Impacts and Mitigation Measures	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
<b>Construction Impacts</b>													
Impact: Potential increase in emergency response times resulting from construction at the JWPCP (S) Mitigation Measure 14-1. Notify local emergency response agencies of proposed construction and minimize disruption of traffic flow	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Minimal increase in demand for fire protection and emergency medical response resulting from construction at the JWPCP (LT) No mitigation is required	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Increase in demand for landfill space resulting from generation of construction waste at the JWPCP (LT) No mitigation is required	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Potential increase in emergency response times resulting from construction at the Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs (S) Mitigation Measure 14-1. Notify local emergency response agencies of proposed construction and minimize disruption of traffic flow		✓	✓		✓					✓	✓		
Impact: Minimal increase in demand for fire protection and emergency medical response resulting from construction at the Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs (LT) No mitigation is required		✓	✓		✓					✓	✓		
Impact: Increase in demand for landfill space resulting from generation of construction waste at the Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs (LT) No mitigation is required		✓	✓		✓					✓	✓		

B = beneficial.    LT = less than significant.    S = significant.



14-16

Impacts and Mitigation Measures	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SIC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SIC	WN	Sewers
Impact: Potential increase in emergency response times resulting from construction of sewer lines (LT) No mitigation is required.						✓							✓
Impact: Increase in demand for landfill space resulting from generation of construction waste during construction of sewer lines (LT) No mitigation is required						✓							✓
Impact: Potential increase in emergency response times resulting from construction at the Whittier Narrows WRP (S) Mitigation Measure 14-1. Notify local emergency response agencies of proposed construction and minimize disruption of traffic flow								✓				✓	
Impact: Minimal increase in demand for fire protection and emergency medical response resulting from construction at the Whittier Narrows WRP (LT) No mitigation is required								✓				✓	
Impact: Increase in demand for landfill space resulting from generation of construction waste at the Whittier Narrows WRP (LT) No mitigation is required								✓				✓	
<b>Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations</b> Impact: Minimal increase in demand for fire protection, hazardous materials, and emergency medical response resulting from increase in treatment at the JWPCP (LT) No mitigation is required	✓			✓			✓		✓				

B = beneficial.    LT = less than significant.    S = significant.

14-17

Impacts and Mitigation Measures	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
Impact: Minimal increase in demand for fire protection, hazardous materials, and emergency medical response resulting from expansion of the Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs (LT) No mitigation is required		✓	✓		✓					✓	✓		
Impact: Increase in availability of reclaimed water resulting from expansion of the Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs (B) No mitigation is required		✓	✓		✓					✓	✓		
Impact: Minimal increase in demand for fire protection, hazardous materials, and emergency medical response resulting from expansion of the Whittier Narrows WRP (LT) No mitigation is required								✓				✓	
Impact: Increase in availability of reclaimed water resulting from expansion of the Whittier Narrows WRP (B) No mitigation is required								✓				✓	
<b>Impacts of Biosolids Disposal and Reuse</b> Impact: Increase in demand for additional landfill space or composting facilities resulting from biosolids disposal and reuse (LT) No mitigation is required	✓			✓			✓		✓				

No significant and unavoidable impacts on public services and facilities would occur.

B = beneficial.    LT = less than significant.    S = significant.