3.11 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

As a result of the analysis undertaken in the Initial Study for the Los Angeles Mission College Facilities Master Plan, the Los Angeles Community College District (LACCD) determined that the proposed project may result in environmental impacts to public services and utilities. Therefore, this issue is being carried forward for detailed analysis in this EIR. This analysis was undertaken to identify opportunities to avoid, reduce, or otherwise mitigate potential significant impacts to fire protection, police protection, schools, libraries, parks, and other services such as utilities, as well as to identify potential alternatives.

The analysis of public services and utilities includes a description of the regulatory framework that guides the decision-making process, existing conditions of the proposed project area, thresholds for determining if the proposed project would result in significant impacts, anticipated impacts (direct, indirect, and cumulative), mitigation measures, and level of significance after mitigation. The potential impacts to public services and utilities have been analyzed in accordance with the methodologies provided by the Los Angeles Community College District, County of Los Angeles General Plan, City of Los Angeles General Plan, published maps, the available information from the City of Los Angeles.

3.11.1 Setting

3.11.1.1 Regulatory Setting

State

Los Angeles Community College District

The Los Angeles Community College District Administrative Regulations require design plans for district facilities to be reviewed and approved by the Division of the State Architect pursuant to the Education Code. These District regulations also require grading plans, drainage plans, and on and off-site improvements associated with a district facility to be processed pursuant to Government Code section 53097. Accordingly, construction plans for grading, drainage and on- and off-site improvements are submitted to the local city or county for review and approval, generally through the grading permit process. The District also demonstrates compliance with local requirements for water supply and water conveyance through these design review processes.  

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Water

For the proposed project, compliance with County of Los Angeles and City of Los Angeles water system requirements would be demonstrated in conjunction with review and approval of construction plans for development of the proposed project.

Fire

For the proposed project, design, and construction plans will be submitted to the Division of the State Architect and the State Fire Marshall (Fire Life Safety) for review and approval, and to the County of Los Angeles and City of Los Angeles for concurrence, and approval to the extent required.

Los Angeles Community College District Green Building Policy

The District’s Board of Trustees adopted a Green Building Policy for the construction and renovation of its college campuses. This policy has been addressed in Section 3.5, Energy, Conservation and Sustainability. Its policy is predicated on the sustainable building standards administered nationally through the U.S. Green Building Council. The District’s standards are outlined in its Sustainable Building Principles, Standards, and Processes Guidelines and its Energy Policy – Amendment III Sustainable Standards – New Construction. Policy standards related to solid waste management include:

- Consider products made from renewable resources
- Require contractor to utilize a construction waste recycling plan
- Use-prefabricated systems to reduce on-campus waste
- Establish a campus-wide dual bin system for recyclables and trash

California Urban Water Management Planning Act

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act (CUWMPA) requires urban water suppliers to initiate planning strategies to ensure an appropriate level of reliability in its water service. The CUWMPA states that every urban water supplier that provides water to 3,000 or more customers, or that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water service annually, should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple-dry years. The CUWMPA describes the contents of Urban Water Management Plans, as well as methods for urban water suppliers to adopt and implement the plans.  

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State of California Waste Management AB 939 - Integrated Waste Management Act

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939 or AB 939) required that all Counties have an approved County-wide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) intended to implement strategies to divert 50 percent of solid waste from landfill disposal through source reduction, recycling, and composting by the year 2000. In addition, AB 939 established the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) to provide effective and coordinated management of the state’s solid waste system and authorized the CIWMB to monitor and enforce the mandates of AB 939. The Act established a hierarchy for integrated waste management that consists of: source reduction; recycling and composting; transformation; and environmentally safe disposal.

AB 939 further requires each City and County to conduct a Solid Waste Generation Study and prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) to describe how it would reach the goals. The SRRE would contain programs and policies for fulfillment of the goals of the Act, including diversion goals, and must be updated annually to account for changing market and infrastructure conditions. As projects and programs are implemented, the characteristics of the waste streams, the capacities of the current solid waste disposal facilities, and the operational status of those facilities are updated and upgraded, as appropriate. Cities and Counties in California are required to submit annual reports to the CIWMB to update the Board on each jurisdiction’s progress towards the AB 939 goals.

California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991

The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (Act), as amended, requires each “development project” to provide adequate storage area for collection and removal of recyclable materials. As currently there is no County ordinance implementing the Act, a model ordinance developed by the CIWMB is not in effect within unincorporated areas of the County. The requirements of the Act and the model ordinance include: unobstructed access for collection vehicles and personnel; the provision of an adequate number of bins or containers to allow for the collection and loading of recyclable materials generated by a project; and the protection of recyclables, containers, and bins from scavenging and the natural elements. Recycling areas are required to be located so that they are at least as convenient for depositing, collecting, and loading recyclable materials as the locations where solid waste is collected and loaded. Where feasible, areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials should be adjacent to the solid waste collection areas.4

Local

County of Los Angeles General Plan

The County of Los Angeles contains several policies that are pertinent to the provision of police services. Policies applicable to the proposed project include the need to promote the full use of existing service systems in order to gain maximum benefit from previous public investments (Policy 54); give authority to upgrading existing facilities and services in areas needing or undergoing revitalization or lacking adequate facilities (Policy 55); extend new urban facilities and services only where new urban development is planned and permitted (Policy 56); improve the quality and accessibility of critical urban services including crime control, health, recreational, and educational services (Policy 57); and maintain high quality emergency response services (Policy 58).

County of Los Angeles General Plan Water and Waste Management Element

The County of Los Angeles General Plan Water and Waste Management Element sets forth objectives and policies relative to water facilities and services. County objectives seek to provide efficient water services, mitigate hazards and avoid adverse impacts in providing water services while protecting the health and safety of residents. Adverse impacts on the natural, social, and built environment arising from water development are to be anticipated and mitigated where they cannot be avoided. The design and construction of new water systems should enhance the appearance of the neighborhoods in which they are located and minimize negative environmental impacts.

The Water and Waste Management Element identified five policies to improve service efficiency, of which four emphasize coordination and cooperation among public agencies and service purveyors regarding facility design standards and criteria, and the development and implementation of new technologies while existing methods are in use. Policy 4, “encourages 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”.

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5 County of Los Angeles. Date. County of Los Angeles General Plan: Policies 54-58.
6 County of Los Angeles. General Plan Water and Waste Management Element (November 1990). The topic covered in this subsection is Water Consumption. Accordingly, County objectives and policies on waste management are not discussed in this subchapter.
7 Ibid., p. VI-19. There are two additional objectives which concern countywide regard for water and waste management. One states the County’s intent “to develop improved systems of resource use, recovery, and reuse”, the other states its intent to “maintain the high quality of coastal, surface and ground waters”. The project proposed to expand and enhance existing college facilities within the current campus and on parcels located off-site, in areas surrounded by the City of Los Angeles, and would not affect implementation of the aforementioned objectives and related policies.
8 Ibid. pp 22-23, Policies 21 and 22.
County of Los Angeles General Plan Safety Element and Pre-Fire Plan

The County of Los Angeles Safety Element presents policies in support of the goal to reduce threats to people and property from wildland and urban fire hazards. Development review, fire prevention standards, interagency coordination, vegetation management, and watershed management are among the actions aimed at reducing the threat of wildland and urban fires. Policy implementation programs include but are not necessarily limited to: development project review for adequate emergency access and water supply for fire protection purposes; code compliance; and vegetation management techniques such as brush clearance, flammable rubbish removal, erosion control, and slope stabilization.

The County of Los Angeles Pre-Fire Plan is a guide for the County Fire Department’s fire prevention efforts. Development and enforcement of fire codes and building codes in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, pre-fire planning, vegetation management, brush clearance, environmental review and fuel modification programs, and educational programs are among the efforts described within the Pre-Fire Plan.

Title 32 (Fire Code), Appendix VII of the Los Angeles County Code defines zones subject to additional fire hazard precaution, such as installation of automatic fire sprinkler systems within certain types of occupancies (i.e., residential). One of these zones spans the San Gabriel Mountain range and is referred to as the San Gabriel Southface Area. Although, the project site is located within the San Gabriel Southface Area, the project site is not within unincorporated Los Angeles County.

Title 20 of the Los Angeles County Code requires water system facilities to meet the minimum fire flow requirements and the maximum daily water flow requirements. Title 20 also requires water facilities to be designed and constructed to withstand, with safety factors, the physical stresses of the project site, such as the potential for seismic ground shaking.

City of Los Angeles General Plan: Police, Schools, Libraries and Public Facilities

The City of Los Angeles General Plan contains goals and policies that are pertinent to the provision of police services. The City’s goal is for every neighborhood in the City to have the necessary police services, facilities, equipment, and staffing required to provide for the public safety needs of that neighborhood. To achieve this goal, the City monitors and reports police statistics, as appropriate, and population projections for the purpose of evaluating police service based on existing and future needs (Policy 9.13.1); works through its police department to maintain standards for the appropriate number of sworn police officers to serve the needs of the residents, businesses, and industries (Policy 9.14.1); and implements other policies germane to police services, such as the maintenance of mutual assistance agreements with local law enforcement agencies, state law enforcement agencies, and the National Guard, to provide for public safety in the event of emergency situations (Policy 9.15.1).

According to the City of Los Angeles General Plan, schools are to be in locations complementary to existing land uses, recreational facilities, and the community identity.

According to the City of Los Angeles General Plan, the City will make efforts to assist the City of Los Angeles Library Department in providing library services that respond to the needs of the community.

City of Los Angeles General: Plan Safety Element

The City of Los Angeles General Plan Safety Element contains goals, objectives, policies, and broadly stated programs on the issue of public safety relative to fire, water-related hazards, seismic events, geologic conditions, and hazardous materials. The Safety Element reflects the comprehensive scope of the Emergency Operations Organization, including emergency preparedness, response, and recovery programs. Safety Element Exhibit D (Selected Wildfire Hazards Areas) identifies the “Additional Areas of High Fire Hazard” zone, wherein the project site and areas to the north are located. The Sylmar portion of this zone adjoins the open space of the San Gabriel Mountains, portions of which are identified by the City as Fire Zone 4.

City policies and standards specify criteria for fire station distribution and location, fire-flow requirements, fire hydrant standards and locations, access standards, emergency ambulance service, and fire prevention activities. According to the City’s Safety Element, the total number of companies which would be available for dispatch would vary with the required fire-flow and distance as follows: (1) less than 2,000 gallons per minute (gpm) would require not less than 2 engine companies and 1 truck company; (2) 2,000 gpm but less than 4,500 gpm, not less than 2 or 3 engine companies and 1 or 2 truck companies; and (3) 4,500 or more gpm, not less than 3 engine companies and 2 truck companies.

City of Los Angeles General Plan: Water Policies

Water policies adopted by the City of Los Angeles that are germane to the proposed project include pursuing all economically efficient water conservation measures (i.e. low-flush toilets, low-water consumption landscaping) (Policy 9.9.1); and incorporating water conservation practices in the design of new projects so as not to impede the City’s ability to supply water to its other users or overdraft its groundwater basins (Policy 9.9.2). These policies reflect the City’s mission “to deliver a dependable supply of safe quality water to (City) customers in an efficient and publicly responsible manner”.

Urban Water Management Plan

Efforts by the City to advance its water mission are described in the 2000 Urban Water Management Plan and related annual reports issued by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). The implementing actions include pursuing cost effective water conservation and recycling projects, protecting and treating groundwater supplies,

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actively representing the City’s water supply interest with Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), maintaining the City’s water distribution systems, and securing the necessary funds to pursue alternative water supplies.\textsuperscript{11}

**Solid Waste Management Policy Plan**

In 1993, the City of Los Angeles adopted a Solid Waste Management Policy Plan (SWMPP), which established five long-term planning goals, and supporting objectives and policies, for solid waste management. The original five goals, and one added later, are: (1) maximize waste diversion; (2) provide adequate recycling facility development; (3) provide adequate collection, transfer, and disposal of mixed solid and household hazardous waste; (4) provide an environmentally sound waste management operation; (5) provide a cost effective waste management operation; and (6) promote sustainable development.\textsuperscript{12} State-approved and accepted waste diversion statistics for 2002 indicate a diversion rate of 62% for the City of Los Angeles, which is a much higher rate of waste diversion than the state-mandated rate of 50%.\textsuperscript{13}

**Sylmar Community Plan**

The goals, objectives and policies of the Sylmar Community Plan cover the City of Los Angeles’ police services to the Sylmar area. The policies include consultation with the police department as part of the review of new development projects and proposed land use changes to determine law enforcement needs and demands (Policy 8-2.1). Through its policies, the City seeks to insure that landscaping around buildings be placed so as not to impede visibility (Policy 8-2.2), and that adequate lighting is provided to improve security (Policy 8-2.3).\textsuperscript{14}

The Sylmar Community Plan defines goals, objectives, and policies for the provision of fire protection services to the Sylmar area. The Sylmar Community Plan states that it may be necessary to expand or relocate existing fire stations as land use patterns change throughout the area. Fire protection policies relevant to the proposed project include consulting with the fire department to assess the adequate fire protection facilities and fire service personnel are providing by periodically evaluating population growth; land use, level of service (response time and staffing); fire hazards in the city (Policy 9-1.1); and consulting with the fire department as part of the review of new development projects and proposed land use changes to determine service needs and demands (Policy 9-1.2).

\textsuperscript{11} Ibid., p. 3.
\textsuperscript{12} City of Los Angeles. City of Los Angeles Inter-departmental Correspondence, “Strategic Recommendation from the Bureau of Sanitation to the Board of Public Works (June 4, 2001. revised).”
\textsuperscript{13} California Integrated Waste Management. Jurisdiction Profile for the City of Los Angeles – Waste Flow, \url{http://www.ciwm.ca.gov/Profiles/Juris/[February 1, 2005]}.
\textsuperscript{14} City of Los Angeles. \textbf{Date}. Sylmar Community Plan: Policies 8-2.1, 8-2.2, 8-2.3.
3.11.1.2 Environmental Setting

Police

The Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department

The Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department provides basic police protection services to the existing LAMC campus through the Community College Bureau of the Sheriff’s Department, Field Operations Region II, which has an office within the Plan Facilities temporary building on the campus. This Sheriff’s unit serves the LAMC campus as well as the LAMC centers located at 13000 Sayre Street (Cultural Arts Center), 2843 Foothill Boulevard (Physical Education Building), and 11623 Glenoaks Boulevard (EDD Building). The office is approximately 1,605 gross square feet (gsf) in size. Table 3.11-1 lists the personnel assigned to the Sheriff’s on-campus unit. As shown, the unit currently consists of eight armed officers and two armed deputies. The deputies are sworn personnel of the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department, while the officers have a civilian status. Additionally, the Sheriff’s Department recruits on average seven student-worker cadets to assist the officers in policing the campus. The Sheriff’s office operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. For an event that necessitates greater security, the Sheriff’s office recruits and deploys additional student-worker cadets.  

The ten County Sheriff personnel employed to serve the LAMC campus work 7- to 12-hour shifts. Monday through Friday, the day shift is from 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.; while the night shift is from 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. There is also a graveyard shift from 10:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. The most current schedule for Monday through Friday includes two officers and one deputy during the day shift and the night shift, and one officer during the graveyard shift. On the weekends the campus is patrolled by one officer and one deputy or a sergeant. The County uses the broadly accepted national standard of one officer for every 1,000 persons as its guideline. The maximum campus population during daytime peak hours (7:00 a.m. to 3:59 p.m.) for Spring 2006 was an average of 2,540 students, not included campus employees. Assumining this maximum campus population, the current Sheriff schedule for Monday through Friday equates to one officer for every 1,021 people on campus during daytime peak hours and one officer for every 920 people on campus during the evening hours. On the weekends, the current schedule equates to one officer for every 386 people on campus. With the exception of the daytime peak hours which is slightly over, the police-to-population ratios are well within the County and national standard of one officer for every 1,000 persons. According to the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department, scheduling changes occur on an as-needed basis to maintain police services to LAMC at County acceptable levels.

16 Personal communication with Deputy Stan Dease. Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department (November 22, 2004).
17 Personal communication with Deputy Stan Dease, Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department, January 29, 2003.
Table 3.11-1

Existing Police Protection Services and Response Times

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Station Address</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Response Time</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Office at LAMC 13356</td>
<td>8 armed officers, 2 armed deputies, and an average of 7 student-worker cadets</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>LAMC Campus and Off-Campus Facilities (Cultural Arts Center, Physical Education Building, EDD Building)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eldridge Avenue Sylmar, California 91342</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACOPS: County Office of Public Safety Castaic Station</td>
<td>3 sergeants and 18 officers</td>
<td>Varies according to calls for service</td>
<td>Santa Clarita Valley, San Fernando Valley, Antelope Valley (Quartz Hill Substation) and portions of La Canada Flintridge area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32113 Castaic Lake Castaic, California 91384</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles Police Department</td>
<td>285 sworn officers and 26 civilian support staff</td>
<td>11.4 minutes</td>
<td>Reporting District 1609 (62-square mile Foothill Area)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Community Station Mission Hills, California 91345</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: PCR

City of Los Angeles Police Department

The City of Los Angeles Police Department’s (LAPD) Mission Community Police Station provides secondary police protection to the LAMC campus through a mutual aid agreement with the County of Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department. The Mission Community Station jurisdiction area covers 28.18 square miles and has an estimated population of approximately 202,000 persons. The station is located at 11121 Sepulveda Boulevard in the community of Mission Hills, California. The Mission station employs approximately 2 sworn officers and 26 civilian support staff. The estimated police-to-population ratio is one officer for every 976 persons based on the population estimate of 278,280 for the Foothill community area. The average response time to emergency calls for the Mission community area during 2002 was 11.4 minutes. The citywide average during 2002 was 10.2 minutes. The predominant crimes in the Foothill community area are aggravated assault, vehicle theft, and burglary from vehicles. Figure 3.11-1 shows police station locations in the area.

19 Fax/letter from Gary J. Brennan, Commanding Officer, Community Affairs Group, City of Los Angeles Police Department. Dated February 5, 2003; cites 2000 census data.
Figure 3.11-1

Police Station Locations
Fire

County of Los Angeles Fire Department

The Los Angeles County Fire Department provides first-response fire protection services to the un-incorporated areas of the County—approximately 2,278 square miles, and 57 cities within Los Angeles County. However, the project site is not located within the County’s first response service area. County Fire Station 74, located at 12587 N. Dexter Park Road in the foothills of the Sylmar area, is the county fire station situated nearest to the project site, at an estimated travel distance of 6.4 miles. Table 3.11-2 describes the equipment and personnel available to Fire Station 74. The estimated response time of Fire Station 74 to the vicinity of the project site is approximately 3-5 minutes, which is within normal standards.20

Los Angeles City Fire Department

The Los Angeles City Fire Department (LACFD) provides first-response fire protection services to the project site. There are four LACFD fire stations located in the vicinity of the project site. Table 3.11-2, provides information on each fire station, including its address, equipment, personnel, and travel distance from the project site.

Table 3.11-2

Existing Fire Protection Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station No. and Address</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Travel Distance to Project Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Los Angeles City Fire Department – Fire Station 91 - 14430 Polk Street, Sylmar, CA 91342 | • Single Engine  
• Paramedic Rescue Ambulance | 6 | 2.2 miles |
| Fire Station 74 – 12587 N. Dexter Park Rd, San Fernando, CA 91342 | • Engines (2)  
• Patrol (2) | 3 | 6.4 miles |
| Fire Station 75 – 15345 San Fernando Mission Blvd, Mission Hills, CA 91340 | • Task Force Truck and Engine Company  
• Rescue Ambulance | 12 | 6.9 miles |
| Fire Station 98 – 13035 Van Nuys Blvd, Pacoima, CA 91331 | • Task Force and Engine Company  
• Rescue Ambulance | 12 | 4.4 miles |
| Fire Station 77 – 8943 Glenoaks Boulevard, Sun Valley, CA | • Single Engine  
• Paramedic Rescue Ambulance | 6 | 10.9 miles |

Source: PCR

20October 6, 2006. Personal Communication: Firefighter Station Commander Potter to Glenn DeBerg City Fire Station 74, N. Dexter Park Rd. San Fernando, CA.
According to the City of Los Angeles, the adequacy of fire protection for a given area is based on required fire flow, response distance from existing fire stations, and the Fire Department’s judgment for needs in the area. In general, the required fire-flow is closely related to the community’s land use. The quantity of water necessary for fire protection varies with the type of development, life hazard, occupancy, and the degree of fire hazard.

Fire flow requirements vary from 2,000 gallons per minute (gpm) in low density residential areas, to 12,000 gpm in high density commercial or industrial areas. A minimum residual water pressure of 20 pounds per square inch (psi) is to remain in the water system, with the required gallons per minute flowing. The required fire flow for the proposed project has been set at 4,000 gpm from four fire hydrants flowing simultaneously at 20 psi per minute.

Fire Station 91 is located 2.2 miles from the project site. Access to the project site from Fire Station 91 is via Polk Street, traveling north to Eldridge Avenue, then east to Hubbard Street. Fire Station 91 includes a single engine company, paramedic rescue ambulance and six (6) personnel. Fire Station 91 is the first response engine company for the proposed project site. The estimated response time of Fire Station 91 to the vicinity of the project site is approximately 4 to 5 minutes, which is within normal standards.21

Other fire stations in the vicinity include, Fire Station 75, which is situated 4.4 miles from the project site, provides services through its task force (engine company and truck company), engine company, paramedic rescue ambulance, and staff of 12 professionals. The travel distance from Fire Station 75 to the project site is greater than 5 miles. The estimated response time of Fire Station 75 to the vicinity of the project site is approximately 4 minutes, which is within normal standards.22 Fire Station 77 is located at 8943 Glenoaks Blvd., and has a single engine company with a paramedic rescue team and six (6) personnel. However, these fire stations are not the first response fire protection for Mission College.23 The location of fire stations in the area is shown on Figure 3.11-2. Fire Station 77 would not respond to an emergency in the vicinity of the project site.24

In the event of an earthquake, and collapse of the 210 freeway, the Los Angeles City Fire Department indicated that units would be deployed to find alternate routes. These units would assess alternate routes and choose the shortest possible route available.25

21October 6, 2006. Personal Communication: Firefighter Captain Yost to Glenn DeBerg. City Fire Station 91, Polk Street, Sylmar, CA.
The proposed project site is developed area with college facilities and parking. There are nine fire hydrants located throughout the existing campus to provide for sufficient coverage of all existing buildings on the main campus. Water for protection services to the off-site property would be conveyed from a 16-inch service pipeline on Hubbard Street. According to the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, existing fire-flow to the LAMC campus is 2,500 gpm from an 8-inch water main within the campus boundaries. A fire hydrant on Hubbard Street north of Lexicon Avenue serves the area that includes the proposed off-site campus location and the local residential community and nearby regional park.
Figure 3.11-2

Fire Station Locations
Mission College would respond to any natural or terrorist disaster according to its existing approved Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) prepared expressly for Mission College by Emergency Management Consultants Inc. The EOP addresses both large and small events. The EOP is reviewed and updated as necessary to address revisions to the campus.

As requested by the City Fire Department, the project would comply with applicable State and local codes and ordinances. It would also follow guidelines found in the Fire Protection and Fire Prevention Plan and the Safety Plan, both of which are elements of the General Plan of the City of Los Angeles C.P.C. 19708. Emergency response services for the Sylmar Community in which the College is located are provided by the City of Los Angeles. The EOP would be amended to address the Harding Street site. This will be amended to include any new campus property. This plan was prepared for Mission College by E.M.C. Inc. in May of 2006. Prepared by Joseph R. Horton Jr. Emergency Management Consultants.

**Schools**

The proposed project site is located within the boundaries of the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD). There are a total of eighteen schools located within the community of Sylmar with a total enrollment of 11,943 students; which includes both public and private schools. Ten of these schools are public schools under the jurisdiction of the LAUSD. Public schools are indicated in Table 3.11-3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>School Location</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dyer Street Elementary School</td>
<td>14500 Dyer St.</td>
<td>LAUSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Dorado Avenue Elementary School</td>
<td>12749 El Dorado Ave</td>
<td>LAUSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen Continuation School</td>
<td>13101 Dronfield Ave</td>
<td>LAUSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harding Street Elementary School</td>
<td>13060 Harding St.</td>
<td>LAUSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrick Avenue Elementary School</td>
<td>13350 Herrick Ave.</td>
<td>LAUSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard Street Elementary School</td>
<td>13325 Hubbard St.</td>
<td>LAUSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive Vista Middle School</td>
<td>14600 Tyler St.</td>
<td>LAUSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osceola Street Elementary School</td>
<td>14940 Osceola St</td>
<td>LAUSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylmar Elementary School</td>
<td>13291 Phillipi Ave.</td>
<td>LAUSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylmar High School</td>
<td>13050 Borden Ave.</td>
<td>LAUSD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eight private schools are located in the community of Sylmar. The majority of the private institutions are religiously based and offer religious education in conjunction with formal
education. These private schools in the community of Sylmar are indicated in Table 3.11-4.

Table 3.11-4
Sylmar Private Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>School Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foothill Lutheran High School</td>
<td>13361 Glonoaks Blvd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foothill Baptist School</td>
<td>13550 Herron Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hathaway School</td>
<td>P.O. Box 923670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light &amp; Life Christian School</td>
<td>14019 Sayre Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles Lutheran High School</td>
<td>13570 Eldridge Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Montessori Children’s Center</td>
<td>13130 Herrick Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverello of Assissi Pre-School</td>
<td>13367 Borden Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Didacus Elementary School</td>
<td>14325 Astoria St.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are approximately 545 full-time teachers for the eighteen schools, not including an as yet unknown number of part-time instructors and staff. The two schools closest to the project site are Hubbard Street Elementary School, located within .25-miles of the main LAMC campus; and Los Angeles Lutheran High School, located within .5-miles of the main LAMC campus. Harding Street Elementary School is located within .25-miles from the new offsite Harding Street property.
Parks

The proposed project elements are located within the existing Campus, with the exception of the Harding Street property. There are 8 local and regional parks in the vicinity of the proposed project site, two of which, Veteran’s Memorial County Park and El Cariso Regional County Park, are located within a 1-mile radius of the proposed project site. Veteran’s Memorial County Park is located at 1 Mountain View Court, north-west of the proposed project site. El Cariso Regional County Park is located on Eldridge and Hubbard and directly abuts the northern boundary of the LAMC campus. In addition to Veteran’s Park and El Cariso Regional Park, 6 local and regional parks are located within an approximate 2-mile radius of the proposed project site. To the northwest is Wilson Canyon Park; due west is Sylmar Park, Layne Park and Pioneer Park; and to the southwest are Robert H. Humphrey Memorial Park and Recreation Park. Hansen Dam Recreation Center, a large regional recreation area is located within 3.5 miles south west of the proposed project site.

Libraries and Public Facilities

The proposed project is located immediately east of the City of San Fernando. This area is well served by public facilities, including post offices, public libraries, and hospitals. There is one post office located within one mile of the project site, at 13700 Foothill Blvd. in the community of Sylmar. There are two post offices within the City of San Fernando, located at 308 S. Maclay Avenue within 3 miles of the project site; and at 10919 Sepulveda Blvd, within 5 miles of the project site. There are four public libraries within approximately 2 miles of the proposed project site. The nearest library is approximately 2 miles west of the proposed project site. The Los Angeles Public Library – Sylmar Branch is located at 14651 Polk Street. The County of Los Angeles Public Library – San Fernando Branch is located within 3 miles of the project site at 217 North Maclay Avenue.
Water

The LADWP is the primary water service purveyor to the LAMC campus. Annual water demand in the LADWP service area is approximately 690,450 acre-feet (af). Figure 3.11-3 illustrates the breakdown of water use in the LADWP Service Area. Governmental uses, including higher education institutions like LAMC, consumed approximately 44,000 af (7%) of the water during fiscal year 2004. The residential (65%), commercial (21%), and industrial (4%), and non-revenue water such as unbilled fire protection water service, system flushing program, and other factors (8%), combined equal to 100% of water consumption in the LADWP service area.

The LADWP receives its water from three principal water supply sources. The Los Angeles Aqueduct supplies approximately 230,000 acre-feet (af) (34%), local groundwater sources supply approximately 95,000 af (15%), and MWD supplies approximately 360,000 af (51%). The quantity of water supplies received from each source can fluctuate from year to year. Generally, when water deliveries from the Los Angeles Aqueduct have been low, the volume of purchased water from MWD has increased. Water conservation, water recycling programs, and great reliance on MWD water supplies are among the measures identified by LADWP to keep the gap between future demand projections and supply needs at a minimum.

The LADWP accesses local groundwater supplies through pumping rights in the San Fernando, Central and West Coast Basins, and the project site’s community of Sylmar. In addition, the winter of 2004-2005 brought record rainfall to Southern California and persistent storms created the highest snowpack in a decade in the Eastern Sierra watershed, which is a significant source of the City’s water supply. The snowpack had water content equal to 167% of normal, guaranteeing an ample supply of less expensive, high-quality water for the year. As a result, LADWP delivered a greater volume of the City’s water needs through its own water source rather than purchasing more costly water from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). During wet years, LADWP conserves the increased water supply to utilize during drying periods in order to ensure the water needs meet the service area demands.

The LAMC campus is located within the LADWP 1,729-foot service zone and is supplied water from Alta Vista Tanks 1 and 2 located at the north end of Hubbard Street. Water is conveyed to the campus through the LADWP 16-inch primary water line within Hubbard Street. A system of 8-inch and 2-inch distribution lines within

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26 LADWP. 2004. LADWP Urban Water Management Plan Fiscal year 2005 Annual Update. [An acre-foot equals 326,000 gallons and serves the annual water needs of approximately five people (LADWP, 2000)].
27 Ibid. Figure 1, Fiscal Year 2003-2004 water Use by Customer Class.
the campus connects to the primary water line where it crosses the Hubbard Street/Lexicon Avenue intersection. The 8-inch distribution line conveys water for domestic use and fire protection, and has a maximum flow capacity of 2,500 gallons per minute (gpm). The 2-inch line has a maximum flow capacity of 160 gpm and is used primarily for irrigation. The existing water pressure available is 157 pounds per square inch (psi) static and 132 psi residual. In addition to the primary water line in Hubbard Street, there is a backflow assembly (back-siphon-age to prevent contaminants through the water service connection) and a 6-inch water line serving the north side of the campus. No reclaimed water lines serve the LAMC campus. There are no water lines located in Harding Street north of Eldridge Avenue. Figure 3.11-3 shows a breakdown in the water uses in the Sylmar service area.

To ascertain the existing water consumption at the LAMC campus, utility bills provided by the College were reviewed and verified using LADWP water meter readings for the same time frame. As shown in Table 3.11-5, existing water consumption at the campus is approximately 30,000 gpd.

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30 LADWP records show a combined 2-inch water meter and 8-inch detector check in Hubbard Street approximately 621 feet east of Eldridge Avenue, where connection to the 16-inch primary water line occurs.

31 Utility bills were obtained for June 2002 through December 2002. These statements include water demand for all LAMC usage, including irrigation.
Table 3.11-5

Existing Water Consumption Estimate\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Water Use (gpd)(^2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Campus</td>
<td>30,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harding Street Property (undeveloped)</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Based on LAMC utility bills for June 2002 through December 2002

\(^2\) Gallons per day

**Wastewater**

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Bureau of Sanitation (LADPWBS) maintains the sewer lines throughout the City including the proposed project site. Citywide, almost 50% of the City’s sewers are older than 50 years (normal life expectancy is 50 to 100 years) and are experiencing structural deterioration and hydraulic
deficiencies. Approximately 30% of the primary sewers are currently flowing above their design capacity during normal dry weather conditions. These volumes often double during a rainstorm, leading to periodic overflows from the system to the Santa Monica Bay and other receiving water bodies. It is anticipated that the hydraulic deficiencies will worsen if population growth and development occur. The deteriorating physical condition and hydraulic capacity of a portion of the collection system will necessitate the rehabilitation or replacement of existing facilities, new sewers, new storage facilities, pumping plant modification and rehabilitation, and development of accessory and control structures. The City has established a rehabilitation program in response to damages to the sewer system caused by the 1994 Northridge earthquake. The program, known as the Accelerated Sewer Repair Program (ASRP), identifies those pipelines in need of immediate repair. The program does not cover the cost of upgrades or improvements, rather, it is strictly for the rehabilitation of pipelines.

The Hyperion Treatment Plant adjacent to the Santa Monica Bay receives effluent from the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area and provides both primary and secondary wastewater treatment. On average, the plant treats approximately 60 million gallons per day (mgd) and has a design capacity of 450 mgd. The Tillman Water Reclamation Plant (TWRP) initially intercepts and treats sewage generated from the project site. On average, the plant treats approximately 50 mgd and has a design capacity of 80 mgd.

The LADPW-BS maintains the sewer lines to the LAMC campus. An 8-inch main is located in Eldridge Avenue between Bombay Street and Pasha Street and between Cranston Avenue and Gridley Street. Campus lines are connected to the 8-inch sewer line at Pasha Street, which was constructed circa 1987. A 10-inch sewer main is located in Hubbard Street. However, the LAMC campus is not connected to this main.

**Solid Waste**

The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts) oversees a system of landfills, recycling centers, transfer/materials recovery facilities, and gas-to-energy facilities. Available statistics on countywide waste disposal show a majority of the waste generated within Los Angeles County (12,237,445 tons) was disposed of at landfills within the county, less than half of one percent of the waste stream (510,708 tons) was delivered to transformation facilities and no solid waste was exported from the State for disposal. Of the 12.2 million tons of waste generated in Los Angeles County, 3,941,483 tons were generated within the City of Los Angeles; 3.86 million tons were buried in county landfills and 81,924 tons were delivered to transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities in the Los Angeles and Stanislaus counties.

Landfills within Los Angeles County are classified either as Class III landfills or Unclassified (inert) landfills. Class III landfills accept all types of non-hazardous solid waste.
waste. Major Class III landfills are permitted to receive more than 250,000 tons of solid waste per year while minor Class III landfills are permitted to receive less than 250,000 tons of solid waste per year. Unclassified landfills accept only inert waste such as soil, concrete, asphalt and other construction and demolition debris. There are twelve major Class III landfills and five Unclassified landfills in Los Angeles County. As shown in Table 3.11-6, the remaining disposal capacity is approximately 195.9 million tons at Class III landfills and 62.5 million tons at Unclassified landfills.

Table 3.11-6

Remaining Disposal Capacity of Existing Landfills in Los Angeles County as of January 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landfill</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>2002 Disposal (in million tons)</th>
<th>Remaining Capacity (in million tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class III</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puente Hills Unincorporated</td>
<td>3.670</td>
<td>44.86 c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunshine Canyon Unincorporated</td>
<td>1.783</td>
<td>81.10 d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiquita Canyon Unincorporated</td>
<td>1.460</td>
<td>17.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley Los Angeles</td>
<td>0.700</td>
<td>1.13 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholl Canyon Glendale</td>
<td>0.373</td>
<td>8.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calabasas Unincorporated</td>
<td>0.325</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster Lancaster</td>
<td>0.270</td>
<td>13.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antelope Valley Palmdale</td>
<td>0.264</td>
<td>9.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whittier Whittier</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>4.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burbank Burbank</td>
<td>0.040</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pebbly Beach Unincorporated</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Clemente Unincorporated</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class III Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>8.97</strong></td>
<td><strong>195.9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unclassified</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nu-way Live Oak Landfill Irwindale</td>
<td>0.742</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliance Pit#2 Irwindale</td>
<td>0.200</td>
<td>10.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azusa Land Reclamation Azusa</td>
<td>0.064</td>
<td>27.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peck Road Gravel Pit Monrovia</td>
<td>0.040</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brand Park Glendale</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unclassified Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1.05</strong></td>
<td><strong>62.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Unless indicated otherwise, [http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Landfills/Tonnage/2003/Landfill.htm](http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Landfills/Tonnage/2003/Landfill.htm) [February 1, 2005]
  b: Data based on six-day work week
  c: As of April 1, 2004
  d: As of October 1, 2004
  e: Number does not include proposed vertical expansion, which if approved would provide an additional capacity of 3.8 million tons
  f: Limited to Scholl Canyon Watershed as defined by City Ordinance 4782
  g: Limited to the City of Burbank use
  h: Owned and operated by U.S. Navy

33 As defined by California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 2524.
There are two future landfills outside of Los Angeles County, which when available, would add disposal capacity to the Sanitation Districts. In August of 2000, the Sanitation Districts entered into Purchase and Sale Agreements on the Mesquite Regional Landfill in Imperial County and the Eagle Mountain Landfill in Riverside County.\textsuperscript{34} Construction for the Mesquite Regional Landfill is currently underway and is expected to be open for rail shipments of waste in 2009. When fully operational, the Mesquite Landfill would be able to accept 20,000 tons per day of waste with a total capacity of approximately 600 million tons and projected life of 100 years. Due to pending federal litigation, the Sanitation Districts has not closed escrow on the purchase of the Eagle Mountain Landfill. The Eagle Mountain Landfill is expected to accommodate 20,000 tons per day with a total capacity of approximately 708 million tons and a projected life of 117 years.

To meet the long term solid waste disposal needs of Los Angeles County, proposed landfill expansion projects (i.e. Bradley Landfill), utilization of future landfill facilities (Mesquite and Eagle Mountain), and continued aggressive implementation of waste diversion programs to extend the lifespan of existing disposal facilities would be needed.\textsuperscript{35}

Data on existing solid waste generation at the LAMC campus were obtained from the 2003 State Agency Waste Management Annual Report for the college. According to the report, the LAMC campus generated 254 tons of solid waste during the reporting year. Of this amount, 55\% (139.8 tons) was collected for disposal at a landfill and 45\% (113.7) was diverted through the implementation of various source reduction and recycling programs at the campus. These programs separate recyclables, such as beverage containers, cardboard, glass, newspaper, office paper, plastics, and scrap metal; for collection and handling as a resource recovery material.

Solid waste collection, disposal, and resource recovery services at the LAMC campus are outsourced directly by the District to a private waste hauler. Solid waste collection is provided by North State Environmental and recyclable material collection is provided by Wyerhaeuser.

\textsuperscript{34} Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. \url{http://www.lacsd.org/csdinfo.htm} [February 1, 2005].

3.11.2 Significance Thresholds

For purposes of this EIR, and in accordance with Appendix G, an impact to public services and utilities is considered significant if the proposed project:

- Would 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 public services; including fire protection, police protection, schools, and parks.

- 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 impacts.

- Have insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources.

- Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project’s solid waste disposal needs.

- Not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

3.11.3 Environmental Impact Analysis

3.11.3.1 Need for New or Physically Altered Government Facilities

Fire Protection Facilities

The adequacy of fire protection for a given area is based on required fire-flow, response distance (travel distance) from existing fire stations, and the fire department’s needs assessment. Fire-flow requirements are typically based on land use type, occupancy, and degree of fire hazard as defined in the state and local fire codes.

Construction Impacts

The general plans of the County of Los Angeles and City of Los Angeles designate portions of the Sylmar Community north of the Interstate 210 (Foothill) Freeway as “Additional Areas of High Fire Hazard”.36 37 38 The proposed project site is located within

37 City of Los Angeles. November 26, 1996. City of Los Angeles General Plan Safety Element Exhibit D.
38 City of Los Angeles. 1996. City of Los Angeles Fire Code Regulation No. 6, Fire Buffer Zones.
this zone of Additional Areas of High Fire Hazard, as are the residential areas adjacent to the College. The existing Mission College project site is developed with several one and two story buildings, surface parking, walkways, and ornamental landscaping. Construction activities planned for this area would include the use of heavy equipment, which would be powered by small amounts of diesel and other fuels. The College maintains its campus clear of dry vegetation and flammable rubbish. Combustible features present in the landscape and building materials on the campus that would otherwise pose some risk of accidental fire resulting from errant sparks from construction equipment would be reduced by adhering to standard construction practices such as the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 5000 Building Construction and Safety Code. With the use of standard construction practices and adherence to the California Fire Code, the potential for an accidental fire to occur during construction is very low and thus the existing fire department that serves this area would be able to handle any fire emergencies resulting from the construction phase of the proposed project.

Complete build-out of the LAMC campus would occur through 2010. Prior to development, design and construction plans for each individual construction project would be submitted to the Division of the State Architect for approval, and the City of Los Angeles for concurrence with the California building and fire codes and City Fire Code provisions on fire hazard prevention and protection, respectively. At the time construction plans and specifications for the proposed project are developed, the number, size, location, and type of water facilities needed to satisfy the fire-flow and fire service requirements would be precisely defined and incorporated into the said construction plans. Thus, the new facilities will be constructed as to minimize the need for additional fire services.

**Operational Impacts**

The amount of new building space proposed for the main campus is approximately 261,000 gsf. Approximately 349,000 total gsf is proposed for the entire project. This proposed new building space when combined with the existing building space (200,700 gsf), would result in a college campus with approximately 549,700 gsf of building space.

According to the LACFD, the estimated fire flow for build-out of the LAMC campus would increase from the existing service of 2,500 gpm to a projected fire flow demand for 4,000 gpm, flowing simultaneously and with a minimum residual water pressure in the water system of 20 pounds per square inch (psi). At this level of project planning for the LAMC campus, the project proposes to comply with the fire flow requirements using one of two methods:

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40 The existing building space of 289,705 gsf consists of 214,705 gsf of permanent building space, previously approved 74,400 gsf of construction, and 600 gsf of temporary building space that would be incorporated into the proposed Student Services Center.
1) Installing a 10-inch water line with a capacity of 5,000 gpm; or

2) Adding a connection to the existing 8-inch line on Eldridge Avenue

Both of these methods are expected to meet the fire flow requirements for the proposed project and would include construction within the public street right-of-way. Upgrades to existing water lines to serve the project would be constructed with no anticipated interruption to existing local water service. In addition to the water line improvements, the existing fire hydrants serving the campus would need to be augmented and possibly relocated to ensure compliance with the City’s fire hydrant code requirement of 300 feet. The project site lies outside of the recommended response distance of the nearest fire station (Fire Station 91), as identified in the City Fire Code, Division 9 (§57.09.07), Table 9-C, and is located within the City-designated Additional Areas of High Fire Hazard. The City Fire Code recommends that the first due Engine Company should be within 1.5 miles and first due Truck Company should be within 2.0 miles. Fire Station 91 provides a one engine company and is located a travel distance of 2.2 miles from the project site. As stated previously, the project requires a fire flow of 4,000 gpm, which according to the City policy on emergency response, necessitates the fire protection services of no less than 2 or 3 engine companies and 1 or 2 truck companies. Proposed project features include fire extinguishing systems, including but not limited to fire alarm systems, water-flow alarm devices, and fire sprinklers within buildings and structures. These proposed fire extinguishing systems would reduce the impact associated with the project site’s location within the City-designated Additional Areas of High Fire Hazard, and its location outside the response distance of 1.5 miles to the nearest fire station (Fire Station 91).

The construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of 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 fire protection, because:

1) The project proposes to improve existing water lines to accommodate project fire flow requirements

2) The number and location of fire hydrants to serve the campus would be located in accordance with state and local fire codes; and

3) Fire extinguishing systems, including but not limited to fire alarm systems, water-flow alarm devices, and fire sprinklers within buildings and structures are project features proposed to reduce the risk to people and property associated with fire hazards.


With the implementation of these proposed project features, compliance with the state and local fire codes, and adherence to standard construction practices, the proposed project would not result in the need for the construction of new or physically altered government facilities. Thus, the proposed project poses no adverse impacts to fire services and no mitigation measures would be required.

**Police Protection Facilities**

Potential project impacts on police services were evaluated based on the adequacy of existing and planned facilities, staffing, equipment of both the County Sheriff and the LACOPS to meet the additional demand for police protection resulting from the anticipated increase in the maximum campus population and development of the proposed project. Current data on existing and planned police facilities, staffing, resources, patrolling practices, and response times were collected and project demand for police protection was ascertained using the maximum campus population assumptions. The project site is located within the City of Los Angeles, thus its criterion for police services was determined to be appropriate. The County of Los Angeles criteria were used to evaluate the impacts associated with construction and operation of the proposed project. The District, the County Sheriff, and the LAPD recognize the national standard of one officer for every 1,000 persons as a guide.

**Construction Impacts**

Construction of 261,000 gsf of building space on the existing LAMC campus and 88,000 gsf of new building space on the LAMC off-site campus, together with ancillary facilities such as utilities and on-site circulation and parking would involve a temporary workforce on the campus through 2015. The extensive labor force of the Los Angeles metropolitan area is expected to supply the required workforce for construction. Thus, no impact on housing supply is expected to result from construction of the proposed project. The main campus construction area and off-site construction area would be secured with temporary fencing to separate the construction activity, equipment, and materials from ongoing LAMC academic and related activities on campus. With existing campus lighting and individual construction site fencing, the existing and planned resources (personnel and equipment) available to the on-campus Sheriff’s Department office would be sufficient to provide adequate police service during the construction period. Since no additional police facilities would be needed, there would be no impact to police services associated with the construction of the proposed project.

**Operational Impacts**

As described in this EIR, the maximum campus population during daytime peak hours (7:00 a.m. to 3:59 p.m.) would be 5,784 (5,391 students and 393 employees). During weekday evening hours (4:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) there would be an estimated 5,246 people (5,062 students and 184 employees) on campus. On the weekend, there would be an estimated 1,467 people (1,418 students and 49 employees). Assuming this maximum
The campus population, the current Sheriff schedule for Monday through Friday would equate to one officer for every 1,928 people on campus during the daytime peak hours and one officer for every 1,748 people on campus during the evening hours. On the weekends, the current Sheriff schedule would equate to one officer for every 733 people on campus. Without adjustments to the current service schedule for on campus patrol, the county and national standard of 1:1,000 police to population ratio would exceed during the daytime and evening hours Monday through Friday. The proposed project would require a total of six Sheriff personnel during weekday daytime peak hours (7:00 a.m. to 3:59 p.m.) and six Sheriff personnel during weekday evening hours (4:00 to 10:00 p.m.). With adjustments to the current service schedule, the personnel to accommodate this demand would be available.

The LAMC component of the proposed project is expected to result in a change to on-campus Sheriff services (i.e., up to six sheriff personnel at a peak timeframe), and the demand generated would require new or physically altered police facilities. To meet this demand, as part of the proposed project, Proposition A and AA would fund the creation of a Sheriff/Safety Information Center consisting of approximately 6,000 gsf of building space within the existing Campus Services Building. This facility would provide the space necessary for additional personnel locker room accommodations; report writing; briefing rooms; team leader and deputy offices; and restrooms and showers. The environmental impacts of this construction are analyzed in the EIR. The baseline levels of service for the project site has not changed from 2003-2004 to 2005-2006 school years. The 2003-2004 years was used in this analysis since it was the higher enrollment number, and therefore presents a worse case scenario for the project site. No new or physically altered police facilities would be required beyond those already programmed and analyzed in this EIR, so no significant impacts would occur.

Although the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department provides primary police protection services to the LAMC campus, the LAPD provides police protection services to the adjacent residential areas. From time to time, LAMC events and academic programs cause a temporary influx of local area population (e.g. commencement ceremony). These temporary concentrations of local residents and visitors would increase commensurate with the anticipated change and growth of the LAMC programs and facilities. The LAPD opined that the increase in new students would primarily come from the immediate area, such as those graduating from local area high schools. Rather than an increase in the area population attributable to student enrollment, a redistribution and concentration of the local area population would occur around the LAMC campus, resulting in a need for more focused patrolling by the LAPD of the County Recreation Area and adjoining residential areas, but not necessarily an increase in the number of police officers. Thus the proposed project would not generate a demand for the expansion of LAPD

43 Personal communication, Stan Dease, Deputy Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department.
44 Based on LAMC Zip Code data for existing students, faculty and staff, nearly 85% of the College population originates from 11 communities within Northeast San Fernando Valley. Analyses for the build-out year (2010) assume the principle demand for LAMC academic programs (and facilities) would come from these communities.
45 Personal Communication, Sergeant John Amendola, City of Los Angeles Police Department, March 13, 2003.
facilities that would cause physical change in the environment. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.

**School Facilities**

Implementation of the proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to schools in the surrounding areas of the community of Sylmar. The proposed project consists of expanded facilities to serve the existing community and would not be expected to induce growth. Therefore, the proposed project would not be expected to affect the population of school-age children in the community, with the exception of college age students attending Mission College. The proposed project would continue to serve as a community college for area residents. Thus the proposed project would not generate a demand for the expansion of existing schools or construction of new schools that would cause physical change in the environment. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.

**Park Facilities**

Implementation of the proposed project would not be expected to result in significant impacts to existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. The proposed project is located within the existing Campus, with the exception of the Harding Street property, which will be fully contained and not encroach into existing park lands. The proposed project consists of expanded facilities to serve the existing community and would not be expected to induce growth. Therefore, the proposed project would not be increasing the level of demand on existing park facilities in the community of Sylmar. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.

**Libraries and Public Facilities**

The proposed project is located immediately east of the City of San Fernando. This area is well served by public facilities, including post offices, public libraries, and hospitals. There is one post office located within one mile of the project site, at 13700 Foothill Blvd. in the community of Sylmar. There are two post offices within the City of San Fernando, located at 308 S. Maclay Avenue within 3 miles of the project site; and at 10919 Sepulveda Blvd, within 5 miles of the project site. There are four public libraries within approximately 2 miles of the proposed project site. The nearest library is approximately 2 miles west of the proposed project site. The Los Angeles Public Library – Sylmar Branch is located at 14651 Polk Street. The County of Los Angeles Public Library – San Fernando Branch is located within 3 miles of the project site at 217 North Maclay Avenue.

The proposed project will be constructed to support the increase in student population. As a result the proposed project includes the improvement of library services, which is expected to meet that demand. In addition, the community is well served by post offices and hospitals, which are not expected to be impacted as a result of the proposed project. Therefore, no impact is anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.
3.11.3.2 Water Supply and the Construction of New Water and Wastewater Facilities

Water

Proposed water consumption for the LAMC expansion project was estimated using distinct assumptions and calculations unique to the college. These estimates of project-related water demand and the information presented on the existing water supply and conveyance systems were used to assess the project impact on water service, including water supply and delivery systems.

To estimate the future demand of the LAMC campus, a generation factor was created based on the existing water consumption. By dividing existing water demand (30,136 gpd) by the existing average daily campus population for 2003 (3,864) a generation factor of 8 gpd per person was derived. Average daily campus population is based on the average number of students and employees on campus per day (including weekends). This number (3,864) was derived by performing an unduplicated headcount of the number of students on campus during the busiest times of the day (morning and evening Monday through Sunday) and finding adding those numbers together and dividing them by the number of days students were in attendance. The average daily campus population estimate was defined and used because the water demand is much greater during weekdays than on weekends. Using a number based solely on weekday campus population would result in an inflated number, and therefore presents a worst-case scenario. The 2003 to 2004 enrollment figures were used as a baseline since they are higher than the most recent enrollment figures, and therefore are able to present a worse case scenario with respect to water demand.

Senate Bill 610 mandates that a water supply assessment be furnished to local governments for inclusion in any environmental documentation for projects that exceed the water demand of 500 unit residential development or the equivalent. In Table 3.11-7, the overall increase in water demand attributed to the proposed project would be approximately 47,904 gpd. Therefore, a water supply assessment is not required and water demand impacts would not be significant.

To calculate the future water needs of the LAMC campus, a generation factor of 8 gallons per day (gpd) per person was used. As shown, the present campus property would require approximately 34,704 gpd of water over existing conditions. These future water demand estimates do not take into consideration design features for improving water use efficiency such as orienting buildings in response to climatic conditions (i.e. wind direction, sun angles, and precipitation) or the incorporation of low-flow water features and drought resistant landscaping. In addition, compliance with the LEED standards

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discussed in the Project Description of this EIR would help reduce the water service demands of the proposed project.

Table 3.11-7
Overall Increase in Water Demand Related to the Proposed Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Area</th>
<th>Generation Factor</th>
<th>Unit Increase</th>
<th>Increase in Water Demand (gpd)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAMC Main Campus</td>
<td>8 gpd/person</td>
<td>4,338 students¹</td>
<td>34,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harding Street Property</td>
<td>150 gpd/1,000 square feet</td>
<td>88,000 square feet</td>
<td>13,200²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>47,904</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Average daily campus population for 2015 (8,066) minus existing average daily campus population (3,728)
² This demand represents the total demand as opposed to the increase in demand since there is no existing demand at this site established.

Sufficient water would be made available from the Alta Vista Tanks to meet the water needs of the project site. The East Valley Section of the LADWP was contacted to verify the supply of water available to the proposed project. LADWP confirmed that the project would not result in significant impacts on water supply. Institutions such as LAMC, consumed approximately 43,509 acre-feet (af) (6%) of the water during the fiscal year 2003-2004. The proposed project would increase governmental sector water consumption annually by approximately 38.9 af (less than 0.1%). Therefore, the college component of the proposed project is not expected to affect the future water supply or implementation of its urban water management plans, and impacts would not be significant.⁴⁷ ⁴⁸

In order to serve the projected increase in water consumption, the proposed project includes minor modifications to these existing lines and installation of an additional 8-inch water line with a new connection to the primary water line on Hubbard Street. The new 8-inch water line would extend water service to the new structures.

The estimated fire flow requirements for the proposed project would increase from 2,500 gpm to 4,000 gpm at build out at the LAMC campus. LADWP has indicated the proposed 8-inch water line may augment the existing gpm such that the fire flow requirements could be met. The final method for providing the necessary fire flow capacity would be coordinated with the LAFD and the State Fire Marshal prior to final approval of design plans for the Health, P.E. and Fitness Center, education classroom buildings, and Parking.

Water line construction would generally include demolition, trenching, pipeline installation, backfilling, and site restoration within a narrow corridor the length of the

⁴⁷ Personal communication, David Christensen, LADWP, February 5, 2003.
⁴⁸ Personal communication, Scott Yi, Engineer, LADWP, March 13, 2003.
proposed water service line. The construction would take place without service interruption to existing water customers. No significant environmental impacts specifically associated with construction of water facilities (water lines and fire hydrants) are expected to occur.

With implementation of the project features described above, the coordination of on- and off-site water line additions with the appropriate state and local agencies, and City permits for construction within the street right-of-way, the projected increase in water consumption and associated delivery system improvements (water line connections and fire hydrants) to serve the proposed development would have a less than significant impact on water supply facilities.

Currently, there is an existing 24-inch steel LADWP water line which runs through the Harding Street property to service the existing community. Hence, water services are in place to serve proposed development within the project site.

**Wastewater**

To estimate the future wastewater generation of the LAMC campus, a generation factor of 1.8 gpd per person was used. The average daily campus population for 2010 is 8,066. In order to determine the future increase in wastewater services, this projected average daily campus population is subtracted from the existing average daily campus population (3,728). This results in an increase of 4,338 students and an increase of 7,808.4 gpd over existing conditions.

The Tillman Water Reclamation Plant (TWRP), which receives and treats wastewater flows from the project site, has sufficient capacity (approximately 30 mgd) to accommodate the increase in flow resulting from the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to result in the need for the construction of new wastewater facilities and thus there is no impact.

3.11.3.3 Landfill Capacity

The project includes the following features which would reduce the amount of project-related solid waste:

- The project contractor(s) would recycle or salvage approximately 50% of the construction waste, to the extent feasible.

- On-site vegetation not suitable for replanting will be ground for reuse as mulch within the project site.

- Recycling bins will be provided within or near all new buildings on the project site.
Separate receptacles for collection of recyclable materials will be provided in high traffic areas, such as food courts and student congregation areas.

A solid waste bin with a capacity of up to 20cy and separate receptacles for recyclable materials. The solid waste bin will be situated within a trash enclosure screened from view and accessible to waste haulers.

**Construction**

Site preparation activities would generate waste from demolition of existing parking lots and temporary buildings currently located on the project site. Construction would also generate waste from the remnants of unused building materials and packaging associated with these materials. Large waste disposal bins would be temporarily located on the project site to contain the construction-related waste. As part of the project, construction waste would be recycled or salvaged consistent with the LACCD adopted policy concerning new construction as identified in the *Proposed Amendment to III Sustainable Standards – New Construction of Sustainable Building-Principles, Standards and Processes*. This would reduce the amount of construction-related waste. The policy establishes an energy efficiency target that would achieve an energy efficiency rate to exceed California Title 24 by 20%.

Construction waste would be recycled or salvaged consistent with the LACCD adopted policy concerning new construction. On-site vegetation not suitable for replanting would be ground for reuse as mulch on site, to the extent feasible.

Unclassified landfills have a total remaining capacity of 62.5 million tons which is sufficient to accommodate waste disposal related to the proposed project. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts on solid waste disposal services and facilities.

**Operation**

To estimate future solid waste generation for the LAMC campus and expansion, a generation factor of 0.5 ppd per person was utilized. The average daily campus population at build-out is 8,066 people. Accordingly, the proposed project would generate approximately 1,903 additional pounds per day (347.2 tons per year) of solid waste over existing conditions. This number (347.2 tons per year) represents an increase of less than 0.01% of the total waste disposed of at County Class III landfills (195.9 million tons). With the continued commitment by LAMC to comply with the State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign, the mission of the State’s Integrated Waste Management Plan, and its current diversion rate of 45%, the amount of waste actually disposed of would likely be less than the estimated 347.2 tons per year. Furthermore, as of January 2003, County Class III landfills have a remaining disposal capacity of 195.9 million tons. County Class III landfills would be able to accommodate the increase in solid waste disposal associated with the operation of the proposed project. Therefore,
since there is sufficient landfill capacity to serve the proposed project, this project would result in less than significant impacts to solid waste services and facilities.

3.11.3.4 Compliance Solid Waste Statutes and Regulations

The proposed project complies with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Thus, there are no adverse impacts resulting from the proposed project.

3.11.3.1 Cumulative Impacts

**Need for New or Physically Altered Government Facilities**

*Police Protection Facilities*

Operation of the related projects is expected to generate demand for additional police protection services in the Sylmar area. Since this demand would be funded from existing sources (e.g. property taxes) to which each related project would contribute, or other mechanisms to which publicly owned lands including the, proposed project, would contribute, cumulative impacts would not be significant. Each of the related projects would be evaluated by the appropriate lead agency to determine its individual impact on the County Sheriff and LACOPS services and the need for new facilities, and to identify mitigation measures if necessary. Thus, less than significant operation-related cumulative impacts on police protection services are expected to occur with implementation of the proposed project and the related projects.

*Fire Protection Facilities*

Three of the six related projects are located within one mile of the proposed project site and would rely on the first response fire protection services of City Fire Station 91. If the measures below were not already incorporated into the projects, the impact of the proposed project on Fire Station 91, when considered in combination with the impacts of the related projects that would also rely on the services of Fire Station 91 would be cumulatively considerable. This would occur because the equipment currently available to the fire station requires a response distance of 1.5 miles, and because the proposed project together with two of the related projects are located with City-designated fire hazard zones.

The significant cumulative impacts would be avoided because the following types of fire prevention and extinguishing features are part of the proposed project:

1) Improvements to existing water lines to accommodate project-specific fire flow requirements;

2) Increase in the number and location of fire hydrants in compliance with the state and City fire codes; and
3) Addition of fire extinguishing systems such as fire alarm systems, water-flow alarm devices, and fire sprinklers within project buildings and structures.

In addition, each of the related projects would be individually subject to environmental review with respect to the demand for fire protection services and the availability and capacity of the existing facilities and services. Implementation of the types of fire prevention and extinguishing features described above, compliance with state and local fire codes, and adherence to standard construction practices, would reduce the cumulative impact on fire protection and the need for new facilities to a less than significant level.

**Libraries and Public Facilities**

The proposed project is located immediately east of the City of San Fernando. This area is well served by public facilities, including post offices, public libraries, and hospitals. Since, the proposed project will be constructed to support the increase in student population. As a result the proposed project includes the improvement of library services, which is expected to meet that demand. In addition, the community is well served by post offices and hospitals, which are not expected to be impacted as a result of the proposed project. Therefore, no impact is anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.

**Water Supply and the Construction of New Water and Wastewater Facilities**

**Water Facilities**

Six related projects have been identified for evaluation in this EIR, which are located within the LADWP service area. Using the list of related projects as indicated in Section 2.0 Project Description (see Table 2.10-1); the LADWP estimates that each household uses approximately 350 gpd. Using this measurement, 350 has been multiplied by the number of homes/units proposed for the single family and multi-family development to ascertain the approximate number of expected gpd increase in water demand. The total cumulative projects would utilize approximately 690,000 gpd.

The proposed project would contribute an additional 47,904 gpd to this estimated demand for an anticipated use of approximately 750,000 gpd. Currently, residential uses constitute the largest LADWP customer class with 60% of the water demand. Commercial (21%), industrial (4%), governmental (7%), and non-revenue water such as unbilled fire protection water service, system flushing program, and other factors (8%) combined equal the water consumption within the LADWP service area. These six related project plus the proposed project equals 0.000853 a/f of water, which is considered as a less than significant impact.

The development permit and environmental review processes administered by local agencies further reduce the potential for significant cumulative impacts on water facilities and supplies to occur by providing the LADWP, the City, and the project sponsor an opportunity to review and consider the a project a potential conflict with the urban water
management plans. Taking into account these processes and the estimates of cumulative water demand of the proposed project, and related projects within the LADWP service area; and the LADWP water management plans (including conservation and recycling measures); existing water supply would be sufficient to meet the demand generated by the proposed project and related projects. Accordingly, cumulative impacts on water consumption and delivery systems would be less than significant.

**Wastewater Facilities**

Sixteen related projects have been identified for evaluation in this EIR, ten (10) of which are located within the TWRP service area and six (6) are located within the City of San Fernando wastewater service area. Although both agencies may utilize the same pipelines, the quantities and other aspects of their respective wastewater management programs are assumed to be unique, and therefore a reasonable basis for focusing the cumulative impact evaluation for wastewater generation on the related projects located within the service area of the TWRP, the primary wastewater service provider for the proposed project.

One of these related projects is the anticipated build-out of the previously approved 1983 LAMC Master Plan. This related project includes demolition of three (3) temporary buildings and construction of three (3) permanent ones—a parking structure, Child Development Center, and Plant Facilities building—on the existing LAMC campus (PA 1). The parking structure is currently in the design phase and is scheduled to be under construction in the near future. Construction of the Child Development Center is scheduled to occur from August 2006 to August 2007; and construction of the Plant Facilities building is scheduled to occur from August 2006 to July 2007. This related project is included within the estimated wastewater generation assumptions for the proposed project.

The estimated wastewater generation associated with the related projects located within the TWRP service area is 70,656 gpd. The TWRP was designed to accommodate flows of up to 80 mgd and the regional wastewater facility, the Hyperion Treatment Plant, was designed to meet regional needs beyond 2015. Although there would be an expected cumulative increase in wastewater and demand on both these facilities, impacts would be less than significant because flows are within the service capacity of the plants.

**Landfill Capacity**

Six related projects were identified for cumulative impact evaluation. These related projects are expected to be developed in accordance with applicable codes, policies, and regulations pertaining to solid waste disposal. Based on available information regarding cumulative development, it is reasonable to assume that these projects would incorporate appropriate design standards or elements pertaining to on-site waste collection facilities, source reduction and recycling and conservation. Each of these related projects would be subject to the project and permit approval process, review for compliance with the
California Environmental Quality Act, and may be subject to design review by the respective city. In addition, because these related projects may not use the same waste haulers as the proposed project, it is speculative to assume the solid waste generated by these related projects would impact the same landfill facilities as the proposed project.

Disposal destination for solid waste depends largely on the private haulers who maintain disposal agreement with landfill operators. Sufficient landfill capacity to serve the cumulative needs of the related projects in the Sylmar area and potential growth through 2015 is analyzed in a regional context. The 2015 forecasts for the Sylmar area estimate a growth in the number of households from 18,699 in 2000 to 20,890 in 2015, with a household increase of 2,191.\(^{49}\) The estimated annual solid waste generation for 2,191 households is 4,366.3 tons.\(^{50}\) In this larger context, there would be sufficient landfill capacity to accommodate the potential waste stream from the small scale urban infill and redevelopment projects which comprise the six related projects that may be constructed and become operational in 2010; the forecasted growth in the Sylmar area; and the proposed project, as indicated in the county-wide solid waste projection for 2017, which is 166.0 million tons.\(^{51}\) The county-wide projection takes into consideration population, housing, and employment projections for Los Angeles County, including the future solid waste disposal needs of the Sylmar community. The projected capacity of in-County landfills is 195.9 million tons. The future availability of the Mesquite Regional Landfill in Imperial County, which is currently underway and is expected to be open for rail shipments of waste in 2009, would provide additional capacity prior to the opening year for the proposed project (2015). When fully operation, this regional landfill would be able to accept 20,000 tons per day of waste with a total capacity of approximately 600 million tons and projected life of 100 years.

Considering the scale of the related projects and the proposed project and their anticipated solid waste stream; locally required participation in source reduction and recycling programs; state mandated diversion of solid waste from landfill disposal rate of 50% and the estimated capacity of existing in-County landfills and the future Mesquite Regional Landfill in Imperial County, the cumulative impacts of the proposed project and the six related projects would be less than significant.

**Compliance with Solid Waste Statutes and Regulations**

The proposed project complies with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Thus there are no adverse cumulative impacts resulting from the proposed project.

\(^{49}\) City of Los Angeles. August 8, 1997. *City of Los Angeles, Sylmar Community Plan; Community Profile Statistics, following page I-8.*

\(^{50}\) This estimate is calculated using a solid waste generation factor of 12.23 pounds per day per household from the City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide (May 1998).

\(^{51}\) County of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2002 Annual Report, Appendix E. 2-3. For the period beginning January 2003 through 2017a 50% annual diversion rate is assumed.
3.11.4 Mitigation Measures

The following measures would improve the ability of County Sheriff personnel and LACOPS officers to better patrol and monitor the LAMC campus and County Recreation Area, thereby reducing the expected demand for police services.

PS-Police-1 The College shall update its police staffing, monitoring, and reporting program in consultation with the County Sheriff’s Department to ensure adequate security personnel and response to serve the LAMC facilities during regular contract review cycles.

PS-Police-2 The final design plans and specifications for buildings, structures, and landscaping construction projects shall be reviewed and approved by the Sheriff’s Department and shall incorporate the following types of crime prevention design features:

a. Security system.

b. In-door and out-door security lighting and the illumination of entryways and parking areas.

c. Security landscaping such as plant wall coverings to deter graffiti and thorny plants to deter unwanted entries.

d. Emergency call boxes at strategic locations on campus.

e. In-door and out-door video monitoring equipment.

f. Smart card access.

PS-Police-3 The final design plans and specifications for development shall be reviewed and approved by the LACOPS and shall incorporate crime prevention features into the physical and operational plan, including, but not limited to:

a. Minimization of areas of concealment.

b. Security lighting in parking lots

3.11.5 Level of Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of the above mitigation measures would reduce significant police impacts to a less than significant level.