
4.13 PUBLIC SERVICES, COMMUNITY FACILITIES, AND UTILITIES

4.13.1 INTRODUCTION

This resource section describes the public services, community facilities, and utilities that may be impacted from implementation of PLAN Hermosa. Specifically, this section includes an examination of fire protection and emergency medical services, law enforcement services, public schools, parks and recreation, library facilities, water supply and service, wastewater services, solid waste services, and energy. Each subsection includes a description of existing facilities and infrastructure, applicable service goals, potential physical environmental impacts resulting from anticipated changes in public service provision from implementation of PLAN Hermosa, and cumulative impacts.

NOP Comments: In response to the Notice of Preparation (NOP), a comment was received from the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, stating that the district's regional wastewater conveyance system should be able to accommodate PLAN Hermosa (see **Appendix B-2**). In addition, a comment was received from the Los Angeles County Fire Department, stating that "the Hermosa Beach Fire Department has jurisdiction concerning the project and will be setting conditions" (see **Appendix B-2**). No comments regarding police protection, schools, libraries, or other public services were received in response to the NOP.

Reference Information: Information for this resource section is based on numerous sources, including the Hermosa Beach Fire Department, the Hermosa Beach City School District, publicly available documents, personal and written communication with service providers, and service agency websites. The Technical Background Report (TBR) prepared for PLAN Hermosa is attached to this document as **Appendix C**.

CITY FACILITIES STRATEGIC PLAN

Currently, the City is in the process of preparing the Civic Facilities Strategic Plan, which will address the current and future facility needs for police, fire, the public library, the public works yard, and City Hall functions. The current condition of each facility is described briefly below.

City Hall

The existing City Hall was under construction beginning in 1960 and underwent renovations in 2000. City Hall is located at 1315 Valley Drive and currently includes space for the City Management, Finance, Public Works, and Community Development departments. City Hall has been previously identified as constrained for space and has been the subject of numerous space studies. Due to space constraints, some services are administered from other locations and facilities.

Fire Station

The City of Hermosa Beach has one fire station, which houses three fire engines and two ambulances. This fire station, located at 540 Pier Avenue, was originally built at its current location in 1959. However, the facility has been found to be structurally and operationally deficient such that it will most likely not be able to continue operating in the event of a major earthquake. Given the identified structural deficiency, the Fire Department dormitories were moved into temporary facilities in 2015, and the fire tower associated with the facility was demolished. The Fire Department dormitories will continue to be housed in temporary facilities until a facility that meets current seismic standards for a critical facility is developed.

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Police Station

The existing police station, located at 540 Pier Avenue, was initially built in conjunction with the Fire Station in 1959 and was renovated in 2000. The Police Department also occupies space on the basement level of City Hall, and the Community Services Division is located at a City-owned building adjacent to Clark Field.

Since the facility was originally built, there have been major changes in the operational requirements of a police department, which the current facility does not efficiently support. Some of the many changes include the needs for specific areas for evidence processing and storage, increased record keeping storage, increases in the amount and types of protection equipment, increased staffing, specific legal requirements for holding and processing areas, and increased numbers of female police officers. The renovation or rebuilding of the police station into a modernized facility is one of the elements to be considered in the City's Civic Facilities Strategic Plan.

Public Works Yard

The Public Works Yard facility comprises various operational areas and several buildings. The most urgent upgrade item identified is the installation of a stormwater system and wash-down area with clarifiers which is required by the State Water Resources Control Board.

The Public Works Yard is located at 555 6th Street and comprises various buildings and operational areas. The yard provides space and equipment to maintain all of the City's buildings and facilities. The main building (modular building) was installed circa 1976 and is in fair condition. The shop building was constructed in the early part of the last century, is seismically unsafe, and has passed its expected useful life. While not immediately impacting the safety and protection of the citizens of Hermosa Beach, the replacement of this facility on the existing site is included as a part of the long-term vision for facility planning.

City Library

The ground was broken for the library, facing Pier Avenue, on November 17, 1961, and the library was dedicated on August 10, 1962. The Civic Facilities Strategic Plan will include recommendations and options for library facilities in Hermosa Beach that include replacing the library at its existing site or relocating the library to the Community Center site. The City has also received funding from Los Angeles County to prepare a Library Needs Assessment.

Civic Facilities Strategic Plan Scenarios

The Civic Facilities Strategic Plan presents various scenarios for renovation and/or redevelopment of City facilities. Scenarios under consideration are described below.

Scenario 1

- Replace library at existing site.
- Create 2-Company Fire Station to remain on Pier Avenue.
- Close Bard Street. Create new parking structure.
- Replace City Hall (include space for Fire Administration).
- Build a modern police building at the adjacent storage site with basement parking.
- Replace the City Yard facilities at existing site with surface parking.

Scenario 2

- Relocate library to Community Center site.

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- Replace fire station as a headquarters fire station at Pier Avenue.
- Build a modern police building at the adjacent storage site with basement parking.
- Renovate and expand City Hall.
- Replace the City Yard facilities at existing site with surface parking.

Scenario 3

- Relocate library to Community Center site.
- Build a modern Public Safety Center at the adjacent storage site with basement parking.
- Replace City Hall and locate it on Pier Avenue.
- Develop a new parking structure.
- Replace the City Yard facilities at existing site with surface parking.

Scenario 4

- Relocate library to Community Center site.
- Build a modern Public Safety Center at the adjacent storage site with basement parking.
- Renovate and expand City Hall without Fire Administration.
- Replace the City Yard facilities at existing site with surface parking.
- Sell Pier Avenue frontage.

Scenario 5

- Relocate library to Community Center site.
- Build a modern Public Safety Center at the adjacent storage site with basement parking.
- Relocate the City Hall functions to a leased or purchased existing office building on Pacific Coast Highway.
- Replace the City Yard facilities at existing site with surface parking.
- Sell Pier Avenue and Valley Drive corner property.

Scenario 6

- Replace library at existing site.
- Build a modern Public Safety Center at the adjacent storage site with basement parking.
- Renovate and expand City Hall.
- Replace the City Yard facilities at existing site with surface parking.

The Civic Facilities Strategic Plan is meant to help prioritize and inform the capital improvement decisions and potential funding alternatives that the City will need to make regarding the future of the identified facilities. The improvement priorities are to focus on:

- Furthering the City's Net Zero goals through the replacement and/or improvements of each of the identified facilities so that they are seismically, operationally, and functionally improved to continue to meet the needs of the City in the future.
- Addressing the immediate need of replacing the City's Fire Station so that it is seismically improved to remain operational in the event of major disaster while improving the

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operational capability of the Fire Department to serve the expanding calls for service within the community.

- Providing a resilient building which will be operational in the case of a major disaster and increase the operational efficiencies of the Police Department. Achieve this goal by providing a single seismically and operationally improved facility from which the department can deliver modern law enforcement services to the citizens of Hermosa Beach.
- Increasing operational efficiencies of the Public Works Field Operations by providing replacement facilities, additional parking, and storage yard areas at the existing Yard Operations site.
- Replacing or expanding City Hall to better accommodate the existing and future staff (scenarios presented at this time do not include growth assumptions).
- Developing the facilities in a manner that maximizes the use of the funds available through phasing options or changes in operations and also considers revenue generation sources.

As noted above, several options/scenarios have been identified to improve existing City facilities. At the time this EIR was prepared, specific recommendations or project designs have not been determined, meaning that specific physical impacts to the environment cannot currently be identified. However, construction activities could result in impacts related to air quality (construction pollutant emissions), cultural resources (undiscovered resources), greenhouse gas emissions from construction, soil stability and erosion, construction water quality, accidental release of hazardous materials during construction, construction noise, and construction traffic impacts. Subsequent review of project-specific facility improvements would be completed to determine the extent of site-specific environmental review that will be required. These issues will be programmatically evaluated in the CEQA documentation for the Civic Facilities Strategic Plan.

4.13.2 FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

4.13.2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Fire protection, first response emergency medical services, and natural disaster preparedness services in Hermosa Beach are provided by the Hermosa Beach Fire Department (HBFD). The HBFD also administers the City's Hazardous Material Plan and Emergency Preparedness Program and maintains the City's Emergency Operations Center. Key findings from the TBR (**Appendix C-16**) are summarized below.

- The HBFD consists of one fire station with a total of 18 fire suppression personnel, one assistant fire chief, and one fire chief. Of the 18 fire suppression personnel, 16 have paramedic status. Three platoons rotate on a 48-hour schedule. The HBFD station, located on Pier Avenue, houses three fire engines (two front-line and one reserve) and two ambulances.
- The HBFD has set an emergency medical services (EMS) response time standard of 5 minutes or less for 90 percent of incidents and a fire response time standard of 5 minutes 20 seconds or less for 90 percent of fire incidents. Excluding mutual aid calls, the average response time for EMS calls was 5.0 minutes, and the average response time for fire calls was 7.3 minutes. Ninety percent of EMS calls were responded to within 6.8 minutes, and 90 percent of fire calls were responded to within 10.8 minutes.
- Regional communications and dispatch services are provided for the HBFD by the South Bay Regional Public Communications Authority, referred to locally as South Bay 911 or the Regional Call Center (RCC). The HBFD received 775 calls for mutual aid requests in other

jurisdictions, of which 314 calls were cancelled (Center for Public Safety Management 2013a).

- The City has automatic aid agreements with the Manhattan Beach Fire Department and the Redondo Beach Fire Department. This means that the dispatch of units to an incident is handled automatically by the dispatch center; the dispatch of additional units does not require the input of a commander on the scene. Manhattan Beach and Hermosa Beach have the same dispatch center, while Redondo Beach has its own dispatch center. The City of Hermosa Beach also has mutual aid agreements with the Los Angeles County Fire Department and the Torrance and El Segundo fire departments. Under the mutual aid agreement, units from the County, Torrance, and El Segundo could be dispatched to Hermosa Beach under the request of the commander on the scene. Likewise, units from Hermosa Beach could be requested to assist in those jurisdictions.

4.13.2.2 REGULATORY SETTING

Local laws, regulations, and policies pertain to fire protection and emergency medical services in the planning area. The regulatory framework for public services is discussed in detail in **Appendix C-16**. The following summarizes key regulations used to reduce the potential environmental impacts of implementing PLAN Hermosa.

STATE

- **California Fire Code.** The 2013 California Fire Code (Title 24, Part 9 of the California Code of Regulations) establishes regulations to safeguard against hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures, and premises. The provisions of the Fire Code apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal, and demolition of every building or structure throughout California. The Fire Code includes regulations regarding fire-resistance-rated construction, fire protection systems such as alarm and sprinkler systems, fire services features such as fire apparatus access roads, means of egress, and fire safety during construction and demolition,
- **California Health and Safety Code.** Additional state fire regulations are set forth in Sections 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code, which include regulations for building standards, fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers, smoke alarms, high-rise building and child-care facility standards, and fire suppression training.
- **California Occupational Safety and Health Administration.** In accordance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Sections 1270, Fire Prevention, and 6773, Fire Protection and Fire Fighting Equipment, the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) has established minimum standards for fire suppression and emergency medical services. The standards include but are not limited to guidelines on the handling of highly combustible materials, fire hose sizing requirements, restrictions on the use of compressed air, access roads, and the testing, maintenance, and use of all firefighting and emergency medical equipment.

LOCAL

- **Hermosa Beach Municipal Code:** The City's Municipal Code includes regulations and standards related to development and operations. Title 2, Administration and Personnel, contains bylaws and administration procedures for City advisory committees (including Parks, Recreation and Community Resources, Emergency Preparedness), commissions (including Planning Commission, Public Works Commission), and City departments or

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divisions (Police Department Traffic Division, Emergency Services, Police Reserve Corps). Title 15, Buildings and Construction, establishes building and construction standards to protect the public health, safety, and welfare through fire prevention, abatement of dangerous buildings, seismic strengthening, and enforcement of mechanical, plumbing, and electrical codes. Chapter 15.20 is the City's Fire Prevention Code, which prescribes regulations to ensure compliance with applicable state regulations.

4.13.2.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The impact analysis provided below is based on the following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G standard of significance. For the purposes of this EIR, impacts on fire protection services and utilities are considered significant if adoption and implementation of PLAN Hermosa would:

- 1) Create substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire-related facilities or services, the construction and/or provision of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection and emergency services.

ANALYSIS APPROACH

Evaluation of potential fire protection and emergency medical service impacts was based on information provided by the Hermosa Beach Fire Department, as well as a review of the applicable fire codes and regulations, the Hermosa Beach Municipal Code, and other relevant literature. The focus of the analysis is whether implementation of PLAN Hermosa would require alteration of services that necessitates the development of facilities which could result in an impact to the physical environment.

DRAFT PLAN HERMOSA POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

The following proposed PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions address fire protection and emergency medical services:

Policies

Public Safety Element

- **5.1 High level of response.** Achieve optimal utilization of allocated public safety resources and provide desired levels of response and protection within the community.
- **5.4 Adequate emergency access.** Require new development to be designed to provide adequate emergency access and to maintain current levels of emergency services.
- **5.5 Collaborate with neighboring jurisdictions.** Cooperate and collaborate with neighboring jurisdictions and social services to maximize public safety and emergency services.
- **6.1 Regularly update plans.** Regularly update disaster preparedness and emergency response plans.

Implementation Actions

- SAFETY-1. Continue to adopt and enforce the most up-to-date California Building Standards Code and California Fire Code, with appropriate local amendments.

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- SAFETY-8. Support community safety and fire protection standards by establishing and applying the following development review requirements to be reviewed by HBFD and HBPD as appropriate:
 - New development and significant redevelopment projects shall coordinate with HBFD and Cal Water to provide and maintain adequate peak flow rates for firefighting.
 - New development, significant redevelopment, and public improvement projects shall ensure that building designs provide for adequate emergency access and that changes to the right-of-way do not impede access for emergency responder's apparatus or personnel.
- SAFETY-20. Establish and meet EMS and Fire response time standard of 7 minutes or less for 90% of incidents.
- SAFETY-22. Continue to support existing mutual and automatic aid agreements providing additional fire and police resources needed during an emergency, as feasible.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT 4.13.2-1 *Would PLAN Hermosa Increase Demand for Fire Protection Services? Subsequent development associated with implementation of PLAN Hermosa could increase demand for fire protection services. PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions would require that the City regularly update fire protection standards and new development to provide adequate fire flow and emergency access. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.*

PLAN Hermosa would guide future development and reuse projects that could result in 300 additional residential units and 660 new residents from 2015 to 2040 in the planning area, or an approximately 3 percent increase over existing conditions. The plan could also result in an additional 630,400 square feet of nonresidential uses. The additional structures and population would lead to increased demand for fire protection and emergency medical response services. Future development would be served by the Hermosa Beach Fire Department, or could be served by Redondo Beach Fire Department or Manhattan Beach Fire Department through the existing automatic aid agreement, if needed.

As stated previously, the City has automatic aid agreements with the Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach fire departments. This means that dispatching units to an incident is handled automatically by the dispatch center, and dispatching additional units does not require the input of a commander on the scene. Manhattan Beach and Hermosa Beach have the same dispatch center, while Redondo Beach has its own dispatch center.

The City of Hermosa Beach also has mutual aid agreements with the Los Angeles County Fire Department and the Torrance and El Segundo fire departments. Under the mutual aid agreement, units from the County, Torrance, and El Segundo could be dispatched to Hermosa Beach under the request of the commander on the scene. Likewise, units from Hermosa Beach could be requested to assist in those jurisdictions.

PLAN Hermosa is designed for incremental changes in population through redevelopment that would allow for the adequate provision of services and community facilities. PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions would direct the provision of adequate facilities, staffing, equipment, and technology to meet existing and projected fire protection service demands and response times as demands grow with the increase in population.

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PLAN Hermosa addresses public service provision through Public Safety Element Policy 5.1, which would achieve optimal utilization of allocated public safety resources and provide desired levels of response and protection in the community. Policy 5.4 would require new development to be designed to provide adequate emergency access and to maintain current levels of emergency services. Policy 5.5 would ensure cooperation and collaboration with neighboring jurisdictions and social services to maximize public safety and emergency services. Policy 6.1 would require the City to regularly update disaster preparedness and emergency response plans. Implementation action SAFETY-1 would serve to reduce potential impacts by continuing to adopt and enforce the most up-to-date California Building Standards Code and California Fire Code, with appropriate local amendments. SAFETY-22 would continue to support existing mutual and automatic aid agreements providing additional fire and police resources needed during an emergency, as feasible. SAFETY-8 would support community safety and fire protection standards by establishing and applying development review requirements.

No additional facility needs that would trigger a physical impact to the environment are currently anticipated. Thus, this impact is **less than significant**. Additionally, subsequent projects that are consistent with the population, housing, and employment projections for PLAN Hermosa, and do not propose General Plan amendments, would not increase demand for fire protection services beyond those projected in the Civic Facilities Strategic Plan.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The cumulative context for impacts discussed below includes projected regional growth in the South Bay Cities Council of Governments (COG) planning area, as fire protection and emergency medical services may be required from beyond the City of Hermosa Beach planning area.

IMPACT 4.13.2-2 *Would PLAN Hermosa Increase Cumulative Demand for Fire Protection Services?*

*PLAN Hermosa, in combination with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in the South Bay Cities COG planning area, could increase the demand for fire protection and emergency medical services and could require additional staffing, equipment, and related facilities under cumulative conditions. PLAN Hermosa's contribution to the need for expanded fire protection and emergency medical services, the construction and operation of which could result in significant environmental impacts, would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.*

Development in Hermosa Beach that may result with the implementation of PLAN Hermosa, in addition to other cumulative development in the South Bay Cities COG planning area, could cause significant cumulative impacts on fire and emergency medical services. However, impacts related to fire protection and emergency medical services are generally specific to the planning area rather than regional. As indicated in Impact 4.13.2-1, implementation of PLAN Hermosa would not result in the need for additional fire protection and emergency medical facilities. The City is in the process of determining fire facility improvements to maintain and improve its ability to provide services. The potential physical environmental effects of these improvements are identified in Impact 4.13.2-1. Further, PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions, along with compliance with the California Fire Code, would maintain adequate response times and staffing ratios within the city. Therefore, the City's contribution to cumulative environmental impacts associated with the continued provision of fire protection and emergency medical response services would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.13.3 LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

4.13.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Hermosa Beach Police Department (HBPD) provides police protection services to preserve peace and prevent crime and disorder by enforcing state laws and city ordinances in the planning area. Key findings from the TBR (**Appendix C-16**) are summarized below.

STATIONS AND STAFFING

The HBPD has one police station, located at 540 Pier Avenue. The department has 51 staff assigned to the station, consisting of 39 sworn personnel and 12 civilian staff. The HBPD consists of several distinct units to which officers are assigned. These units include detectives, traffic, patrol, backgrounds and training, internal affairs, Community Lead Program, and Narcotics K-9. The HBPD has 12 marked vehicles, 5 motorcycles, 10 unmarked vehicles, and 2 speed trailers (City of Hermosa Beach 2013b). According to the HBPD's Police Operations Report, which provided data on service level benchmarks, the City provides 178 officers per 100,000 residents (Center for Public Safety Management 2013b).¹

General patrol operations for the HBPD are staffed using 12-hour shifts. Police are assigned to beach-related events including beach volleyball, concerts on the beach, the Surf Festival, the Hermosa Arts Fair, and the Hermosa Triathlon. The entire department is deployed on the two days of the year which draw the largest crowds—the Fourth of July and New Year's Eve.

CALLS FOR SERVICE

Regional communications and dispatch services are provided for the HBPD by the South Bay 911/RCC, which processes approximately 312,000 police and fire incidents annually in El Segundo, Gardena, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, and Manhattan Beach. Between July 1, 2014, and June 30, 2015, HBPD officers handled 25,266 calls, which included officer-initiated calls. This averages approximately 69 calls per day. Of those calls, approximately 27 percent (6,784 calls) were initiated by the police and 73 percent (18,482 calls) were direct calls from the public. Approximately 19 percent of total calls for service (5,015) were for traffic enforcement.

RESPONSE TIMES

For HBPD response, the dispatch center assigns a priority code of 1 to 4 to each call, with 1 being the highest priority. For the one-year period between July 2014 and June 2015, the highest priority calls were responded to within 5.48 minutes (if calculated from call initiation to on scene) or 3.67 minutes from time of dispatch to on scene.

CRIME RATES

In 2014, Hermosa Beach reported 186 Part I violent crimes per 100,000 residents, or 37 crimes, and 2,732 Part I property crimes per 100,000 residents, or 543 crimes. The reported number of violent

¹ The number of officers per 100,000 reflects a normalized calculation for purposes of the operations report; it is not intended to represent the actual population in Hermosa Beach. The number of officers per 1,000 residents (1.78) is not a required service level or nationally recognized standard, and the existing ratio provides a reasonable baseline against which to estimate PLAN Hermosa impacts.

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crimes was 53.04 percent lower than the statewide rate (396) and 49.06 percent lower than the national rate (366). Property crime rates were 11.92 percent higher than the state average (244) and 5.23 percent higher than the national average (2,596).

4.13.3.2 REGULATORY SETTING

LOCAL

Local laws, regulations, and policies pertain to public safety and law enforcement services in the planning area. The regulatory framework for public services is discussed in detail in **Appendix C-16**.

- **Hermosa Beach Municipal Code:** The City's Municipal Code includes regulations and standards related to Health and Safety (Title 8), Public Peace, Morals and Welfare (Title 9), and Vehicle and Traffic (Title 10).

4.13.3.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The impact analysis provided below is based on the following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G standard of significance. A law enforcement services impact is considered significant if implementation of the proposed project would:

- 1) Create 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 law enforcement services.

ANALYSIS APPROACH

Evaluation of potential law enforcement impacts was based on information provided by the Hermosa Beach Police Department. The impact analysis focuses on whether those impacts would have a significant effect on the physical environment.

DRAFT PLAN HERMOSA POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

The following proposed PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions address law enforcement services:

Policies

Public Safety Element

- **5.1 High level of response.** Achieve optimal utilization of allocated public safety resources and provide desired levels of response and protection within the community.
- **5.2 Use of technology.** Provide and use up-to-date technology to improve crime prevention and inform the community regarding actions to take in case of emergency.
- **5.3 Physical design standards.** Reduce opportunities for criminal activity through physical design standards, youth programs, recreation opportunities, educational programs, and counseling services.
- **5.4 Adequate emergency access.** Require new development to be designed to provide adequate emergency access and to maintain current levels of emergency services.

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- **5.5 Collaborate with neighboring jurisdictions.** Cooperate and collaborate with neighboring jurisdictions and social services to maximize public safety and emergency services.
- **5.6 Nuisance abatement.** Encourage Police Department review of uses which may be characterized historically by high levels of nuisance (noise, nighttime patronage, and/or rates of criminal activity); providing for conditions of control of use to prevent adverse impacts on adjacent residences, schools, religious facilities, and similar “sensitive” uses.
- **6.1 Regularly update plans.** Regularly update disaster preparedness and emergency response plans.

Implementation Actions

- SAFETY-21. Enhance and maintain Police Department staffing and facilities to meet established proactive time targets and clearance rates that exceed national averages.
- SAFETY-22. Continue to support existing mutual and automatic aid agreements providing additional fire and police resources needed during an emergency, as feasible.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT 4.13.3-1 *Would PLAN Hermosa Increase Demand for Law Enforcement Services?*

*Subsequent development associated with implementation of PLAN Hermosa would guide future development and reuse projects in the city in a manner that would result in an increase in population in the planning area, but it would not result in the need for additional and/or expanded police protection facilities. PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions would require the City to continue to provide adequate staffing, facilities, equipment, and technology to meet existing and projected service demands and response times. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.*

PLAN Hermosa would guide future development and reuse projects that would result in an increase in the city’s population from 19,772 to 20,433 (a 3 percent increase). Assuming a ratio of 1.78 sworn officers per 1,000 residents, the HBPD would need approximately 36 sworn officers. The department currently has 39 sworn personnel; therefore, the increase in population with PLAN Hermosa would not require an increase in staffing beyond authorized levels that would require additional facility space, the construction or operation of which could result in significant environmental impacts.

As previously noted, the City is currently considering improvements to police department facilities to address current needs and improve operations. No specific recommendations or designs have been established so that physical impacts to the environment can be identified. However, construction activities could result in impacts related to air quality (construction pollutant emissions), cultural resources (undiscovered resources), greenhouse gas emissions from construction, soil stability and erosion, construction water quality, accidental release of hazardous materials during construction, construction noise, and construction traffic impacts. These issues have been programmatically evaluated in this EIR. Subsequent review of project-specific facility improvements would be completed to determine the extent of site-specific environmental review that will be required.

PLAN Hermosa is designed to allow incremental changes in population through redevelopment that would allow for the adequate provision of services and community facilities. PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions would direct the provision of adequate facilities, staffing, equipment, and technology to meet existing and projected police protection service demands and response times as demands grow with the increase in population.

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PLAN Hermosa Public Safety Element policies would ensure adequate police protection is provided to accommodate a potential increase in the number of residents. Policy 5.1 would achieve optimal utilization of allocated public safety resources and provide desired levels of response and protection within the community. Policy 5.2 would provide and use up-to-date technology to improve crime prevention and inform the community regarding actions to take in case of emergency. Policy 5.3 would reduce opportunities for criminal activity through physical design standards, youth programs, recreation opportunities, educational programs, and counseling services. Policy 5.4 would require new development to be designed to provide adequate emergency access and to maintain current levels of emergency services. Policy 5.5 would ensure cooperation and collaboration with neighboring jurisdictions and social services to maximize public safety and emergency services. Policy 5.6 would encourage Police Department review of uses which may be characterized historically by high levels of nuisance (noise, nighttime patronage, and/or rates of criminal activity), providing for conditions of control of use to prevent adverse impacts on adjacent residences, schools, religious facilities, and similar sensitive uses. Policy 6.1 would require the City to regularly update disaster preparedness and emergency response plans.

Implementation action SAFETY-22 would continue to support existing mutual and automatic aid agreements providing additional fire and police resources needed during an emergency, as feasible. SAFETY-21 would serve to reduce potential impacts by maintaining police department staffing and facilities to meet established proactive time targets and clearance rates that exceed national averages.

Therefore, PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions would require the City to continue to provide funding and adequate equipment, technology, and funding for the HBPD to meet existing and projected service demands and response times. PLAN Hermosa policies and programs would ensure that the City would meet increased demands for police protection associated with an increase in population. Additionally, an increase in population would not require an increase in staffing beyond authorized levels that would require additional facility space. Thus, this impact is **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The cumulative context for impacts discussed below includes projected regional growth in surrounding cities and in Los Angeles County, as law enforcement may be required from beyond the planning area.

IMPACT 4.13.3-2 *Would PLAN Hermosa Increase Cumulative Demand for Law Enforcement Services?* *PLAN Hermosa, in combination with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in the South Bay Cities COG service area, could increase the demand for law enforcement services and could require additional staffing, equipment, and facilities under cumulative conditions. PLAN Hermosa's contribution to the need for expanded law enforcement services facilities, the construction and operation of which could result in significant environmental impacts, would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.*

As discussed in Impact 4.13.3-1, PLAN Hermosa would not result in the need for additional law enforcement facilities. PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions would require the City to continue to provide funding and adequate staffing, facilities, equipment, and technology to

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meet existing and projected service demands and response times. Therefore, PLAN Hermosa would not contribute to a cumulative demand for law enforcement services facilities outside of the planning area. PLAN Hermosa's contribution to the continued provision of law enforcement services in the cumulative setting would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.13.4 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

4.13.4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Hermosa Beach City School District (HBCSD) provides elementary school (K–8) public education to students living in the planning area. **Table 4.13-1 (Hermosa Beach School Enrollment, 2014–2015)** identifies schools located in the planning area and their enrollments for the 2014–2015 school year. In addition, there are two private schools: Our Lady of Guadalupe School is a private elementary school for grades preschool through 8, and Fusion Academy is an accredited, nontraditional private school for grades 6–12.

**TABLE 4.13-1
HERMOSA BEACH CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT, 2014–2015**

School	Grades	Total Enrollment
Hermosa View	K–2	485
Hermosa Valley	3–8	991
Total		1,476

Source: CDE 2016

The current enrollment at Hermosa Valley and Hermosa View exceeds the permanent capacity at each school and will continue to exceed the permanent capacity over the next 10 years. The HBCSD has added portable classroom buildings and is using multipurpose rooms for temporary classrooms. The school district estimates an enrollment projection of over 1,600 students for 2022, which would result in additional capacity shortages. Senate Bill 837, if approved, would add Universal Transitional Kindergarten as a new grade, open to all 4-year-olds throughout California's public school system. The district has indicated that Universal Transitional Kindergarten will have a serious impact on enrollment on an already overcrowded two-school district and could not be accommodated at the district's two schools alone.

The HBCSD has prepared a Long Range Facilities Master Plan, which examines four options for providing additional classroom and recreational facility space. Option A would shift third-graders to Hermosa View. Options B, C, and D would involve the use of a third school (North School, which the district currently leases to a private preschool and the Redondo Beach Unified School District) in addition to the two existing schools (HBCSD 2014). During the June 2016 elections, voters approved School Bond Measure S that provides \$59 million for funding improvements that include the construction of a new school on the site of North School, as well as renovations at Hermosa Valley School and Hermosa View School. As of the date of the release of this EIR, the district has not released an environmental review document related to these improvements.

Assuming improvements would be implemented at the existing schools or in combination with the third school, the district would be responsible for preparing the necessary environmental review documents to identify environmental impacts that may occur as a result of improvements (e.g., new construction or remodeling/renovation) or operation (e.g., new vehicle trips to a third school).

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High school age residents attend either Mira Costa High School in Manhattan Beach (Manhattan Beach Unified School District) or Redondo Union High School in Redondo Beach (Redondo Beach Unified School District) (HBCSD 2009). In 2014–15, the enrollment at Mira Costa High School was 2,517 students (CDE 2016). Mira Costa High School has capacity for 3,477 students and projects enrollment in 2024 to be only slightly higher than current enrollment. In developing its facilities master plan, the Manhattan Beach Unified School District (MBUSD) included forecasts for enrollment based on HBCSD enrollment trends and other forecasting parameters, and the total (2,740) would not exceed capacity (MBUSD 2015).

The Redondo Beach Unified School District (RBUSD) has two high schools, Redondo Union High School and Redondo Shores (a continuation school with less than 100 students). The combined enrollment for 2015–16 is 2,767, and the existing high school capacity is 3,088 students. The number of high school students is expected to exceed capacity by 2017-18. The RBUSD has also projected enrollment through 2035 and has determined the amount of facility space that will be necessary to accommodate future enrollments. The cost for facility improvements (currently projected to be five new classrooms [Redella 2016]) would be funded through developer fees in accordance with Senate Bill 50, as described below (RBUSD 2016).

4.13.4.2 REGULATORY SETTING

The following state and local plans, policies, regulations, and laws pertain to public schools in the planning area:

STATE

- **California Education Code:** The California Education Code contains various provisions governing the siting, design, and construction of new public schools (e.g., Education Code Sections 17211, 17212, and 17212.5). In addition, to help focus and manage the site selection process, the California Department of Education School Facilities and Planning Division has developed screening and ranking procedures based on criteria commonly affecting school selection (Education Code Section 17251[b], Title 5 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 14001[c]). The foremost consideration in the selection of school sites is safety. Certain health and safety requirements are governed by state statute and Education Code regulations. In selecting a school site, a school district should consider factors such as proximity to airports and railroads, proximity to high-voltage power transmission lines, presence of toxic and hazardous substances, and hazardous air emissions within one-quarter mile.
- **School Facility Fees:** Education Code Section 17620 authorizes school districts to levy a fee, charge, dedication, or other requirement against any development project for the construction or reconstruction of school facilities, provided that the district can show justification for levying of fees. Government Code 65995 limits the fee to be collected to the statutory fee (Level I) unless a school district conducts a Facility Needs Assessment (Government Code Section 65995.6) and meets certain conditions. These fees are adjusted every two years in accordance with the statewide cost index for Class B construction, as determined by the State Allocation Board.
- **Senate Bill (SB) 50** (1998) instituted a new school facility program by which school districts can apply for state construction and modernization funds. This legislation imposed limitations on the power of cities and counties to require mitigation for school facility impacts as a condition of approving new development. Proposition 1A/SB 50 prohibits local agencies from using the inadequacy of school facilities as a basis for denying or conditioning approvals of any “legislative or adjudicative act, or both, involving, but not limited to, the planning, use, or development of real property” (Government Code Section

65996[b]). Additionally, a local agency cannot require participation in a Mello-Roos district for school facilities; however, the statutory fee is reduced by the amount of any voluntary participation in a Mello-Roos district. Satisfaction of the Proposition 1A/SB 50 statutory requirements by a developer is deemed to be "full and complete mitigation."

- State Service Standards Affecting All Districts
 - The California Education Code Section 41402 states that unified school districts are required to have 8 administrative employees per 100 teachers.
 - State standards for the number of students per classroom pursuant to Chapter 407, Statutes of 1998 (loading standards), require a maximum of 25 students per classroom in elementary schools and 27 students per classroom in middle and high schools.

4.13.4.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The impact analysis provided below is based on the following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G standard of significance. A public schools impact is considered significant if implementation of the proposed project would:

- 1) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for schools.

ANALYSIS APPROACH

Information for the analysis was obtained through a review of facilities master plans prepared by the school districts, which contain information about current and projected enrollment and school capacity and consultation with district staff. District planning documents project enrollments to the 2022–23 time frame, but they do not provide forecasts to 2040. The HBCSD does not use a student generation rate factor (HBCSD 2015). School enrollment data were obtained from the California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit (CDE 2016).

DRAFT PLAN HERMOSA POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

The following proposed PLAN Hermosa policies address public schools:

Policies

Land Use + Design Element

- **7.3 School modernization upgrades.** Support HBCSD plans to renovate and modernize school facilities to meet growing capacity needs in a manner that minimizes burdens to adjacent neighborhoods.
- **7.6 Education impact fees.** Coordinate with school districts in assessment of the impact of new development on existing public educational facilities.

Implementation Actions

- LAND USE-6. Develop an inventory of underutilized or surplus property that may be appropriate for City or School District use or purchase to serve community education and recreational needs in the future.

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- MOBILITY-17. In conjunction with the Hermosa Beach City School District, the City will identify school access points, a proposed network, education and enforcement programs to provide a comprehensive Safe Routes to School Program.
- PARKS-6. Continue, renew, and expand as needed, joint use agreements with the School District to allow community use of school fields and facilities.
- PARKS-7. Partner with the School District, community groups, and neighboring communities to identify and apply for grant opportunities to maintain, enhance, and expand park and recreational opportunities.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT 4.13.4-1 *Would PLAN Hermosa Increase Demand for Additional School Facilities? PLAN Hermosa would guide future development and reuse projects in the city in a manner that could result in an increase in student enrollment in public schools. New or expanded school high school facilities would not be required, but the addition of K-8 students in the Hermosa Beach City School District would contribute to existing and future overcrowding in the district's two schools. The HBCSD has identified options for providing additional capacity to address existing and future enrollment, which would be required regardless of whether PLAN Hermosa is adopted and implemented. Payment of applicable fees in accordance with SB 50 would fully mitigate the impacts associated with the development of additional school facilities. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.*

PLAN Hermosa could increase the city's population by 660 (3 percent) compared to existing conditions, which would result in additional students in the HBCSD and in the attendance areas of Mira Costa and Redondo Union high schools. The two schools in the HBCSD already have enrollments that exceed permanent classroom capacity. If all population growth were to occur in the near term, the additional students in the HBCSD would further contribute to existing overcrowding in the district's two schools and would add to future projected enrollment through 2023 that would exceed capacity. The overcrowded condition would exist regardless of whether PLAN Hermosa is adopted and implemented. However, exceeding school capacity in and of itself is not considered a physical impact under CEQA. The school district has developed a facilities plan identifying options for providing additional facility space and will address the need for expansion of school facilities or development of new school facilities. As noted above, School Bond Measure S provides \$59 million for funding improvements that include the construction of a new school on the site of North School as well as renovations at Hermosa Valley School and Hermosa View School. As of the date of the release of this EIR, the HBCSD has not released an environmental review document related to these improvements. Potential environmental impacts from these school improvements include air quality (construction pollutant emissions), cultural resources (impacts to undiscovered resources during construction), greenhouse gas emissions from construction and operation, soil stability and erosion, construction and operational water quality, accidental release of hazardous materials during construction, construction, traffic and operational noise, and traffic impacts from construction traffic, operational traffic and potential safety conflicts with pedestrian and bicycle use. Future projects developed under PLAN Hermosa would be required to pay applicable fees consistent with SB 50.

The addition of PLAN Hermosa population to existing enrollment at Mira Costa High School would not result in enrollment levels that would exceed capacity; however, it would contribute to projected capacity exceedance at Redondo Union High School

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California Government Code Section 65995 specifies that the environmental impact of new development on school facilities is considered fully mitigated through the payment of required development impact fees under SB 50. All new development proposed and approved, including any future development allowed by PLAN Hermosa, would be required to pay applicable development impact fees. Furthermore, any significant expansion of school facilities or development of new school facilities would be subject to the appropriate CEQA environmental review prepared by the respective school districts, which would identify and address any site-specific impacts. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

School facilities impacts are associated with a specific district, each of which defines its own attendance boundaries. Although a school may have an attendance boundary that encompasses more than one jurisdiction, the cumulative effect would be limited to the district itself. Thus, the cumulative context for impacts discussed below is the HBCSD for grades K-8 and the Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach unified school districts for grades 9-12.

IMPACT 4.13.4-2 *Would PLAN Hermosa Cumulatively Increase Demand for Schools? Population growth associated with implementation of PLAN Hermosa, in combination with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in the Hermosa Beach City Unified School District, Manhattan Beach Unified School District, and Redondo Beach Unified School District, could result in a cumulative increase in student enrollment, which could result in the need for new or expanded public school facilities. PLAN Hermosa's contribution to the need for new or expanded school facilities would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.*

Cumulative development in the three districts would result in increased enrollments. For the HBCSD, the increase would only be attributable to PLAN Hermosa because the district's attendance boundary corresponds to the city jurisdictional boundary. There would be no additional impact beyond that described in Impact 4.13.4-1, which was determined to be less than significant.

It would be speculative for the City to forecast 2040 enrollments for all high schools in the districts because the schools are not operated by the City, and the City is not involved in school planning. Further, enrollments may fluctuate on a short-term basis, based on changes to demographic and economic conditions. For the two high school districts, student enrollment projections are not available for 2040. The City has relied on enrollment projections provided by the school districts and has disclosed publicly available information. However, it is reasonable to assume that future enrollments in 2040 in the two school districts will be a function of population changes and changes to land use plans which may increase population. Using projections developed by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) for Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach combined, there would be an additional 8,800 people and 4,800 households, respectively over the next 25 years. This growth can be expected to increase enrollment in the high schools. (Students from outside these cities may also attend high schools in the districts, though they would not represent a substantial portion of enrollment.)

PLAN Hermosa's contribution to combined population and household growth of the three-city area would represent approximately 6 percent. New or expanded facilities that the individual districts may determine are necessary to accommodate students by 2040 would be subject to

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environmental review and any necessary mitigation, which would be the responsibility of the school districts, and the cities would levy SB 50 fees for such development. Based on the foregoing, and given the provisions of SB 50, PLAN Hermosa’s contribution to cumulative impacts on the need for new or expanded school facilities is **less than cumulatively considerable**.

If a new or expanded high school facility is later determined by either the MBUSD or the RBUSD to be required to accommodate student enrollment conditions in the year 2040 and beyond, it could result in physical environmental effects associated with construction (e.g., air quality, special-status species and habitats, cultural resources, geological resources, greenhouse gases, water quality and drainage, noise) as well as operational impacts (e.g., air quality, greenhouse gases, water quality, land use, noise, public services and utilities), depending on the location of the new facilities. Because those improvements are not known, it would be speculative to determine the exact extent of those impacts, if any, at this time. Additional evaluation is not required, as provided under CEQA Guidelines Section 15145 pertaining to speculation.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.13.5 PARKS AND RECREATION

4.13.5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Appendix C-16 describes the regional and local conditions related to parks and recreation in Hermosa Beach. Key findings of the environmental setting are presented below.

PARK FACILITIES

The City owns, operates, and maintains many developed park and recreation facilities providing green space, picnic facilities, a skateboard park, tennis courts, lawn bowling, and space for sporting events, as well as a community garden. The Strand and the Greenbelt offer city-long paths. Following a ballot initiative (Measure O in 1986), voter approval is required for redesignation of parkland designated Open Space in the General Plan to any other use.

The Hermosa Beach Community Resources Department administers the City’s recreation programs, which offer a variety of recreational activities for participants of all ages, and facilitates the rental of City facilities for private events. **Figure 4.13-1 (Parks and Public Facilities)** identifies locations of public services and spaces in the planning area, including parks. Three facilities—Valley Park, Clark Stadium, and South Park—support activities and sport leagues for both youth and adult participants. Clark Stadium also includes space for lawn bowling. The Clark Building, located at 861 Valley Drive, has a multipurpose hall and lighted sports fields. A farmers market is held at South Park and at Pier Plaza. South Park, located at 425 Valley Drive, includes lawn areas, a play area, and a community garden.

Hermosa Beach includes approximately 42.3 acres of parkland and 63.4 acres of public beaches (see **Table 4.13-2 [Parks and Community Facilities in Hermosa Beach]**). The City does not have an established goal or standard for open space or parkland. With 19,772 residents in 2015 and 105.7 acres of accessible open space or parkland in Hermosa Beach, the City provides approximately 5.3 acres of parkland and public beaches per 1,000 residents. This ratio is above the goal or standard of 4 acres set by many cities in Los Angeles County and above the standard of 3 acres per 1,000 residents required under the Quimby Act.

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The Hermosa Valley Greenbelt/Trail, located between Valley Drive and Ardmore Avenue, runs the length of the planning area and connects to Redondo Beach and Manhattan Beach. The Greenbelt provides a walking and jogging trail. Also located in the planning area are Ardmore Park (491 Ardmore Avenue) and Bicentennial Park (Valley Drive and 4th Street).

The Community Center and Hermosa Beach Community Theater are located at 710 Pier Avenue, at the intersection of Pacific Coast Highway and Pier Avenue. This complex includes a community center with meeting rooms, senior center, large and small theaters, gymnasium, skate park, tennis courts, and the Hermosa Beach Museum. The P.A.R.K. (Positive Active Recreation for Kids) Program is an after-school program offered at the Hermosa Beach Community Center and South Park for Hermosa Beach residents, emphasizing active recreation for children in first through eighth grades.

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FIGURE 4.13-1
PARKS AND PUBLIC FACILITIES



4.13 PUBLIC SERVICES, COMMUNITY FACILITIES, AND UTILITIES

LIFEGUARD AND BEACH MANAGEMENT

The City of Hermosa Beach owns 63.4 acres of public beaches, including 1.8 miles of shoreline and the Hermosa Pier. With annual beach attendance of 3.8 million visitors in fiscal year 2010–11, ocean protection and lifeguard services are important public services to protect public safety along the city’s beaches and coastal areas. The City contracts with the Los Angeles County Fire Department’s Lifeguard Division for these services. The Lifeguard Division consists of 150 full-time and 700 seasonal lifeguards throughout Los Angeles County.

The Lifeguard Division operates out of four sectional headquarters, one of which is located in Hermosa Beach. The Hermosa Beach sectional headquarters staffs a 24-hour emergency medical technician response unit and is connected to the 911 system.

**TABLE 4.13-2
PARKS AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN HERMOSA BEACH**

	Park Name	Address	Park Type	Size (acres)
1	Shaffer Park	Ingleside Ave & 33rd Place	Parkette	< 0.1
2	Valley Park	Valley Dr & Gould Ave	Park	8.8
3	Valley Greenbelt		Trail/Open Space	19
4	Sea View Park	Prospect Ave & 19th St	Park	0.3
5	Scout Parkette	Prospect Ave & 14th St	Parkette	< 0.1
6	Greenwood Park	PCH & Aviation Blvd	Park	0.5
7	Fort Lots-o-Fun	Prospect Ave & 6th St	Park	0.4
8	Edith Rodaway Friendship Park	Prospect Ave	Park	0.8
9	4th & Prospect Parkette	4th St & Prospect Ave	Parkette	< 0.1
10	Oceanview Parkette	3rd St	Parkette	< 0.1
11	Moondust Parkette	2nd St	Parkette	< 0.1
12	City Beach, Strand Pier		Trail/Open Space	63.4
13	Noble Park	1400 The Strand	Park	0.8
14	Clark Stadium/Lawn Bowling Green	861 Valley Dr	Park	6.6
15	8th & Valley Parkette	8th St & Valley Dr	Parkette	< 0.1
16	South Park	425 Valley Dr	Park	4.5
17	Ardmore Park	491 Ardmore Park	Park	0.2
18	Bicentennial Park	Valley Dr & 4th St	Park	0.4
19	Kay Etow Parkette	Herondo St	Parkette	< 0.1
	Total			105.7
	Facility Name	Address	Park Type	Size (acres)
20	Hermosa Beach Community Center	710 Pier Ave	Community Center	4.8
21	View School	1800 Prospect Ave	School	4.6
22	Valley School	1645 Valley Dr	School	8.8
23	North School	417 25th St	School	1.8
	Total			20.0

Source: City of Hermosa Beach 2015b

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BEACHES

Hermosa Beach is known for its beach, surfing, and The Strand, a paved path that parallels the beach, connecting Hermosa Beach to neighboring beach cities. The City owns the wide beach that runs the length of the planning area and serves both locals and visitors. The Strand is also part of the statewide California Coastal Trail system.

As a beach community, Hermosa Beach experiences a high visitor population. During fiscal year 2010–11, monthly beach attendance ranged from a low of 94,300 in December 2010 to a high of 939,000 in July 2010 (Los Angeles County Fire Department 2012). Total beach attendance in fiscal year 2010–11 was up 18.5 percent from fiscal year 2009–10 to 3,763,700.

The total number of residents and visitors on a weekday afternoon is 48,600 people, approximately 2.5 times the total city population. On a weekday evening, the number is just over 60,000 people, and on a weekend afternoon, approximately 108,000 people, or 5.5 times the total city population. Most of the visitors come from 10 miles away or less (Fehr & Peers 2014). The Hermosa Pier is 1,228 feet long and offers year-round fishing. The pier contains the Surfer’s Walk of Fame, where surfing legends from Hermosa Beach are commemorated with bronze plaques embedded in the pier’s walking surface. In addition to surfing, recreational beach activities include volleyball, skating and skateboarding, jogging, and bicycling. Special events throughout the year are primarily focused on the beach, the adjacent Pier Plaza, and the Downtown area.

4.13.5.2 REGULATORY SETTING

The following state and local plans, policies, regulations, and laws pertain to public services and recreation in the planning area.

STATE

- **Quimby Act:** As part of approval of a final tract or parcel map, the Quimby Act allows a city to require dedication of land, the payment of in-lieu fees, or a combination of both to be used for the provision of parks and recreational services. Cities can require land or in-lieu fees for a minimum of 3 acres per 1,000 residents, with the possibility of increasing the requirement to a maximum of 5 acres per 1,000 residents if the city already provides more than 3 acres per 1,000 residents.
- **California Coastal Act:** The California Coastal Act of 1976 and the California Coastal Commission, the state’s coastal protection and planning agency, were established by voter initiative in 1972 to plan for and regulate new development, and create strong policies to protect public access to and along the shoreline. To ensure that maximum public access to the coast and public recreation areas is provided, the Coastal Act directs each local government lying within the Coastal Zone to prepare a Local Coastal Program (LCP) consistent with Section 30501 of the Coastal Act, in consultation with the Coastal Commission and with public participation. Provisions of the Coastal Act related to public services, utilities, and recreation are summarized below.

Until an LCP has been adopted by the local jurisdiction and certified compliant with the Coastal Act, the Coastal Commission retains permitting authority within the local jurisdiction. A coastal development permit is required for development in the Coastal Zone that results in changes to the density or intensity of the use of land, changes in water use, and impacts to coastal access.

- Section 30210. Access; recreational opportunities; posting. In carrying out requirements of Section 4 of Article X of the California Constitution, maximum access, which shall be conspicuously posted, and recreational opportunities shall be provided for all of the

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people consistent with public safety needs and the need to protect public rights, rights of private property owners, and natural resource areas from over use.

- Section 30212.5. Public Facilities; distribution. Wherever appropriate and feasible, public facilities, including parking areas or facilities, shall be distributed throughout an area so as to mitigate against the impacts, social and otherwise, of overcrowding or overuse by the public of any single area.
- Section 30221. Oceanfront land; protection for recreational use and development. Oceanfront land suitable for recreational use shall be protected for recreational use and development unless present and foreseeable future demand for public or commercial recreational activities that could be accommodated on the property is already adequately provided for in the area.
- Section 30252. Maintenance and enhancement of public access. The location and amount of new development should maintain and enhance public access to the coast by (1) facilitating the provision or extension of transit service, (2) providing commercial facilities within or adjoining residential development or in other areas that will minimize the use of coastal access roads, (3) providing nonautomobile circulation within the development, (4) providing adequate parking facilities or providing substitute means of serving the development with public transportation, (5) assuring the potential for public transit high intensity uses such as high-rise office buildings, and by (6) assuring that the recreational needs of new residents will not overload nearby coastal recreation areas by correlating the amount of development with local park acquisition and development plans with the provision of on-site recreational facilities to serve the new development.

LOCAL

- **Hermosa Beach Municipal Code:** The City's Municipal Code includes regulations and standards related to development and operations. Title 12, Street, Sidewalks and Public Places, establishes development and operations standards for public spaces in the planning area (e.g., parks, sidewalks, the beach).
- **Hermosa Beach Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan:** The Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan was adopted in 1990 and provides guidance for the management and orderly development of parks, recreation, and open space facilities and programs in Hermosa Beach. The plan identifies the long-term goals of the community to be a steward of existing park and recreational spaces, provide recreational resources, programs, and activities, and promote preservation and interpretation of historical resources, cultural resources, and natural environments. These goals are supported by specific policies associated with parkland acquisition, classification of parklands, design and development standards, program and service policies, operation and maintenance objectives, and economic performance policies.
- **Hermosa Beach Local Coastal Program:** The LCP consists of the Coastal Land Use Plan (general plan-level policies and maps) and a Local Implementation Program (coastal zoning code, zoning maps, and implementing ordinances). The Hermosa Beach Coastal Land Use Plan component, adopted by the City and certified by the California Coastal Commission in 1981, addresses public access and recreation considerations in the Coastal Zone. The Local Implementation Program of the LCP has not yet been certified and therefore the City does not have a certified LCP. The Coastal Commission retains the authority to review and issue coastal development permits in the Coastal Zone.

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The Coastal Land Use Plan includes a statement of philosophy and supporting goals, policies, and programs to “maintain [Hermosa Beach’s] current high level of recreational access to the coast and its recreational facilities to be consistent with maintaining the beach in its most natural state” by maximizing access, maintaining availability of low-cost visitor facilities, and establishing and enforcing building and development standards with priority for recreational and visitor-serving uses.

4.13.5.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The impact analysis provided below is based on the following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G standards of significance. A parks and recreation impact is significant if implementation of PLAN Hermosa would:

- 1) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.
- 2) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

ANALYSIS APPROACH

Evaluation of PLAN Hermosa was based on review of the current facilities, the City’s Municipal Code, and other relevant literature. This material was compared to the proposed project’s specific parks and recreation service-related impacts. The impact analysis below focuses on whether those impacts would have a significant effect on the physical environment.

DRAFT PLAN HERMOSA POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

The following proposed PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions address parks and recreation facilities and services:

Policies

Parks + Open Space Element

- **1.1 Diverse programs and facilities.** Offer diverse recreational facilities to meet the needs of seniors, youth, families, and persons with disabilities.
- **1.2 Park fees.** Require new discretionary development to contribute fees, consistent with State law, for expanded park space when publicly accessible open space is not provided on-site.
- **1.3 Creative parks and open space.** Encourage creativity and innovation the development and provision of additional open space or parks, rooftop gardens, park space integrated into parking structures.
- **1.4 Park expansion opportunities.** Consider the purchase of property to create additional parks and open space as opportunities arise to expand existing parks or create new parks.
- **1.5 Shared use agreements.** Work with adjacent jurisdictions, the school district, and private facilities to offer recreational opportunities or activities not available at Hermosa Beach facilities.
- **2.1 Facility upgrades.** Improve and update park and open space facilities on a regular basis.

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- **2.2 Lighting and visibility.** Provide appropriate lighting and visibility within park facilities while avoiding adverse impacts to adjacent properties.
- **2.3 CPTED principles.** Utilize “Crime Prevention through Environmental Design” (CPTED) principles in the design and renovation of new and existing parks and open space facilities.
- **2.4 Low-maintenance design.** Promote environmentally sustainable and low-maintenance design principles in the renovation, addition, or maintenance of parks and recreation facilities.
- **3.1 Social and cultural events.** Design and program parks and open space to accommodate unique social and cultural events to foster connectedness and interaction.
- **3.2 Family friendly events.** Encourage, permit, and support community group, non-profit, or business organized events on City property that support physical activity, beach culture, and family-friendly social interactions.
- **3.3 Commercial use of facilities.** Regulate commercial use of City parks and open spaces to ensure activities do not impact general use and enjoyment.
- **3.4 Balance space needs.** Balance the space needs and demand on public resources of formal and informal events.
- **3.5 Health and physical activity.** Increase the availability of space and activities that promote community health and physical activity such as community gardens, fitness stations/equipment, and fields/courts.
- **3.6 Community gardens.** Increase available space and necessary infrastructure to incorporate community gardens plots at parks.
- **4.1 Close proximity to parks.** Provide a variety and distribution of parks, open space, and recreational facilities to ensure close proximity and easy access to all residents.
- **4.2 Enhanced access points.** Increase and enhance access to parks and open space, particularly access points that promote physical activity such as pedestrian and bike oriented access points.
- **4.3 Safe and efficient trail network.** Develop a network of safe and efficient trails, streets, and paths that connect residents, visitors, and neighboring communities to the beach, parks, and activity centers.
- **4.4 ADA accessible park access.** Ensure all park access points and facilities are ADA accessible.
- **4.5 Parking to parks.** Consider converting parking areas adjacent to parks into additional greenspace, as access to parks for alternative modes is enhanced.

Implementation Actions

- LAND USE-6. Develop an inventory of underutilized or surplus property that may be appropriate for City or School District use or purchase to serve community education and recreational needs in the future.
- MOBILITY-13. Install and maintain transportation amenities such as bicycle parking and electric vehicle charging stations so that they are available at each commercial district or corridor, park, and public facility.
- PARKS-1. Conduct needs assessments and evaluate recreational program offerings to ensure community needs and priorities are being met. Conduct regular updates to the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

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- PARKS-2. Conduct periodic assessments of public facilities and maintain a list of priority replacement or new facilities projects.
- PARKS-3. Establish parks level of service and level of access standards to prioritize the development, upgrade, and renovation of parks and open space facilities.
- PARKS-4. Update City standards and fees related to the provision of parks and open space and sustainable funding source for providing high quality and well maintained facilities.
- PARKS-5. Construct parkettes, open space, and pedestrian amenities at street ends as they intersect with The Strand.
- PARKS-6. Continue, renew, and expand as needed, joint use agreements with the School District to allow community use of school fields and facilities.
- PARKS-7. Partner with the School District, community groups, and neighboring communities to identify and apply for grant opportunities to maintain, enhance, and expand park and recreational opportunities.
- PARKS-9. Install accessible walkways at parks and onto the beach while minimizing or avoiding negative effects on the aesthetics and ecology of the beach environment.
- PARKS-17. Identify and remove any unauthorized/unpermitted structures, including signs and fences that inhibit visibility of public coastal access points.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT 4.13.5-1 *Would PLAN Hermosa Increase Demand for Additional Park Facilities?* *PLAN Hermosa would guide future development and reuse projects in the city in a manner that could increase demand for parks and recreation services. Existing park acreage would continue to meet the Quimby Act standard of 3 acres per 1,000 residents. PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions would require the provision of new parks and recreation facilities and ongoing parkland maintenance to prevent deterioration of existing facilities. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.*

Impacts to Existing Facilities

An increase in population resulting from implementation of PLAN Hermosa may place greater demands on existing parks or recreational facilities in the planning area such that deterioration of these facilities could occur or be accelerated. Development consistent with PLAN Hermosa would result in about 660 new residents, a 3 percent increase in potential park users.

PLAN Hermosa Parks + Open Space Element policies and implementation actions would ensure that adequate parks and recreational facilities are provided to accommodate the anticipated increase in new residents. Policy 1.1 would offer diverse recreational facilities to meet the needs of seniors, youth, families, and persons with disabilities. Policy 1.4 would consider the purchase of property to create additional parks and open space as opportunities arise to expand existing parks or create new parks. Policy 2.1 would improve and update park and open space facilities on a regular basis. In addition, implementation actions would ensure that adequate parks and recreational facilities are provided to accommodate the anticipated increase in new residents. PARKS-9 would install accessible walkways onto the beach while minimizing or avoiding negative effects on the aesthetics and ecology of the beach environment. PARKS-17 would identify and remove any unauthorized/unpermitted structures, including signs and fences that inhibit visibility of public coastal access points. PARKS-6 would serve to reduce potential impacts by continuing, renewing, and expanding as needed, joint use agreements with the school district to allow community use of school fields and facilities.

Potential Need for New Facilities

The planning area includes approximately 42 acres of parkland and 63 acres of public beaches (see **Table 4.13-2**). Hermosa Beach does not have an established goal or standard for open space or parkland. With 19,772 residents in 2015 and 105.7 acres of accessible open space or parkland in Hermosa Beach, the City provides approximately 5.3 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. This ratio is above the goal of 4 acres per 1,000 residents set by many cities in Los Angeles County and above the standard of 3 acres per 1,000 residents required under the Quimby Act. With PLAN Hermosa, the ratio would be approximately 5.2 acres per 1,000 residents. Although there would be a decrease, the ratio would remain above the Quimby Act standard. The existing parkland in the city is adequate, as it currently exceeds the amount of parkland required by the Quimby Act. The adoption and implementation of PLAN Hermosa and the associated increase in population would not trigger the need for new parks. Therefore, there would not be physical impacts resulting from the creation of new or expanded parks or park facilities.

PLAN Hermosa Parks + Open Space Element policies and implementation actions would ensure that adequate parks and recreational facilities are provided to accommodate the anticipated increase in new residents. Policy 1.1 would offer diverse recreational facilities to meet the needs of seniors, youth, families, and persons with disabilities. Policy 1.2 would require new discretionary development to contribute fees, consistent with state law, for expanded park space when publicly accessible open space is not provided on-site. Policy 1.4 would consider the purchase of property to create additional parks and open space as opportunities arise to expand existing parks or create new parks. Policy 2.1 would improve and update park and open space facilities on a regular basis. In addition, implementation actions would ensure that adequate parks and recreational facilities are provided to accommodate the anticipated increase in new residents. PARKS-9 would install accessible walkways onto the beach while minimizing or avoiding negative effects on the aesthetics and ecology of the beach environment. PARKS-17 would identify and remove any unauthorized/unpermitted structures, including signs and fences that inhibit visibility of public coastal access points. PARKS-6 would serve to reduce potential impacts by continuing, renewing, and expanding as-needed, joint-use agreements with the school district to allow community use of school fields and facilities.

Implementation of the above proposed policy provisions could result in environmental impacts associated with construction (e.g., air quality, special-status species and habitats, cultural resources, geological resources, greenhouse gases, water quality and drainage, noise) as well as operational impacts (e.g., air quality, greenhouse gases, water quality, land use, noise, public services and utilities) depending on the location of new recreation facilities. This EIR programmatically evaluates development and improvements in the city associated with implementation of PLAN Hermosa. Subsequent review of project-specific park projects would be completed to determine the extent of site-specific environmental review that will be required.

PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions would maintain existing parks and recreation facilities for residents, including maintenance to prevent deterioration of existing parks. Therefore, impacts on parks and recreation facilities and services would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The cumulative setting for parks impacts includes existing, approved, proposed, and reasonably foreseeable development in Hermosa Beach and the South Bay Cities Council of Governments (COG) planning area.

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IMPACT 4.13.5-2 *Would PLAN Hermosa Cumulatively Increase Demand for Parks and Recreation Facilities? Implementation of PLAN Hermosa, along with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in the South Bay Cities COG planning area, could increase the use of existing parks and require additional park and recreation facilities in the cumulative setting, the provision of which could have an adverse physical effect on the environment. However, PLAN Hermosa would continue to provide adequate parks and recreation facilities within the city to accommodate existing and future demand and would not result in the need to construct new or expanded facilities. This impact would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.*

Development in Hermosa Beach that may result with the implementation of PLAN Hermosa, as well as development in nearby cities in the South Bay Cities COG planning area, would increase the population of the area, thereby potentially increasing the need for additional or expanded parkland and recreational facilities. Residents of other cities or unincorporated areas lacking in parkland or recreation facilities may travel to an adjacent city to use such facilities, thereby increasing the use and furthering deterioration of those facilities, or resulting in the need for new or expanded facilities. However, PLAN Hermosa would not contribute to this potential impact because there would be sufficient parks and community facilities in the city to serve the future population, as indicated in Impact 4.13.5-1. Therefore, PLAN Hermosa would have a **less than cumulatively considerable** impact on parks and regional recreation facilities and services.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.13.6 LIBRARY FACILITIES

4.13.6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Hermosa Beach Public Library, operated by the County of Los Angeles Public Library, is 6,496 square feet and contains six public computers, two children's computers, two early literacy computers, and free Wi-Fi. The library has a children's area, teen space, and a book drop that is accessible 24 hours. The online collection and research tools are available 24 hours a day.

4.13.6.2 REGULATORY SETTING

No federal, state, and local plans, policies, regulations, and laws pertain to library services in the planning area.

4.13.6.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The impact analysis provided below is based on the following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G standard of significance. A library impact is considered significant if implementation of the proposed project would:

- 1) 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 library services.

ANALYSIS APPROACH

The analysis of library impacts is based on information presented in the Technical Background Report about existing library conditions and a qualitative assessment as to whether the approximately 3 percent increase in city population would result in the need for new or expanded library facilities.

DRAFT PLAN HERMOSA POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

PLAN Hermosa does not include policies or implementation actions addressing library services.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT 4.13.6-1 *Would PLAN Hermosa Increase Demand for Additional Library Facilities? PLAN Hermosa would guide future development and reuse projects in the city in a manner that could increase the demand for library services. However, the City would not need to expand or construct library facilities to meet recommended standards. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.*

With the slight increase in population (around 3 percent over 20 years) and new development and redevelopment anticipated with implementation of PLAN Hermosa, minimal additional demands would be placed on library services. The Hermosa Beach Public Library is 6,496 square feet and contains multiple public computers. Development consistent with PLAN Hermosa would not induce population growth that would require the provision of additional library space. Additionally, the City, in conjunction with Los Angeles County, has initiated a community needs assessment to determine the physical space and service offerings needed to adequately serve the community of Hermosa Beach. The impact would be **less than significant**.

As noted above, the City is considering improvements to the library. No specific recommendations or designs have been established so that specific physical impacts to the environment can be identified. However, construction activities could result impacts related to air quality (construction pollutant emissions), cultural resources (undiscovered resources), greenhouse gas emissions from construction, soil stability and erosion, construction water quality, accidental release of hazardous materials during construction, construction noise, and construction traffic impacts. These issues have been programmatically evaluated in this EIR. Subsequent review of project-specific facility improvements would be completed to determine the extent of site-specific environmental review that will be required.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Although there is no defined boundary for cumulative impacts to library facilities, residents of a city lacking in library facilities may travel to an adjacent city to use such facilities, thereby increasing the use and furthering deterioration of those facilities. Development in Hermosa Beach that may result with the implementation of PLAN Hermosa, as well as existing, approved, proposed, and reasonably foreseeable development in nearby cities in Los Angeles County, would increase the population of the area, thereby increasing the need for additional or expanded library facilities.

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IMPACT 4.13.6-2 *Would PLAN Hermosa Cumulatively Increase Demand for Library Facilities?*

*Population growth associated with implementation of PLAN Hermosa, in combination with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in the cumulative setting, would not result in a cumulative increase in demand for library services. This would be **less than cumulatively considerable** impact.*

With the slight increase in population and new development and redevelopment anticipated with implementation of PLAN Hermosa, minimal additional demands would be placed on library services. Additionally, while future growth in nearby cities could also result in use of the Hermosa Beach Library, the library, as well as all public libraries in the county, are operated by the Los Angeles County Public Library. The Los Angeles County library system has over 90 public libraries. A cumulative increase in use at these facilities may in fact result in a need for new or expanded facilities. However, as discussed in Impact 4.13.6-1, the Hermosa Beach Public Library would have adequate space for additional demands with implementation of PLAN Hermosa. Therefore, cumulative impacts on library facilities would be **less than cumulatively significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.13.7 WATER SUPPLY AND SERVICE; WASTEWATER SERVICE; STORM DRAINAGE

4.13.7.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Appendix C-16 describes the regional and local conditions related to water supply, wastewater, and drainage in Hermosa Beach. Key findings of the environmental setting are presented below.

WATER

Hermosa Beach is located in the California Water Service Company's (Cal Water) Hermosa-Redondo District. The service area encompasses the cities of Hermosa Beach and Redondo Beach and a portion of Torrance. The district supplies are a combination of surface water, groundwater, and recycled water. Purchased water from the West Basin Municipal Water District (WBMWD), one of 27 member agencies of the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California, satisfies 85 to 90 percent of the district's water demand. The MWD operates five water treatment plants. The Robert B. Diemer Treatment Plant, which provides treated surface water to coastal Los Angeles County and areas of Orange County, has a treatment capacity of 520 million gallons per day. Groundwater extracted from the West Coast Basin Silverado aquifer comprises 10 to 15 percent of the district's water demand. Cal Water's adjudicated right of the safe yield of the groundwater basin is 4,070 acre-feet per year (afy). However, Cal Water does not currently have the ability to sustain production and delivery of this quantity and only normally produces approximately 2,000 afy. Recycled water generally makes up approximately 1 percent of the total water supplied to customers in the district (Cal Water 2011).

Cal Water has an Imported Water Purchase Agreement with the WBMWD. The agreement establishes base, tier allocations, and purchase commitment requirements. Under the latest agreement, Cal Water's Tier 1 maximum allocation is 70,000 afy. The Hermosa-Redondo District shares in the combined allocations with three other Cal Water service districts. The Hermosa-Redondo allocation is 16,800 afy.

Table 4.13-3 (Hermosa-Redondo District Water Supply and Demand 2010 through 2040) summarizes water supply sources and demand for the period 2010 through 2040, as presented in the district's 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The 2010 UWMP estimated future water demand for the service area through 2040 based on district-estimated population and a per

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capita demand factor.² Groundwater and recycled water are available in all hydrologic years in the amounts shown in **Table 4.13-3**. As demand increases, Cal Water purchases water from the WBMWD to provide the balance of supply to meet customer demands. As shown, as demand increases, the supply is adjusted to meet the demand. Cal Water has determined that no supply deficiencies are expected and supplies will be reliable for its service area through the planning horizon of the 2010 UWMP under normal year, single dry-year, and multiple dry-year scenarios (Cal Water 2011).

**TABLE 4.13-3
HERMOSA-REDONDO DISTRICT SUPPLY AND DEMAND, 2010–2040 (ACRE-Feet PER YEAR)**

Supply and Demand	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply and Demand Comparison – Normal Year						
WBMWD	10,850	10,291	10,680	11,080	11,489	11,910
Groundwater	3,500	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070
Recycled	155	159	162	166	169	173
Total Supply	14,506	14,519	14,912	15,315	15,728	16,152
Total Demand	14,506	14,519	14,912	15,315	15,728	16,152
Supply and Demand Comparison – Single Dry Year						
WBMWD	11,304	10,475	11,147	11,559	11,981	12,415
Groundwater	3,500	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070
Recycled	155	159	162	166	169	173
Total Supply	14,960	14,974	15,379	15,795	16,221	16,658
Total Demand	14,960	14,974	15,379	15,795	16,221	16,658
Supply and Demand Comparison – Multiple Dry Year 1						
WBMWD	10,200	9,640	10,011	10,393	10,784	—
Groundwater	3,500	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070	—
Recycled	155	159	162	166	169	—
Total Supply	13,855	13,868	14,244	14,628	15,023	—
Total Demand	13,855	13,868	14,244	14,628	15,023	—
Supply and Demand Comparison – Multiple Dry Year 2						
WBMWD	10,350	9,862	10,240	10,626	11,024	—
Groundwater	3,500	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070	—
Recycled	156	159	163	166	170	—
Total Supply	14,006	14,092	14,472	14,863	15,264	—
Total Demand	14,006	14,092	14,472	14,863	15,264	—

² Specific demand by jurisdiction is not identified in the UWMP. The UWMP also compared its projections to population estimates for 2035 developed by SCAG. At the time the 2010 UWMP was prepared, the 2008 RTP was the most current adopted growth forecast, and the service area population was forecast at approximately 102,000. Based on draft 2016 RTP projections, the service area population for 2040 (which includes PLAN Hermosa) would be 102,790. However, the 2010 UWMP reflects the higher population developed by the district for projecting population-based water demand.

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Supply and Demand	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply and Demand Comparison – Multiple Dry Year 3						
WBMWD	9,710	9,288	9,649	10,021	10,401	—
Groundwater	3,500	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070	—
Recycled	157	160	163	166	171	—
Total Supply	13,367	13,518	13,883	14,258	14,642	—
Total Demand	13,367	13,518	13,883	14,258	14,642	—
2010 UWMP Population Projections						
District-Estimated Total Service Area Population	99,050	101,740	104,500	107,320	110,230	113,200

Not projected in 2010 UWMP

Source: Cal Water 2011, Table 2.2-2, Tables 5.2-4 through 5.2-6

WASTEWATER

The City of Hermosa Beach provides wastewater collection services in the planning area. The sanitary sewer system network comprises approximately 37 miles of sewer lines. Much of the system is believed to have been installed in the late 1920s, although confirmation of this is difficult. The majority of the original system is concrete, with recent replacements of clay pipe. The system is primarily a gravity flow system, with the exception of two pump stations. The effluent collected by sewer lines is discharged into the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (LACSD) trunk lines, which flow north-northwesterly toward Manhattan Beach (City of Hermosa Beach 2011b).

The LACSD trunk lines flow to the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP), located in Carson. The JWPCP is one of the largest wastewater plants in the world and is the largest of the LACSD wastewater treatment plants. The facility provides both primary and secondary treatment and has a total permitted capacity of 400 million gallons per day (mgd).³ The plant serves a population of approximately 3.5 million people throughout Los Angeles County. Treated discharge from the plant is transported to the Pacific Ocean through a network of outfalls, which extend 1.5 miles off the Palos Verdes Peninsula, to a depth of 200 feet (LACSD 2013). The JWPCP currently processes an average flow of 263.1 mgd (LACSD 2015). The projected flow to the JWPCP in its service area for 2050 is 359 mgd.⁴

STORM DRAINAGE

Hermosa Beach is part of the Santa Monica Bay Watershed, which has an annual discharge of more than 30 billion gallons of stormwater and urban runoff each year through 200 outlets. Urban runoff is caused by precipitation falling on impermeable pavement.

Urban runoff (stormwater) flows from inland locations through the city to the Pacific Ocean through a network of underground drainage pipes identified in **Figure 4.8-1** in Section 4.8, Hydrology and Water Quality. The network is a mix of County-owned and City-owned lines that generally run east to west along major roads, including 16th Street, Pier Avenue, and 2nd Street. The underground storm drain system is discontinuous, and in some areas of the city storm runoff

³ The JWPCP operates under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit CA 0053813 issued by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Order No. R4-2011-0151).

⁴ Estimates of future flows as presented in the Clearwater Program Final Facilities Master Plan (LACSD 2012, p. 4-20), which assumes a per capita generation of 83 gallons per capita per day and the current conveyance system configuration.

flows on the surface of streets. Minor localized street flooding is common throughout many areas of the city. This existing condition is the result of a combination of the city's flat topography and smaller, frequent storm events in which runoff flows into inlets, drains, and sumps where there is insufficient capacity to contain the runoff until the storm subsides. In some locations, where there is neither storm drain nor gutter, runoff is not always contained within the street. Most of the deficiencies are in the western part of the city: the Valley Drive/Ardmore Drive area, along Hermosa Avenue, and the Gould Avenue/27th Street area. The City has implemented some improvements to improve capacity, and additional capacity improvements will be constructed as funding allows.

The storm drain system generally terminates through 11 outfalls at the west end of the city on the beach or directly into the Pacific Ocean. Severe storm events combined with high tides and/or obstruction of the mouth of storm drain outfalls by sand has caused flooding at private properties along The Strand. The underlying cause of this condition, at least in part, is the increased width of the sandy beach over time, leading to periodic burial of the outfall openings. The City's Public Works Department routinely maintains the opening of beach outfalls through a memorandum of understanding with the County.

The City of Hermosa Beach and the County of Los Angeles are co-permittees on a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit in the planning area. The City is responsible for the development, implementation, and enforcement of stormwater runoff and drainage requirements to protect local and coastal water quality. As noted in Section 4.8, Hydrology and Water Quality, future projects proposed in Hermosa Beach under the Beach Cities Enhanced Watershed Management Plan include the Hermosa Beach Infiltration Trench project, the Hermosa Beach Greenbelt Infiltration project, and two green street projects. While the focus of these future projects is water quality protection, controlling the rate and volume of runoff into these features is a key component of their effectiveness.

4.13.7.2 REGULATORY SETTING

The following federal, state, and local plans, policies, regulations, and laws pertain to water and wastewater services in the planning area.

FEDERAL

- **Clean Water Act and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES):** Authorized by the Clean Water Act in 1972, the NPDES permit program controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States. Any industrial, municipal, or other facility which discharges directly to surface waters must obtain permits through the authorized states. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) serves as the authorized agency to issue NPDES permits.

STATE

- **Sewer System Management Plan:** The SWRCB adopted new policies in December 2004 requiring wastewater collection providers to report sanitary sewer overflows and to prepare and implement sewer system management plans (SSMP). SSMP requirements are modeled on proposed federal capacity, management, operations, and maintenance plans. The SSMP policy requires dischargers to provide adequate capacity in the sewer collection system, take feasible steps to stop sewer overflows, identify and prioritize system deficiencies, and develop a plan for disposal of grease, among other requirements. In addition, wastewater providers must now report sanitary sewer overflows to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, keep internal records of these overflows,

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and produce an annual report on overflows. Overflows from laterals on private property, if caused by an owner, are not required to be reported.

- **Senate Bill 610:** SB 610 (Section 21151.9 of the Public Resources Code and Section 10910 et seq. of the California Water Code) requires the preparation of water supply assessments for large developments (e.g., for projects of 500 or more residential units; 500,000 square feet of retail commercial space; or 250,000 square feet of office commercial space).
- **Urban Water Management Planning Act:** The California Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 requires that each urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually prepare, update, and adopt its urban water management plan (UWMP) at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in 5 and 0. The plan describes and evaluates sources of water supply, projected water needs, conservation, implementation strategy, and schedule. The Hermosa-Redondo District of the California Water Service Company, the City's water supplier, adopted its 2010 UWMP in 2011.

REGIONAL

- **Enhanced Watershed Management Plan for Beach Cities (EWMP):** Following adoption of the MS4 permit, the Cities of Hermosa Beach, Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, and Torrance, together with the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, collectively referred to as the Beach Cities Watershed Management Group (Beach Cities WMG) agreed to collaborate on the development of an Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) for the Santa Monica Bay and Dominguez Channel Watershed areas within their jurisdictions (referred to as the Beach Cities EWMP Area). Under Part IV.C of the MS4 permit (Watershed Management Program), the permittees are afforded the flexibility to develop watershed management programs to implement the requirements of the permit on a watershed scale through customized strategies, control measures, and best management practices. The Beach Cities EWMP summarizes watershed-specific water quality priorities identified by the Beach Cities WMG; outlines the program plan, including specific strategies, control measures, and best management practices to achieve water quality targets; and describes the quantitative analysis completed to support target achievement and permit compliance. A timeline, estimated costs, and potential funding sources are also described in the EWMP. Currently, regional best management practices have been constructed within the Beach Cities EWMP planning area, including two in Hermosa Beach (Pier Avenue Improvement project and Hermosa Strand Infiltration Trench project). Future projects proposed in Hermosa Beach are the Hermosa Beach Infiltration Trench project, the Hermosa Beach Greenbelt Infiltration project, and two green street projects. The projects in Hermosa Beach have not been funded, and a schedule for implementation has not been developed. The Beach Cities EWMP was approved by the Los Angeles RWQCB on April 18, 2016, under its authority to administer the MS4 permit. The EWMP does not establish policies or regulations that the participating cities must impose on new development or redevelopment, nor does the program require the construction of the specific features identified in the EWMP. However, the approach described in the Enhanced Watershed Management Program, in combination with the required low impact development-based best management practices that each participating city must impose on development, is anticipated to protect and potentially improve water quality in Santa Monica Bay from pollutants in stormwater runoff.

LOCAL

- **Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County:** The LACSD serves approximately 5.7 million people in Los Angeles County through 24 independent special districts. The service area includes approximately 820 square miles in 78 cities and unincorporated areas in the county. Approximately 1,400 miles of main trunk sewers and 11 wastewater treatment facilities serve the area. The 23 independent special districts are governed by boards of directors, consisting of the mayors of each city in the districts and the chair of the County Board of Supervisors for unincorporated territories. The Hermosa Beach planning area is within the South Bay Cities District of the LACSD.
- **Los Angeles Regional Agency (LARA):** LARA was approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board in 2004 to assist its 14 member cities to achieve Assembly Bill (AB) 939 recycling goals through a Joint Powers Agreement on a regional basis. The City of Hermosa Beach is a member of LARA, which assists member cities in complying with recycling requirements.
- **Hermosa Beach Capital Improvement Program (CIP):** The CIP is a budget for the upcoming fiscal year, as well as a projection of revenue and desire projects for the next five years. The City's current CIP is a product of extensive public outreach and reflects the spending priorities of the community including street and highway improvements, sewer/storm drain improvements, parks improvements, and public buildings and grounds improvements. The commitment for FY 2014–15 was just over \$6 million.
- **Hermosa Beach Sanitary Sewer Master Plan:** The Sanitary Sewer Master Plan provides an overview of existing conditions and recommends a rehabilitation program for Hermosa Beach's sanitary sewer infrastructure. The Master Plan estimates that the entire sanitary sewer system has a replacement value of \$40 million. It recommends that the City invest \$7.5 million (present value), plus 20 percent equal to \$1.5 million for design and administration to rehabilitate approximately 95,000 linear feet of sanitary sewer pipes through year 2021 (City of Hermosa Beach 2011b). The City adopted a sanitary sewer tax in 2015 to implement the master plan.
- **Hermosa Beach Municipal Code:** The City's Municipal Code includes regulations and standards related to development and operations. Title 8, Health and Safety, includes standards and procedures to protect the health and safety of residents, businesses, and visitors regarding garbage collection and disposal, hazardous materials, nuisances, sewage and industrial waste, stormwater and urban runoff pollution, and water conservation and drought management. Title 13, Public Services, identifies fees associated with sewer connections and the process to establish underground utility districts. Title 15, Buildings and Construction, establishes building and construction standards to protect the public health, safety, and welfare through fire prevention, abatement of dangerous buildings, seismic strengthening, and enforcement of mechanical, plumbing, and electrical codes. Title 16, Subdivisions, identifies standards and procedures for subdividing land in the planning area consistent with the Subdivision Map Act, including park and recreation area dedication and fees.
- **Low Impact Development Ordinance:** The City has been requiring low impact development (LID) best management practices for certain residential and commercial projects since 2010, when it adopted a customized amendment to the California Green Building Code. As required by the current MS4 permit, Municipal Code Section 8.44.095 (LID Ordinance) sets forth low impact development requirements for new development and redevelopment (Ordinance No. 15-1351). All new development or new building construction in Hermosa Beach will be required to comply with the LID requirements regardless of the area of impervious surface or acreage disturbed, which exceeds the

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minimum applicability requirements of the MS4 permit. Consistent with the MS4 permit, redevelopment projects of any type that add or replace more than 5,000 square feet of impervious surface area will also be required to comply with the LID requirements, with the further proviso that redevelopment projects located directly adjacent to a significant ecological area will be subject to LID requirements if they propose the addition or replacement of more than 2,500 square feet of impervious surface area.⁵ The City began implementing the LID Ordinance requirements in fiscal year 2015–2016.

- **Green Street Policy:** The City adopted a policy (Resolution No. 15-0013) in 2015 to implement green street best management practices as elements of street and roadway projects, including public works capital improvement projects, to the maximum extent practicable. This policy is intended to demonstrate compliance with the MS4 permit. Water quality improvement and groundwater replenishment benefits are achieved through designs that minimize impervious area and incorporate bioretention elements (e.g., vegetated swales) to facilitate natural pollutant removal while allowing stormwater retention and/or infiltration.

4.13.7.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The impact analysis provided below is based on the following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G standards of significance. A utilities impact is considered significant if implementation of the proposed project would:

- 1) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- 2) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
- 3) Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
- 4) Have insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or would require new or expanded entitlements.
- 5) Have inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand for wastewater treatment, in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

ANALYSIS APPROACH

Evaluation of PLAN Hermosa was based on review of the current facilities, the City's Municipal Code, and other relevant literature. This material was compared to the plan's water supply and use-related impacts, as well as impacts related to wastewater. The impact analysis below focuses on whether those impacts would have a significant effect on the physical environment.

DRAFT PLAN HERMOSA POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

The following PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions address water supply and use and wastewater:

⁵ The complete text of the LID Ordinance may be found at:
<http://www.codepublishing.com/CA/HermosaBeach/#!/hermosabeach08/HermosaBeach0844.html#8.44.095>

Policies

Public Safety Element

- **1.8 Reduce stormwater runoff.** Reduce stormwater runoff consistent with local stormwater permits.

Sustainability + Conservation Element

- **4.2 Building energy disclosure.** Require large buildings to report their energy and water use on a regular basis.
- **5.1 Recycled water facilities.** Ensure recycled water supply and distribution facilities are available throughout the City.
- **5.2 Rainwater collection.** Encourage innovative water recycling techniques such as rainwater capture, use of cisterns, and installation of greywater.
- **5.3 Water conservation programs.** Update and improve water conservation and efficiency programs, requirements, and incentives on a regular basis.
- **5.4 Conservation behavior.** Maximize water conservation and efficiency upgrades through education, regulation, and incentives covering every aspect of water use.
- **7.1 Permeable pavement.** Require the use of permeable pavement in parking lots, sidewalks, plazas, and other low-intensity paved areas.

Infrastructure Element

- **4.8 Holistic systems planning.** Develop a comprehensive approach to water infrastructure that integrates sewer system planning with potable and recycled water systems, stormwater systems, and increased conservation awareness.
- **5.1 Integration of stormwater best practices.** Integrate stormwater infiltration best practices when initiating streetscape redevelopment or public facility improvement projects.
- **5.3 Natural features.** Integrate natural features, such as topography, drainage, and trees, into the design of streets and rights-of-way.
- **5.4 Conservation behavior.** Encourage community behavior changes to reduce urban runoff pollution.
- **5.5 Stormwater system maintenance.** Maintain, fund, and regularly monitor the City's stormwater infrastructure.
- **5.6 Stormwater system repairs.** Ensure that stormwater system repairs are included in maintenance plans for other City infrastructure and that repairs and maintenance are completed in a timely manner to prevent additional repair costs.
- **5.7 Stormwater permits.** Strictly implement, enforce, and monitor MS4 NPDES permit requirements.
- **5.8 Low impact development.** Require new development and redevelopment projects to incorporate low impact development (LID) techniques in project designs, including but not limited to on-site drainage improvements using native vegetation to capture and clean stormwater runoff.

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Implementation Actions

- SUSTAINABILITY-8. Develop and market a program to offer incentives such as rebates, fee waivers, or permit streamlining to facilitate the installation of renewable energy, energy efficient, or water conservation equipment.
- SUSTAINABILITY-9. Maintain and periodically update the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance and Water Conservation and Drought Management Plan sections of the Municipal Code to facilitate the use of new technologies or practices to conserve water.
- INFRASTRUCTURE-1. Create a comprehensive, long-range (20-year) infrastructure plan integrating roadway, water, wastewater, stormwater, waste disposal, and utility infrastructure systems.
 - Consider the best available science describing potential climate change impacts as a basis for preparing the infrastructure plan.
 - Use the infrastructure plan as a resource when preparing five-year Capital Improvement Plans (CIPs) and setting and enforcing discretionary development requirements.
 - Incrementally update the infrastructure plan following the preparation of each CIP to ensure it remains consistent with changes in growth, traffic, funding sources, climate change impacts, and state and regional regulation.
- INFRASTRUCTURE-8. Improve the environmental compatibility of utility and infrastructure facilities by establishing and applying the following standards to new development and redevelopment projects involving utility installation or relocation:
 - New utilities must be located away from, or constructed in a manner compatible with, critical habitat areas, resources, and the shoreline. Physical and service constraints may not allow relocation away from or full compatibility with such areas and resources.
- INFRASTRUCTURE-9. Consult with Cal Water to estimate and evaluate water supplies, provide public information and incentives for water conservation best practices.
- INFRASTRUCTURE-10. Install greywater systems and rainwater collection cisterns in parks and community facilities.
- INFRASTRUCTURE-11. Support efforts by Cal Water to construct necessary pump and storage facilities to ensure adequate water supply and proper water system balance.
- INFRASTRUCTURE-12. Amend the Municipal Code to require the installation of dual water plumbing hookups for landscaping irrigation, grading, and other non-contact uses in new development and redevelopment projects where recycled water is available or expected to be available.
- INFRASTRUCTURE-13. Continue to implement the Water Conservation and Drought Management Plan and any implementing ordinances, including imposition of fines and other appropriate enforcement tools, for violations of water conservation rules.
- INFRASTRUCTURE-14. Ensure adequate and resilient sewer system capacity by establishing and applying the following development review requirements:
 - New development or redevelopment projects involving construction of 8-inch diameter or larger sewers that connect directly or indirectly to the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts' sewer system must prepare a sewer plan identifying that the existing sewer collection and treatment systems have available capacity to support such an increase, or provide for necessary system upgrades as part of the proposed project.

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- INFRASTRUCTURE-16. Implement a financing plan, including use of the adopted sewer fee and loans, to ensure that resources are available for investment in annual rehabilitation projects to improve sanitary sewer pipes.
- INFRASTRUCTURE-17. Prepare an annual report for City Council documenting sewer system operations, actions to minimize overflows, incidents of overflows, and their impacts on receiving waters and public health and safety.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT 4.13.7-1 *Would PLAN Hermosa Cause Wastewater Treatment Facilities to Exceed Influent Flows Beyond Permitted Capacity?* *PLAN Hermosa would guide future development and reuse projects in the city in a manner that could increase the amount of wastewater conveyed to and treated by the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant. However, the volume of flows would not cause the plant's permitted capacity to be exceeded, and the influent flows would continue to be domestic sewage, which would not change the quality of the influent compared to existing conditions. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.*

The increased population resulting from implementation of PLAN Hermosa could generate additional wastewater flows that would be treated by the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant located in Carson. The LACSD has estimated wastewater flows generated by the additional 300 residential units and 630,400 square feet of nonresidential development to be approximately 251,680 gallons per day (or 0.252 mgd) of wastewater (LACSD 2015).⁶ Currently, the JWPCP treats an average of 263.1 mgd, which includes flows from Hermosa Beach. The addition of flows from PLAN Hermosa (0.252 mgd) would increase treated flows to approximately 263.4 mgd, which would not exceed the current 280-mgd primary and secondary treatment capacity or the 400-mgd permitted capacity of the JWPCP. PLAN Hermosa's additional flows would represent less than an approximately 0.1 percent contribution to flows.

Existing flows are typical domestic sewage from residential, retail, office, light industrial, and other commercial uses. Although implementation of PLAN Hermosa would allow additional residential units and an increase in nonresidential square footage, the overall chemical and physical characteristics of the sewage flows would not change because the land uses are generally the same. In addition, any new development or redevelopment of commercial uses would be required to demonstrate compliance with the City's sewer disposal requirements (Municipal Code Chapter 8.36) to ensure the sewage flows would not violate applicable standards.

PLAN Hermosa implementation action INFRASTRUCTURE-16 would ensure that resources are available for investment in annual rehabilitation projects to improve sanitary sewer pipes. INFRASTRUCTURE-8 would serve to reduce any potential impacts from implementation of PLAN Hermosa by improving the environmental compatibility of utility and infrastructure facilities by establishing and applying specific standards to new development and redevelopment projects involving utility installation or relocation. INFRASTRUCTURE-17 requires documentation of sewer system operations to minimize overflows, a record of incidents of overflows, and their impacts on receiving waters and public health and safety. These actions would ensure the quality of

⁶ The estimate provided by LACSD was calculated as follows: 300 residential units x 156 gallons/unit/day + 630,400 square feet nonresidential x 325 gallons/1,000 square feet/day. The LACSD assumed the Shopping Center rate (325 gallons/1,000 square feet) from its "Table 1, Loadings for Each Class of Land Use" as a proxy for the nonresidential uses. Specific land uses such as retail stores and offices have lower rates (e.g., 100 gpd/1,000 square feet and 200 gpd/1,000 square feet, respectively).

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wastewater flows generated in the city that are conveyed to the JWPCP would not change substantially compared to existing conditions, and some improvement may be realized.

Therefore, implementation of PLAN Hermosa would not result in an exceedance of the JWPCP's permitted capacity or change the quality of influent from the city relative to existing conditions such that the quality of treated water discharged by the JWPCP would be affected by PLAN Hermosa's contribution. PLAN Hermosa would have a **less than significant** impact with regard to compliance with wastewater treatment requirements.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

IMPACT 4.13.7-2 *Would PLAN Hermosa Increase Demand for New or Expanded Water or Wastewater Treatment Facilities?* PLAN Hermosa would guide future development and reuse projects in the city in a manner that could increase the demand for potable water and would generate wastewater. However, the demand would not result in the need for the construction or expansion of water or wastewater treatment facilities that would result in significant environmental effects because the demand is within existing planned capacity projections of the utility providers. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

PLAN Hermosa could increase the demand for potable water, which would be provided by the Cal Water Hermosa-Redondo District. The primary source of supply to the district is treated water from the MWD. Potential demand through implementation of PLAN Hermosa would generate demand that is within the 2010 UWMP projections, and the district has determined that existing and planned supplies are sufficient for its service area through 2040 (see Impact 4.13.7-4, below). Therefore, PLAN Hermosa would not result in new or expanded water treatment facilities.

As described in Impact 4.13.7-1, PLAN Hermosa's residential and nonresidential uses would generate an additional 0.252 mgd of wastewater, which would be conveyed to the JWPCP. The flows can be accommodated within the plant's existing treatment capacity. The LACSD has indicated that the regional wastewater conveyance system should be able to accommodate the additional uses proposed in PLAN Hermosa (LACSD 2015). The City has developed a Sanitary Sewer Master Plan that describes a rehabilitation program for Hermosa Beach's sanitary sewer infrastructure, and in 2015 adopted a sanitary sewer tax.

Numerous PLAN Hermosa implementation actions would help reduce water consumption and wastewater flow. INFRASTRUCTURE-9 would require consultation with Cal Water to provide public information and incentives for water conservation best practices. INFRASTRUCTURE-10 would require installation of greywater systems and rainwater collection cisterns in parks and community facilities. INFRASTRUCTURE-1 would serve to reduce potential impacts by creating a comprehensive, long-range (20-year) infrastructure plan integrating roadway, water, wastewater, stormwater, waste disposal, and utility infrastructure systems. The infrastructure plan would be used as a resource when preparing five-year Capital Improvement Plans and when setting and enforcing discretionary development requirements and would serve to improve current flooding issues in the city. Each Capital Improvement Plan would be updated as needed to ensure it remains consistent with changes in growth, traffic, funding sources, climate change impacts, and state and regional regulation. INFRASTRUCTURE-11 directs City support for Cal Water's efforts to construct necessary pump and storage facilities to ensure adequate water supply and proper water system balance. INFRASTRUCTURE-16 would implement a financing plan, including use of a sewer tax and loans, to ensure that resources are available for investment in annual rehabilitation projects to improve sanitary sewer pipes. INFRASTRUCTURE-8 would improve the environmental

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compatibility of utility and infrastructure facilities by establishing and applying specific standards to new development and redevelopment projects involving utility installation or relocation.

In addition, the following Sustainability + Conservation Element policies would reduce water consumption and wastewater flow, which would reduce the demand on conveyance infrastructure. Policy 4.2 would require large buildings to report their energy and water use on a regular basis. Policy 5.1 would ensure recycled water supply and distribution facilities are available throughout the city. Policy 5.3 would update and improve water conservation and efficiency programs, requirements, and incentives on a regular basis. Policy 5.4 would maximize water conservation and efficiency upgrades through education, regulation, and incentives covering every aspect of water use.

Therefore, implementation of PLAN Hermosa would not result in the need for the construction or expansion of water or wastewater treatment facilities that would result in significant environmental effects. Impacts on water and wastewater treatment facilities would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

IMPACT 4.13.7-3 *Would PLAN Hermosa Increase Demand for Stormwater Drainage Facilities? PLAN Hermosa would guide future development and reuse projects in the city in a manner that could result in redevelopment in the planning area but would generally not increase the amount of impervious surface. PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions would direct construction of development projects to include on-site drainage improvements, which would reduce the impact on existing stormwater drainage facilities. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.*

There are minor localized flooding problems in some areas of the city due to inadequacies in the storm drain system capacity. However, implementation of PLAN Hermosa would not exacerbate the problem because it would not substantially increase the amount of current impervious surfaces in the city. In fact, as shown in **Table 4.9-2** in Section 4.9, Land Use and Planning, the entire city has only 2.6 vacant acres. This limited amount of vacant land, in combination with the requirements of the City's Low-Impact Development (LID) Ordinance and Green Streets Policy, would reduce the potential for a substantial increase in impervious surfaces.

Stormwater that runs over streets and sidewalks can pick up debris and pollutants, which are carried, untreated, into the ocean. To help reduce the amount of pollution from contaminated stormwater, the City has adopted the LID Ordinance and a Green Streets Policy. The LID Ordinance uses landscape design to retain or filter stormwater runoff, using development techniques such as rain gardens, permeable pavers, and bioswales. As the Green Streets Policy is implemented, low impact development will add to the existing fabric of stormwater infrastructure in Hermosa Beach. Additionally, the Beach Cities Enhanced Watershed Management Plan summarizes watershed-specific water quality priorities identified by the Beach Cities. The approach described in the EWMP, in combination with the required LID-based best management practices, is anticipated to protect and potentially improve water quality in Santa Monica Bay from pollutants in stormwater runoff.

New residential and nonresidential development will occur primarily through infill and redevelopment activities that would occur in areas which are already urbanized. Redevelopment activities may provide opportunities to create new pervious surfaces to facilitate groundwater infiltration through new greenspace, landscaping, or use of porous pavements. Incorporation of stormwater management facilities, such as retention basins, swales, or vegetation planted for evapotranspiration, would reduce drainage loads through the stormwater system. The LID

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Ordinance requires these types of pervious surfaces for qualifying projects. Qualifying projects include the following:

- All redevelopment projects, including single- or multifamily residential projects, adding or replacing more than 5,000 square feet of impervious surface area
- Industrial parks or sites with 5,000 square feet or more of surface area
- Commercial malls or sites with 5,000 square feet or more of surface area
- Automotive service facilities (SIC 5013, 5014, 5511, 5541, 7532–7534, and 7536–7539) with 5,000 square feet or more of surface area
- Retail gasoline outlets with 5,000 square feet or more of surface area
- Restaurants (SIC 5812) with 5,000 square feet or more of surface area
- Parking lots with 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface area or with 25 or more parking spaces (cumulative on the project site)
- Any redevelopment project located in or directly adjacent to or discharging directly into a significant ecological area (as defined herein), where the development will:
 - a) Discharge stormwater and dry weather runoff that is likely to impact a sensitive biological species or habitat; and
 - b) Create 2,500 square feet or more of impervious surface area

Further, PLAN Hermosa Public Safety Element Policy 1.8 would serve to reduce stormwater runoff consistent with local stormwater permits. Sustainability + Conservation Element Policy 7.1 would require the use of permeable pavement in parking lots, sidewalks, plazas, and other low-intensity paved areas. In addition, the following Infrastructure Element policies would serve to reduce potential impacts. Policy 4.8 would develop a comprehensive approach to water infrastructure that integrates sewer system planning with potable and recycled water systems, stormwater systems, and increased conservation awareness. Policy 5.1 would integrate stormwater infiltration best practices when initiating streetscape redevelopment or public facility improvement projects. Policy 5.3 would integrate natural features, such as topography, drainage, and trees, into the design of streets and rights-of-way. Policy 5.4 would encourage community behavior changes to reduce urban runoff pollution. Policy 5.5 would maintain, fund, and regularly monitor the city's stormwater infrastructure. Policy 5.6 would ensure that stormwater system repairs are included in maintenance plans for other city infrastructure and that repairs and maintenance are completed in a timely manner to prevent additional repair costs. Policy 5.7 would strictly implement, enforce, and monitor MS4 NPDES permit requirements. Policy 5.8 would require new development and redevelopment projects to incorporate low impact development techniques in project designs, including but not limited to on-site drainage improvements using native vegetation to capture and clean stormwater runoff.

Implementation action INFRASTRUCTURE-1 would serve to reduce potential impacts by creating a comprehensive, long-range (20-year) infrastructure plan integrating roadway, water, wastewater, stormwater, waste disposal, and utility infrastructure systems. The infrastructure plan would be used as a resource when preparing five-year Capital Improvement Plans and setting and enforcing discretionary development requirements. Each Capital Improvement Plan would be updated to ensure it remains consistent with changes in growth, traffic, funding sources, climate change impacts, and state and regional regulation. Therefore, with implementation of PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions, impacts on stormwater drainage facilities would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

IMPACT 4.13.7-4 *Would PLAN Hermosa Increase Demand for Water Supplies Beyond Projections?*

*PLAN Hermosa would guide future development and reuse projects in the city in a manner that could increase the demand for potable water. However, the demand is within the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan supply-demand projections adopted by the Cal Water Hermosa-Redondo District, and no new entitlements would be needed. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.*

Development associated with future land uses consistent with PLAN Hermosa would result in a total of 660 new residents from 2015 to 2040 in the planning area, for a total population of 20,400. When combined with the SCAG-forecasted population for 2040 for Redondo Beach and the portion of Torrance in the Cal Water Hermosa-Redondo District service area, the total estimated population for 2040, based on new forecasts, is approximately 102,790, which only slightly exceeds the estimate developed by the district based on SCAG forecasts. The combined population in the service area, with PLAN Hermosa, would also be well under the district's service area population estimate of 113,200. Because PLAN Hermosa's water demand is within the supply-demand projections presented in the 2010 UWMP through 2040, additional water supply entitlements would not be required for the project.

PLAN Hermosa would reduce the current and future demand for water supply with the following Sustainability + Conservation Element policies. Policy 5.1 would ensure recycled water supply and distribution facilities are available throughout the city. Policy 5.2 would encourage innovative water recycling techniques such as rainwater capture, use of cisterns, and installation of greywater systems. Policy 5.3 would update and improve water conservation and efficiency programs, requirements, and incentives on a regular basis. Policy 5.4 would maximize water conservation and efficiency upgrades through education, regulation, and incentives covering every aspect of water use. In addition, Infrastructure Element Policy 4.8 would develop a comprehensive approach to water infrastructure that integrates sewer system planning with potable and recycled water systems, stormwater systems, and increased conservation awareness.

Implementation action INFRASTRUCTURE-12 would amend the Municipal Code to require the installation of dual water plumbing infrastructure so that recycled water for landscaping irrigation, grading, and other non-contact uses may be utilized in new development and redevelopment projects where recycled water is available or expected to be available. INFRASTRUCTURE-9 would ensure consultation with Cal Water to estimate and evaluate water supplies specifically for Hermosa Beach through 2040. INFRASTRUCTURE-11 directs City support for Cal Water's efforts to construct necessary pump and storage facilities to ensure adequate water supply and proper water system balance. INFRASTRUCTURE-1 would create a comprehensive, long-range (20-year) infrastructure plan integrating roadway, water, wastewater, stormwater, waste disposal, and utility infrastructure systems. The infrastructure plan would be used as a resource when preparing five-year Capital Improvement Plans and setting and enforcing discretionary development requirements. Each Capital Improvement Plan would be updated to ensure it remains consistent with changes in growth, traffic, funding sources, climate change impacts, and state and regional regulation.

The City of Hermosa Beach adopted a Water Conservation and Drought Management Plan Ordinance in 2010 as requested by West Basin/Metropolitan to address water conservation and provide a mechanism for mandating water conserving methods. The City's continued conservation efforts will help it sustain low water use in accordance with the requirements of the California Water Conservation Bill of 2009 (Senate Bill X7-7), which requires urban water suppliers to reduce per capita water use 20 percent by 2020.

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Therefore, impacts related to water supply would be less than significant because the projected water demand from PLAN Hermosa buildout is within the demands forecast in the 2010 UWMP, which demonstrates that supply meets the demand in Hermosa Beach. Furthermore, buildout would not result in any new or expanded water supplies or facilities beyond those planned and assumed in the 2010 UWMP. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

IMPACT 4.13.7-5 *Would PLAN Hermosa Cause the JWPCP to Exceed Capacity for Wastewater Treatment?* PLAN Hermosa would guide future development and reuse projects in the city in a manner that could result in the need for additional wastewater treatment from increased flows. However, the anticipated increase in wastewater generated would not exceed the capacity of the JWPCP or result in the need for the construction or expansion of wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

As described under Impact 4.13.7-1, wastewater from the city's system is collected and treated at the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant, which has a permitted capacity of 400 mgd. Current flows are approximately 263.1 mgd, well below the facility's design capacity. It is anticipated that with implementation of PLAN Hermosa, wastewater generation would increase by approximately 0.252 mgd, although the actual amount may be less due to continued water conservation efforts and the use of recycled water. The JWPCP has capacity to treat the anticipated increase in wastewater attributable to the land use changes and population growth proposed in PLAN Hermosa. Therefore, impacts on wastewater treatment facilities would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The cumulative setting for water supply impacts is the Cal Water Hermosa-Redondo District service area. The cumulative setting for wastewater impacts is the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant in Carson and wastewater conveyance lines operated by the County that discharge to the JWPCP.

IMPACT 4.13.7-6 *Would PLAN Hermosa Cause Cumulative Water Supply Impacts?* Implementation of PLAN Hermosa, in combination with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in the Cal Water Hermosa-Redondo District service area, would increase the demand for water supply. However, PLAN Hermosa water demand is within the district's population-based supply/demand assumptions, and additional supplies would not be required. This impact would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Table 4.13-3, above, identifies cumulative water demand and supply through 2040. The Cal Water Hermosa-Redondo District has determined that sufficient and reliable supply will be available for its service area under all water year scenarios, as described in Impact 4.13.7-4. PLAN Hermosa's demand is within the population-based demand projections developed by the district, and would not result in the need for new or expanded supplies to meet cumulative demand. Therefore, the project's contribution would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

IMPACT 4.13.7-7 *Would PLAN Hermosa Cause Cumulative Wastewater Impacts? Implementation of PLAN Hermosa, in combination with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in the service area of the JWPCP, would increase the demand for wastewater treatment. There is sufficient capacity at the JWPCP for projected future demand, which includes flows from Hermosa Beach, and new or expanded facilities would not be required. PLAN Hermosa's contribution would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.*

Cumulative development in the service area for the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant would result in an estimated future average dry weather flow of 359 mgd (LACSD 2012), which would not exceed the plant's permitted design capacity of 400 mgd. PLAN Hermosa's additional contribution (0.252 mgd) would represent less than 0.07 percent of the future demand, which would be **less than cumulatively considerable**, and would not result in the need for new or expanded facilities.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.13.8 SOLID WASTE

4.13.8.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Hermosa Beach is within the planning area for the County of Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, which is administered by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. Solid waste is disposed of at in-county and out-of-county landfills. There are several transfer/processing facilities where solid waste collected from the jurisdictions is initially processed, which reduces the amount of solid waste placed into landfills. In 2014, the total amount of solid waste disposed of at in-county landfills, transformation facilities, and out-of-county landfills was nearly 9 million tons. Approximately 52 percent of solid waste was delivered to in-county landfills, and of those in-county landfills nearly 85 percent of the solid waste was disposed of at the Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill, Chiquita Canyon Landfill, and Antelope Valley Landfill. The County does not anticipate a shortfall in permitted solid waste disposal capacity within the county in the next 15 years (LACDPW 2015). The primary out-of-county facilities are the Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill and San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill.

Solid waste disposal services in Hermosa Beach are provided by a commercial vendor, Athens Services, pursuant to an agreement for integrated solid waste management services dated May 24, 2013 (City of Hermosa Beach 2013c). Athens Services provides collection service, including recycling, to both residential and commercial properties in the planning area. The agreement includes a guaranteed 50 percent diversion rate or higher, through the implementation of a "pay as you throw" system as well as a single stream waste recovery and disposal system. After implementation of the new franchise agreement, December 2013 records showed that Hermosa Beach reached a 50.3 percent diversion rate (City of Hermosa Beach 2013e). Athens Services also provides street sweeping and cleaning services, while Los Angeles County provides beach cleaning services.

Solid waste is hauled to the Athens United Waste Materials Recovery Facility in the City of Industry, where it is sorted and recycled in compliance with AB 341. The facility has a permitted daily capacity of 5,000 tons per day. Waste materials are then transported to a variety of landfills identified in the Integrated Solid Waste Management agreement. In 2014, approximately 11,236 tons of solid waste from Hermosa Beach was landfilled (LACDPW 2016). This amount represents approximately 0.1 percent of the approximately 9 million tons of countywide disposals at landfills in 2014. Data for the entire year of 2015 are not available at this time.

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The City does not make the determination as to which landfill is used for solid waste generated in Hermosa Beach. Some of the landfills are in Los Angeles County and some are outside the county. The amount of solid waste generated in Hermosa Beach and delivered by Athens Services to landfills has shifted in the last few years to more out-of-county disposal. For example, in 2012 and 2013, nearly all of the solid waste generated (approximately 13,000–14,000 tons) was disposed of in-county, primarily at the Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill. However, in 2014, of the approximately 11,000 tons of landfilled solid waste from Hermosa Beach, over 8,000 tons (approximately 72 percent) was delivered out-of-county for disposal (LACDPW 2016). The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (Cal Recycle) calculates per capita disposal by population and per capita disposal by employee rates for jurisdictions in California.⁷ The targets and actual rates are jurisdiction-specific indicators of progress toward meeting a 50 percent disposal per capita requirement. CalRecycle generally uses the per resident disposal rate for most jurisdictions when evaluating progress toward meeting targets, unless business disposal is the primary source of solid waste.

Hermosa Beach disposals are aggregated with many other jurisdictions under the Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority. For the aggregated jurisdictions, the per capita residential target is 7.1 pounds per person per day of landfilled solid waste. In 2014, the aggregated jurisdictions achieved an actual disposal rate of 4.8 pounds per person per day (CalRecycle 2016). This exceeds (i.e., is better than) the target. Although CalRecycle does not provide specific rates for Hermosa Beach, using CalRecycle's online disposal rate calculator and population for 2014, the estimated rate for Hermosa Beach was 3.1 pounds per day per person, which exceeds (i.e., is better than) the aggregated jurisdictions' targets and actual rates.

Residential hazardous waste disposal is available at a facility located in Playa Del Rey and operated by the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation. The facility is open on Saturdays and Sundays. CalRecycle certifies used oil recycling collection centers to encourage recycling of motor oil.

4.13.8.2 REGULATORY SETTING

The following state local plans, policies, regulations, and laws pertain to solid waste in the planning area.

- **California Integrated Waste Management Act:** To minimize the amount of solid waste that must be disposed of by transformation and land disposal, the California Legislature passed the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939, Statutes of 1989), effective January 1990. According to this act, all cities and counties were required to divert 25 percent of all solid waste from landfill facilities by January 1, 1995, and 50 percent by January 1, 2000. To help in the increase of diversion rates, each jurisdiction is required to create an integrated waste management plan. Each city plan must demonstrate integration with the relevant county plan. The plans must promote source reduction, recycling and composting, and environmentally safe transformation and land disposal. Elements of the plans must be updated every five years.

AB 939 established the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB; now CalRecycle) to oversee integrated waste management planning and compliance. The bill's passage led to the refinement of a statewide system of permitting, inspections, maintenance, and enforcement for waste facilities in California, and also required the CIWMB to adopt minimum standards for waste handling and disposal to protect public health and safety and the environment. The CIWMB is responsible for approving permits for waste facilities, approving local agencies' diversion rates, and enforcing the planning

⁷ In CalRecycle's program, the term "jurisdictions" comprises counties, cities, unincorporated county areas, and regional waste management entities.

requirements of the law through local enforcement agencies. The agencies are responsible for enforcing laws and regulations related to solid waste management, issuing permits to solid waste facilities, ensuring compliance with state-mandated requirements, coordinating with other government agencies on solid waste-related issues, and overseeing corrective actions at solid waste facilities. Local enforcement agencies inspect facilities, respond to complaints, and conduct investigations into various aspects of solid waste management.

Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011 (Chesbro, AB 341), declared that by 2020 California will source reduce, recycle, or compost no less than 75 percent of solid waste generated.

4.13.8.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

ANALYSIS APPROACH

The following analysis is both quantitative and qualitative and is based on available information for services provided in the planning area. The potential amount of solid waste requiring landfill disposal was based on the current rate of 3.1 pounds per day per person and an increase in population of 660. The analysis assumes that all future and existing development in the planning area complies with applicable laws, regulations, standards, and plans. An analysis of cumulative impacts uses quantitative and qualitative information for the planning area and applicable broader service areas.

DRAFT PLAN HERMOSA POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

The following PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions address solid waste:

Policies

Sustainability + Conservation Element

- **6.1 Franchise agreements.** Ensure waste franchise agreements and program offerings provide progressively higher rates of waste diversion.
- **6.2 Food waste collection.** Ensure food waste collection is available and convenient for all residents, businesses, and organizations.
- **6.3 Multi-family and commercial recycling.** Require the provision of convenient recycling options in multi-family residential and commercial uses.
- **6.4 Material source reduction.** Support and enforce requirements to minimize the use of non-recyclable materials or materials commonly found on the beach, such as plastic bags and polystyrene.
- **6.5 Recycled materials.** Encourage and support the sale of products that minimize packaging or are made from recycled materials.
- **6.6 Composting programs.** Provide composting equipment at community facilities and events and encourage home and commercial composting.
- **6.7 Green purchasing.** Evaluate “green purchasing” options across all City departments and consider the life-cycle effects of purchases.
- **6.8 Recycled building materials.** Where cost effective and structurally feasible, maximize the use of recycled building materials in new construction projects.
- **6.9 Building salvage.** Maximize building salvage and deconstruction in remodeling or building demolition projects.

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Implementation Actions

- SUSTAINABILITY-10. Create and adopt a Zero Waste Action Plan to reach 100% waste diversion from landfills.
- SUSTAINABILITY-11. Amend the Municipal Code to require that all commercial facilities make full-service recycling available for both customer use and business use, placing attractive and convenient bins in clear locations.
- SUSTAINABILITY-12. Require that all multi-family residential uses provide an adequate number of attractive and convenient recycling bins to serve the number of units in the complex.
- SUSTAINABILITY-13. Require that all restaurants use compostable single-use items like takeout boxes.
- SUSTAINABILITY-14. Create and update a standard requirement for the use of recycled materials in new development and redevelopment projects.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The impact analysis provided below is based on the following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G standards of significance. A solid waste impact is considered significant if implementation of the proposed project would:

- 1) Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.
- 2) Not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT 4.13.8-1 *Would PLAN Hermosa Increase Demand for Solid Waste Disposal? PLAN Hermosa would guide future development and reuse projects in the city in a manner that could result in additional solid waste disposal needs. Adequate capacity exists in the landfills receiving waste generated in Hermosa Beach to accommodate these additional needs. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.*

New development and population growth with implementation of PLAN Hermosa could increase demand for solid waste collection services and disposal capacity. The increase in population would result in increased solid waste disposal demand of approximately 1 ton per day (374 tons per year), which would represent an approximately 3 percent increase compared to 2014 levels.

The amount of solid waste requiring landfill disposal would be expected to be reduced through several PLAN Hermosa implementation actions and policies. For example, implementation action SUSTAINABILITY-10 would create and adopt a Zero Waste Action Plan to reach 100 percent waste diversion. This program would further decrease impacts to solid waste and landfill capacity.

In addition, the following policies would decrease the demand for solid waste disposal. Policy 6.1 would ensure waste franchise agreements and program offerings provide progressively higher rates of waste diversion. Policy 6.2 would ensure food waste collection is available and convenient for all residents, businesses, and organizations. Policy 6.3 would require the provision of convenient recycling options in multi-family residential and commercial uses. Policy 6.4 would support and enforce requirements to minimize the use of nonrecyclable materials or materials commonly found on the beach, such as plastic bags and polystyrene. Policy 6.5 would encourage and support the sale of products that minimize packaging or are made from recycled materials. Policy 6.6 would provide composting equipment at community facilities and events and encourage

home and commercial composting. Policy 6.7 would evaluate “green purchasing” options across all City departments and consider the life-cycle effects of purchases. Policy 6.8 would maximize the use of recycled building materials in new construction projects. Policy 6.9 would maximize building salvage and deconstruction in remodeling or building demolition projects.

Historically, Hermosa Beach solid waste was landfilled in-county, but in 2014, there was a shift to out-of-county facilities. It is unknown whether that trend will continue. The City does not make the decision as to where solid waste generated from development under PLAN Hermosa would be disposed. However, the small amount of solid waste generated under PLAN Hermosa, when added to 2014 disposal (approximately 11,236 tons), would be approximately 11,610 tons. This would represent less than a 0.1 percent increase in solid waste delivered to in-county and out-of-county landfills, which would not affect current permitted and remaining capacities. Additionally, records show that Hermosa Beach meets its diversion requirements, and nothing in PLAN Hermosa would reverse that trend. In fact, plan policies are aimed at achieving higher diversion rates, as explained above.

Because PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions would further reduce the amount of waste generated by the community and would not result in the need for new or expanded solid waste facilities, impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

IMPACT 4.13.8-2 *Would PLAN Hermosa Comply with Solid Waste Disposal Regulations?* *PLAN Hermosa would guide future development and reuse projects in the city in a manner that could result in additional solid waste disposal needs. The City would continue current programs and policies that result in a per capita disposal rate is better than target amounts. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.*

The estimated per capita disposal rate in Hermosa Beach is 3.1 tons per day, which exceeds (i.e., is better than) the CalRecycle aggregated jurisdiction target of 7.1 pounds per day per person and the actual aggregated rate of 4.8 pounds per day per person. This indicates the City is in compliance with existing regulations that require 50 percent diversion. PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions identified in the discussion of Impact 4.13.8-1 would further ensure compliance with solid waste disposal regulations, specifically the AB 341 requirement for 75 percent diversion by 2020.

Therefore, with implementation of PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions, impacts related to compliance with solid waste regulations would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The cumulative impact area for solid waste is the Los Angeles Integrated Solid Waste Management Authority planning area for solid waste.

IMPACT 4.13.8-3 *Would PLAN Hermosa Cause Cumulative Solid Waste Impacts?* *Implementation of PLAN Hermosa, in combination with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in the Los Angeles Integrated Solid Waste Management Authority planning area, would increase the demand for solid waste facilities. PLAN Hermosa's contribution to the need*

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*for expanded solid waste services would be considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.*

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) has estimated an annual landfill disposal demand for the aggregated jurisdictions for the period 2014–2029. The estimate is based on its population projections, per capita solid waste generation, current (60 percent) and future (75 percent) diversion, and availability of transformation and alternative technology facilities. Although the population and amount of solid waste generated would increase, the amount of solid waste landfilled is expected to decrease. In its 2014 annual report, the LACDPW (2015) determined that the cumulative need for Class III landfill disposal capacity, approximately 99.8 million tons, will not exceed the 2014 remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity of 112 million tons. PLAN Hermosa's contribution to that cumulative demand would be approximately 0.0004 percent, which is negligible. Although the LACDPW has not developed a forecast for 2040, given that PLAN Hermosa's contribution would not be cumulatively considerable in 2029, the impact would be **less than cumulatively considerable** in 2040.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.13.9 ENERGY

4.13.9.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Appendix C-8 describes the regional and local conditions related to energy in Hermosa Beach. Key findings of the environmental setting are provided below.

ENERGY SOURCES

Energy generation occurs across the state from many different sources. Tracking the specific source of energy used in any one place can be difficult. Energy that is not generated at a facility by an energy provider can be purchased from other producers and transmitted to the energy user through transmission networks. Energy sources used in Hermosa Beach may include hydroelectric, waste-to-energy, transformation, geothermal, solar, wind, coal, natural gas, and nuclear. The following paragraphs describe the existing sources of electricity and natural gas for Hermosa Beach.

Electricity

Southern California Edison (SCE) supplies electricity to customers in Hermosa Beach. Over the past 15 years, electricity generation in California has undergone a transition. Historically, California has relied heavily on oil- and gas-fired plants to generate electricity. Spurred by regulatory measures and tax incentives, California's electrical system has become more reliant on renewable energy sources, including cogeneration, wind energy, solar energy, geothermal energy, biomass conversion, transformation plants, and small hydroelectric plants. Unlike petroleum production, generation of electricity is usually not tied to the location of the fuel source and can be delivered great distances via the electrical grid.

The generating capacity of a unit of electricity is expressed in megawatts (MW). One MW provides enough energy to power 1,000 average California homes per day. Net generation refers to the gross amount of energy produced by a unit, minus the amount of energy the unit consumes. Generation is typically measured in megawatt-hours (MWh), kilowatt-hours (kWh), or gigawatt-hours (GWh).

Natural Gas

Natural gas is a hydrocarbon fuel found in reservoirs beneath the earth’s surface and is composed primarily of methane (CH₄). It is used for space and water heating, process heating and electricity generation, and as transportation fuel. The Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) supplies natural gas in Hermosa Beach.

Use of natural gas to generate electricity is expected to increase in coming years because it is a relatively clean alternative to other fossil fuels like oil and coal. In California and throughout the western United States, many new electrical generation plants that are fired by natural gas are being brought online. Thus, there is great interest in importing liquefied natural gas from other parts of the world. As of 2012, 43 percent of the electricity consumed in California was generated using natural gas (CEC 2013).

While the supply of natural gas in the United States and production in the lower 48 states has increased greatly since 2008, California produces little, and imports 90 percent of its natural gas. Most imports are delivered via interstate pipelines from the Southwest, Rocky Mountains, and Canada (CPUC 2013).

EXISTING ENERGY USE

As of 2012, California ranked second in the United States in total energy consumption of natural gas, petroleum, and retail electricity sales, following only Texas in each category (EIA 2014a). Despite being a large consumer of energy, in particular transportation energy, California’s per capita consumption rate for all these energy sources combined is one of the lowest in the country (49th). This is largely because of California’s proactive energy efficiency programs and mild weather, which reduces energy demands for heating and cooling (EIA 2014b).

Residential and nonresidential (businesses, industrial processes, government operations) activities in Hermosa Beach such as building heating and cooling, lighting, and appliance operation require electricity and natural gas. **Table 4.13-4 (Energy Use by Sector and Fuel Type)** presents an overview of the electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel consumed in the city in 2015; more detailed information by fuel source is provided below.

**TABLE 4.13-4
ENERGY USE BY SECTOR AND FUEL TYPE – 2015**

Type	Total	Percentage of Total
Electricity Use (kWh)		
Residential Energy	49,778,500	54.7%
Nonresidential Energy	41,191,800	45.3%
Total	90,970,300	100.0%
Natural Gas Use (therms)		
Residential Energy	3,364,400	79.3%
Nonresidential Energy	876,000	20.7%
Total	4,240,400	100.0%
Transportation Fuel		
Vehicle Miles Traveled	133,808,700	
Average Fleet Fuel Efficiency	22	

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Type	Total	Percentage of Total
Transportation Fuel (gallons)	6,194,800	
EV Electricity Use (kWh)	—	

Source: City of Hermosa Beach 2015a

ALTERNATIVE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Wind Energy

Wind energy systems convert the kinetic energy in the wind into mechanical or electrical energy that can be used for practical purposes. Wind electric turbines generate electricity for homes and businesses and for sale to utilities. Wind electricity can be generated on a small residential scale with small turbines (typically a few kilowatts [kW] or less in capacity, but some as large as 30 kW), or on a utility scale via large wind farms.

Wind energy plays an integral role in California's electricity portfolio. According to the California Energy Commission (CEC), in 2004, turbines in wind farms in California generated about 1.5 percent of the state's total electricity resource, enough to light a city the size of San Francisco. This production increased to represent 8.1 percent or 23,913 GWh in 2014 (CEC 2015). Hermosa Beach has adopted regulations for small wind energy systems, and one application for a small residential wind energy system was recently submitted and withdrawn. This energy source is expected to have minimal potential in Hermosa Beach due to existing density and height restrictions and potential aesthetic concerns.

Solar Energy

Solar power can be harnessed for several applications, including heating, cooling, and electricity generation. The most common method to produce energy uses photovoltaic (PV) cells, which convert sunlight directly into electricity. Large-scale use of solar energy represents a major potential energy resource in the Southern California climate. In general, large-scale solar power plants are very land intensive compared to conventional power plants, requiring acres of reflectors, pipelines, and transmission lines. No large-scale solar power plants exist in Hermosa Beach, although small-scale solar generation facilities are used on individual properties.

The State of California has emphasized developing solar-produced energy by developing the California Solar Initiative in 2006. The initiative provides incentives to help increase the amount of solar energy generated in California. One such incentive is to encourage solar energy to be used in new homes. The incentive program is known as the New Solar Homes Partnership. Overall, the California Solar Initiative has a goal to provide 1,750 MW of solar-generated energy by 2016 (CEC 2013). In 2014, California produced 10,557 GWh, which represented 5.3 percent of the total electricity produced in the state (CEC 2015). Residents and businesses in Hermosa Beach have invested nearly \$3 million to install approximately 378 kW of solar through this program, consisting of 74 residential PV systems and 6 nonresidential PV systems (Go Solar California 2014). The City waives building permit fees.

Biomass

According to the CEC, biomass electricity is drawn from combusting or decomposing organic matter. There are about 132 waste-to-energy plants in California, with a total capacity of almost 1,000 megawatts. These plants power homes and businesses with electricity from waste matter that would have been released into the atmosphere, added fuel to forest fires, and burdened landfills. Using biomass to produce electricity reduces the reliance on fossil fuels, the nation's

primary energy sources for electricity, and the largest contributors to air pollution and greenhouse gases.

In 2015, 6,280 gigawatt-hours of electricity in homes and businesses were produced from biomass: burning forestry, agricultural, and urban biomass; converting methane-rich landfill gas to energy; and processing wastewater and dairy biogas into useful energy. Biomass power plants produced 3.43 percent of the total electricity in California (CEC 2016a).

Geothermal

Geothermal energy is produced by the heat of the earth and is often associated with volcanic or seismically active regions. California, with its location on the Pacific “Ring of Fire,” has 25 Known Geothermal Resource Areas, 14 of which have temperatures of 300 degrees Fahrenheit or greater. The most developed of the high-temperature geothermal resource areas in the state is the Geysers. Located north of San Francisco, the Geysers was first tapped as a geothermal resource to generate electricity in 1960. It is one of only two locations in the world where a high-temperature, dry steam resource is found that can be directly used to move turbines and generate electricity (the other being in Larderello, Italy) (CEC 2016b).

Electricity can be generated from high temperature geothermal resources by using the thermal (heated) water and steam to move turbines that in turn run electrical generators and produce electricity. Several types of geothermal power plants can be used to generate electricity, including dry steam, flash or double flash, and binary cycle power plants.

In 2015, geothermal energy in the state produced 11,994 gigawatt-hours of electricity. Combined with another 700 GWh of imported geothermal power, geothermal energy produced 6.13 percent of the state’s total system power. There are a total of 44 operating geothermal power plants in California with an installed capacity of 2,716 megawatts (CEC 2016b).

4.13.9.2 REGULATORY SETTING

The following state and local plans, policies, regulations, and laws pertain to energy.

STATE

- **California Public Utilities Commission:** The California Public Utilities Commission has authority to set electric rates, regulate natural gas utility service, protect consumers, promote energy efficiency, and ensure electric system reliability. California Public Utilities Commission General Order 131-D (adopted by Decision 94-06-014 and modified by Decision 95-08-038) contains the rules for the planning and construction of new transmission facilities, distribution facilities, and substations. This decision requires utility companies to obtain permits to construct certain power line facilities or substations if the voltage would exceed 50 kilovolts (kV) or if the substation would require the acquisition of land or an increase in voltage rating above 50 kV. Utilities do not need to comply with this decision for distribution lines and substations with voltage less than 50 kV; however, they must obtain any nondiscretionary local permits required for the construction and operation of these projects. Compliance with CEQA is required for construction of facilities. The California Public Utilities Commission also has jurisdiction over the siting of natural gas transmission lines.
- **Renewables Portfolio Standard:** California’s Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS), established in 2002 by Senate Bill 1078 (Sher, Chapter 516, Statutes of 2002), originally required retail electricity providers to increase procurement by at least 1 percent per year of their electricity supplies from renewable resources to achieve a 20 percent renewable mix by no later than 2017. Since then, the CEC, the California Public Utilities Commission,

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and the California Power Authority approved the first Energy Action Plan in 2003, which accelerated the 20 percent target date to 2010. A second Energy Action Plan was adopted in 2005, which provided updates in energy policy. Senate Bill 107 (Smitian and Perata, Chapter 464, Statutes of 2006) adopted the revised 2010 target date into law. A third update was adopted in 2008, which “examines the state’s ongoing actions in the context of global climate change” (CEC 2009). Executive Order S-14-08 expands the state’s renewable energy standard to set a target of 33 percent renewable power by 2020. Executive Order S-21-09 directs the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to adopt regulations increasing California’s RPS to 33 percent by 2020. Most recently, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed into legislation Senate Bill 350 in October 2015, which requires retail sellers and publicly owned utilities to procure 50 percent of their electricity from eligible renewable energy resources by 2030.

- **California Green Building Standards:** Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations is a statewide standard applied by local agencies through building permits. It includes requirements for the structural, plumbing, electrical, and mechanical systems of buildings and for fire and life safety, energy conservation, green design, and accessibility in and around buildings. Part 6 (the California Energy Code) and Part 11 (the California Green Building Standards Code) include prescriptive and performance-based standards to reduce electricity and natural gas use in every new building constructed in California. These standards are regularly updated every three to four years to incorporate new market-ready technologies and design techniques to further reduce energy use from the built environment. The most recent update to these standards will go into effect January 1, 2017.
- **California Environmental Quality Act:** CEQA Guidelines Appendix F, Energy Conservation, requires consideration of project impacts on energy and focuses particularly on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy (Public Resources Code Section 21100[b][3]). The potentially significant energy implications of a project must be considered in an EIR to the extent relevant and applicable to the project.

LOCAL

- **City of Hermosa Beach Municipal Code:** Section 15.48.020 of the City’s Municipal Code modifies the California Energy Code, requiring new residential and nonresidential buildings to be 15 percent more energy efficient than California Energy Code requirements. The section also includes requirements for cool roofs or roofs with high levels of solar reflectance, energy-efficient appliances, and energy-efficient heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems.
- **Permit Processing and Rebates:** The City provides building permit and planning fee rebates for eligible green building, energy efficiency, and renewable energy projects. Eligible projects include those obtained through Energy Upgrade California or the HERO program, as well as projects certified through Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or Build It Green. Renewable energy projects (including wind and solar) are also eligible for rebates.
- **Hermosa Beach Sustainability Plan:** The Hermosa Beach Sustainability Plan was accepted by the City Council in 2011. Chapter 5 of the plan focuses on building energy and includes measures and projects to reduce energy use at municipal facilities and encourage the installation of renewable energy projects at homes and businesses.
- **Hermosa Beach Energy Efficiency Climate Action Plan:** The City of Hermosa Beach, in concert with the South Bay Cities Council of Governments (COG), is committed to providing a more livable, equitable, and economically vibrant community and subregion

through the implementation of energy efficiency measures. By using energy more efficiently, it is the City's objective to keep dollars in the local economy, create new green jobs, and improve the community's quality of life. The Energy Efficiency Climate Action Plan contains goals and policies that incorporate energy use reduction into the City's daily management of its community and municipal operations.

4.13.9.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

ANALYSIS APPROACH

The following analysis is quantitative and is based on available information for energy services provided in the planning area. The impact analysis focuses on the three sources of energy that are relevant to the proposed project: electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel.

The analysis of impacts is based on the likely consequences of adoption and implementation of PLAN Hermosa compared to existing conditions. This analysis uses the energy information provided in the 2015 City of Hermosa Beach GHG Inventory, Forecasting, Target-Setting Report for an Energy Efficiency Climate Action Plan (2015 GHG Inventory Report) and the local growth projections determined based on available land capacity (see Chapter 3.0, Project Description) as the basis for projecting future energy use in the city.

DRAFT PLAN HERMOSA POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

The following PLAN Hermosa policies and implementation actions address energy demand and conservation. Other policies and implementation actions that would have an effect on energy demand would include greenhouse gas emissions reduction policies and actions, approaches to water conservation and wastewater reductions, and planning concepts that reduce vehicle miles traveled, which are listed in Sections 4.6, 4.8, and 4.14, respectively.

Policies

GOVERNANCE ELEMENT

- **4.4 Regional transportation and infrastructure decisions.** Actively support regional transportation and infrastructure projects and investment decisions that benefit the City and the region.
- **6.4 Jobs-housing balance.** Strive to improve the jobs-housing balance in the city by actively pursuing employment uses that match the skill and educational levels of existing and future residents.

LAND USE + DESIGN ELEMENT

- **Land Use Designations** – The range and diversity of uses allowed within each land use designation plays a role in the number of trips a use generates and the mode of transportation chosen to make that trip. The more diversity in uses (between commercial, office/professional, residential, etc.) in a given area, combined with a safe transportation network, results in shorter trips that can be made by driving, walking, biking, or transit.
- **1.1 Diverse and distributed land use pattern.** Strive to maintain the fundamental pattern of existing land uses, preserving residential neighborhoods, while providing for enhancement and transformation of corridors and districts in order to improve community activity and identity.
- **1.2 Focused infill potential.** Proposals for new development should be directed toward the city's commercial areas with an emphasis on developing transit-supportive land use mixes.

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- **1.3 Access to daily activities.** Strive to create sustainable development patterns such that the majority of residents are within one-half mile walking distance to a variety of neighborhood goods and services, such as supermarkets, restaurants, churches, cafes, dry cleaners, laundry mats, farmers' markets, banks, personal services, pharmacies and similar uses.
- **1.4 Diverse commercial areas.** Promote the development of diversified and unique commercial districts with locally owned businesses and job- or revenue-generating uses.
- **4.2 Employment centers.** Encourage the development and co-location of additional office space and employment centers along corridors.
- **4.7 Access to transit.** Support the location of transit stations and enhanced stops near the intersection of Aviation Blvd and Pacific Coast Highway, and adjacent to Gateway Commercial uses to facilitate and take advantage of transit service, reduce vehicle trips and allow residents without private vehicles to access services.
- **4.10 Pedestrian access.** For all new development, encourage pedestrian access, and create strong building entries that are primarily oriented to the street.
- **6.2 Streetscaping.** Proactively beautify existing streetscapes with street trees, landscaping and pedestrian-scaled lighting.
- **6.3 Green infrastructure network.** Establish an interconnected green infrastructure network throughout Hermosa Beach that serves as a network for active transportation, recreation and scenic beauty and connects all areas of the city. In particular, connections should be made between the beach, parks, the Downtown, neighborhoods, and other destinations within the city. Consider the following components when designing and implementing the green/open space network:
 - Preserved open space areas such as the beach and the Greenbelt;
 - Living streets with significant landscaping and pedestrian and bicycle amenities; and
 - Community and neighborhood parks, and schools.
- **6.5 Provision of sidewalks.** Encourage pedestrian-friendly sidewalks on both sides of streets in neighborhoods.
- **6.7 Pedestrian-oriented design.** Eliminate urban form conditions that reduce walkability by discouraging surface parking and parking structures along walkways, long blank walls along walkways, and garage-dominated building facades.
- **6.8 Balance pedestrian/vehicular circulation.** Require vehicle parking design to consider pedestrian circulation. Require the following of all new development along corridors:
 - Where parking lots front the street, the City will work with existing property owners to add landscaping between the parking lot and the street.
 - Parking lots should be landscaped to create an attractive pedestrian environment and reduce the impact of heat islands.
 - The number of curb cuts and other intrusions of vehicles across sidewalks should be minimized.
 - When shared parking supply options are not available, encourage connections between parking lots on adjacent sites.
 - Above-ground parking structures should be designed according to the same urban design principles as other buildings.

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- Encourage the use of systems to increase parking lot efficiency, such as mechanical lift systems or occupancy sensors.
- **9.1 Ocean-based energy resources.** Encourage and support research and responsible development of renewable ocean-based energy sources. Renewable energy sources appropriate to Hermosa Beach shall be limited to wave, tidal, solar, and wind sources that meet the region's and state's need for affordable sources of renewable energy.
- **13.3 Fresh food offerings.** Encourage the continuation and expansion of fresh food offerings including farmers' markets, community gardens, and edible landscapes in Hermosa Beach.

MOBILITY ELEMENT

- **1.1 Consider all modes.** Require the planning, design, and construction of all new and existing transportation projects to consider the needs of all modes of travel to create safe, livable and inviting environments for all users of the system.
- **1.5 Require improvements.** Require new development to provide or pay its share of transportation and infrastructure improvements including any sidewalk improvements, landscaping, bicycle infrastructure, traffic calming, and public realm improvements.
- **2.5 Require sustainable practices.** Incorporate environmental sustainability practices into designs and strategic management of road space and public right-of-ways, prioritizing practices that can serve dual infrastructure purposes.
- **3.2 Invest in sidewalks.** Prioritize investment in designated priority sidewalks to ensure a complete network of sidewalks and pedestrian-friendly amenities that enhances pedestrian safety, access opportunities and connectivity to destinations.
- **3.3 Active transportation.** Require that all development or redevelopment projects accommodate active transportation through providing on-site amenities, necessary connections to existing and planned pedestrian and bicycle networks, and incorporate people-oriented design practices.
- **3.4 Access opportunities.** Provide enhanced mobility and access opportunities for local transportation and transit services in areas of the city with sufficient density and intensity of uses, mix of appropriate uses, and supportive bicycle and pedestrian network connections that can reduce vehicle trips within the city's busiest corridors.
- **3.5 Incentivize other modes.** Incentivize local shuttle/trolley services, rideshare and car share programs, and developing infrastructure that support low speed, low carbon (e.g. electric) vehicles.
- **3.6 Complete bicycle network.** Provide a complete bicycle network along all designated roadways while creating connections to other modes of travel including walking and transit.
- **4.1 Shared parking.** Facilitate park-once and shared parking policies among private developments that contribute to a shared parking supply and interconnect with adjacent parking facilities.
- **4.4 Provision of subsidized parking.** Ensure the provision of subsidized on-street residential parking is limited to residences which cannot provide adequate parking on-site.
- **4.5 Sufficient bicycle parking.** Require a sufficient supply of bicycle parking to be provided in conjunction with new vehicle parking facilities by both public and private developments.

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- **4.6 Priority parking.** Provide priority parking and charging stations to accommodate the use of Electric Vehicles (EVs), including smaller short-distance neighborhood electric vehicles.
- **4.9 Encourage TDM strategies.** Encourage use of Transportation Demand Management (TDM) strategies and programs such as carpooling, ride hailing, and alternative transportation modes as a way to reduce demand for additional parking supply.
- **5.1 Prioritize development of infrastructure.** Prioritize the development of roadway and parking infrastructure that encourages private electric and other low carbon vehicle ownership and use throughout the city.
- **5.2 Local transit system.** Develop a local transit system that facilitates efficient transport of residents, hotel guests, and beachgoers between activity centers, and to Downtown businesses and the beach.
- **5.3 Incentivize TDM strategies.** Incentivize the use of Transportation Demand Management (TDM) strategies as a cost effective method for maximizing existing transportation infrastructure to accommodate mobility demands without significant expansion to infrastructure.
- **5.5 Encourage smart growth.** Encourage smart growth land use features in development projects to ensure more compact, mixed, connected, and multimodal development that supports reduced trip generation, trip lengths, and greater ability to utilize alternative modes.
- **6.1 Regional network.** Work with government agencies and private sector companies to develop a comprehensive, regionally integrated transportation network that connects the community to surrounding cities.
- **6.3 Support programs.** Facilitate greater local and regional mobility through programs for shared equipment or transportation options such as car sharing and bike sharing.
- **6.6 Greater utilization.** Consider exploring opportunities for greater utilization of the Beach Cities Transit system for improved mobility along major corridors and as a potential means of improved regional transit connections.

SUSTAINABILITY + CONSERVATION ELEMENT

- **2.4 Land use and transportation investments.** Promote land use and transportation investments that support greater transportation choice, greater local economic opportunity, and reduced number and length of automobile trips.
- **3.2 Mobile source reductions.** Support land use and transportation strategies to reduce vehicle miles traveled and emissions, including pollution from commercial and passenger vehicles.
- **3.3 Fuel efficient fleets.** Promote fuel efficiency and cleaner fuels for vehicles as well as construction and maintenance equipment by requesting that City contractors provide cleaner fleets.
- **4.1 Renewable energy generation.** Require, promote, and facilitate the installation of renewable energy projects on homes and businesses.
- **4.2 Building energy disclosure.** Require large buildings to report their energy and water use on a regular basis.
- **4.3 Retrofit program.** Provide an energy retrofit program to assist home and building owners to make efficiency improvements.

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- **4.4 Rental efficiency.** Adopt a financing program to incentivize rental efficiency retrofits, such as green leasing.
- **4.5 Municipal facilities.** Utilize renewable energy sources at City facilities to support achieving municipal carbon neutrality by 2020.
- **4.6 Sustainable building standards.** Use sustainable building checklists to minimize or eliminate waste and maximize recycling in building design, demolition, and construction activities.

PARKS + OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

- **4.2 Enhanced access points.** Increase and enhance access to parks and open space, particularly access points that promote physical activity such as pedestrian- and bike-oriented access points.
- **4.3 Safe and efficient trail network.** Develop a network of safe and efficient trails, streets, and paths that connect residents, visitors, and neighboring communities to the beach, parks, and activity centers.
- **6.4 Transit access.** Coordinate with regional agencies and neighboring jurisdictions to improve regional and local transit access to beach access points.
- **6.5 Bicycle and pedestrian access.** Maximize bicycle and pedestrian access and safety getting to and around the Coastal Zone through infrastructure and wayfinding improvements.
- **6.12 Complete South Bay Bike Master Plan.** Prioritize completion of proposed South Bay Bike Master Plan improvements in the Coastal Zone that connect to other bike routes and paths throughout the city and to the surrounding region.

INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

- **2.4 Sidewalk improvements.** Consider innovative funding strategies, such as cost-sharing, ADA accessibility grants, or sidewalk dedications, to improve the overall condition, safety, and accessibility of sidewalks.
- **2.5 Active transportation dedications.** Require new development and redevelopment projects to provide land or infrastructure necessary to accommodate active transportation, such as sidewalks, bike racks, and bus stops.
- **2.6 Traffic signal coordination.** Maintain and operate the traffic signal system with advanced technologies to manage traffic operations and maintain traffic signal infrastructure.
- **6.4 Innovative and renewable technology.** Encourage the exploration and establishment of innovative and renewable utility service technologies. Allow the testing of new alternative energy sources that are consistent with the goals and policies of PLAN Hermosa and comply with all relevant regulations.
- **6.5 Renewable energy facilities.** Unless a renewable energy facility would cause an unmitigatable impact to health or safety, allow them by right.
- **6.6 Community choice aggregation.** Collaborate with nearby local and regional agencies to develop a community choice aggregation system that provides greater renewable energy choices to the community.

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Implementation Actions

- MOBILITY-12. Maintain and periodically update the Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Ordinance with activities that will reduce auto trips associated with new development.
- MOBILITY-13. Install and maintain transportation amenities such as bicycle parking and electric vehicle charging stations so that they are available at each commercial district or corridor, park, and public facility.
- SUSTAINABILITY-7. Concurrent with new State Building Code adoptions, periodically update or amend Green Building Standards and conduct cost effectiveness studies to incorporate additional energy-efficient features.
- SUSTAINABILITY-8. Develop and market a program to offer incentives such as rebates, fee waivers, or permit streamlining to facilitate the installation of renewable energy, energy efficient, or water conservation equipment.
- INFRASTRUCTURE-23. Develop a process for identifying sites deemed appropriate for alternative renewable energy power generation facilities, and provide such information to utility providers and potential developers.
- INFRASTRUCTURE-24. Continue to implement energy-efficient lighting throughout City facilities.
- INFRASTRUCTURE-25. Survey all streetlights periodically for functionality and create a response protocol to respond to reports of streetlight outages within a 24-hour time period.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The impact analysis below is based on CEQA Guidelines Appendix F pertaining to energy conservation. An energy impact is considered significant if implementation of the proposed project would result in a wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary use of direct or indirect energy. For purposes of the analysis, "wasteful" and "inefficient" are circumstances in which the project would conflict with applicable state or local energy legislation, policies, and standards, or result in increased per capita energy consumption.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT 4.13.9-1 *Would PLAN Hermosa Increase Demand for Additional Energy Resources? PLAN Hermosa would guide future development and reuse projects in the city that would not result in the use of fuel or energy in a wasteful manner. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.*

Electricity and Natural Gas Consumption

As shown in **Table 4.13-5 (Historic Energy Consumption)**, overall electricity consumption was reduced by 8.7 percent between 2005 and 2012. However, this reduction was based on the reduction of electrical consumption from commercial/industrial customers. Residential electrical consumption increased by 4.0 percent during this time, while natural gas consumption increased by 1.0 percent.

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**TABLE 4.13-5
HISTORIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION**

	2005	2012	Percentage Change
Electricity Consumption (kWh)			
Residential Energy	47,843,200	49,778,500	4.0%
Nonresidential Energy	51,741,500	41,191,800	-20.4%
Total	99,584,700	90,970,300	-8.7%
Natural Gas Consumption (therms)			
Residential Energy	3,339,800	3,364,400	0.7%
Nonresidential Energy	857,700	876,000	2.1%
Total	4,197,500	4,240,400	1.0%

Source: City of Hermosa Beach 2015a

In 2015, the City of Hermosa Beach, in concert with the South Bay Cities Council of Governments, collected data on existing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). Additionally, the City has projected future energy consumption in the city based on growth projections and a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, essentially assuming no new regulations are put in place to reduce energy consumption or reduce greenhouse gas emissions (see Section 4.6, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, for a discussion of GHG and climate change). **Table 4.13-6 (Energy Consumption Associated with the Future Development Potential under Plan Hermosa)** provides an estimate of electricity and natural gas use under the BAU scenario. As shown in **Table 4.13-6**, electricity and natural gas consumption will continue to rise through 2040 under the BAU scenario. However, full implementation of PLAN Hermosa would reduce energy consumption by 19.2 percent for electricity and 15.1 percent for natural gas between 2015 and 2040.

**TABLE 4.13-6
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ASSOCIATED WITH THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL UNDER PLAN HERMOSA**

	BAU				Plan Implementation	Change Between 2015 and 2040
	2015	2020	2030	2040	2040	
Electricity Use (kWh)						
Residential Energy	49,778,500	50,759,000	52,730,200	54,696,400	33,363,500	-33.0%
Nonresidential Energy	41,191,800	43,984,400	49,561,600	55,142,800	40,102,000	-2.6%
Total	90,970,300	94,743,400	102,291,800	109,839,200	73,465,500	-19.2%
Natural Gas Use (therms)						
Residential Energy	3,364,400	3,430,700	3,563,900	3,696,800	2,953,000	-12.2%
Nonresidential Energy	876,000	935,400	1,054,000	1,172,700	648,200	-26.0%
Total	4,240,400	4,366,100	4,617,900	4,869,500	3,601,200	-15.1%

Source: City of Hermosa Beach 2015a

As shown in **Table 4.13-6**, the future development potential through 2040 under a BAU scenario could result in the additional consumption of 18,868,900 kilowatt-hours and 629,100 therms over current conditions. However, this consumption does not take into account the energy savings to be gained through the implementation of PLAN Hermosa's policies and implementation actions.

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Implementation of PLAN Hermosa’s energy consumption policies and implementation actions would support further reductions in energy use, and would result in a reduction in the consumption of electricity and natural gas in the city. Thus, implementation of PLAN Hermosa would not conflict with or obstruct City goals intended to reduce the consumption of electricity and natural gas resources.

Furthermore, the future development allowed under PLAN Hermosa would be required to comply with Title 24 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, which establish minimum efficiency standards related to various building features, including appliances, water and space heating and cooling equipment, building insulation and roofing, and lighting. Implementation of the Title 24 standards significantly reduces energy usage.

Automotive Fuel Consumption

As shown in **Table 4.13-7 (Fuel Consumption Associated with the Future Development Potential under PLAN Hermosa)**, increases in fuel economy and the overall reduction in vehicle miles traveled is expected to decrease the amount of fuel consumed between 2015 and 2040 under the BAU scenario.

Implementation of PLAN Hermosa’s proposed policies and implementation actions that are designed to promote pedestrian, bicycle, and transit forms of transportation would further reduce dependency on fossil fuels. As shown in **Table 4.13-7**, under PLAN Hermosa, the amount of transportation fuels consumed would be reduced to approximately 1.4 million gallons or almost 77 percent when compared to existing (2015) conditions, but would also increase electricity consumption due to the increase in use of electric vehicles.

**TABLE 4.13-7
FUEL CONSUMPTION ASSOCIATED WITH THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL UNDER PLAN HERMOSA**

	BAU				Plan Implementation
	2015	2020	2030	2040	2040
Transportation					
Vehicle Miles Traveled	133,808,700	126,238,300	128,574,500	130,910,800	107,737,700
Average Fleet Fuel Efficiency	22 mpg	34 mpg	44 mpg	55 mpg	55 mpg
Transportation Fuel (gallons)	6,194,800	3,702,000	2,908,900	2,402,000	1,428,600
EV Electricity Use (kWh)	—	—	—	—	9,959,700

Source: City of Hermosa Beach 2015a

As discussed above, implementation of PLAN Hermosa’s policies and implementation actions would reduce the consumption of electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuels. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

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CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The cumulative impact area for energy consumption is Los Angeles County.

IMPACT 4.13.9-2 *Would PLAN Hermosa Have Cumulative Energy Consumption Impacts?*
*Implementation of PLAN Hermosa, in combination with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in Los Angeles County, would increase the demand for energy resources. PLAN Hermosa's contribution to the need for expanded energy resources would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.*

According to the California Energy Consumption Data Management System, residential and nonresidential land uses in Los Angeles County consumed approximately 70 billion kWh of electricity and about 3 billion therms of natural gas in 2014 (the latest year of existing data) (CEC 2014). In addition, about 11 million gallons of automotive fuel was consumed daily in the county in 2015 (roughly 4 billion gallons annually).

Energy consumption associated with PLAN Hermosa in comparison to Los Angeles County is summarized in **Table 4.13-8 (Plan Hermosa Energy Consumption Plus Cumulative Conditions)**. Under the BAU scenario, electricity consumption in the city will increase by about 19 million kWh. This increase represents an increase in total electricity use (when compared to 2014 statistics) in Los Angeles County of 0.03 percent, while natural gas consumption represents an increase of 0.02 percent. Implementation of PLAN Hermosa's policies and implementation actions would result in the reduction of electricity use in the city by about 18 million kWh and natural gas use by about 600,000 therms. As shown, this decrease would reduce the amount of electricity and natural gas consumption in Los Angeles County by 0.03 percent and 0.02 percent, respectively. The reduction in automotive fuel use would decrease use in the county by 0.01 percent for both scenarios.

**TABLE 4.13-8
PLAN HERMOSA ENERGY CONSUMPTION PLUS CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS**

Energy Type	Los Angeles County	Hermosa Beach		2040 Percentage Difference Countywide	
		Difference 2015–2040 BAU Annual Energy Consumption	Difference 2015–2040 PLAN Implementation Annual Energy Consumption	BAU	Plan Implementation
Electricity Consumption ¹	69,997,000,000 kWh	18,868,900 kWh	-17,504,800 kWh	0.03	-0.03
Natural Gas Consumption ¹	2,857,000,000 therms	629,100 therms	-639,200 therms	0.02	-0.02
Automotive Fuel Consumption ²	3,986,603,000 gallons	-3,792,800 gallons	-4,766,200 gallons	-0.01	-0.01

Sources: City of Hermosa Beach 2015a; CEC 2014

Note: The project increases in electricity and natural gas consumption are compared with all of the residential and nonresidential buildings in Los Angeles County in 2014. The project increases in automotive fuel consumption are compared with the countywide fuel consumption in 2015.

The increase in electricity and natural gas consumption over existing conditions under the BAU scenario would be negligible. Improvements in energy use would result with PLAN Hermosa implementation. As such, PLAN Hermosa would not place a substantial demand on regional energy supply or require significant additional capacity, or significantly increase peak and base period electricity demand, or cause wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy

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during subsequent project construction, operation, and/or maintenance, or preempt future energy development or future energy conservation. Therefore, this impact would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

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