Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Figueroa Property Remediation and Park Project

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Environmental Planning and Assessment
111 North Hope Street, Room 1044
Los Angeles, California 90012

July 2021

CEQA Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Figueroa Property Remediation and Park Project

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB 52	Assembly Bill 52
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BCY	bank cubic yards
BERD	Built Environment Resources Directory
bgs	below ground surface
BMP	Best Management Practice
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDFW WL	California Department of Fish and Wildlife Watch List
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFGC	California Fish and Game Code
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRPR	California Rare Plant Ranks
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel scale
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FP	Fully Protected
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HRI	California State Historic Resources Inventory
LADOT	City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
LAFD	Los Angeles Fire Department
LAHCM	City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments
LAPD	Los Angeles Police Department
LARAP	Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks
LST	Localized significance thresholds
LCY	loose cubic yards
L_{eq}	Equivalent Noise Level
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
$MTCO_2e$	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NO_X	Nitrogen oxide
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PM_{10}	particulate matter smaller than 10 µm
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter smaller than 2.5 µm
PRC	California Public Resource Code
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RTP/SCS	Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy

RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SSC	California Species of Special Concern
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VHFHSZ	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VOC	volatile organic compounds
ZIMAS	City of Los Angeles Zoning Information and Map Access System

SECTION 1
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Los Angeles Department of Water in Power (LADWP) proposes to enter into a long-term lease agreement with the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks (LARAP) for an approximately 0.5-acre vacant LADWP-owned property (the Figueroa property), which would then be developed as a neighborhood park by an independent non-profit community organization under agreement with LARAP. The park would then become a facility operated and maintained by LARAP.

1.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; California Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) applies to proposed projects initiated by, funded by, or requiring discretionary approvals from state or local government agencies. The proposed park development and associated actions constitute a project as defined by CEQA. The CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387) Section 15367 states that lead agency "means the public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project." However, in accordance with Section 15051 (d), if more than one public agency has substantial responsibility for a project, the agencies may agree to designate one as the lead agency. Because the proposed project is located on LADWP property that would be leased to LADRP and because LADWP will carry out site preparation work preceding the development of the property as a neighborhood park, LADWP will act prior to LADRP in terms of project approval. Therefore, LADWP is acting as the CEQA lead agency responsible for responsible for compliance with CEQA.

As the lead agency, LADWP must complete an environmental review to determine if implementation of the proposed project would result in significant adverse environmental impacts and to propose measures, as feasible, to eliminate or reduce any such identified impacts. To fulfill the purpose of CEQA, an Initial Study has been prepared to assist in making that determination. Based on the nature and scope of the proposed project and the evaluation contained in the Initial Study environmental checklist (included herein), LADWP, as the lead agency, has concluded that a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is the proper level of CEQA environmental documentation for the project. The Initial Study shows that impacts caused by the proposed project are either less than significant or significant but mitigable to a less than significant level with incorporation of appropriate mitigation measures as defined herein. This conclusion is supported by CEQA Guidelines Section 15070, which states that an MND can be prepared when:

> (a) the initial study shows that there is not substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, or (b) the initial study identifies potentially significant effects, but (1) revisions in the project plans or proposals made by, or agreed to by the applicant before a proposed mitigated negative declaration and initial study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur; and

(2) there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment.

1.2 Location and Setting

The approximately 20,000 square-foot Figueroa property is located in Los Angeles at 5800 South Figueroa Street, on the southeast corner of Figueroa Street and West 58th Street. It is immediately bounded on the south by a BNSF railroad right-of-way, which in turn is bounded along the south by Slauson Avenue, a five-lane thoroughfare. A filling station is located on the south side of Slauson. On the west, the property is bounded by Figueroa Street, a seven-lane thoroughfare, including turning lanes. Medical offices and a vacant lot are located on the west side of Figueroa. On the north, the property is bounded by West 58th Street, which is an unstriped two-lane local road. The LADWP electrical Distributing Station Number 4 is located on the north side of West 58th. To the east, the property abuts a single-family residential property, with no intervening roadway. The vicinity around the property is a densely developed urban area consisting primarily of single-family residences and commercial uses, with some multi-family housing. The Harbor Freeway (I-110), a north-south interstate highway, is located approximately 250 feet east of the property. Figure 1 depicts the regional location and Figure 2 depicts the vicinity of the Figueroa property.

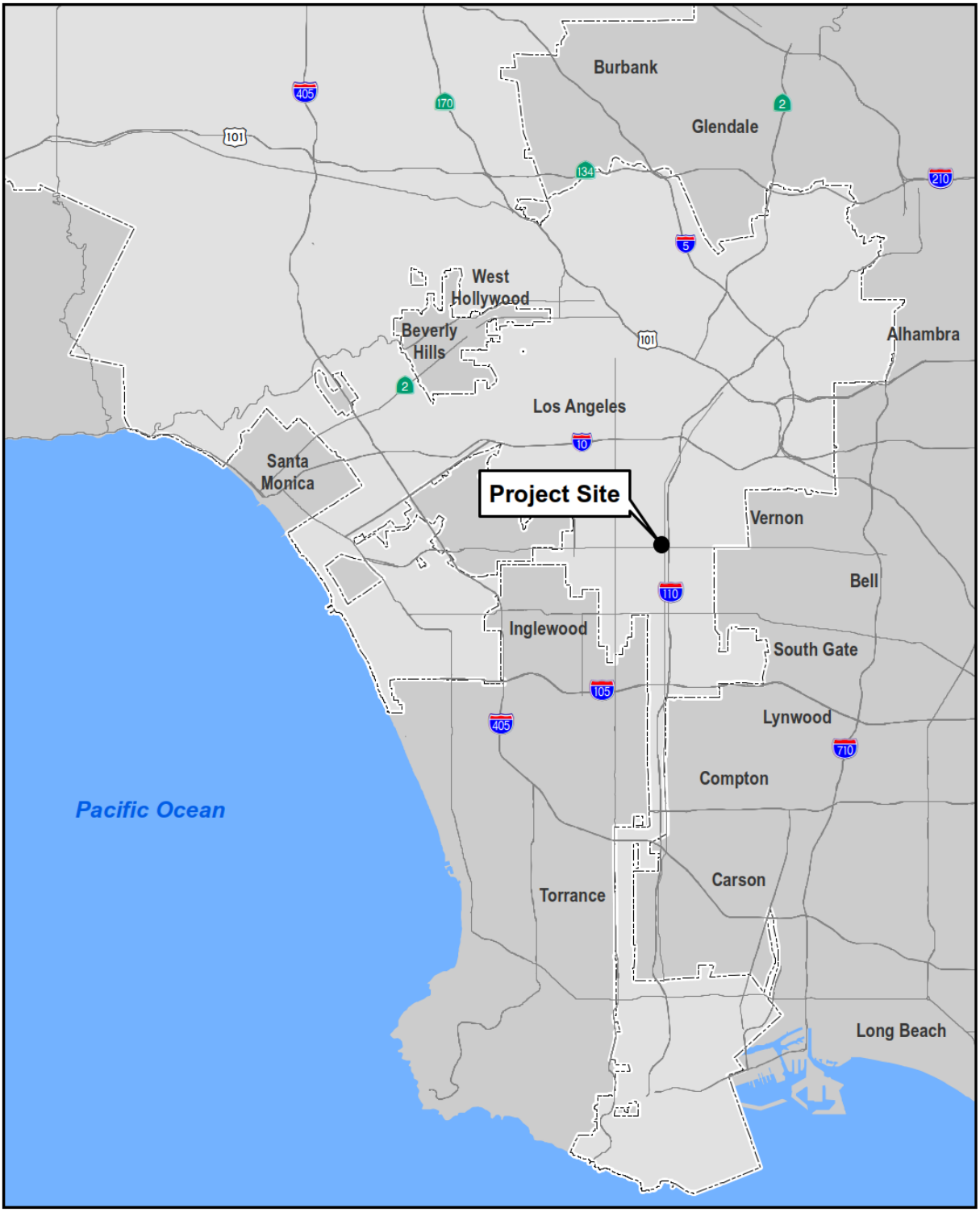
1.3 Property Background

The Figueroa property was the location of the Figueroa Pump Station, part of the LADWP potable water delivery system, from approximately 1908 to 1959, at which time the pump station ceased operation. Shortly after operations were ceased, the pump station building and other ancillary facilities, including an aboveground fuel storage tank and aboveground well structure, were demolished. The roof of an on-site underground water storage reservoir was removed, and the reservoir was backfilled. Since 1959, the property has remained vacant and unused. LADWP has maintained the property with perimeter fencing and has regularly conducted cleanup of trash and debris that may have accumulated on the property.

Due to the past use of the property as a pump station, which included fuel storage and boilers among other facilities, soil contamination has been detected in various areas of the property through several site investigations involving soil borings conducted in 2003, 2005, and 2013. The identified contaminants of concern consist of lead and various hydrocarbons. In 2009, the approximate footprint of the previous fuel storage tank was partially excavated, and in 2017, the uppermost 3 feet of soil was removed across the entire property except for an approximately 20-foot wide area along the southern boundary, adjacent to the railroad right-of-way. While these efforts removed much of the contaminated soil from the property, some isolated areas remain.

1.4 Proposed Project

LADWP has no plans to reutilize the property, which has remained vacant and unused for over 60 years. Therefore, to provide additional open space and recreation resources for the surrounding community, in cooperation with Los Angeles Council District 9 and LARAP, LADWP intends to lease the property to LARAP to allow for the development of a neighborhood park. To prepare the property for park development, LADWP would complete the cleanup of the remaining contaminated soil, as discussed further below.



Source: ESRI 2017; Created by: AECOM, 2017.

0 3 6 Miles

City of Los Angeles Boundary

Figure 1

Regional Location Map

Source:Google Earth Image 2021

0 40 80 Feet

Figueroa Property

Figure 2
Figueroa Property

1.4.1 Site Preparation

LADWP would complete the cleanup of the remaining contaminated soil to achieve the standards for California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Human Health Risk Assessment (HERO) Note 3 residential screening levels (June 2020). For contaminants where a DTSC screening level has not been established, the cleanup would achieve United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regional screening levels for residential soil. Under these screening level standards, the property would be suitable for unrestricted uses, including a park, once the contaminated soils have been removed. The site preparation would also include complete backfilling with clean imported soil to restore the surface of the property to the elevation of the surrounding area.

Most of the soil contamination detected on the Figueroa property was at depths of less than 3 feet below the surface and was therefore removed when the uppermost 3 feet of soil was removed in 2017. The remaining locations where contamination was detected at depths greater than 3 feet are all encompassed within the footprints of the former pump station building, water reservoir, or fuel storage tank. The proposed remediation effort for the property would include the removal of soil across the entire footprints of these former facilities at depths greater than the lowest depth of detected contamination. It would also include removal of approximately 1 foot of soil across the 20-foot wide area along the southern boundary of the property that was not excavated during the 2017 effort, although no soil contamination has been detected in this area.

The remediation of the property would involve the use of an excavator to remove contaminated soil and a loader to load the soil onto dump trucks, which would haul the soil to a landfill approved to accept such material. Specifically, the remediation effort would entail the removal of approximately 2,600 cubic yards of soil in areas defined based on 32 exploratory soil bores conducted across the property in 2003, 2005, and 2013 and on material that has previously been removed in the past cleanup effort.

This soil in its natural state prior to excavation is fully compacted, and its volume is measured in bank cubic yards (BCY). After the soil is excavated, it would expand due to the increase in void spaces, and its volume is measured in loose cubic yards (LCY). The expansion rate is estimated at approximately 30%, and, therefore, the volume of the exported material that would need to be trucked off site is estimated at 3,380 LCY (2,600 CY x 1.3). Based on dump trucks with an 18-CY capacity, which have been utilized in past cleanup efforts at the property, it would require approximately 188 truck trips to haul the soil.

The soil would be hauled to a Class I landfill, which is a landfill approved by the State of California to accept, treat as necessary, and store contaminated soil. The closest Class I landfill to the Figueroa property is Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, which is located approximately 144 miles north of the property and has the capacity to accept the volume of contaminated soil to be removed.

Based on past cleanup efforts, it is estimated that approximately 20 truckloads a day could be removed from the property and transported to Clean Harbors Buttonwillow. The limiting factors for the number of truckloads is the distance to and the hours of operation at Clean Harbors

Buttonwillow (9:00 am through 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday). Based on these factors, the latest departure from the Figueroa property would need to be in the early afternoon, and all loading activities would, therefore, occur in the first half of the day (from approximately 7:00 am to 1:00 pm) and only on weekdays. Because only one truck could enter the property at a time, as in the 2017 site remediation effort, it is anticipated that several trucks may queue along the east side of Flower Street between 57th Street and 56th Street with engines off, waiting to proceed to the property after the previous truck exits. At 20 truckloads per day, it would take approximately 10 workdays to remove the contaminated soil from the property. However, due to unforeseen delays in the excavation and hauling process, it may take approximately 1 month to complete.

In order to backfill the property such that its elevation is approximately the same as the surrounding area (that is, the elevation prior to any of the past or proposed excavation of soil), approximately 5,850 LCY of clean soil would need to be imported. Based on a compaction factor of 30 percent, this would provide approximately 4,500 BCY of soil once it has been properly compacted, the equivalent of the 2,600 BCY of soil proposed to be excavated to complete the remediation of the property and the 1,900 BCY that was previously excavated when the upper 3 feet of soil was removed from most of the property in 2017.

Based on dump trucks with an 18-CY capacity, it would require approximately 325 truck trips to deliver the import soil to the property. Once the soil was dumped at the site, it would be placed and spread by a loader and/or small bulldozer. The soil would be compacted using a vibratory compactor in excavated pits within the footprints of the former pump station building, water reservoir, or fuel storage tank in the central and western portions of the property. A roller compactor, small bulldozer, and/or loader would be used for compaction across the wider site.

It is assumed that approximately two truckloads could be dumped and spread across the property every hour, which would generate an average of approximately 16 truck trips per day. It is anticipated that the backfill material would be available within 25 miles of the Figueroa property. At 16 truckloads per day, it would take approximately 20 workdays backfill the property. However, due to unforeseen delays, it may take approximately 2 months to complete. It is therefore anticipated that the entire site preparation effort (both the removal of contaminated soil and the importation and placement of clean soil) would take approximately 2 to 3 months. It is anticipated to begin in mid-winter 2022. Approximately ten on-site personnel would be required throughout.

1.4.2 Park Development

The design of the proposed park is an ongoing process. However, it is anticipated that the park would include pathways, seating elements, shade structures, exercise stations, and children's play equipment. The park would be entirely enclosed by a perimeter fence, allowing it to be physically secured during non-operating hours (between sunset and sunrise). Although the park would not be open at night, security lighting would be provided. Landscaping would emphasize the use of drought-tolerant plant species, with concentrated areas of lawn and shade trees. The park may include an underground cistern to capture stormwater runoff, which would be properly treated to be recycled for irrigation purposes. The park is anticipated to serve the immediate surrounding community and, therefore, would not include any vehicle parking.

The construction of the park would involve the use of minimal construction equipment, which would include a skid-steer loader(s) and forklift(s) for fine grading and unloading and placing of heavier elements. No more than one to two truck trips in a given day would be required to deliver materials, including concrete. Fewer than ten on-site construction personnel would be required. It is anticipated that construction of the park would take approximately 6 months to complete. The precise schedule for park construction has not been determined, but for environmental impact analysis purposes, it has been assumed it would begin in early to mid-spring 2022, after completion of the site preparation task. This schedule represents a conservative assumption related to the assessment of air quality impacts because air pollutant emissions models presume reduced emissions factors for on-road vehicles and off-road equipment as time passes and control technologies improve.

Post-construction, the park would be open every day throughout the year from sunrise to sunset but would be secured by locked gates at night. Since no parking would be provided, most visitors are anticipated to access the site from the surrounding neighborhood by foot.

1.4.3 Best Management Practices

An appropriate combination of monitoring and resource impact avoidance would be employed during all phases of the proposed project, including implementation of the following Best Management Practices (BMPs):

- Construction of the proposed Project is anticipated to occur Monday through Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Should construction be required outside of these anticipated hours, construction activity shall comply with the allowable hours of construction as dictated in the Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 41.40, including 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, and no construction activity on Sundays or federal holidays.

- The proposed Project shall implement Rule 403 fugitive dust control measures required by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), which requires reasonable precautions to be taken to prevent visible particulate matter from being airborne, under normal wind conditions, beyond the property from which the emission originates. Reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to, the following:

    - Application of water on material stockpiles and other exposed surfaces that can give rise to airborne dusts; and
    - Maintenance of roadways in a clean condition (i.e., free of accumulated dirt).

- The proposed Project shall implement erosion control where necessary that may include, but would not be limited to, the following:

    - Stabilizing and protecting disturbed areas
    - Keeping runoff velocities low
    - Retaining sediment within the construction area
    - Use of silt fences or straw wattles

  - Temporary soil stabilization, including through the application of water
  - Temporary drainage inlet protection
  - Minimizing debris from construction vehicles on roads providing construction access

- The proposed Project shall implement Rule 402 measures required by the South Coast AQMD, which prohibits the discharge from any source whatsoever, such quantities of air contaminants or other materials that cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public or which endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such persons or the public or that cause or have a natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property.

- The proposed project shall eliminate the potential for the wasteful consumption of petroleum by implementing the following measures:

  - Exported materials (e.g., demolition debris and soil hauling) would be disposed of at the closest facility that accepts such materials; and
  - Compliance with the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) Airborne Toxics Control Measure, which restricts heavy-duty diesel vehicle idling time to five minutes.

- With the potential for nesting birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) to occur in ornamental trees within the Project site, tree removal during proposed project construction shall occur outside of the nesting bird season (generally February 15 through September 1). If avoiding the nesting season is not practicable, the following additional measures shall be employed:

  - A pre-construction nesting survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 3 days prior to the start of construction activities to determine whether active nests are present within or directly adjacent to the construction zone. All nests found shall be recorded.
  - If active nests are detected during the survey, the qualified biologist shall monitor the nests at least once per week to determine whether birds are being disturbed. If signs of disturbance or stress are observed, the qualified biologist shall implement adaptive measures to reduce disturbance. These measures could include increasing buffer distances, temporarily halting construction activities until fledging is confirmed, or placing visual screens or sound dampening structures between the nest and construction activity.

1.5 Required Permits and Approvals

Numerous approvals and/or permits would be required to implement the proposed project. The environmental documentation for the project would be used to facilitate compliance with federal and state laws and the granting of permits by various state and local agencies having jurisdiction over one or more aspects of the project. These approvals and permits may include, but may not be limited, to the following:

City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks

- Memorandum of Agreement for proposed project approved by the Department of Recreation and Parks Board of Commissioners

Los Angeles Fire Department

- Any applicable permits related to emergency access

City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

- Recommendations regarding proposed project approval and Mitigated Negative Declaration certification by LADWP Board of Commissioners

South Coast Air Quality Management District

- SCAQMD Rule 1166, which requires that an approved mitigation plan be obtained from SCAQMD prior to commencing excavation or grading of soil containing VOC material

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SECTION 2
INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

The following discussion of potential environmental effects was completed in accordance with Section 15063(d)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines (2020) to determine if the proposed project may have a significant effect on the environment.

CEQA INITIAL STUDY FORM

Project Title:
Figueroa Property Remediation and Park Project

Lead Agency Name and Address:
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Environmental Planning and Assessment
111 North Hope Street, Room 1044
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Contact Person and Email/Phone Number:
Aiden Leong
Aiden.Leong@ladwp.com
(213) 367-0706

Project Sponsor's Name and Address:
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Project Location:
The proposed project would be located at the LADWP-owned Figueroa Pump Station property, located at 5800 South Figueroa Street in the City of Los Angeles.

General Plan Designation:
The Figueroa property has a land use designation of Public Facilities in the South Los Angeles Community Plan and the General Plan.

Zoning:
The Figueroa property is zoned for PF-1 (Public Facilities).

Description of Project:
LADWP proposes to enter into a long-term lease agreement with LARAP for an approximately 0.5-acre vacant LADWP-owned property (the Figueroa property), which would then be developed as a neighborhood park by an independent non-profit community organization under agreement with LARAP. The Figueroa Property was the former location of an LADWP pump station, and as such has a history of detected soil contamination as well as several previous remediation efforts to remove the contamination. To prepare the Figueroa property for park development, LADWP would complete the cleanup of the remaining contaminated soil to achieve the standards for residential soil screening levels. Under the residential screening standard, the property

would be suitable for unrestricted uses, including a park, once the contaminated soils have been removed. The site preparation would also include completely backfilling with clean imported soil to restore the surface of the property to the elevation of the surrounding area. Although actual design of the park is still in process, it is anticipated that it would include pathways, seating elements, shade structures, exercise stations, and children's play equipment.

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:
The Figueroa property is located in a fully developed, urbanized area. Surrounding uses include Community Commercial to the south, Community Commercial and Public Facilities to the west, Public Facilities to the north, and Low Medium II Residential to the east.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the Environmental Impacts discussion in Section 3.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture Resources	☐ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Energy
☐ Geology/Soils	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials
☐ Hydrology/Water Quality	☐ Land Use/Planning	☐ Mineral Resources
☐ Noise	☐ Population/Housing	☐ Public Services
☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation	☐ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Utilities/Service Systems	☐ Wildfire	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an environmental impact report is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project may have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

_____ _____

Signature Date

Charles C. Holloway
Manager of Environmental Assessment and Planning
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I.	**AESTHETICS**. Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a.	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				**X**
b.	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				**X**
c.	In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?				**X**
d.	Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?				**X**
II.	**AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES**. In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
a.	Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				**X**
b.	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson act contract?				**X**
c.	Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				**X**
d.	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				**X**
e.	Involve other changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				**X**
III.	**AIR QUALITY**. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a.	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			**X**	

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b.	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality?			X	
c.	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
d.	Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			X	
IV.	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**. Would the project:				
a.	Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
b.	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
c.	Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X
d.	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?			X	
e.	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
f.	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X
V.	**CULTURAL RESOURCES**. Would the project:				
a.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?				X
b.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?			X	
c.	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			X	
VI.	**ENERGY.** Would the project:				
a.	Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?				X
b.	Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?				X

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII.	**GEOLOGY AND SOILS**. Would the project:				
a.	Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
	i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to California Geological Survey Special Publication 42.				**X**
	ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?				**X**
	iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				**X**
	iv) Landslides?				**X**
b.	Result in substantial soil erosion, loss of topsoil, or changes in topography or unstable soil conditions from excavation, grading, or fill?			**X**	
c.	Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on-or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?				**X**
d.	Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?				**X**
e.	Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?				**X**
f.	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			**X**	
VIII.	**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**: Would the project:				
a.	Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?				**X**
b.	Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?				**X**
IX.	**HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**: Would the project:				
a.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			**X**	
b.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			**X**	
c.	Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				**X**

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d.	Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
e.	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f.	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
g.	Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?				X
X.	**HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY**. Would the project:				
a.	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?			X	
b.	Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?				X
c.	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of stream or river, in a manner that would:				
	i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?			X	
	ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?				X
	iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planner stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			X	
	iv) Impeded or redirect flood flows?				X
d.	In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?				X
e.	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?				X
XI.	**LAND USE AND PLANNING**. Would the project:				
a.	Physically divide an established community?				X
b.	Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII.	**MINERAL RESOURCES**. Would the project:				
a.	Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				**X**
b.	Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				**X**
XIII.	**NOISE**. Would the project result in:				
a.	Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?		**X**		
b.	Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			**X**	
c.	For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				**X**
XIV.	**POPULATION AND HOUSING**. Would the project:				
a.	Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				**X**
b.	Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				**X**
XV.	**PUBLIC SERVICES**.				
a.	Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
	i) Fire protection?				**X**
	ii) Police protection?				**X**
	iii) Schools?				**X**
	iv) Parks?				**X**
	v) Other public facilities?				**X**
XVI.	**RECREATION**.				
a.	Would the project 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?				**X**

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?			X	
XVII. TRANSPORTATION. Would the project:				
a. Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?				X
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?				X
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?				X
XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, and that is:				
a. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)?				X
b. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of the Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.		X		
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:				
a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?			X	
c. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				X
d. Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the future capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			X	
e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XX. WILDFIRE. If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				**X**
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildland fires risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?				**X**
c. Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?				**X**
d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?				**X**
XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.				
a. Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?		**X**		
b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? “Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.			**X**	
c. Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?		**X**		

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SECTION 3
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

The following discussion addresses impacts to various environmental resources per the Initial Study checklist questions contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

I. AESTHETICS

Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No Impact. Scenic views or vistas are generally defined as panoramic public views to various natural features, including large water bodies, striking or unusual natural terrain, or unique urban or historic features. Public access to these views may be from park lands, private and publicly owned sites, and public rights-of-way.

The Figueroa property is vacant and located within an urban setting. The Figueroa property is located within the South Los Angeles Community Plan Area, which does not delineate or designate any specific views as protected scenic vistas within the project area.[1] As such, the proposed project would not have an adverse effect on a scenic vista and no impact would occur.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No Impact. There are no designated scenic highways adjacent to or near the Figueroa property.[2] Therefore, the proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect on or damage scenic resources within a state scenic highway. No impact would occur.

c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings? If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is located in an urbanized area. As stated above in Section I(a), the Figueroa property is located within the South Los Angeles Community Plan Area, which does not delineate or designate any specific views as protected scenic vistas within the project area. The property is zoned PF-1 (Public

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1 City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning. *South Los Angeles Community Plan.* 2017, available at: https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/b909e749-754e-4caa-af7f-14c82adaa2b7/South_Los_Angeles_Community_Plan.pdf, accessed: May 24, 2021.

2 California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). *State Scenic Highway Program – Scenic Highway System Lists*, available at: https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/design/documents/od-county-scenic-hwys-2015-a11y.pdf, accessed April 12, 2021.

Facilities) [3] and has a General Plan land use designation of Public Facilities.[4] It is the intent of PF zones to develop publicly owned land for the purpose of implementing the City's General Plan, including public recreation uses.[5]

The property was the location of the former LADWP Figueroa Pump Station and is currently vacant and unused. The proposed project would improve the existing visual character and quality of the site and its surroundings by replacing a vacant lot with a public park. The proposed project would be consistent with the General Plan's *Framework Element* guiding principle to "create more small parks, pedestrian districts, and public open space" where opportunities exist, a principle that is sited as being crucial to the quality of life of residents.[6] [7]

As such, the proposed project would be consistent with applicable zoning and regulations and no impact to scenic quality would occur.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is vacant with no existing sources of light or glare. Construction activities would occur during daylight hours and, therefore, are not anticipated to require nighttime lighting. The property would be developed into a park and would include installation of new security lighting around the park perimeter. The lighting fixtures would conform with applicable City codes and lighting requirements, including directing all lighting downwards within the park, and away from sensitive areas, to the maximum extent feasible, to minimize spillover. The surrounding area is highly urbanized and has a high level of existing lighting. As such, the proposed project would not create a substantial source of light or glare that would result in adverse effects to daytime/nighttime views of the area, and no impact would occur.

[3] Zone Information Map Access System (ZIMAS), available at: http://zimas.lacity.org/, accessed May 24, 2021.

[4] City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning. South Los Angeles Community Plan, General Plan Land Use Map. 2017, available at: https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/ef38407a-722b-489f-b67b-c387bca084a0/sclplanmap.pdf, accessed May 24, 2021.

[5] City of Los Angeles Municipal Code, Sixth Edition, 2021. Chapter 1: General Plan Provisions and Zoning, Section 12.04.09, "PF" Public Facilities Zone, available at: https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/los_angeles/latest/lapz/0-0-0-1548, accessed June 29, 2021.

[6] City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning. *South Los Angeles Community Plan*. 2017, available at: https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/b909e749-754e-4caa-af7f-14c82adaa2b7/South_Los_Angeles_Community_Plan.pdf, accessed May 24, 2021.

[7] City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning. *Citywide Framework Element*. 2017, available at: https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/513c3139-81df-4c82-9787-78f677da1561/Framework_Element.pdf, accessed May 24, 2021.

II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

Would the project:

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

No Impact. There is no designated Farmland on or near the Figueroa property.[8] Neither the property nor the surrounding area is designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance on the "Important Farmland in California" map prepared by the California Resources Agency pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program.[9] Therefore, the proposed project would not convert farmland to a non-agricultural use, and no impact would occur.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is vacant and zoned PF-1 (Public Facilities)[10] and is not zoned for agricultural use.[11] The City of Los Angeles does not offer Williamson Act contracts.[12] Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract, and no impact would occur.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is not located in an area zoned for forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g) and Government Code Section 4526.[13] Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for or cause a rezoning of forest land or timberland. No impact would occur.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. No portion of the Figueroa property is developed for forest land use or located adjacent to forest lands.[14] Therefore, the proposed project would not result

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8 State of California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, *Important Farmland in California, 2016* map. Published July 2017, available at: ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/pdf/2016/los16.pdf, accessed May 24, 2021.

9 State of California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, *Important Farmland in California, 2016* map. Published July 2017, available at: ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/pdf/2016/los16.pdf, accessed May 24, 2021.

10 ZIMAS, available at: http://zimas.lacity.org/, accessed May 24, 2021.

11 City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning. South Los Angeles Community Plan, General Plan Land Use Map. 2017, available at: https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/ef38407a-722b-489f-b67b-c387bca084a0/sclplanmap.pdf, accessed May 24, 2021.

12 State of California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Current and Historic Data About Land Conservation (Williamson) Act Status, available at: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/wa/Pages/stats_reports.aspx, accessed May 24, 2021.

13 ZIMAS, available at: http://zimas.lacity.org/, accessed May 24, 2021.

14 ZIMAS, available at: http://zimas.lacity.org/, accessed May 24, 2021.

in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No impact would occur.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. As stated in Section II(a) above, no portion of the Figueroa property or surrounding area is identified as Farmland. Additionally, as stated in Section II(d), no portion of the property or surrounding area is designated as forest land. The Figueroa property is not used for agricultural or forestry purposes. Therefore, the proposed project would not change the existing environment in a way that would result in the conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or forest land to non-forest use. As such, no impact would occur.

III. AIR QUALITY

Potential impacts related to air quality associated with the proposed project were evaluated in the Air Quality Assessment prepared for the proposed project, which is included as Appendix A to this IS/MND.

Would the project:

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. The following analysis addresses the consistency with applicable SCAQMD and Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) policies, including the SCAQMD's 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) and growth projections within the Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS). In accordance with the procedures established in the SCAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook, the following criteria are required to be addressed in order to determine the consistency with applicable SCAQMD and SCAG policies:

- Would the proposed project result in any of the following?
    - An increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations;
    - Cause or contribute to new air quality violations; or,
    - Delay timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emission reductions specified in the AQMP.
- Would the proposed project exceed the assumptions utilized in preparing the AQMP?
    - Is the project consistent with the population and employment growth projections upon which AQMP forecasted emission levels are based;
    - Does the project include air quality mitigation measures; or,
    - To what extent is project development consistent with the AQMP land use policies?

The first indicator is assessed by comparing emissions of air pollutants that would be produced by construction and operation of the proposed project to the SCAQMD significance thresholds, both on regional and localized scales. The regional and localized air quality significance thresholds were designed to prevent the occurrence and exacerbation of air quality violations resulting from construction and operation of individual CEQA projects in the context of existing ambient air quality conditions. The second indicator is assessed by determining consistency of permanent operations with population, housing, and employment assumptions that were used in the development of the AQMP and the RTP/SCS.

Construction

Construction of the proposed project has the potential to create air quality impacts through the use of heavy-duty construction equipment and through vehicle trips by construction workers and haul trucks traveling to and from the project site. Fugitive dust emissions would primarily result from site preparation (e.g., clearing, grading, excavation, and loading) activities. Nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions would predominantly result from the use of construction equipment and haul truck trips. The assessment of construction air quality impacts considers all of these emissions sources. Construction emissions can vary substantially from day to day, depending on the level of activity, the specific type of operation and, for dust, the prevailing weather conditions.

It is mandatory for all construction projects in the Basin to comply with SCAQMD Rule 403 for Fugitive Dust. Rule 403 control requirements include measures to prevent the generation of visible dust plumes. Measures include the application of water on material stockpiles and other surfaces that can give rise to airborne dusts, and maintenance of roadways in a clean condition. Compliance with the provisions and best management practices propagated by Rule 403—such as the application of water as a dust suppressant to exposed stockpiles and disturbed ground surfaces—would reduce regional fugitive dust particulate matter (smaller than 10 µm) (PM_{10}) and particulate matter (smaller than 2.5 µm) ($PM_{2.5}$) emissions associated with construction activities by approximately 61 percent.

Table 1 presents the maximum daily emissions that would be generated from sources located both on- and off-site. Ground surface disturbance would not occur outside the Figueroa property, and paved roads adjacent to the property would be swept as necessary to reduce dust migration. Table 1 includes an analysis of the maximum daily emissions compared to the SCAMD regional thresholds. Emissions would remain well below all applicable regional SCAQMD thresholds during construction of the proposed project, and air quality impacts would be less than significant.

Table 1: Estimated Daily Emissions – Construction

Phase and Source Location	Daily Emissions (Pounds Per Day)					
	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Site Remediation – Export						
On-Site Emissions	0.4	4.1	5.1	<0.1	0.5	0.4
Off-Site Emissions	2.0	51.2	15.9	0.2	5.5	1.6
Total	***2.4***	***55.3***	***21.1***	***0.2***	***6.0***	***2.0***
Site Remediation - Backfill						
On-Site Emissions	0.3	3.2	3.1	<0.1	0.5	0.3
Off-Site Emissions	0.5	11.9	3.9	<0.1	1.1	0.3
Total	***0.8***	***15.1***	***6.9***	***<0.1***	***1.6***	***0.6***
Park Construction						
On-Site Emissions	0.3	3.3	5.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1
Off-Site Emissions	0.1	0.4	0.8	<0.1	0.3	0.1
Total	***0.4***	***3.8***	***5.9***	***<0.1***	***0.4***	***0.2***
REGIONAL ANALYSIS						
Maximum Regional Daily Emissions	**2.4**	**55.3**	**21.1**	**0.2**	**6.0**	**2.0**
Regional Significance Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Exceed Regional Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
Percent (%) of Regional Threshold	***3%***	***55%***	***4%***	***<0.1%***	***4%***	***4%***
LOCALIZED ANALYSIS						
Maximum Localized Daily Emissions	**--**	**4.1**	**5.1**	**--**	**0.5**	**0.4**
Localized Significance Threshold	--	74	680	--	5	3
Exceed Localized Threshold?	**--**	**No**	**No**	**--**	**No**	**No**
Percent (%) of Localized Threshold	**--**	***6%***	***0.8%***	**--**	***10%***	***12%***

Note: Emissions modeling files can be found Appendix A, *Air Quality Assessment*
SOURCE: TAHA, 2021.

Operations

There is no potential for the proposed project to generate significant air pollutant emissions. The neighborhood park may reduce dust generation at the property by stabilizing the surface with landscaping and paving. Other pollutant emissions may be reduced by providing a walkable option for outdoor activities as opposed to local residents needing to drive to visit a park. Occasional negligible emissions would be generated by site and landscape maintenance activities. Operation of the proposed project would not have any potential to exacerbate the frequency or severity of air quality violations and would impacts related to air quality violations would be less than significant.

The second consistency criterion requires that the proposed project not exceed the assumptions in the AQMP, thereby rendering the regional emissions inventory inaccurate. Implementation of the proposed project would not introduce new population or housing, and employment projections for the region would not be affected. The proposed project would not have any potential to result in growth that would exceed the projections incorporated into the AQMP or the RTP/SCS. The proposed project would not interfere with air pollution control measures listed in the

2016 AQMP and would not conflict with the goals of the City of Los Angeles General Plan Air Quality Element.

As such, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan, and impacts would be less than significant.

b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Basin is currently designated nonattainment for O_3, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ under the State standards and nonattainment for O_3 and $PM_{2.5}$ under the federal standards. Therefore, a project may result in a cumulatively considerable air quality impact under this criterion if daily emissions of ozone precursors (VOC and NO_X) or particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) exceed applicable air quality thresholds of significance established by the SCAQMD. The SCAQMD designed the regional mass daily thresholds and localized significance thresholds (LST) values to prevent projects from exceeding the ambient air quality standards and potentially resulting in air quality violations that could obstruct or delay implementation of the AQMP. The SCAQMD suggests that if any quantitative air quality significance threshold is exceeded by an individual project during construction activities or operation, that project is considered cumulatively considerable and would be required to implement effective and feasible mitigation measures to reduce air quality impacts.

Conversely, the SCAQMD propagates the guidance that if an individual project would not exceed the regional mass daily thresholds or LST values, then it is generally not considered to be cumulatively significant. This method of impact determination allows for the screening of individual projects that would not represent substantial new sources of emissions in the Basin; it also serves to exclude smaller projects from the responsibility of identifying potentially concurrent new or proposed construction and operation emissions nearby since the incremental contribution to regional emissions is minor. As shown above in Table 1 (Section III(a)), implementation of the proposed project would not exceed any applicable SCAQMD regional mass daily thresholds or LST values during construction or operation. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate cumulatively considerable emissions of ozone precursors or particulate matter, and impacts would be less than significant.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less Than Significant Impact. The SCAQMD devised its LST values to prevent the occurrence of localized hot spots of criteria pollutant concentrations at sensitive receptor locations surrounding the project site. The LST values were determined using emissions modeling based on ambient air quality measured throughout the Basin. If maximum daily emissions remain below the LST values during construction activities, it is highly unlikely that air pollutant concentrations in ambient air would reach substantial levels sufficient to create public health concerns for sensitive receptors. As shown in Tables 1 (Section III(a)), maximum daily emissions of criteria pollutants and O_3 precursors from sources located on the project site would remain substantially below applicable LST values. Therefore, construction of the proposed

project would not result in exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations of criteria pollutants.

With regards to emissions of air toxics, carcinogenic risks, and non-carcinogenic hazards, the use of heavy-duty construction equipment and haul trucks during construction activities would release diesel PM to the atmosphere through exhaust emissions. Diesel PM is a known carcinogen, and extended exposure to elevated concentrations of diesel PM can increase excess cancer risks in individuals. However, carcinogenic risks are typically assessed over timescales of several years to decades, as the carcinogenic dose response is cumulative in nature. Short-term exposures to diesel PM would have to involve extremely high concentrations in order to exceed the SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Threshold of excess cancer risk of more than 10 per million.

Over the course of construction activities, average diesel PM emissions from on-site equipment would be approximately 0.12 pounds per day. These emissions would occur intermittently during the eight-month construction schedule. This level of diesel PM concentrations during construction are not of sufficient magnitude to warrant public health concerns, and diesel PM emissions would cease entirely upon completion of construction activities. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction

Odors are the only potential construction emissions other than the sources addressed above. The primary source of objectionable odors during construction activities would be equipment exhaust. Odors from these sources would be localized and generally confined to the immediate area surrounding the project site and would be temporary in nature and would not persist beyond the termination of construction activities. The proposed project would utilize standard construction techniques, and the odors would be typical of most construction sites and temporary in nature. In addition, as construction-related emissions dissipate away from the construction area, the odors associated with these emissions would also decrease and would be quickly diluted. LADWP will ensure that activities comply with SCAQMD Rules 402 (Nuisance) and 401 (Visible Emissions) to prevent the occurrence of public nuisances and visible dust plumes traveling off-site. Therefore, impacts related to construction odors and other nuisances due to implementation of the proposed project would be less than significant.

Operations

As a neighborhood park, the proposed project has no potential to generate new, adverse odors or other emissions. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact related to operational odors or other emissions that may have the potential to cause a public nuisance.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Potential impacts to biological resources associated with the proposed project were assessed in the Biological Resources Letter Report prepared for the proposed project, which is included as Appendix B to this IS/MND.

Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant Impact. A significant impact could occur if the proposed project removed or modified the habitat for, or otherwise directly or indirectly affected, any species identified or designated as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulation, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

Sensitive Plants

Special-status plant species include those listed as Endangered, Threatened, Rare or those species proposed for listing by the USFWS under the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), those listed by CDFW under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and or those listed by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS).[15,16,17] The CNPS inventory is sanctioned by the CDFW and essentially serves as the list of candidate plant species for state listing. CNPS's California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) 1B and 2 species are considered eligible for state listing as endangered or threatened.

A total of 62 plant species were identified from the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and CNPS database searches, and from a search of the USFWS online Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) for the project area, to have historically been recorded from the Inglewood, Beverly Hills, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Venice, South Gate, Redondo Beach, Torrance, and Long Beach quadrangles (which encompass an area of approximately 100 square miles surrounding the Figueroa property), including the following 12 federal and/or state-listed species:

- marsh sandwort (Arenaria paludicola)
- Braunton's milk-vetch (Astragalus brauntonii)
- Ventura Marsh milk-vetch (Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus)
- coastal dunes milk-vetch (Astragalus tener var. titi)
- salt marsh bird's beak (Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum)

[15] Species listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.12 [listed plants], Title 50 CFR 17.11 [listed animals] and includes notices in the Federal Register for proposed species).

[16] Species listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (Title 14 California Code of Regulations 670.5).

[17] Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code Section 1900 *et seq*.).

- San Fernando Valley spineflower (Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina)
- beach spectaclepod (Dithyrea maritima)
- San Diego button-celery (Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii)
- Gambel's water cress (Nasturtium gambelii)
- spreading navarretia (Navarretia fossalis)
- California Orcutt grass (Orcuttia californica)
- Lyon's pentachaeta (Pentachaeta lyonii)

The 62 special-status plant species identified by the database reviews, their status, habitat requirements, and potential to occur in the project area are provided in Appendix B, Attachment B.

No special-status plant species have been recorded at the Figueroa property itself, and the site does not provide habitat potentially suitable for special-status plants. Additionally, no USFWS-designated critical habitat for any special-status plant species coincides with the project site. As a result, direct impacts on special-status plants would not occur.

Indirect impacts to special-status plant species occurring outside the Figueroa property could result from construction-related habitat loss and modification of sensitive natural communities related to dust, noise, stormwater runoff, and through the potential spread of noxious and invasive plant species into these communities. However, suitable habitat for special-status plants is not present in the urban environment surrounding the Figueroa property. As a result, indirect impacts to special-status plants would not occur.

Sensitive Wildlife Species

Special-status wildlife species include those listed by USFWS under FESA and by CDFW under CESA. USFWS and CDFW officially list species as either threatened, endangered, or as candidates for listing. Additional species receive federal protection under the Bald Eagle Protection Act (e.g., bald eagle, golden eagle), the MBTA, and state protection under CEQA Section 15380(d).

A total of 53 wildlife species were identified from the CNDDB search and search of IPaC to have historically been recorded from the Inglewood and surrounding eight quadrangles, including the following 17 federal and/or State-listed wildlife species:

- tricolored blackbird (Agelaius tricolor)
- Swainson's hawk (Buteo swainsoni)
- western snowy plover (Charadrius nivosus nivosus)
- western yellow-billed cuckoo (Coccyzus americanus occidentalis)
- monarch – California overwintering population (Danaus plexippus pop. 1)
- southwestern willow flycatcher (Empidonax traillii extimus)
- El Segundo blue butterfly (Euphilotes battoides allyni)
- Palos Verdes blue butterfly (Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis)
- California black rail (Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus)
- Belding's savannah sparrow (Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi)
- Pacific pocket mouse (Perognathus longimembris pacificus)
- coastal California gnatcatcher (Polioptila californica californica)

- bank swallow (Riparia riparia)
- California least tern (Sternula antillarum browni)
- Riverside fairy shrimp (Streptocephalus woottoni)
- Mohave tui chub (Siphateles bicolor mohavensis)
- least Bell's vireo (Vireo bellii pusillus)

The 53 special-status wildlife species identified by the database reviews, their status, habitat requirements, and potential to occur in the project area are provided in Appendix B, Attachment B.

No special-status wildlife species have been recorded at the Figueroa property itself and the site does not provide habitat potentially suitable for special-status wildlife. Additionally, no USFWS-designated critical habitat for any special-status wildlife species coincides with the project site.

Individual special-status wildlife species could be directly and indirectly affected during construction in the same manner as described above; however, no federal or State-listed wildlife species have been identified on-site and potentially suitable habitat for such species is absent from the project site and surrounding area. By implementing the BMP outlined in the Project Description regarding tree removal and nesting birds, the potential for indirect impacts to special-status wildlife would be less than significant.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No Impact. Sensitive natural communities are those that are designated as rare in the region by the CNDDB, support special-status plant or wildlife species, or receive regulatory protection (i.e., Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and/or Sections 1600 et seq. of the CFGC).

Rare communities are given the highest inventory priority.[18,19] Based on a review of the CNDDB, seven sensitive vegetative communities have been recorded within the Inglewood and surrounding eight quadrangles, including California Walnut Woodland, South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub, Southern Coastal Salt Marsh, Southern Dune Scrub, Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland, and Walnut Forest.[20] These communities are generally documented in the CNDDB from nine plus miles to the north and west, near the Santa Monica Mountains and the Palos Verdes peninsula, respectively.

No sensitive natural communities occur within the Figueroa property or the surrounding area. On-site vegetation consists of non-native grasses and herbaceous species that are common in urban environments. Additionally, no sensitive aquatic

[18] Holland, R., *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*. California Department of Fish and Game, The Resources Agency. 156 pp. 1986.

[19] California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2010. List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities Recognized by the Natural Diversity Data Base. Natural Heritage Division. The Resources Agency. September.

[20] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. *California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB).* Full condensed report for the Inglewood and surrounding eight quadrangles. Generated May 10, 2021.

communities (i.e. wetlands or other waters) under regulatory jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), CDFW, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) occur on-site.

Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in direct or indirect impacts to any sensitive natural communities. .

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact. As stated in Section IV(b), no sensitive aquatic communities (i.e. wetlands or other waters) under regulatory jurisdiction of the USACE, CDFW, and the RWQCB occur on-site. As such, no impact would occur.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery/breeding sites?

Less Than Significant Impact. In an urban context, a wildlife migration corridor can be defined as a linear landscape feature of sufficient width and buffer to allow animal movement between two comparatively undisturbed habitat fragments, or between a habitat fragment and some vital resource that encourages population growth and diversity. Habitat fragments are isolated patches of habitat separated by otherwise foreign or inhospitable areas, such as urban tracts or highways. Two types of wildlife migration corridors seen in urban settings are regional corridors, defined as those linking two or more large areas of natural open space, and local corridors, defined as those allowing resident wildlife to access critical resources (food, cover, and water) in a smaller area that might otherwise be isolated by urban development.

The Figueroa property occurs in a heavily-urbanized and densely populated area of the City and there are no vegetated corridors, surface waters, drainages, or other corridors that would allow for wildlife movement between the site and green/open space areas that may provide more suitable opportunities for wildlife cover, resting, foraging, and nesting. Ornamental trees on-site and in the surrounding area provide some opportunities for cover, resting, foraging, and nesting to localized bird populations; however, they do not provide functions as a significant wildlife movement corridor. As a result, no direct impacts to a regional wildlife movement corridor would occur.

As previously stated, ornamental trees in the project site and surrounding area provide potentially suitable nesting habitat for urban bird species. As a result, birds protected by the MBTA and the CFGC have the potential to nest in and near the project site. By avoiding vegetation removal during the nesting bird season or adhering to the BMP outlined in the Project Description regarding tree removal, direct and indirect impacts on nesting birds would be less than significant.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance (e.g., oak trees or California walnut woodlands)?

No Impact. No native or tree species protected by the City of Los Angeles Protected Tree Ordinance occur on-site. Implementation of the proposed project would not

conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, and no impact would occur.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Impact. There are no adopted Habitat or Natural Community Conservation Plans applicable to the Figueroa property or the surrounding area. Therefore, neither construction nor operation of the proposed project would conflict with an approved conservation plan, and no impact would occur.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Potential impacts related to cultural resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project were evaluated in the Cultural Resources Assessment prepared for the proposed project, which is included as Appendix C to this IS/MND.

Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5?

No Impact. A resource is generally considered "historically significant" if the resource meets at least one of the four criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1[a]). The CRHR is used as a guide by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state historical resources and to include which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The CRHR evaluation criteria are similar to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, it must meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage;

2. It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, important information in prehistory or history.

The CRHR may also include various other types of historical resources that meet the criteria for eligibility, including the following:

- Individual historic resources

- Resources that contribute to a historic district

- Resources identified as significant in historic resource surveys
- Resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through Category 5 in the State Inventory (Categories 3 and 4 refer to potential eligibility for the NRHP; Category 5 indicates a property with local significance)

A records search of the Figueroa property and a 0.25-mile radius was requested on April 13, 2021 from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton. The SCCIC records search identified no previously recorded cultural resources mapped within 0.25 mile of the project area.

The archival research included review of previously recorded archaeological site records and reports, historic site and property inventories, and historic maps. Inventories of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), California Historical Landmarks and Points of Interest, and the list of City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments (LAHCMs) were also reviewed to identify cultural resources within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area. No historic resources, historic landmarks or LAHCMs were identified at the Figueroa property or surrounding area.

The Figueroa Pump Station is associated with water retrieval and conveyance systems in South Los Angeles in the 20th century. The site was developed about 1908 and abandoned in 1959. However, the surviving foundation of the Figueroa Pump Station does not meet any CRHR criteria for designation and, therefore, is not considered a historic resource. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, and no impact would occur.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5?

Less Than Significant Impact. An archaeological field survey of the project area was conducted on April 26, 2021, in order to identify and record cultural resources that are at least 45 years old and evaluate any discovered resources for historical significance based on criteria for listing in the CRHR. One resource, a fragmentary building foundation, that of the was observed and documented during the field survey. The surviving pump house building foundation, part of the former Figueroa Pump Station described above in Section V(a), does not meet any CRHR criteria for designation outlined in Section V(a).

Based on the results of the archival research and field survey, there is low potential that archaeological resources to be encountered during ground-disturbing activities for the proposed project. The Figueroa property and surrounding area has been utilized by humans for thousands of years, and is located within the ancestral tribal territory of the Gabrielino. However, the background research did not identify any specific Gabrielino villages or toponyms within the project area or within one mile of the project area. No streams or bodies of water or other unusual or significant resource procurement areas were identified within or near the project area.

In addition, the parcel has a history of ground disturbance which would be expected to destroy any archaeological sites. As early as the first quarter of the twentieth century, deep excavations were required to install the pumps and storage tanks at

the site. Lesser disturbances were necessary for building foundations and utilities. The demolition of the original pump station facilities in the middle part of the last century created additional disturbance. More recent remediation efforts included deep excavation in portions of the site and the removal topsoil across almost the entire parcel down to a depth of at least 3 feet.

Although not expected to occur due to the low potential in the study area, in the event that archaeological resources are encountered during ground disturbing activities, LADWP will contact a qualified archaeologist to evaluate and determine appropriate treatment for the resource in accordance with California Public Resource Code (PRC) Section 21083.2(i). If any archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work will be temporarily halted in the vicinity of the find and the archaeologist will be called to the project site to examine and evaluate the resource in accordance with the provisions of CEQA. Compliance with these existing regulations would ensure that the impact to archaeological resources would be less than significant.

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Less Than Significant Impact. There are no known cemeteries located within the project vicinity. As described above in Section V(b), based on the results of the archival research and field survey, there is low potential that archaeological resources will be encountered during ground-disturbing activities for the proposed project.

In the unlikely event human remains are discovered, work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended and the Los Angeles County Coroner contacted. If the remains are deemed Native American in origin, the Coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and identify a Most Likely Descendant pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98 and California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5. Work may be resumed at the landowner's discretion but will only commence after consultation and treatment have been concluded. Work may continue on other parts of the project while consultation and treatment are conducted. Compliance with these existing regulations would ensure that the impact to human remains would be less than significant.

VI. ENERGY

Potential impacts related to energy usage resulting from implementation of the proposed project were evaluated in the Energy Assessment prepared for the proposed project, which is included in Appendix D to this IS/MND.

Would the project:

a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

No Impact. The following analysis discusses short-term (construction) and long-term (operational) use of electricity, natural gas, and petroleum.

Electricity

Construction

Construction of the proposed project would require electricity for operation of electrically powered hands tools. However, electricity to the site would be provided by diesel generators. Any electricity would be generated by on-site use of petroleum products. Therefore, there would be no impact related to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of electricity during construction of the proposed project.

Operation

The proposed park would open at sunrise and close at sunset, which eliminates the need for substantial lighting. However, as discussed above, minimal site lighting for nighttime security would be used. Landscape irrigation systems would likewise require minor amounts of electricity to operate. Operation of the proposed project would not interfere with the existing electricity service infrastructure, nor would it impede LADWP efforts to expand its renewable resources. Therefore, there would be no impact related to operational electricity consumption due to implementation of the proposed project.

Natural Gas

Construction

Construction activities would not require the consumption of natural gas to power equipment or heavy machinery. Therefore, there would be no impact related to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of natural gas during construction of the proposed project.

Operation

Future operation of the proposed project (i.e., neighborhood park) would not use natural gas. Therefore, there would be no impact related to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of natural gas during operation of the proposed project.

Petroleum

Construction

Petroleum fuels would be consumed during the site preparation and park construction phases of the proposed project by heavy-duty equipment, which is usually diesel powered, as well as on-road vehicles used by the construction crews, vendor deliveries, and haul trucks. Table 2 shows that a one-time expenditure of approximately 20,056 gallons of diesel fuel and 1,793 gallons of gasoline would be needed to construct the proposed project.

Table 2: Construction Petroleum Demand

Source	Gallons
DIESEL	
Off-Road Equipment	6,351
Vendor Delivery Trips	13,035
Disposal Hauling Trips	670
Total Diesel Consumption	**20,056**
GASOLINE	
Construction Crew Trips	1,793
Total Gasoline Consumption	**1,793**

SOURCE: CARB, 2018; USEPA, 2020; TAHA, 2021.

The proposed project would implement BMPs as described in the Project Description to eliminate the potential for the wasteful consumption of petroleum. Such measures would include practices such that exported materials (e.g., demolition debris and soil hauling) would be disposed of at the closest facility that accepts such materials, and the proposed project would be required to comply with the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) Airborne Toxics Control Measure, which restricts heavy-duty diesel vehicle idling time to five minutes. Therefore, because petroleum use would be minimized to the extent feasible and represents a relatively small amount of fuel consumption, there would be no impact related to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of petroleum during construction.

Operations

The proposed project would primarily serve the immediate surrounding community and does not include vehicle parking. The neighborhood park may reduce fuel consumption by providing a walkable option for outdoor activities as opposed to local residents needing to drive to visit a park. Negligible amounts of energy would occasionally be used for site and landscape maintenance activities. Therefore, there would be no impact related to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of petroleum products during operation of the proposed project.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

No Impact. The proposed project would use relatively small amount of fuel during construction and minor amounts of electricity during operation. Construction activities would implement BMPs to eliminate the potential for the wasteful consumption of energy. Therefore, there would be no impact related to energy plans and energy efficiency.

VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the project:

a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to California Geological Survey Special Publication 42.

No Impact. The Figueroa property is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. [21] The property is located in the seismically active Southern California area. The nearest fault zone to the property is the Puente Hills Blind Thrust, located approximately 2.8 miles northeast of the property.[22] No active faults are known to cross or trend towards the property. Although actual design of the park is ongoing, it is anticipated to include pathways, seating elements, shade structures, exercise stations, and children's play equipment. The proposed project would be designed and constructed in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local codes relative to seismic criteria. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to potential adverse effects from the rupture of a known earthquake fault; and no impact would occur.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

No Impact. As with all of Southern California, the Figueroa property is susceptible to ground shaking during an earthquake. As indicated in Section VII(a)(i) above, the property is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, and thus the potential for hazards associated with strong seismic ground shaking, such as ground surface rupture, affecting the site is considered low. The proposed project would be designed and constructed in accordance with the latest version of the City of Los Angeles Building Code and other applicable federal, state, and local codes relative to seismic criteria and would not include any habitable structures. Therefore, there would be no impact from strong seismic ground shaking.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

No Impact. Liquefaction occurs when water saturated sediments are subjected to extended periods of shaking. Liquefied sediments lose strength, in turn causing the failure of adjacent infrastructure, including bridges and buildings. Liquefaction is generally considered to be a hazard where the groundwater is within 40 to 30 feet of the surface.

The Figueroa property is located within a City-designated liquefaction area.[23] However, groundwater at the property reportedly occurs at approximately 70

[21] California Geological Survey. Data Viewer, Search by Location, available at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/DataViewer/, accessed May 24, 2021.
[22] ZIMAS, available at: http://zimas.lacity.org/, accessed May 24, 2021.
[23] ZIMAS, available at: http://zimas.lacity.org/, accessed May 24, 2021.

feet below ground surface (bgs) within the Exposition aquifer.[24] Additionally, after removal of all hazardous soil, the property would be backfilled and the backfill material compacted consistent with the requirements for future park construction. While the park design under the proposed project is ongoing, structures would be limited to equipment and furniture for exercise, play, and lounging. No habitable structures, would be constructed. The proposed project would be designed and constructed in compliance with the latest version of the City of Los Angeles Building Code and other applicable federal, state, and local codes to minimize impacts related to liquefaction. As such, no impact would occur.

iv) Landslides?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is not located in an area identified as a potential landslide hazard area.[25] Therefore, no impact would occur.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would include ground-disturbing activities, such as excavation, grading and compaction of soil, landscaping, and hardscaping. These activities could result in the potential for erosion to occur at the Figueroa property, though soil exposure would be temporary and short-term in nature. During construction, standard measures would be employed to minimize soil erosion and runoff. As discussed in the Project Description, BMPs would be implemented for erosion and sedimentation control. Additionally, once in the park development phase of the proposed project, it is anticipated that the majority of the property would be covered by landscaping, pathways, seating elements, shade structures, exercise stations, and children's play equipment. No large areas of exposed soil would exist that would be susceptible to the effects of erosion by wind or water. As such, impacts related to soil erosion and loss of topsoil would be less than significant.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

No Impact. As discussed in Sections VII(a)(iii) and VII(a)(iv), the Figueroa property is not located in an area identified as a potential landslide hazard area, but it is located within a City-designated liquefaction area, but the groundwater table beneath the site is approximately 70 bgs, limiting the potential for liquefaction. One of the major types of liquefaction-induced ground failure is lateral spreading of mildly sloping ground; however, the property is not located within a designated hillside area. [26] Additionally, construction work for the proposed project would adhere to the latest version of the City of Los Angeles Building Code and other applicable federal, state, and local codes relative to liquefaction criteria. As such, there would be no impact related to liquefaction and lateral spreading.

[24] Dames & Moore. *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment: Former Figueroa Pump Station.* Published 1995.
[25] ZIMAS, available at: http://zimas.lacity.org/, accessed May 24, 2021.
[26] ZIMAS, available at: http://zimas.lacity.org/, accessed May 24, 2021.

Subsidence is the lowering of surface elevation due to changes occurring underground, such as extraction of large amounts of groundwater. However, the proposed project does not anticipate the extraction of any groundwater, oil, or gas from the property. As part of the park development phase of the proposed project, an underground cistern may be installed to capture stormwater runoff for use on-site for landscaping purposes only, and it would not interfere with groundwater on-site. Therefore, no impacts related to subsidence would occur.

Collapsible soils consist of unconsolidated, low-density materials that may collapse and compact under the addition of excessive water or loading. The soils underlaying the property are Quaternary alluvium consisting of gravel, sand, silt, and clay, deposited as the outwash of the surrounding Santa Monica Mountains to the north and San Gabriel Mountains to the northeast.[27] This type of soil is not considered to be collapsible. Therefore, no impact from collapsible soils would occur.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

No Impact. Expansive soils are clay-based soils that tend to expand (increase in volume) as they absorb water and contract (lessen in volume) as water is drawn away. If soils consist of expansive clay, foundation movement and/or damage can occur if wetting and drying of the clay does not occur uniformly across the entire area. The geologic materials within the Figueroa property are comprised of Quaternary alluvium consisting of gravel, sand, silt, and clay; the combination of which would not be characterized as expansive. Therefore, no impact would occur.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

No Impact. No septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems are proposed as part of the project. Therefore, no impact associated with the use of such systems would occur.

f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Figueroa property is not considered to be the site of a unique geologic feature. Since 2003, the site has undergone multiple site investigations and remediation excavations in order to remove contaminated soil detected on site. No paleontological resources have been previously encountered during any previous ground disturbing activities. Although not expected to occur, in the event previously uncovered paleontological resources are encountered during site preparation, construction activities in the immediate area would be halted in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f). LADWP would retain a qualified paleontologist to make an immediate evaluation of the significance and appropriate treatment of the resource. Construction activities may continue on other parts of the construction site while evaluation and treatment of paleontological

[27] Dames & Moore. *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment: Former Figueroa Pump Station.* Published 1995.

resources take place, if necessary. Compliance with these existing policies would ensure that the impact to paleontological resources would be less than significant.

VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Potential impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions associated with the proposed project were evaluated in the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Assessment prepared for the proposed project, which is included as Appendix E.

Would the project:

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

No Impact. The proposed project would generate GHG emissions primarily from construction activities. Table 3 presents the estimated emissions of GHGs that would be released to the atmosphere during the estimated eight-month-long construction period. Emissions modeling estimated that construction of the proposed project would produce approximately 209 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MTCO_2e$), which equates to approximately 7.0 $MTCO_2e$ annually when amortized over a 30-year period. The total annual amortized mass emissions of 7.0 $MTCO_2e$ is de minimis in relation to even the most conservative quantitative draft interim threshold from SCAQMD of 1,400 $MTCO_2e$ per year, which applies to commercial. Therefore, there would be no impact related to GHG emissions during construction.

Table 3: Proposed Project Construction Activities Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Source	Greenhouse Gas Emissions ($MTCO_2e$)
Equipment	53.1
Disposal Hauling Trucks	133.3
Material Delivery Trucks	6.8
Construction Crew Vehicles	15.8
Total	**209.0**
30-Year Amortized Rate	***7.0***

SOURCE: TAHA, 2021.

Regarding operational activities, the proposed project would primarily serve the immediate surrounding community and does not include vehicle parking. Occasional negligible emissions would be generated by site and landscape maintenance activities. The proposed project would not result in substantial or significant operational GHG emissions; therefore, there would be no impact.

b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

No Impact. The GHG plan, policies, and regulations were reviewed for relevant GHG reduction strategies. No policies or regulations were identified that are directly relevant to a small neighborhood park. Indirectly, the neighborhood park may reduce GHG emissions by providing a walkable option for outdoor activities as opposed to

local residents needing to drive to visit a park. Occasional negligible emissions would be generated by site and landscape activities.

GHG emissions related to the proposed project construction would be well below any level of significance. GHG emissions are regionally cumulative in nature and it is highly unlikely construction of any individual project would generate GHG emissions of sufficient quantity to conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. Standard construction procedures would be undertaken in accordance with SCAQMD and CARB regulations applicable to heavy duty construction equipment and diesel haul trucks. Adhering to BMPs and requirements pertinent to construction equipment maintenance and inspections and emissions standards, as well as diesel fleet requirements, including idling time restrictions and maintenance, would ensure that construction of the proposed project would not conflict with GHG emissions reductions efforts. Therefore, there would be no impact.

IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the project:

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Figueroa property was the location of the Figueroa Pump Station, part of the LADWP potable water delivery system, from approximately 1908 to 1959, at which time the pump station ceased operation. Due to the past use of the property as a pump station, which included fuel storage and other facilities, soil contamination has been detected in various areas of the property during site investigations that started in 2003. The identified contaminants of concern consist of lead and various hydrocarbons. In 2009, the approximate footprint of the previous fuel storage tank was partially excavated, and in 2017, the uppermost three feet of soil was removed across the entire property except for an approximately 20-foot wide area along the southern boundary, adjacent to the railroad right-of-way. While these efforts removed much of the contaminated soil from the property, some isolated areas remain.

To prepare the property for park development, LADWP would complete the cleanup of the remaining contaminated soil to achieve the standards for residential soil screening levels. Under the residential screening standard, the property would be suitable for unrestricted uses, including a park, once the contaminated soils have been removed. Most of the soil contamination detected on the Figueroa property was at depths of less than three feet below the surface and was therefore removed when the uppermost three feet of soil was removed in 2017. The remaining locations where contamination was detected at depths greater than three feet are all encompassed within the footprints of the former pump station building, water reservoir, or fuel storage tank.

The proposed remediation effort for the property would include the removal of soil across the entire footprints of these former facilities at depths greater than the lowest depth of detected contamination. It would also include removal of approximately 1 foot of soil across the 20-foot wide area along the southern boundary of the property that was not excavated during the 2017 effort, although no soil contamination has

been detected in this area. The removal, transport, and disposal of this material would be accomplished in accordance with the policies and regulations of the DTSC and USEPA. As previously stated, the soil would be hauled to a Class I landfill, which is a landfill approved by the State of California to accept, treat as necessary, and store contaminated soil. After completion of the soil removal from the property, confirmation sampling would be performed to verify residential screening level standards have been achieved. As necessary, additional excavation would be performed in any locations indicating exceedance of residential standards. By adhering to these practices, the impact associated with the remediation of the site would be less than significant. As discussed above, after the completion of the site preparation phase of the proposed project, the Figueroa property would meet a residential screening standard, and the property would be suitable for unrestricted uses, including the proposed park.

Additionally, construction activities would involve the limited transport, storage, and use of hazardous materials, including fuels, lubricating fluids, and solvents for construction equipment. However, these types of materials are not acutely hazardous.

Nonetheless, the storage, handling, and disposal of these materials are regulated by DTSC, USEPA, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA), LAFD, and the Los Angeles County Health Department. The transport, use, and disposal of construction-related hazardous materials would occur in conformance with applicable federal, State, and local regulations governing such activities. Implementation of the proposed project would include the installation of a neighborhood park with seating, exercise equipment, and playground equipment; the long-term operation of the proposed project would not involve the use of any hazardous materials. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed above, construction activities would involve the limited transport, storage, and use of hazardous materials, including fuels, lubricating fluids, and solvents for construction equipment. While these materials would be handled in accordance with applicable federal, State, and local regulations governing such activities, accidental spills could occur. Such accidental spills would be relatively minor and would be contained and cleaned as required. Furthermore, these types of materials are not acutely hazardous and would not pose a significant hazard to the public or the environment in the event of a spill.

In relation to the removal of contaminated soil from the Figueroa property, the most likely accidental release of hazardous material would be related to an on-road accident during transport of the material from the site to the Class I landfill. However, such an accident is considered highly unlikely. Furthermore, such an on-road accident would not result in a release into the atmosphere or a water body of the hazardous substances (lead and hydrocarbons), which are not considered acutely hazardous and would be contained in soil that could be readily cleaned up. Therefore, the proposed project would not pose a significant hazard to the public or

the environment based on reasonably foreseeable accident conditions, and impacts would be less than significant.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

No Impact. Estrella Elementary School, located at 120 East 57th Street, is approximately 0.48-mile northeast of the Figueroa property; Nativity Catholic School, located at 944 West 56th Street, is approximately 0.49-mile northwest of the property. There are no schools located within one-quarter mile of the property. Therefore, no impact would occur.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is not included on any hazardous material site lists including the Department of Toxic Substances Control's EnviroStor database, which includes CORTESE sites, the State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker site, the Environmental Protection Agency's database of regulated facilities, or other lists compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code.[28,29,30] As discussed above in Section IX(a) and Section IX(b), due to the past use of the Figueroa property as a pump station, which included facilities for fuel storage and boilers, soil contamination has been detected in various areas of the property. While past remediation efforts have removed much of the contaminated soil, some isolated areas remain. The proposed project would include the complete remediation of the site to achieve the standards for residential soil screening levels. As such, no impact would occur.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport. The closest airports are Hawthorne Municipal Airport, located approximately 7 miles south of the property and Los Angeles International Airport, located approximately 8.7 miles southwest of the property. Therefore, no impact would occur.

f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is located on the southeast corner of Figueroa Street and West 58th Street. It is immediately bounded on the south by a BNSF railroad right-of-way, which in turn is bounded along the south by Slauson Avenue,

[28] California Department of Toxic Substances Control, EnviroStor Database, Search by Map Location, available at: http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/, accessed May 27, 2021.

[29] California State Water Resources Control Board, GeoTracker Database, Search by Map Location, available at: http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/, accessed May 27, 2021.

[30] United States Environmental Protection Agency, Envirofacts Database, available at: https://enviro.epa.gov/, accessed May 27, 2021.

a five-lane thoroughfare. On the west, the property is bounded by Figueroa Street, a seven-lane thoroughfare, including turning lanes. On the north, the property is bounded by West 58th Street, which is an unstriped two-lane local road. To the east, the property abuts a single-family residential property, with no intervening roadway. The County of Los Angeles designates disaster routes within the County, including within the City. In the event of an emergency, these routes would be utilized to evacuate the area.[31] Figueroa Street, where it runs adjacent to the property, is designated as a Disaster Route; however, no lane closures are anticipated during construction of the proposed project. Additionally, as mentioned above, Figueroa Street in this location is a seven-lane thoroughfare, which would leave ample room for emergency access or evacuation purposes. Following development of the park as part of the proposed project, the adjacent street system would not be altered from existing conditions. As such, implementation of the proposed project would not impair or interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, and no impact would occur.

g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is located within an urban area of the City of Los Angeles and is neither in a City- nor State-designated Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ).[32,33] The vicinity around the property is a densely-developed urban area consisting primarily of single-family residences and commercial uses, with some multi-family housing. Therefore, no impacts related to exposing people or structures to wildland fires would occur.

X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Would the project:

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project involves site remediation in order to prepare the Figueroa property for the development of a neighborhood park. The remediation would be the final step of ongoing efforts to remove contaminated soil from the property, which was the former location of a LADWP pump station and housed structures such as an aboveground fuel storage tank and boilers, an aboveground well structure, and an underground water storage reservoir. Groundwater at the property reportedly occurs at approximately 70 feet bgs within the Exposition aquifer.[34] Historically and presently, no wastewater has been generated at the property, and no surface water exists within at least one mile from the property.[35]

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31 Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Disaster Route Maps, available at: http://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/disasterRoutes/map/Los%20Angeles%20Central%20Area.pdf, accessed May 27, 2021.

32 ZIMAS, available at: http://zimas.lacity.org/, accessed May 24, 2021.

33 State of California and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map, available at: https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/media/5830/los_angeles.pdf, accessed on: May 24, 2021.

34 Dames & Moore. *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment: Former Figueroa Pump Station.* Published 1995.

35 Dames & Moore. *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment: Former Figueroa Pump Station.* Published 1995.

Construction activities would include excavation of contaminated soils at depths varying from one-foot bgs to 20 feet bgs. Excavated soil would be transported for disposal to Clean Harbors, Inc.'s Buttonwillow Landfill located in Buttonwillow, California.[36]

As discussed in Section VII(b), the proposed project would implement construction erosion BMPs to ensure that construction activities would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Storm events occurring during the construction phase would have the potential to carry disturbed sediments and spilled substances from construction activities off-site to nearby the catch basins. However, implementation of the construction BMP's, including an erosion control plan, would ensure that the proposed project would not violate a water quality standard or waste discharge requirement. Impacts during construction would be less than significant.

The Figueroa property is an approximately 20,000 square-foot vacant lot. Once site remediation is complete, the property would be developed into a neighborhood park. Although actual design of the park is still in process, it is anticipated that it would include pathways, seating elements, shade structures, exercise stations, children's play equipment, and landscaping. The property currently is and, following implementation of the proposed project, would remain primarily permeable. Additionally, the park may include an underground cistern to capture site stormwater runoff, which would be properly treated to be recycled for irrigation purposes. Therefore, impacts to water quality during operation of the proposed project would be less than significant.

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is located within the Los Angeles Forebay Area of the Central Basin of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles County where groundwater occurs under unconfined conditions. Groundwater reportedly occurs at approximately 70 feet bgs within the Exposition aquifer.[37] Construction activities for the proposed project would include excavation of contaminated soils via bucket augering at depths varying from one-foot bgs to 20 feet bgs. Excavation dewatering and treating and discharging recovered groundwater would not be required; additionally, there are no groundwater impacts resulting from historical activities at the property that would require assessment or remediation.[38] The proposed project would not require excavation to a depth that would encounter groundwater, affect the rate of groundwater recharge, or involve the extraction of groundwater, and no impact would occur.

[36] Kleinfelder, 2019. *Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Former Figueroa Pump Station, Updated baseline Remedial Cost Estimate.*

[37] Dames & Moore. *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment: Former Figueroa Pump Station.* Published 1995.

[38] Kleinfelder, 2019. *Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Former Figueroa Pump Station, Updated baseline Remedial Cost Estimate.*

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner, which would:

i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed in Section VII(b) and X(a), construction activities would expose soils to potential erosion. However, as a component of the project BMPs listed in the Project Description, an erosion control plan would be implemented to prevent erosion during construction. Therefore, there would be no substantial soil erosion or siltation from construction activities.

The Figueroa property is an approximately 20,000 square-foot vacant lot. Once site remediation is complete, the property would be developed into a neighborhood park. Although actual design of the park is still in process, it is anticipated that it would include pathways, seating elements, shade structures, exercise stations, children's play equipment, and landscaping. Following implementation of the proposed project, the surface of the property would be stabilized but remain primarily permeable. Therefore, no substantial operational activities related to erosion or siltation would occur. Impacts would be less than significant.

ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?

No Impact. As discussed in Section X(c)(i) above, following implementation of the proposed project, the surface of the property would be stabilized but remain primarily permeable. Additionally, the park may include an underground cistern to capture stormwater runoff, which would be properly treated to be recycled for irrigation purposes on-site. As such, the proposed project would not change the existing drainage pattern in the area. Therefore, there would be no impact related to the alteration of the existing drainage pattern resulting in flooding on- or off-site.

iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Less Than Significant Impact. As previously discussed, an erosion control plan would be implemented to control runoff during construction. Following implementation of the proposed project, the surface of the property would be stabilized but remain primarily permeable. Furthermore, the park may include an underground cistern to capture stormwater runoff, which would be properly treated to be recycled for irrigation purposes. As such, the proposed project would not contribute runoff water that would exceed the stormwater drainage system or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. The impact would be less than significant.

iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?

No Impact. A 100-year flood is a flood defined as having a 1.0 percent chance of occurring in any given year. The Figueroa property is not located within an area

designated as a 100-year flood hazard.[39] In addition, the proposed project would not change the existing surface drainage pattern in the area or affect flood flows. Following implementation of the proposed project, the surface of the property would be stabilized but remain primarily permeable. No impact related to the alteration of the existing drainage pattern resulting in impeding or redirecting flood flows would occur.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is not located within a flood zone, tsunami, or seiche zone.[40] As such, there is no risk of release of pollutants due to project inundation, and no impact would occur.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

No Impact. As previously discussed, LADWP would develop and implement an erosion control plan to control runoff from the Figueroa property during construction. Following implementation of the proposed project, the surface of the property would be stabilized but remain primarily permeable. In addition, the park may include an underground cistern to capture stormwater runoff, which would be properly treated to be recycled for irrigation purposes. Therefore, the project would not obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. No impact would occur.

XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the project:

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The proposed project would be implemented within the Figueroa property, a currently vacant site within the South Los Angeles Community Planning Area. Neither construction nor operation of the proposed project would include features such as a highway or an easement that would cause a permanent disruption to an established community or would otherwise create a physical barrier within an established community. Although actual design of the park is still in process, it is anticipated that it would include pathways, seating elements, shade structures, exercise stations, and children's play equipment, which would be considered a community benefit. Therefore, the proposed project would not physically divide an established community, and no impact would occur.

b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is located entirely within the City of Los Angeles in the South Los Angeles Community Plan Area. The South Los Angeles Community

[39] City of Los Angeles Open Data, Special Flood Zone Hazard Areas, available at: https://geohub.lacity.org/datasets/special-flood-hazard-areas?geometry=-120.119%2C33.640%2C-116.694%2C34.437, accessed February 15, 2021.

[40] ZIMAS, available at: http://zimas.lacity.org/, accessed May 25, 2021.

Plan establishes the goals, objectives, policies, and programs of the City's general Plan which are applicable to the South Los Angeles Community Plan Area. The South Los Angeles Community Plan "allocates land to accommodate the range of public facilities and open space that the community needs. This acreage falls within the Public Facilities and Open Space land use classifications. Parks and related recreational facilities may be constructed on land within the Open Space and Public Facilities classification."[41] The City's current land use designation for the property is Public Facilities; the property is zoned PF-1 (Public Facilities), which supports the development of recreational facilities such as a park.[42] Following remediation of the site, the property would be developed into a public park. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with the existing zoning or General Plan designations for the property. No impact would occur.

The proposed project is also consistent with the goals and policies set forth in the South Los Angeles Community Plan, which advocates the development of parks in the community. Policy CF9.2 targets parks and recreation projects in areas with the greatest opportunities. Policy CF10.2 encourages continued efforts by County, State and Federal agencies to acquire vacant land for publicly owned open space. Goal CF11 advocates for open space, parkland and recreational facilities that are safe and inviting for the enjoyment of all.[43] As such, the proposed project would be consistent with land use plans and policies contained in the South Los Angeles Community Plan. Accordingly, no impacts to applicable land use plans would occur.

XII. MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

No Impact. No mineral resources of value to the region and the residents of the state are identified within the Figueroa property.[44] Therefore, no impact would occur.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is not delineated as a locally-important mineral resource recovery site in the General Plan.[45] Therefore, no impact would occur.

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41 City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning. *South Los Angeles Community Plan*. 2017, available at: https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/b909e749-754e-4caa-af7f-14c82adaa2b7/South_Los_Angeles_Community_Plan.pdf, accessed May 24, 2021.

42 ZIMAS, available at: http://zimas.lacity.org/, accessed May 24, 2021.

43 City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning. *South Los Angeles Community Plan*. 2017, available at: https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/b909e749-754e-4caa-af7f-14c82adaa2b7/South_Los_Angeles_Community_Plan.pdf, accessed May 24, 2021.

44 California Department of Conservation, Mineral Lands Classification, available at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/index.html?map=mlc, accessed October 30, 2020.

45 City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning. *City of Los Angeles General Plan – Conservation Element*, available at: https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/28af7e21-ffdd-4f26-84e6-dfa967b2a1ee/Conservation_Element.pdf, accessed May 24, 2021.

XIII. NOISE

Potential impacts related to noise resulting from implementation of the proposed project were evaluated in the Noise and Vibration Assessment prepared for the proposed project, which is included in Appendix F to this IS/MND.

The standard unit of measurement for noise is the decibel (dB). Since the human ear is not equally sensitive to sound at all frequencies, the noise measurements reflected in this analysis are given in dB reflecting the normal hearing sensitivity range of the human ear, known as the A-weighted decibel scale (dBA). On this scale, the range of human hearing extends from approximately 3 to 140 dBA. The noise analysis discusses sound levels in terms of Equivalent Noise Level (L_{eq}). L_{eq} is the average noise level on an energy basis for any specific time period. The L_{eq} for one hour is the energy average noise level during the hour. The average noise level is based on the energy content (acoustic energy) of the sound. L_{eq} can be thought of as the level of a continuous noise which has the same energy content as the fluctuating noise level.

Would the project result in:

a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of applicable standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. The impact analysis is predicated on the location of noise-sensitive land uses and the existing setting. Sensitive receptors are locations where people reside or where the presence of unwanted sound could adversely affect the use of the land. They typically include residences, schools, hospitals, guest lodging, libraries, and some passive recreation areas. The project area is surrounded primarily by single-family residential and commercial uses.

Construction

Noise impacts from construction of the proposed project would fluctuate depending on the construction phase, equipment type and duration of use, distance between the noise source and receptor, and presence or absence of noise attenuation barriers. Construction activities typically require the use of numerous pieces of noise-generating equipment. A mix of typical construction equipment would be used for site remediation and park development. Typical noise levels from various types of equipment that would be used during construction are listed in Table 4. Construction equipment noise levels were calculated using the FHWA RCNM and construction equipment specifications. Noise levels from individual pieces of equipment are expected to range from approximately 63.2 to 76.7 dBA L_{eq} at 50 feet.

To more accurately characterize construction-period noise levels, the noise levels shown in Table 4 take into account the likelihood that multiple pieces of construction equipment would be operating simultaneously and the typical overall noise levels that would be expected. Backfill activity in excavated zones would generate the loudest noise level of approximately 80.8 dBA L_{eq} at 50 feet. Due to the relatively small approximately 0.5-acre development site, the number of pieces of equipment

that could operate simultaneously would be constrained and construction noise levels would be relatively lower than that of larger sites.

Table 4: Phased Construction Noise Levels

Construction Method	Noise Level at 50 feet (dBA, L_{eq})
Excavation	
Excavator	76.7
Front End Loader	75.1
Excavation Combined	**79.0**
Backfill Activity in Excavated Zones	
Compactor	76.2
Excavator	76.7
Front End Loader	75.1
Backfill Activity in Excavated Zones Combined	**80.8**
General Backfill Activity	
Small Dozer	72.7
Front End Loader	75.1
General Backfill Activity Combined	**77.1**
Park Development	
Skid Steer Loader	64.3
Forklift	63.2
Park Development Combined	**66.8**

SOURCE: Federal Highway Administration, *Roadway Construction Noise Model*, Version 1.1, 2008; Noise & Traffic, *Noise Levels of Lifting Trucks Sorted by Lwa*, May 25, 2001, available at https://rigolett.home.xs4all.nl/ENGELS/equipment/index.htm, accessed June 15, 2021; Bobcat, *S100 Skid-Steer Loader Specifications and Options*, available at https://www.bobcat.com/eu/loaders/skid-steer-loaders/models/s100/specs-options, accessed June 15, 2021.

The impact analysis is based on the construction limits in the City of Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC). Construction activity would comply with the allowable hours of construction in the LAMC, including 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, and no construction activity on Sundays or federal holidays. The LAMC limits equipment noise levels to 75 dBA L_{eq} at 50 feet unless technically infeasible. Table 5 presents the estimated noise levels at the sensitive receptors within 500 feet of the Figueroa property, also shown in Figure 3. The location of construction equipment is anticipated to vary throughout the day and typical construction noise levels would be less than what has been conservatively presented in Table 5. However, sensitive receptors closest to the property (Receptor Sites 1, 2, and 3) are anticipated to experience noise levels above or approaching 75 dBA L_{eq} prior to implementation of mitigation measures.

Table 5: Construction Noise Levels at Sensitive Receptors

	Sensitive Receptor	Distance to Construction (feet)	Existing Ambient Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})	Max Construction Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})	New Ambient Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})
Excavation					
1	Residences on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	60	64.0	77.4	77.6
2	Residences to the north on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	100	64.0	73.0	73.5
3	El Divino Salvador Medical Clinic	110	69.3	72.2	74.0
4	Residences of 57th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	190	60.3	62.9	64.8
5	Furst Motel	150	69.3	69.5	72.4
6	Residences on W. 58th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	250	64.0	65.0	67.6
7	Residences on 57th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	300	60.3	58.9	62.7
8	Residences on Figueroa St. (South of Slauson Ave.)	340	69.3	62.3	70.1
9	Figueroa Church of Christ	380	69.3	53.9	69.4
10	Residences on Denver Ave.	380	62.0	56.9	63.2
11	Residences on S. Flower St.	460	59.1	59.7	62.4
Backfill Activity in Excavated Zones					
1	Residences on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	60	64.0	79.2	79.3
2	Residences to the north on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	100	64.0	74.8	75.1
3	El Divino Salvador Medical Clinic	110	69.3	74.0	75.2
4	Residences of 57th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	190	60.3	64.7	66.0
5	Furst Motel	150	69.3	71.3	73.4
6	Residences on W. 58th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	250	64.0	66.8	68.6
7	Residences on 57th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	300	60.3	60.7	63.5
8	Residences on Figueroa St. (South of Slauson Ave.)	340	69.3	64.1	70.5
9	Figueroa Church of Christ	380	69.3	55.7	69.5
10	Residences on Denver Ave.	380	62.0	58.7	63.7
11	Residences on S. Flower St.	460	59.1	61.5	63.5
General Backfill Activity					
1	Residences on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	10	64.0	86.9	86.9
2	Residences to the north on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	50	64.0	77.1	77.3

	Sensitive Receptor	Distance to Construction (feet)	Existing Ambient Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})	Max Construction Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})	New Ambient Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})
3	El Divino Salvador Medical Clinic	110	69.3	70.3	72.8
4	Residences of 57th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	170	60.3	62.0	64.2
5	Furst Motel	230	69.3	68.2	71.8
6	Residences on W. 58th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	245	64.0	63.3	66.7
7	Residences on 57th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	330	60.3	56.2	61.7
8	Residences on Figueroa St. (South of Slauson Ave.)	370	69.3	61.0	69.9
9	Figueroa Church of Christ	370	69.3	52.2	69.4
10	Residences on Denver Ave.	370	62.0	55.2	62.8
11	Residences on S. Flower St.	450	59.1	58.0	61.6
Park Development					
1	Residences on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	10	64.0	80.8	80.9
2	Residences to the north on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	50	64.0	66.8	68.6
3	El Divino Salvador Medical Clinic	110	69.3	60.0	69.8
4	Residences of 57th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	170	60.3	51.7	60.9
5	Furst Motel	230	69.3	53.5	69.4
6	Residences on W. 58th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	245	64.0	53.0	64.3
7	Residences on 57th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	330	60.3	45.9	60.5
8	Residences on Figueroa St. (South of Slauson Ave.)	370	69.3	49.4	69.3
9	Figueroa Church of Christ	370	69.3	41.9	69.3
10	Residences on Denver Ave.	370	62.0	44.9	62.1
11	Residences on S. Flower St.	450	59.1	47.7	59.4

SOURCE: TAHA, 2021.

Figure 3
Sensitive Receptors within 500-feet of Figueroa Property

The proposed project would be required to comply with the Mitigation Measures N-1 through N-6, which are measures to control construction noise levels, including installing engine mufflers and noise barriers. Mitigation Measure N-1 would reduce ground-level construction noise by at least 10 dBA for ground-level receptors. (For example, temporary noise barriers produced by Echo Barrier are listed as capable of reducing noise be 10 to 20 dBA.[46]) Mitigation Measure N-2 would reduce heavy-duty equipment noise levels by at least 5 dBA by reducing engine noise.[47] Although difficult to quantify, Mitigation Measures N-3 through N-6 would also help control noise levels; however, it has been conservatively assumed in this analysis that no reduction in noise would occur from these measures. Mitigated noise levels are shown in Table 6. The proposed project would comply with the LAMC and associated standards as well as Mitigation Measures N-1 through N-6 to control construction noise. Therefore, with incorporation of Mitigation Measures N1 through N-6, impacts associated with on-site construction noise would be less than significant.

Table 6: Mitigated Construction Noise Levels at Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive Receptor		Distance to Construction (feet)	Existing Ambient Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})	Mitigation /a/	Unmitigated Construction Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})	Mitigated Construction Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})	New Ambient Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})
Excavation							
1	Residences on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	60	64.0	15	77.4	62.4	66.3
2	Residences to the north on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	100	64.0	5	73.0	68.0	69.4
3	El Divino Salvador Medical Clinic	110	69.3	5	72.2	67.2	71.4
4	Residences of 57th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	190	60.3	5	62.9	57.9	62.3
5	Furst Motel	150	69.3	5	69.5	64.5	70.5
6	Residences on W. 58th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	250	64.0	5	65.0	60.0	65.5
7	Residences on 57th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	300	60.3	5	58.9	53.9	61.2
8	Residences on Figueroa St. (South of Slauson Ave.)	340	69.3	5	62.3	57.3	69.6
9	Figueroa Church of Christ	380	69.3	5	53.9	48.9	69.3
10	Residences on Denver Ave.	380	62.0	5	56.9	51.9	62.4
11	Residences on S. Flower St.	460	59.1	5	59.7	54.7	60.5

[46] Acoustical Surfaces Inc., *Echo Barrier*, available at: acousticalsurfaces.com.
[47] USEPA, *Noise from Construction Equipment and Operation*s, *Building Equipment and Home Appliances*, *Page* 3, PB 206717, 1971.

Sensitive Receptor		Distance to Construction (feet)	Existing Ambient Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})	Mitigation /a/	Unmitigated Construction Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})	Mitigated Construction Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})	New Ambient Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})
Backfill Activity in Excavated Zones							
1	Residences on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	60	64.0	15	79.2	64.2	67.1
2	Residences to the north on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	100	64.0	5	74.8	69.8	70.8
3	El Divino Salvador Medical Clinic	110	69.3	5	74.0	69.0	72.1
4	Residences of 57th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	190	60.3	5	64.7	59.7	63.0
5	Furst Motel	150	69.3	5	71.3	66.3	71.1
6	Residences on W. 58th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	250	64.0	5	66.8	61.8	66.1
7	Residences on 57th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	300	60.3	5	60.7	55.7	61.6
8	Residences on Figueroa St. (South of Slauson Ave.)	340	69.3	5	64.1	59.1	69.7
9	Figueroa Church of Christ	380	69.3	5	55.7	50.7	69.4
10	Residences on Denver Ave.	380	62.0	5	58.7	53.7	62.6
11	Residences on S. Flower St.	460	59.1	5	61.5	56.5	61.0
General Backfill Activity							
1	Residences on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	10	64.0	15	86.9	71.9	72.6
2	Residences to the north on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	50	64.0	5	77.1	72.1	72.7
3	El Divino Salvador Medical Clinic	110	69.3	5	70.3	65.3	70.7
4	Residences of 57th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	170	60.3	5	62.0	57.0	62.0
5	Furst Motel	230	69.3	5	68.2	58.8	69.7
6	Residences on W. 58th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	245	64.0	5	63.3	58.3	65.0
7	Residences on 57th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	330	60.3	5	56.2	51.2	60.8
8	Residences on Figueroa St. (South of Slauson Ave.)	370	69.3	5	61.0	54.7	69.4
9	Figueroa Church of Christ	370	69.3	5	52.2	47.2	69.3
10	Residences on Denver Ave.	370	62.0	5	55.2	50.2	62.3
11	Residences on S. Flower St.	450	59.1	5	58.0	53.0	60.1

Sensitive Receptor		Distance to Construction (feet)	Existing Ambient Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})	Mitigation /a/	Unmitigated Construction Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})	Mitigated Construction Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})	New Ambient Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})
Park Development							
1	Residences on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	10	64.0	15	80.8	65.8	68.0
2	Residences to the north on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	50	64.0	5	66.8	61.8	66.0
3	El Divino Salvador Medical Clinic	110	69.3	5	60.0	55.0	69.5
4	Residences of 57th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	170	60.3	5	51.7	46.7	60.5
5	Furst Motel	230	69.3	5	53.5	48.5	69.3
6	Residences on W. 58th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	245	64.0	5	53.0	48.0	64.1
7	Residences on 57th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	330	60.3	5	45.9	40.9	60.3
8	Residences on Figueroa St. (South of Slauson Ave.)	370	69.3	5	49.4	44.4	69.3
9	Figueroa Church of Christ	370	69.3	5	41.9	36.9	69.3
10	Residences on Denver Ave.	370	62.0	5	44.9	39.9	62.0
11	Residences on S. Flower St.	450	59.1	5	47.7	42.7	59.2

SOURCE: TAHA, 2021.

In addition to on-site construction activities, noise would be generated off-site by construction-related trucks. Construction of the proposed project would require the export of excavated material and the import of backfill material. During export of materials from the project site, it is estimated that approximately 20 truck trips a day would be required, which would be approximately three truck trips per hour. During import of backfill material, it is estimated that approximately 16 truck trips per day would be required, which would be approximately two truck trips per hour. A doubling of traffic volume is typically needed to audibly increase noise levels along a roadway segment. Table 7 shows traffic volumes recorded by the City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation for roadways that would be potentially utilized for trucks travelling to and from the project site. Existing peak hours trips within the project area are greater than 1,000 trips on adjacent roadways. An additional approximately three truck trips per hour would not double the volume on any roadway segment. It is not anticipated that off-site vehicle activity would audibly change average daily noise levels due to the low volume of haul truck trips per day relative to the existing traffic volume. Therefore, impacts related to off-site haul trucks during construction of the proposed project would be less than significant .

Table 7: Traffic Volumes on Potentially Utilized Truck Routes

Roadway	Daily Traffic	Peak Hour Traffic	
		AM	PM
Figueroa St. at 57th St.	8,922	1,205	2,044
Slauson Ave. at Figueroa St.	31,831	1,714	1,920
Slauson Ave. at Harbor Freeway S/B Ramp	37,605	2,350	2,386

SOURCE: LADOT, *24 Hours Traffic Volume – Slauson Av at Figueroa St*, June 11, 2018; LADOT, *24 Hours Traffic Volume – Slauson at Harbor FWY at S/B Ramp*, December 12, 2012; LADOT, *Manual Traffic Count Summary – Figueroa St at 57th St*, July 15, 2020.

Operations

Noise generated from operation of the proposed park would primarily include that related to outdoor recreational activity, such as people talking and children utilizing playground equipment. A typical small park with playground equipment generates a noise level of approximately 60 dBA L_{eq} at the park boundary.[48] A noise level of approximately 60 dBA L_{eq} is below the existing ambient noise level of 64.0 and 69.3 dBA L_{eq} measured on West 58th Street and Figueroa Street, respectively. As shown in Table 8, the incremental increase in noise would be 1.2 dBA L_{eq} and would not be audible above existing noise levels. Park noise would occur only during park operational hours of sunrise to sunset and occupancy would vary throughout the day (at times the park may be unoccupied). As the 24-hour CNEL noise level is calculated by averaging the 24 individual hourly noise levels (with sensitivity weighting applied for evening and nighttime hours) there is no potential for a non-continuous 1.2 dBA L_{eq} incremental increase in noise to result in a 3 dBA or more increase in CNEL, which is generally considered the lower threshold for the discernibility of an increased noise level.

Any landscape maintenance equipment and activity would be required to comply with the provisions of LAMC Section 112.04 (Powered Equipment Intended for Repetitive Use in Residential Areas and Other Machinery, Equipment, and Devices). The proposed project would also be required to comply with LAMC Section 112.05 (Maximum Noise Level of Powered Equipment or Powered Hand Tools) and LAMC Section 116.01 (Loud, Unnecessary, and Unusual Noise), which would be enforced through the Los Angeles Police Department. The proposed project would not generate excessive noise levels that would conflict with City standards. Therefore, impacts related to on-site operational noise due to implementation of the proposed project would be less than significant.

[48]Soundplan Essential, *Version 4.0*.

Table 8: Operational Noise Levels at Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive Receptor		Distance to Park (feet)	Existing Ambient Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})	Park Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})	New Ambient Noise Level (dBA, L_{eq})	Increase (dBA, L_{eq})
1	Residences on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	10	64.0	58.9	65.2	1.2
2	Residences to the north on W. 58th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	50	64.0	48.2	64.1	0.1
3	El Divino Salvador Medical Clinic	110	69.3	46.1	69.3	0.0
4	Residences of 57th St. (East of Figueroa St.)	170	60.3	41.5	60.4	0.1
5	Furst Motel	230	69.3	39.8	69.3	0.0
6	Residences on W. 58th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	245	64.0	42.0	64.0	0.0
7	Residences on 57th St. (West of Figueroa St.)	330	60.3	37.2	60.3	0.0
8	Residences on Figueroa St. (South of Slauson Ave.)	370	69.3	37.7	69.3	0.0
9	Figueroa Church of Christ	370	69.3	35.3	69.3	0.0
10	Residences on Denver Ave.	370	62.0	33.7	62.0	0.0
11	Residences on S. Flower St.	450	59.1	35.7	59.1	0.0

SOURCE: TAHA, 2021.

Regarding potential operational mobile noise, the proposed project would not provide parking as the park is anticipated to serve the immediate surrounding community, who will likely travel a short distance to the site without a need for a car. Vehicle trips to the park would be minimal and would not double traffic volumes over existing daily traffic of 8,922 on Figueroa Street at 57th Street nor the existing daily traffic of 31,831 at Slauson Avenue at Figueroa Street (see Table 7). Traffic volumes would not double along any roadway, and an audible increase in noise would not occur. Therefore, impacts related to operational mobile noise due to implementation of the proposed project would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

N-1: The construction contractor shall ensure that barriers, such as, but not limited to, plywood structures or flexible sound control curtains extending a minimum of eight feet in height shall be erected along the eastern boundary of the Project site to minimize the amount of noise during construction on the nearby noise-sensitive uses located offsite. Noise barriers shall be capable of reducing construction noise levels by 10 dB.

N-2: The construction contractor shall ensure that power construction equipment (including combustion or electric engines), fixed or mobile, shall be equipped with noise shielding and muffling devices (consistent with manufacturers' standards) during the entirety of construction of the proposed project. The combination of muffling devices and noise shielding shall be capable of reducing noise by at least 5 dBA from

non-muffled and shielded noise levels. Prior to initiation of construction the contractor shall demonstrate to the city that equipment is properly muffled, shielded and maintained. All equipment shall be properly maintained to assure that no additional noise, due to worn or improperly maintained parts, would be generated.

N-3: Rubber-tired equipment shall be used rather than tracked equipment when feasible.

N-4: Equipment shall be turned off when not in use for an excess of five minutes, except for equipment that requires idling to maintain performance.

N-5: A public liaison shall be appointed for project construction and be responsible for addressing public concerns about construction activities, including excessive noise. As needed, the liaison shall determine the cause of the concern (e.g., starting too early, bad muffler) and implement measures to address the concern.

N-6: The public shall be notified in advance of the location and dates of construction hours and activities.

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction

Construction activity can generate varying degrees of vibration, depending on the procedure and equipment. Construction equipment generates vibrations that spread through the ground. This vibration diminishes rapidly with distance from the source. The effect on buildings located in the vicinity of a construction site often varies depending on soil type, ground strata, and construction characteristics of the receiver building(s). The results from vibration can range from no perceptible effects at the lowest vibration levels, to low rumbling sounds and perceptible vibration at moderate levels, and to slight damage at the highest levels. In most cases, the primary concern regarding construction vibration relates to damage.

Vibration levels for various types of construction equipment with an average source level reported in terms of velocity are shown in Table 9. Based on visual characteristics of adjacent structures (e.g., age), the adjacent building foundations are assumed to be constructed of non-engineered timber and masonry. According to the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) guidance, these buildings can withstand up to 0.2 inches per second without experiencing damage. Due to the small size of the development site, equipment that would be utilized during general construction would be most similar to a small bulldozer or an excavator. A small bulldozer would generate a vibration level of 0.003 inches per second at 25 feet. The excavator would generate a vibration level of 0.04 inches per second at 25 feet. The excavator would largely be stationary on the project site and would be operational in only the central and western portions of the site, more than 25 feet from sensitive receptors. The nearest structure to the project site would be located approximately 10 feet away. A small bulldozer would generate vibration levels of approximately 0.012 inches per

second at a distance of 10 feet, which would be below the damage threshold of 0.2 inches per second. A vibratory compactor would be utilized in zones where deeper excavation is needed. The distance between the compactor at the nearest excavation zone to the nearest residential structure is greater than 50 feet. A compactor at this distance would generate vibration levels of approximately 0.077 inches per second which is below the damage threshold of 0.2 inches per second for structures constructed of non-engineered timber and masonry.

Table 9: Typical Outdoor Construction Vibration Levels

Equipment	Distance of Equipment to Nearest Structure (Feet)	PPV at 25 Feet (Inches/Second)	PPV at Nearest Structure (Inches/Second)
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION			
Small Bulldozer	10	0.003	0.012
Excavator	10	0.04	0.158
COMPACTION WORK IN EXCAVATION ZONES			
Vibratory Compactor	50	0.217	0.077

***SOURCE**: FTA, Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, September 2018; New Hampshire Department of Transportation, Ground Vibrations Emanating from Construction Equipment, September 8, 2012.*

Three historic uses have been identified within 500 feet of construction activity using HistoricPlacesLA – Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory, created by the City of Los Angeles' Office of Historic Resources. Due to age and type of construction, historic structures can experience a vibration level of 0.12 inches per second before there is risk of damage. As shown in Table 10 and shown in Figure 4, the nearest historic use LADWP Electrical Distribution Power Station Number 4, which is located approximately 75 feet from where construction activity would occur.[49] Vibration at this distance would be approximately 0.0418 inches per second from a compactor, which would be less than the vibration damage threshold of 0.12 inches per second. A historic multi-family residence and Warehouse Men's Union are 220 and 380 feet away from the project site, respectively.[50,51] They are both farther from the LADWP Electrical Distribution Power Station Number 4 and would not be susceptible to vibration damage. In addition to on-site construction activities, construction trucks on the roadway network have the potential to expose vibration-sensitive land uses. Rubber-tired vehicles, including trucks, rarely generate perceptible vibration.[52] It is not anticipated that project-related trucks would generate perceptible vibration adjacent to the roadway network. Therefore, impacts related to construction vibration

49 Los Angeles Department of City Planning Office of Historic Resources, *HistoricPlacesLA Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory – Department of Water and Power Station #4*, accessed May 19, 2021.

50 Los Angeles Department of City Planning Office of Historic Resources, *HistoricPlacesLA Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory – 446 W 57TH ST*, accessed May 19, 2021.

51 Los Angeles Department of City Planning Office of Historic Resources, *HistoricPlacesLA Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory – Warehouse Men's Union*, accessed May 19, 2021.

52 FTA, *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*, September 2018.

at historic uses during construction of the proposed project would be less than significant.

Table 10: Historic Use Vibration Analysis

Historic Uses (Figure 4)	Address	Distance from Construction Activity (feet)	PPV at Historic Use (Inches/Second)
Department of Water and Power Station #4	5716 S. Figueroa St.	75	0.0418
Multi-family Residence	5704 S. Figueroa St.	220	0.0083
Warehouse Men's Union	5625 S. Figueroa St.	380	0.0037

SOURCE: Los Angeles Department of City Planning Office of Historic Resources, *HistoricPlacesLA*, accessed May 19, 2021. New Hampshire Department of Transportation, *Ground Vibrations Emanating from Construction Equipment*, September 8, 2012.

Vibration annoyance is another concern related to construction activity. However, perceptible vibration is not typically a concern for human health and is a common occurrence within the urban environment. Special uses such as research facilities, recording studios, and concerts halls would be potentially impacted by construction vibration annoyance due to the presences of sensitive equipment. No special uses have been identified in the project area. It likely that construction-related vibration would be perceptible at the residence abutting the project site to the east, particularly as equipment (e.g., small bulldozer) travels near the property line. The intermittent vibration annoyance exposure is not considered significant for this project as the exposure would short-term and within the City's allowable hours of construction. Therefore, impacts related to vibration annoyance during construction of the proposed project would be less than significant.

Operations

The primary sources of operational vibration would include vehicles traveling to the project site for periodic maintenance. Vehicular movements would generate similar vibration levels as existing traffic conditions. The proposed project would not introduce any significant stationary sources of vibration that would be perceptible off the project site. Therefore, impacts related to vibration due to operational activity of the proposed project would be less than significant.

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. The project site is not located within an airport land use plan or is it located two miles of a public airport or private airstrip. Therefore, no impact related to airport or airstrip noise would occur.

Sources: City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources, 2021; TAHA, 2021.

Figure 4
Historic Uses in the Project Vicinity

XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING

Would the project:

a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

No Impact. The proposed project would provide a new park for the existing residents in accordance with existing planning goals as discussed in Section XI(b). The park is anticipated to serve the immediate surrounding community and would, therefore, not include any vehicle parking. The proposed project would not induce development, but instead would provide open space for community enjoyment. The proposed project would not directly induce substantial population growth because it does not include a residential or commercial element. No new employees would be hired to maintain and operate the proposed park. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate any population growth, and no impact would occur.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is currently completely fenced and inaccessible. It does not contain any housing or residential uses. As such, no housing would be displaced or changed as a result of the proposed project. No impact to housing would occur.

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES

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

i) Fire protection?

No Impact. The proposed project does not include new housing or non-residential development that would substantially increase the residential or employee populations in the area; thus, the demand for emergency services would not substantially increase. As such, the proposed project would not increase fire hazards or substantially increase the demand for fire protection services. No impact to fire protection services would occur.

ii) Police protection?

No Impact. As previously stated in Section XIV(a)(i), the proposed Project would not directly result in an increase in residential populations or a substantial increase in employee populations. As such, implementation of the proposed project would not increase the need for additional police protection services or adversely affect service ratios or response times. No impact to police protection services would occur.

iii) Schools?

No Impact. The proposed project would not provide new housing or substantial additional employment opportunities. Therefore, it would not generate new students or increase the demand on local school systems. No impact to schools would occur.

iv) Parks?

No Impact. The proposed project would add additional park space to serve the surrounding community and would not induce growth or increase demand for recreation in the area. Therefore, no impact would occur.

v) Other public facilities?

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would not induce growth, either directly or indirectly, and would not increase the demand for or use of libraries or other public facilities in the area. Therefore, no impact to other public facilities would occur.

XVI. RECREATION

Would the project:

a) 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?

No Impact. The Figueroa property was previously the location of the Figueroa Pump Station, part of the LADWP potable water delivery system. Since the pump station ceased operation in 1959, the property has remained vacant and unused. Therefore, given the general lack of open space and recreation resources in the surrounding community, in cooperation with Los Angeles Council District 9 and LARAP, LADWP intends to lease the property to LARAP to allow for the development of a neighborhood park. Therefore, the project would not increase the use of existing parks, and no impact would occur.

b) Include recreational facilities or require construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would provide a new neighborhood public park located in the South Los Angeles Community Plan Area. Potential impacts from the construction and operation of the project have been addressed in this MND and would be less than significant.

XVII. TRANSPORTATION

Would the project:

a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?

No Impact. The proposed project would complete the cleanup of the remaining contaminated soil at the Figueroa property to achieve the standards for residential soil screening levels. A public park would subsequently be developed on the Figueroa property. The project would not, either temporarily during construction or permanently during operation, directly physically alter, cause to be physically altered, or physically interfere with any portion of the existing circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities. During construction, the proposed project would generate a relatively low level of vehicle trips, and during operation, the proposed project would not create a substantial number of new vehicle trips. Therefore, the proposed project would not create a need for any modifications to transportation systems and would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system. No impact would occur.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

No Impact. CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3 establishes vehicle miles traveled (VMT) as the most appropriate measure of transportation impacts. VMT refers to the amount and distance of automobile travel attributable to a project. LADOT Transportation Assessment Guidelines (LADOT Guidelines) establish instructions and standards for preparation of transportation assessment in the City of Los Angeles.[53] The VMT assessment is intended to focus on the long-term, permanent transportation impacts related to the generation of automobile trips and the opportunities for alternative modes of transportation (public transit, walking, bicycling) associated with a development project. Due to the temporary and relatively low-level nature of traffic generated by the project's construction, VMT assessments are not relevant for the construction phase of the project. The proposed park would not include any on-site parking, and park visitors are anticipated to visit on foot. As such, the proposed project would not create a substantial number of new vehicle trips and, therefore, would not conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b). No impact would occur.

c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

No Impact. The proposed project would not include any new or altered roadways or involve any incompatible uses of the road. Therefore, no impact would occur.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

No Impact. As discussed in Section XVII(a), road closures are not anticipated for implementation of the proposed project, and all construction activities would occur

[53] City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation, Transportation Assessment Guidelines, July 2020, available at: https://ladot.lacity.org/documents/transportation-assessment, accessed May 25, 2021.

within the Figueroa property. Neither construction nor operation of the proposed project would restrict emergency access. No impact would occur

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

The following analysis is based on Native American consultation by LADWP in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), which requires that a lead agency must consult with interested California Native American tribes who request formal consultation regarding impacts to tribal cultural resources. Additional information is provided in the Cultural Resources Assessment prepared for the proposed project, which is included in Appendix C to this IS/MND.

Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)?

No Impact. Tribal cultural resources include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe. Maps prepared by anthropologists or at the direction of local tribes were consulted. There are no mapped Native American villages within or adjacent to the project area. An archaeological field survey of the project area was conducted on April 26, 2021, in order to identify and record cultural resources. The Figueroa Pump Station pump house foundation was the only resource recorded, and, as described in Section V(a), this foundation does not meet any CRHR criteria for designation. No other cultural resources at the site are listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or local register. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is listed or eligible for listing in a state or local register of historical resources. No impact would occur.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of the Public Resources Code Section 5024.1?

Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed in Section XVIII(a) above, no tribal cultural resources were identified within the Figueroa property, and the Figueroa property is entirely vacant. However, AB 52 consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and Native American contacts in the project area is ongoing. During the construction of the proposed project, unknown tribal cultural resources could potentially be encountered, particularly during ground-disturbing activities. As such, Mitigation Measure TCR-1 would be implemented during construction. With implementation of Mitigation Measure TCR-1 and ongoing consultation with Native American representatives, impacts to tribal cultural resources would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure

TCR-1 Prior to any construction activities, LADWP shall inform interested Native American contacts of the construction schedule. Those contacts shall be

permitted to monitor for tribal cultural resources during ground-disturbing activities within native soils. The frequency and duration of such monitoring shall be discussed with the Native American governmental representatives who indicated a desire to monitor construction activities prior to initiation of construction. If any Native American cultural material is encountered within the project site during construction activities, interested Native American parties established through consultation with the lead agency shall be notified. LADWP shall determine during consultation if the resources constitute tribal cultural resources and solicit any comments the Native American parties may have regarding appropriate treatment and disposition of the resources.

XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:

a) Require or result in relocation or the construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

No Impact. Construction and operation of the proposed project, from site remediation to park installation, would not require the relocation of any existing utilities; it also would not require new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities. Security lighting will likely be installed as part of the proposed project and would tie into the existing power grid. The proposed project plan will be designed to meet stormwater drainage requirements per City of Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 64. The park may include an underground cistern to capture stormwater runoff, which would be properly treated to be recycled for irrigation purposes. As such, there would be no impact related to new or expanded utility service systems.

b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed park, at less than 0.5 acres in size, would require relatively minimal amounts of water for irrigation and drinking fountains. While the actual design of the park is still in process, it would emphasize the use of drought-tolerant plant species, with concentrated areas of lawn and shade trees. The park may also include an underground cistern to capture on-site stormwater runoff, which would be properly treated to be recycled for irrigation purposes, offsetting the use of potable water. As such, sufficient water supplies would be available to serve the proposed project, and the impact would be less than significant.

c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

No Impact. The proposed project would remediate the Figueroa property and would establish a neighborhood park on the less than 0.5-acre property. No restroom facilities are planned at the park, and no wastewater would be generated. Therefore, no impact to wastewater treatment capacity would occur.

d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the future capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Less Than Significant Impact. The remediation of the property would involve the removal of approximately 3,380 LCY of soil, which would represent approximately 4,400 tons of material. If the excavation and transport of this material took a minimum of 10 days, approximately 440 tons of material would be hauled in 1 day. The soil would be hauled to a Class I landfill, which is a landfill approved by the State of California to accept, treat as necessary, and store contaminated soil. The closest Class 1 landfill to the Figueroa property is Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, which is located approximately 144 miles north of the property. Clean Harbors Buttonwillow has a currently permitted remaining capacity of about 5 million CY and a daily permitted throughput of about 10,200 tons. Therefore, given the short-term nature of the remediation process and the relatively low overall volume of material, the proposed project would not generate solid waste during construction in excess of the Clean Harbors Buttonwillow landfill. The construction of the proposed neighborhood park is anticipated to generate minimal solid waste, which would not exceed state or local standards or impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.

The implementation of the park development as part of the proposed project would result in an increase in visitors to the property. As such, the operation of the proposed project would result in a minor increase in solid waste generation over existing conditions, assuming such waste would not otherwise be generated. However, a substantial increase in solid waste generation would not be expected to occur, and the existing remaining landfill capacity would accommodate the proposed project. Operational impacts related to landfill capacity would be less than significant.

e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less Than Significant Impact. As described above, excavated material generated by the proposed project would be properly disposed of at an existing Class I solid waste facility. Excavated material and other solid wastes generated during construction would be disposed of in accordance to federal, state, and local statutes and regulations. Implementation of the proposed project would occur in compliance with the City's Construction and Demolition Ordinance with the County-wide Integrated Waste Management Plan. The impact would be less than significant.

XX. WILDFIRE

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is not located within a state responsibility area or a designated VHFHSZ.[54] The property and surrounding areas are located in a completely developed urban setting. Therefore, implementation of the proposed

[54] ZIMAS, available at: http://zimas.lacity.org/, accessed May 24, 2021.

project would not impair emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans. No impact would occur.

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildland fires risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is not located within a state responsibility area or a designated VHFHSZ.[55] The property and surrounding areas are located in a completely developed urban setting. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not exacerbate wildfire risks. No impact would occur.

c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is not located within a state responsibility area or a designated VHFHSZ.[56] Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. No impact would occur.

d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

No Impact. The Figueroa property is not located within a state responsibility area or a designated VHFHSZ.[57] The property and surrounding areas are completely developed, and the property is not in a designated hillside area or flood zone. [58] Therefore, construction and operation of the proposed project would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. No impact would occur.

XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed in Section IV, no natural habitat exists on the Figueroa property. Therefore, the proposed project would not cause any fish or wildlife populations to drop below self-sustaining levels or threaten to eliminate any plant or animal community. Because

[55] ZIMAS, available at: http://zimas.lacity.org/, accessed May 24, 2021.
[56] ZIMAS, available at: http://zimas.lacity.org/, accessed May 24, 2021.
[57] ZIMAS, available at: http://zimas.lacity.org/, accessed May 24, 2021.
[58] ZIMAS, available at: http://zimas.lacity.org/, accessed May 24, 2021.

no natural habitat exists on site, the implementation of the project would not impact the number or range of any rare or endangered species.

As discussed in Section V(a), a records search of the Figueroa property from the SCCIC identified no previously recorded cultural resources mapped within 0.25 mile of the project area. Archival research including inventories of the NRHP, the CRHR, the HRI, California Historical Landmarks and Points of Interest, and the list of LAHCMs were also reviewed to identify cultural resources within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area. No historic resources, historic landmarks or LAHCMs were identified at the Figueroa property or surrounding area. As described in Section V(b), based on the results of the archival research and field survey, there is low potential that archaeological resources would be encountered during ground-disturbing activities for the proposed project.

As discussed in Section XVIII(a), no tribal cultural resources were identified within the Figueroa property; however, AB 52 consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and Native American contacts in the project area is ongoing. During the construction of the proposed project, unknown tribal cultural resources could potentially be encountered, particularly during ground-disturbing activities. As such, Mitigation Measure TCR-1 would be implemented during construction.

With implementation of Mitigation Measure TCR-1 and ongoing consultation with Native American representatives, impacts related to eliminating important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory due to implementation of the proposed project would be less than significant.

b) Does the project have environmental effects that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)

Less Than Significant Impact.

A cumulatively significant environmental impact could result from the combined effects of two or more projects that are closely related geographically (i.e., within the same vicinity or region) and in time (i.e., recently completed projects, projects currently under construction, and/or projects anticipated in the near-term future). The analysis of cumulative impacts under CEQA allows decision-makers to consider the potential consequences of a project(s) in a broader environmental context rather than in isolation. This is necessary because a cumulative significant impact could result even when the individual impacts of the related projects are less than significant. The combined effects of several related projects with individually less than significant impacts may also be determined to be less than significant on a cumulative basis. In addition, even if the combined effects of several related projects are determined to be cumulatively significant, a project's incremental contribution to those cumulative effects may be determined to be less than cumulatively considerable and, therefore, less than significant.

When a project would create no impact related to a particular resource or area of concern, there would be no potential for the project to make a contribution a larger cumulative impact in the vicinity or region. Based on the above analysis, the

proposed project would create no impacts related to aesthetics, agriculture and forestry resources, energy, greenhouse gas emissions, land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, transportation, or wildfire.

Other impacts were identified for the project as individually less than significant (either with or without the incorporation of mitigation). However, it is very unlikely that a project of the type and scale of the proposed neighborhood park at the Figueroa property would make a considerable contribution to a larger cumulative impact in the vicinity and region. This is particularly true when the identified impacts of the project are all temporary in nature, related to the relatively short construction phase of the project.

Certain of these temporary less than significant impacts are based on the additive effect of the project and the existing conditions in the vicinity or region, and, therefore, determinations of significance are already inherently cumulative in the nature. This is the case for impacts related to air quality and noise, which were determined to be less than significant on a cumulative basis and would cease once the construction phase of the project ends.

Other impacts that were determined to be individually less than significant are site-specific in nature and, therefore, would not contribute to a potentially wider cumulative effect in the vicinity or region. These impacts include those related to biological resources (nesting birds), cultural resources (archeological resources and human remains), geology and soils (erosion and paleontological resources), hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology (site runoff), noise (vibration), and tribal cultural resources. These impacts would also be temporary in nature, related to the construction phase of the project.

Therefore, the project would not create environmental effects that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable, and the impact would be less than significant.

c) Does the project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed in Section XIII(a), the proposed project could generate a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of applicable standards established in the local standards during the site preparation phase of project construction. The proposed project would be required to comply with the Mitigation Measures N-1 through N-6, which are measures to control construction noise levels, including installing engine mufflers and noise barriers. These mitigation measures would reduce noise levels associated with project construction to a less than significant level in relation to local standards. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to on-site construction noise with mitigation incorporated.

SECTION 4
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