

## 5.14 Recreation

This section describes applicable laws and policies related to recreation, discusses the existing recreational facilities located within the Project area, and assesses the degree to which these facilities could be impacted as a result of Project construction and operation.

### 5.14.1 Regulatory Framework

#### Federal

No federal plans, policies, ordinances, laws, regulations, or executive orders related to recreation are applicable to the Project.

#### State

##### ***California Coastal Act***

The California Coastal Act (PRC Section 30000 et seq.) contains specific policies pertaining to development within the coastal zone. The California Coastal Commission (CCC) has authority for ensuring that Coastal development complies with the California Coastal Act. As stated in Coastal Act Section 30210-30224, a primary objective of the Coastal Commission is to protect coastal access and recreational uses provided by the California coast. This objective is implemented primarily through the coastal development permit (CDP) process. The California Coastal Act encourages the adoption of Local Coastal Programs (LCPs) that delegate authority for CDP approvals to the local jurisdiction. The CCC retains authority to approve LCPs. Approvals made through the LCP are appealable ultimately to the CCC. The CCC approved the City of El Segundo's LCP in 1982.

##### ***State Lands Commission***

The California State Lands Commission (SLC) has jurisdiction and management control over those public trust lands of the State received by the State upon its admission to the United States in 1850 ("sovereign lands"). These include tidelands and submerged lands under its jurisdiction to ensure that proposed uses of these lands are consistent with the Public Trust Doctrine principle for preserving these resources for public use. The SLC manages these lands for the benefit of all the people of the state, subject to the public trust for water-related commerce, navigation, fisheries, recreation, open space, and other recognized public trust uses. The SLC's Land Management Division administers the leasing of these lands, including dredging or disposal of dredged material on these lands.

#### Regional

##### ***County of Los Angeles Bicycle Master Plan***

The *County of Los Angeles Bicycle Master Plan* acts as a guide for the development and maintenance of a comprehensive bicycle network for Los Angeles County communities for 20 years (2012 to 2032). The Plan provides direction for improving mobility for bicyclists and encourages ridership by expanding the existing network, connecting any identified gaps in the

network, addressing constrained areas, and improving local and regional connectivity. The Plan defines Class I, Class II, and Class III bicycle facilities as follows:

- **Class I Bike Paths:** These provide completely separated right-of-way (ROW) for exclusive use by bicycles and pedestrians with cross-flow minimized.
- **Class II Bike Lanes:** These provide a striped lane for one-way travel on a street or highway.
- **Class III Bike Routes:** These share the ROW between vehicles and bicyclists with signage and optional shared lane markings.

### ***South Bay Bicycle Master Plan***

The *South Bay Bicycle Master Plan* is intended to guide the development and maintenance of a comprehensive bicycle network and set of programs and policies throughout the seven participating South Bay cities, inclusive of El Segundo, for the next 20 years. The *South Bay Bicycle Master Plan* provides direction for expanding the existing bikeway network, connecting gaps in and between the participating cities, and ensuring greater local and regional connectivity. The *South Bay Bicycle Master Plan* illustrates the existing bicycle network for El Segundo. The *South Bay Bicycle Master Plan* defines Class I Bike Paths, Class II Bike Lanes, and Class III Bike Routes consistent with the County of *Los Angeles Bicycle Master Plan*.

## **Local**

### ***City of El Segundo General Plan***

*City of El Segundo General Plan* Circulation Element Exhibit C-15 illustrates the City's Master Plan of Bicycle Routes. The Marvin Braude Coastal Bike Trail is classified as an existing Los Angeles County Class I bike path in the Circulation Element.

In addition, the following General Plan goals, objectives, and policies pertain to the City's recreational facilities:

**Goal OS1: Provision and Maintenance of Open Space and Recreation Facilities.** Provide and maintain high quality open space and recreational facilities that meet the needs of the existing and future residents and employees within the City of El Segundo.

**Objective OS1-1 Public Facilities.** Preserve existing and acquire future public park and recreation facilities which are adequate for serving the existing and future resident population.

**Policy OS1-1.1:** Adopt a park land standard of 5.0 acres/1,000 population which is the maximum allowable standard ratio as stated in Chapter 4, Article 3, Section 66477(b) of the Subdivision Map Act.

**Policy OS1-1.2:** Encourage a locational service area standard of one-quarter mile for neighborhood parks and one-half mile for community parks.

**Policy OS1-1.5:** Conduct a park user study for all public park facilities in order to obtain the necessary data to make findings for the adoption and collection of park impact fees. Collect park impact fees for all new development projects, residential and non-residential, and for open space acquisition, maintenance, and improvement.

**Policy OS1-1.8:** Prohibit all existing publicly-owned park land that is open to the general public from conversion to other land uses.

**Policy OS1-1.9:** Pursue development of alternative funding mechanisms for facility maintenance purposes such as formation of a landscape and lighting district.

## 5.14.2 Environmental Setting

### City of El Segundo Parks

The proposed ocean water desalination facility site is located within the city of El Segundo where the City of El Segundo Recreation & Parks Department is responsible for managing a total of 27 existing parks and recreational facilities, including 5 athletic fields, 15 parks, and 7 recreational facilities. The parks provide a broad range of amenities, including children's play equipment, tennis and basketball courts, and athletic fields. The specific locations and characteristics of these recreational facilities are outlined in **Table 5.14-1**. In addition, the Marvin Braude Coastal Bike Trail runs along the western ESGS site boundary, between the beach and the ESGS seawall and fencing.

The publicly owned El Segundo Beach extends along the desalination facility site's western boundary. The beach is owned by the SLC. No coastal access to El Segundo Beach exists within El Segundo City limits. El Segundo Beach has a small waterfront between Dockweiler State Beach to the north and El Porto Beach (the northernmost beach of Manhattan Beach) to the south. A rock jetty exists where the beach narrows, as it approaches Dockweiler State Beach. El Segundo Beach's narrow shoreline, proximity to adjacent industrial (ESGS) uses, and proximity to nearby alternative and more desirable beaches (Dockweiler State Beach and Manhattan Beach) make El Segundo Beach a less frequented beach. However, El Segundo Beach is popular for offshore surfing activities, with surfers regularly using the rock jetty for offshore access. Manhattan Beach borders the Project site's southern boundary and is managed by the City of Manhattan Beach.

### Dockweiler State Beach

Dockweiler State Park is one of nine state beaches within Santa Monica Bay operated by Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors. Comprising nearly 288 acres of sandy beaches and bluffs, and more than 2 miles of ocean frontage, the Dockweiler State Beach is located 3,000 feet north of the Project site. The state beach is owned by the California Department of Parks and Recreation and operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors. The beach includes a 3-mile-long shoreline with various recreational facilities, including fire rings, picnic areas, swimming, surfing, beach bike path (Marvin Braude Coastal Bike Trail), volleyball, restrooms, showers, hang gliding, RV park, picnic area, concession stand, and youth center. The beach is beneath the Los Angeles International Airport takeoff path.

**TABLE 5.14-1  
CITY OF EL SEGUNDO PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>
<b>Parks</b>	
Recreation Park (401 Sheldon Street)	Tennis and basketball courts, roller hockey, racquetball, and Lawn Bowling among many other activities
Acacia Park (600 Block of W. Acacia Avenue)	Picnic tables and a playground with seasonal pool facilities
Candy Cane Park (100 Block of Whiting Street)	Picnic tables and a playground
Clutter's Park (East Imperial Avenue at Sheldon Street)	Views of Los Angeles International Airport
Constitution Park (Washington Street between Sycamore and Maple Avenues)	Grassy Area with picnic tables
El Segundo Dog Park (East Imperial Avenue between McCarthy Court and Sheldon Street)	Designated areas for small and large dogs to exercise
Freedom Park (Illinois Street between Mariposa and Holly Avenues)	Grassy area with walking path and benches
Hilltop Park (Corner of Maryland Street and Grand Avenue)	Playground and picnic area with seasonal pool facilities
Holly Valley Park (Corner of W. Holly Avenue and Valley Street)	Playground and grassy area with benches
Imperial Strip & Memory Tree Row (Imperial Avenue between Hillcrest and Center)	Grassy area with nearly 300 trees
Independence Park (Washington Street between Walnut and Sycamore Avenues)	Grassy area with walking paths
Kansas Park (Corner of Kansas Street & Holly Avenue)	Playground with grassy area and benches
Library Park (600 Block of Main Street)	Walking path and grassy area with pagoda
Sycamore Park (Corner of Sycamore Avenue & California Street)	Grassy area and playground with picnic area and barbeque pits
Washington Park (Washington Street between Maple & Mariposa Avenues)	Grassy area
<b>Athletic Fields</b>	
Campus El Segundo Athletic Fields (2201 E. Mariposa Avenue)	Two full-sized 100-yard x 65-yard multi-purpose synthetic turf fields with restrooms as well as a snack bar area
Stevenson Field (Recreation Park)	Located on the west side of Recreation Park, Stevenson Field hosts El Segundo High School games and is also home to El Segundo Babe Ruth Baseball
George Brett Field (Recreation Park)	Located in the northeast corner of Recreation Park. El Segundo little league baseball, slow pitch softball, AYSO soccer, and other various events throughout the year
Recreation Park Softball Field (Recreation Park)	Hosts El Segundo High School games and El Segundo girls softball throughout the year
Richmond Street Field (Corner of Mariposa Avenue & Virginia Street)	Hosts many recreational activities including Adult Softball, El Segundo High School softball, El Segundo girls softball along with AYSO and Gunners soccer

Name	Characteristics
<b>Recreational Facilities</b>	
Checkout Building (401 Sheldon Street)	Hub of the Recreation & Parks Department and includes El Segundo Recreation & Parks staff offices, along with services such as recreation I.D. card sales, program and class registration information, general park information, picnic and field reservation requests, and equipment checkout
George E. Gordon Clubhouse (300 E. Pine Avenue)	Primary location for City of El Segundo-run class and program registration; hosts the majority of the city's youth and adult classes and programs
Joslyn Center (339 Sheldon Street)	Hosts all senior and older adult classes, programs, and activities Farmers Market as well as Transportation and Outreach services are also coordinated here
Urho Saari Swim Stadium (The Plunge) (219 West Mariposa Avenue)	Community swim facility that operates year-round
Teen Center (405 E. Grand Avenue)	Community youth and teen including LCD HD televisions, a basketball court with 9-foot rims, and arcade games
Youth Skate Park (405 E. Grand Avenue)	Located adjacent to teen center and operates daily for youth ages 13–18 years old
Camp Eucalyptus (641 California Street)	Dedicated to the local Girl Scout organizations and serves over 8 troops. Open on weeknights for troop meetings from 4–9 p.m. and on weekends for special events and campouts as scheduled

SOURCE: City of El Segundo 2016.

## El Porto Beach

El Porto Beach is located in the northern portion of Manhattan Beach. The beach includes approximately 0.5 mile of shoreline directly adjacent to the El Porto community. El Porto Beach includes recreational activities such as swimming, surfing, volleyball, a beach bike path (Marvin Braude Coastal Bike Trail), and concessions stands. The beach is located southwest of the proposed ocean water desalination facility.

## Bike Paths within El Segundo and Neighboring Cities

Segments of the Local Project desalinated water conveyance pipeline would traverse various existing and proposed bicycle facilities identified under the *South Bay Bicycle Master Plan* and *Los Angeles County Bicycle Master Plan*, as follows:

- City of El Segundo (Desalination Water Pipeline): Proposed Class I Bike Path, Class II Bike Lane, and Class III Bike Route along El Segundo Boulevard; existing Class II Bike Lane and proposed Class III Bike Route along Grand Avenue.
- City of Redondo Beach (WB Feeder Connector): Proposed Class II Bike Lanes along Manhattan Beach Boulevard and Inglewood Avenue.
- City of Lawndale (WB Feeder Connector): Proposed Class II Bike Lanes along Rosecrans Boulevard, Marine Avenue, Manhattan Beach Boulevard, Inglewood Avenue, Hawthorne Boulevard, and Prairie Avenue.

- City of Gardena (WB Feeder Connector): Existing Class III Bike Route along Van Ness Avenue; two proposed Class II Bike Lanes along El Segundo Boulevard and West 135th Street; existing Dominguez Channel Class I Bike Path along the City's westerly boundary.
- City of Hawthorne (WC Feeder Service Connector, WB Feeder Connector, and Regional Pipeline): Proposed unclassified bicycle facilities along El Segundo Boulevard, Rosecrans Avenue, and Hawthorne Boulevard.
- Unincorporated Los Angeles County (Regional Pipeline, WC Feeder Service Connector, and WB Feeder Connector): Proposed Class II Bike Lanes along Aviation Boulevard, El Segundo Boulevard, Manhattan Beach Boulevard, and Prairie Avenue; two proposed Class III Bike Routes along 120<sup>th</sup> Street and Marine Avenue; and existing Laguna Dominguez Bicycle Path.

Segments of the Regional Project desalinated water conveyance pipeline would traverse the following additional existing and proposed bicycle facilities identified under the *South Bay Bicycle Master Plan* and *Los Angeles County Bicycle Master Plan*:

- Unincorporated Los Angeles County (Regional Pipeline): Proposed Class II Bike Lanes along Aviation Boulevard and El Segundo Boulevard and proposed Class III Bike Routes along Isis Avenue and W 120<sup>th</sup> Street.
- City of Hawthorne (Regional Pipeline): Proposed Class III Bike Routes along W 120<sup>th</sup> Street and La Cienega Boulevard, and proposed Class II Bike Lane along El Segundo Boulevard.

Refer also to **Figure 5.14-1**, which depicts the existing and proposed bicycle facilities that could be affected under the Local Project. Local Project desalinated water conveyance pipeline optional alignments are preliminary and could change based on final design requirements or any other constraints.

In general, the Project avoids siting facilities within parks and recreational facilities. However, the following three Regional Project pump station optional sites would be located within existing parks (refer to **Figure 5.14-2**):

- Regional Pump Station Optional Site 2, which is sited at Eucalyptus Park in the city of Hawthorne.
- Regional Pump Station Optional Site 3, which is sited in a grass field located at Eucalyptus Elementary School in the city of Hawthorne.
- Regional Pump Station Optional Site 5, which is sited within the westernmost edge of the Chester Washington Golf in unincorporated Los Angeles County.

### 5.14.3 Significance Thresholds and Criteria

CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, Environmental Checklist Form, includes questions pertaining to recreation. The issues presented in the Environmental Checklist have been used as thresholds of significance in this section. Accordingly, the Project would have a significant adverse environmental impact if it would:

- 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 (refer to Impact REC 5.14-1).

- Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment (refer to Impact REC 5.14-2).

## 5.14.4 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

### Existing Recreational Facilities

**Impact REC 5.14-1: 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?**

The following analysis evaluates potential impacts associated with constructing and operating each of the three primary elements of the Project, including offshore, coastal, and inland Project components for both the Local and Regional Projects. **Table 5.14-2** summarizes the impact significance conclusions.

**TABLE 5.14-2  
SUMMARY OF IMPACT REC 5.14-1 EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

	Ocean Water Desalination Facility	Offshore Intake and Discharge Facilities	Inland Conveyance Facilities
<b>Impact REC 5.14-1: Impacts on existing recreational facilities from increased use.</b>			
<b>Local Project</b>			
Construction	LTSM	LTS	LTSM
Operation	NI	LTS	NI
<b>Regional Project</b>			
Construction	NI	LTS	LTSM
Operation	NI	LTS	NI
NOTES: NI = No Impact, no mitigation proposed LTS = Less than Significant, no mitigation proposed LTSM = Less than Significant impact with mitigation			

### Local Project

#### Construction-Related Impacts

##### Ocean Water Desalination Facility – ESGS North and South Sites

El Segundo Beach and the Marvin Braude Coastal Bike Trail are located directly west of the proposed desalination facility. Dockweiler State Beach borders the proposed desalination facility to the north and El Portal Beach and Manhattan Beach borders the Project site’s southern boundary. Most of the desalination facility construction activities would occur within the ESGS perimeter and would not interfere with recreational use of El Segundo Beach, Dockweiler State, or El Portal Beach in Manhattan Beach. This includes the construction activities involved with the demolition of the ESGS Units 3 and 4. However, construction may result in temporary impacts to the Marvin Braude Coastal Bike Trail, primarily during replacement of the existing ESGS access gate and other components such as pipelines, which would require several weeks of

work immediately adjacent to the bike trail. The bike trail would not be permanently impacted. **Mitigation Measure REC-1** requires that West Basin coordinate with the City of El Segundo to minimize interruptions or alterations of the bike trail and to ensure it is restored to its original condition. Additionally, Mitigation Measure TRA-1 required in Section 5.14, *Transportation and Traffic*, requires West Basin to erect temporary bike path detours so that access is not restricted. Implementation of Mitigation Measure REC-1 and Mitigation Measure TRA-1 would result in a less than significant impact.

#### Screened Ocean Intake and Concentrate Discharge

Construction of the intake and discharge facilities would occur entirely within the ESGS boundary and offshore at the terminus of the existing tunnels. No interruption in use of El Segundo Beach would occur, including surfing, swimming, kayaking, and paddle boarding, since the construction activities would be approximately 2,000 feet from the shore. Temporary anchor buoys would be located outside the surf zone, marked for visibility in compliance with the required Anchor Plans, and monitored by construction personnel to ensure that kayakers and boaters stay clear. Construction of the intake and discharge facilities would not affect the Marvin Braude Coastal Bike Trail. Construction would not increase use of El Segundo Beach or the Marvin Braude Coastal Bike Trail; therefore, substantial physical deterioration would not occur or be accelerated. A less than significant impact would occur.

#### Desalinated Water Conveyance Components

Construction of the desalinated water conveyance facilities would occur mostly within roadway ROW in several jurisdictions, including the Cities of El Segundo, Redondo Beach, Lawndale, Gardena, Hawthorne, and the County of Los Angeles. The Project would not increase the use of existing parks or recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration would occur or be accelerated.

Segments of the desalinated water conveyance pipelines would traverse various existing and proposed bicycle facilities identified under the *South Bay Bicycle Master Plan* and *Los Angeles County Bicycle Master Plan* and would temporarily interrupt/alter use of the following existing/proposed bicycle facilities identified in Section 5.14.2 and depicted on Figure 5.14-1. The proposed pipeline alignments are preliminary and could change based on final design requirements or any other constraints. Mitigation Measure REC-1 would ensure that temporary impacts to recreational facilities would be minimized and the facilities would be returned to their pre-construction conditions following construction. With implementation of mitigation measures, the impact would be less than significant.

#### Mitigation Measures:

Implement Mitigation Measure TRA-1 and Mitigation Measure REC-1 for the ocean water desalination facility. Implement Mitigation Measure REC-1 for the desalinated water conveyance components. No mitigation measures are required for the screened ocean intake and concentrate discharge.

#### Local Project Significance Determination

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.



## **Operational Impacts**

### **Ocean Water Desalination Facility – ESGS North and South Sites**

Local Project ocean water desalination facility operations would occur entirely within the ESGS boundary and would not interfere with use of the Marvin Braude Coastal Bike Trail, El Segundo Beach, Dockweiler State, or Manhattan Beach. Therefore, Local Project ocean water desalination facility operations would not impact parks or recreational facilities, or cause the accelerated deterioration of other facilities. No impact would occur.

### **Screened Ocean Intake and Concentrate Discharge**

Operation of the offshore intake and discharge facilities would occur entirely within the ESGS boundary and below grade and would not interfere with recreational use of the adjacent Marvin Braude Coastal Bike Trail, El Segundo Beach, Dockweiler State Beach, or Manhattan Beach. The intake and discharge facilities would operate at depths of 20 feet below the surface, well beyond the surf zone (approximately 2,300 and 1,800 feet from the shoreline, respectively). Periodic maintenance work accessing the intake screens would be temporary and far enough from shore to avoid recreational users. As described in *Modeling Brine Disposal from the West Basin Ocean Water Desalination Project*, the discharge plume would not be buoyant (would not rise to the surface) in compliance with the California Ocean Plan, and would therefore be imperceptible to recreational boaters, kayakers, and swimmers at the water's surface (Roberts 2018; Appendix 4C). Impacts would be less than significant.

### **Desalinated Water Conveyance Components**

The desalinated water conveyance pipelines would operate below ground and would not impact existing parks or recreational facilities or cause the accelerated deterioration of other facilities. No impact would occur.

### **Mitigation Measures:**

None Required.

### **Local Project Significance Determination:**

Less than Significant Impact.

## ***Regional Project***

### **Construction-Related Impacts**

#### **Ocean Water Desalination Facility – ESGS North and South Sites**

Similar to the Local Project, the majority of Regional Project ocean water desalination facility construction would occur entirely within the existing ESGS site boundary and would not interfere with recreational use of El Segundo Beach, Dockweiler State, or Manhattan Beach. Expansion to the Regional Project would not involve temporary impacts to recreational use of the Marvin Braude Coastal Bike Trail, as extension of the existing ESGS gate would have occurred already under the Local Project. No impact would occur.

### **Screened Ocean Intake and Concentrate Discharge**

Similar to the Local Project, construction of the Regional Project would not interfere with recreational use of the adjacent Marvin Braude Coastal Bike Trail, El Segundo Beach,

Dockweiler State Beach, or Manhattan Beach. Offshore anchor moorings would be beyond the surf zone and off limits to recreational uses. Impacts would be less than significant.

#### Desalinated Water Conveyance Components

Segments of the Regional Project desalinated water conveyance pipeline would traverse various existing and proposed bicycle facilities identified under the *South Bay Bicycle Master Plan* and *Los Angeles County Bicycle Master Plan*; refer to Figure 5.14-1:

- Unincorporated Los Angeles County (Regional Pipeline): Proposed Class II Bike Lanes along Aviation Boulevard and El Segundo Boulevard and proposed Class III Bike Routes along Isis Avenue and W 120<sup>th</sup> Street.
- City of Hawthorne (Regional Pipeline): Proposed Class III Bike Routes along W 120<sup>th</sup> Street and La Cienega Boulevard, and proposed Class II Bike Lane along El Segundo Boulevard.

As with the Local Project, the Regional Pipeline conveyance alignments proposed under the Regional Project desalinated water conveyance components are preliminary and could change based on final design requirements or any other constraints. With implementation of REC-1, impacts would be less than significant.

As shown in Figure 5.14-2, the Regional Project may require the construction of a pump station within existing parks. Installation of pump stations would be conducted in coordination with local jurisdictions to ensure consistency with local General Plan and zoning requirements. West Basin would work with local jurisdictions to locate properties that did not interfere with recreational facilities. However, one of the park sites shown in Figure 5.14-2 may be necessary. The approximately 5,000-square-foot pump station sites would remove some areas of existing parks from public use, but once constructed would not substantially reduce the availability of recreational facilities in the community. Only small portions of the existing public space would be committed to the pump station. Installation of the pump station within an existing recreational facility, if necessary, would be consistent with goals to accommodate local water supply projects and would not significantly impact the use of the existing facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

#### Mitigation Measures:

Implement Mitigation Measure REC-1 for impacts to the desalinated water conveyance components. No mitigation measures are required for the ocean water desalination facility or screened ocean intake and concentrate discharge.

#### Regional Project Significance Determination:

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.

#### Operational Impacts

##### Ocean Water Desalination Facility – ESGS North and South Sites

Regional Project ocean water desalination facility operations would occur within enclosed buildings or below grade, entirely within the ESGS, and would not interfere with use of the Marvin Braude Coastal Bike Trail, El Segundo Beach, Dockweiler State, or Manhattan Beach. No impact would occur.

### Screened Ocean Intake and Concentrate Discharge

Operation of the Regional Project intake and discharge facilities would not interfere with recreational use of the adjacent Marvin Braude Coastal Bike Trail, El Segundo Beach, Dockweiler State Beach, or Manhattan Beach. These facilities would operate (intake and discharge seawater) well beyond the surf zone (approximately 2,300 and 1,800 feet from the shoreline, respectively). Periodic maintenance work accessing the intake screens would be temporary and far enough from shore to avoid recreational users. As described in *Modeling Brine Disposal from the West Basin Ocean Water Desalination Project*, the discharge plume would not be buoyant (would not rise to the surface) in compliance with the California Ocean Plan, and would therefore be imperceptible to recreational boaters, kayakers, and swimmers at the water's surface (Roberts 2018; Appendix 4D). Impacts would be less than significant.

### Desalinated Water Conveyance Components

Operation of the Regional Project conveyance system would operate below grade and would not interfere with use existing parks or recreational facilities, or cause the accelerated deterioration of other facilities. No impact would occur.

#### Mitigation Measures:

None Required.

#### Regional Project Significance Determination:

Less than Significant Impact.

#### **Mitigation Measures:**

**REC-1:** Prior to undertaking construction activities within a park or designated bike trail, West Basin shall coordinate with the appropriate city/county parks and recreation department(s) to ensure: (1) Project construction activities are minimized during peak-use periods for any impacted facilities, to the extent practical; (2) the bicycle facility is restored to its original condition, concurrent with completion of pipeline construction; (3) appropriate detour signage and advance notification is provided to the local jurisdiction and public; and (4) where practical, Project construction shall be timed with any other planned bicycle facility improvements to minimize interruption in use of the facility.

## Proposed Recreational Facilities

### **Impact REC 4.14-2: Would the Project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?**

The following analysis evaluates potential impacts associated with constructing and operating each of the three primary elements of the Project, including offshore, coastal, and inland Project components for both the Local and Regional Projects. **Table 5.14-3** summarizes the impact significance conclusions.

**TABLE 5.14-3  
SUMMARY OF IMPACT REC 5.14-2 CONSTRUCTION OR EXPANSION OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

	Ocean Water Desalination Facility	Offshore Intake and Discharge Facilities	Inland Conveyance Facilities
<b>Impact REC 5.14-2: Impacts on construction or expansion of recreational facilities.</b>			
<b>Local Project</b>			
Construction	NI	NI	NI
Operation	NI	NI	NI
<b>Regional Project</b>			
Construction	NI	NI	NI
Operation	NI	NI	NI
NOTES: NI = No Impact, no mitigation proposed			

**Local Project**

**Construction-Related Impacts**

All Project Components

Local Project construction would not require construction or expansion of recreational facilities. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures:

None Required.

Local Project Significance Determination:

No Impact.

**Operational Impacts**

All Project Components

Local Project implementation would not involve residential development; thus, Local Project operations would not induce population growth that would increase a demand for parkland or recreational uses. Local Project operations would not generate a significant demand for parkland or recreational facilities as a result of the new employees, since by nature the workplace would offer the new employees minimal opportunity for use of existing recreational facilities. Therefore, Local Project operations (including operation of the desalination facility, intake and discharge system, and conveyance facilities) would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures:

None Required.

Local Project Significance Determination:

No Impact.

## **Regional Project**

### **Construction-Related Impacts**

All Project Components

Construction of the Regional Project would not require construction or expansion of recreational facilities. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures:

None Required.

Regional Project Significance Determination:

No Impact.

### **Operational Impacts**

All Project Components

Regional Project implementation would not involve residential development; thus, Regional Project operations would not induce population growth that would create a demand for parkland or recreational uses. Regional Project operations would not generate a significant demand for parkland or recreational facilities as a result of the new employees, since by nature the workplace would offer the new employees minimal opportunity for use of existing recreational facilities. Therefore, Regional Project operations (including operation of the desalination facility, intake and discharge system, and conveyance facilities) would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures:

None Required.

Regional Project Significance Determination:

No Impact.

## **5.14.5 Cumulative Impacts**

Section 4, *Basis of Cumulative Analysis*, provides a description of the related projects and other possible developments in the Project area that may contribute to cumulative impacts. The cumulative projects are primarily composed of residential and commercial projects located throughout the cities of El Segundo, Redondo Beach, Manhattan Beach, Hermosa Beach, Lawndale, Hawthorne, Torrance, Inglewood, Los Angeles, and unincorporated Los Angeles County.

As discussed in detail above, all Project impacts would be mitigated to less than significant levels, and the Project's contribution toward cumulative impacts is not otherwise considered to be "cumulatively considerable."

The Project involves the construction and operation of an ocean water desalination facility and related water infrastructure and does not include a recreational component. Further, housing and substantial employment-generating land uses are not proposed, thus the Project is not anticipated to create an increased demand for parks and recreational facilities. Mitigation Measure REC-1

would minimize the temporary effects of construction on existing recreational facilities. The Project's impacts are therefore neither significant unavoidable nor cumulatively considerable.

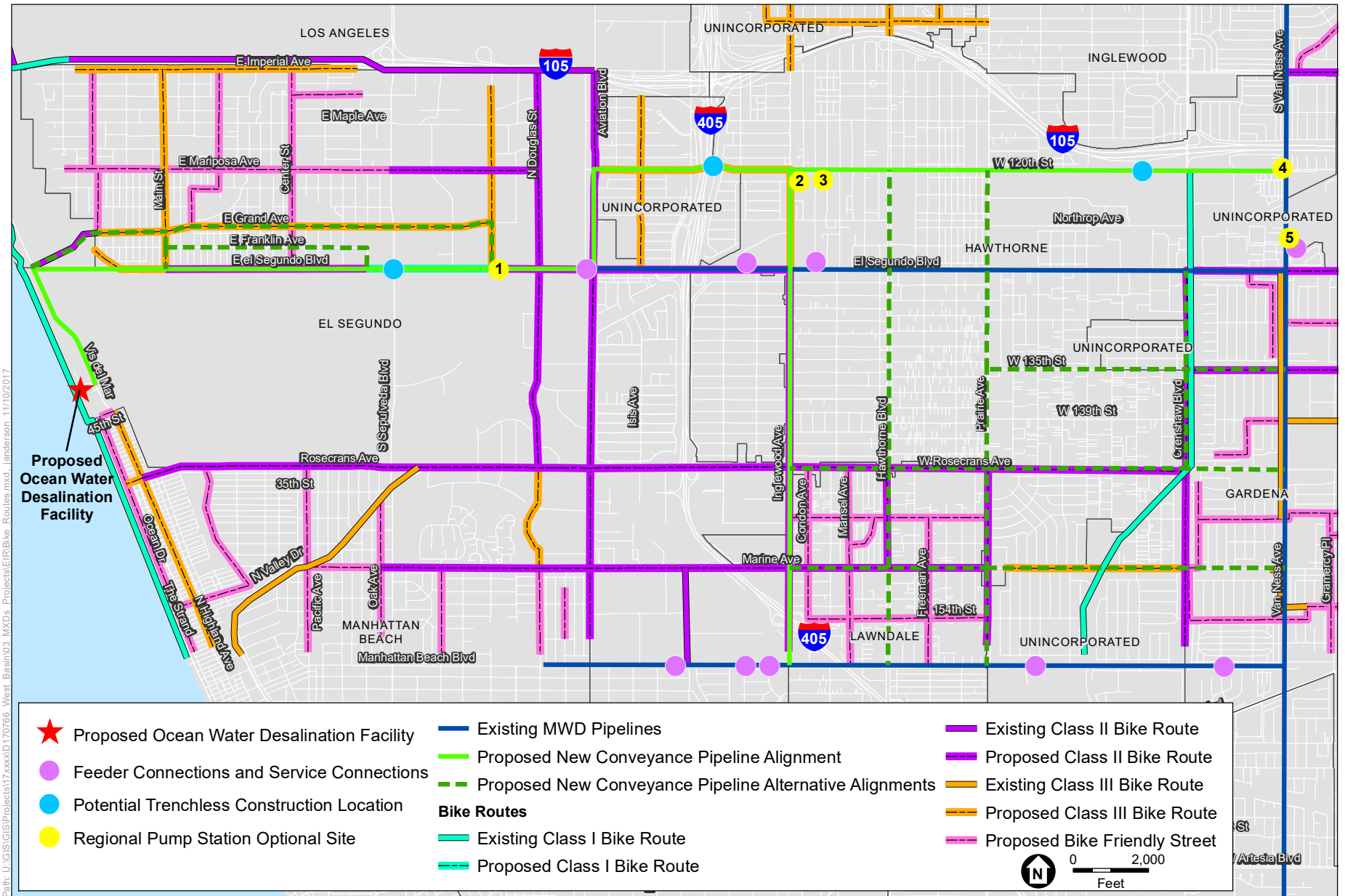
### 5.14.6 Significant Unavoidable Impacts

No significant unavoidable impacts related to parks or recreational facilities have been identified following implementation of the specified mitigation measures.

### 5.14.7 Sources Cited

City of El Segundo, 2016. Website, Athletic Fields, Parks & Recreation Facilities, [http://www.elsegundo.org/depts/recreation/parks\\_n\\_facilities/default.asp](http://www.elsegundo.org/depts/recreation/parks_n_facilities/default.asp), Accessed April 7, 2016.

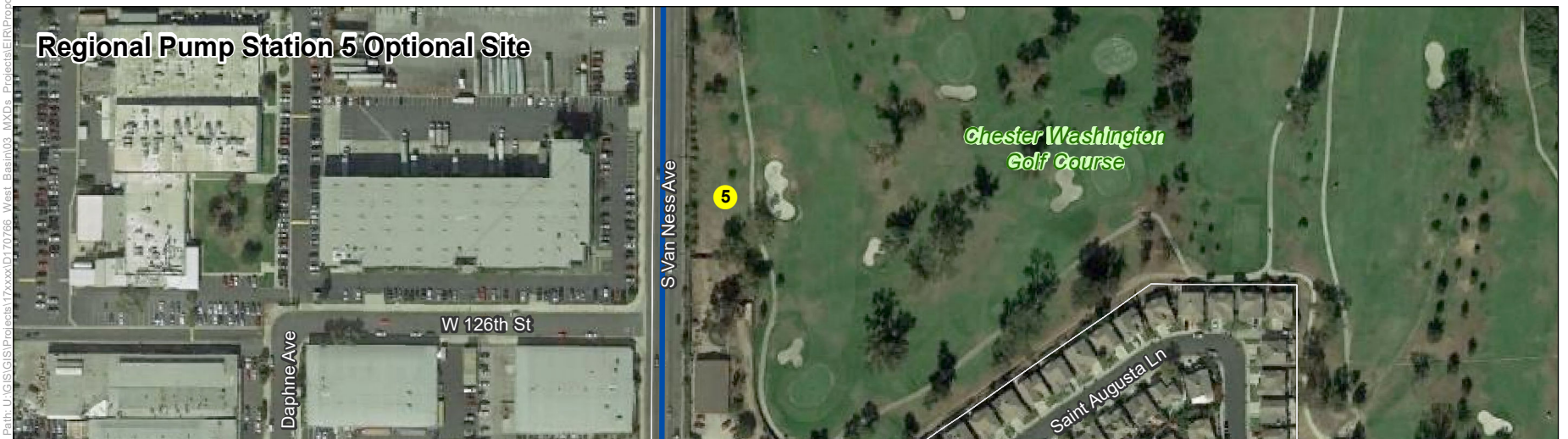
Roberts, 2018. *Modeling Brine Disposal from the West Basin Ocean Water Desalination Project*, March 15, 2018.



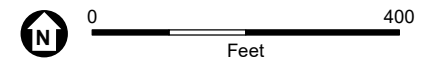
SOURCE: ESRI

West Basin Ocean Water Desalination Project  
**Figure 5.14-1**  
 Existing and Proposed Bike Routes





- Existing MWD Pipelines
- Proposed New Conveyance Pipeline Alignment
- Regional Pump Station Optional Site



SOURCE: Google Earth 2017

West Basin Ocean Water Desalination Project

**Figure 5.14-2**

Proposed Regional Pump Station Locations within Existing Parks/Recreational Facilities