Members of the public may address the City Council on any item shown on the agenda or matter of the Council's authority after completion of "Request to Address the Council Form" available in the lobby of the Council Chambers or in the City Clerk's office. This form must be completed 15 minutes prior to the scheduled meeting time. Pursuant to Section 54957.5 of the California Government Code, Any writings (Except for those writings which are exempt from disclosure) which are distributed to all or a majority of the members of the City Council are available for public inspection in the lobby of the City Council Chambers and in the office of the City Clerk during regular business hours.

COMPTON CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA
11/01/2022
5:30 PM

HEARING(S)

6:00 P.M. - PUBLIC HEARING - TO ADOPT THE CITY'S 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (Item #3)

6:15 P.M. - PUBLIC HEARING - TO ADOPT THE CITY'S 2020 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (Item #4)

OPENING

MOMENT OF SILENCE

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL

PUBLIC COMMENTS ON AGENDA ITEMS AND NON-AGENDA MATTERS

CONSENT AGENDA

Consent items are routine and expected to be non-controversial. They will be acted upon by the Council at one time without discussion unless a Council Member requests an item be removed or discussed.

REGULAR AGENDA

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

1. AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON ADOPTING COMPTON TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT SPECIFIC PLAN PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT 953, MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM, FINDINGS OF FACT AND STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS, APPROVING CHANGE OF ZONE CASE NO. 2022-001, A REQUEST TO AMEND ZONING CODE SECTION 30-54 ALLOWING THE APPLICATION OF THE SPECIFIC PLAN ZONE (SP) AS AN OVERLAY ZONE FOR CERTAIN PROPERTIES WITHIN THE COMPTON TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT AREA AND ADOPTION OF THE COMPTON TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVEKIONENT SPECIFIC PLAN (Second Reading)

2. AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON ADDING SUBCHAPTER 21-3 (MANDATORY ORGANIC WASTE DISPOSAL REDUCTION) TO CHAPTER 21 (INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT) OF THE CITY OF COMPTON MUNICIPAL CODE AND MAKING A DETERMINATION OF EXEMPTION UNDER CEQA (Second Reading)

NEW BUSINESS

3. A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON ADOPTING THE 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND FILING THE PLAN WITH THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACT

4. A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON ADOPTING THE 2020 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND FILING THE PLAN WITH THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACT

5. A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON APPOINTING A MEMBER AND ALTERNATE (S) TO THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE LOS ANGELES GATEWAY REGION INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

6. A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON AMENDING THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT 2022-2023 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET AND AUTHORIZE THE CITY MANAGER TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH AND ESTABLISH A PURCHASE ORDER FOR THE LOS ANGELES GATEWAY REGION INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY FOR COST SHARING FOR THE REVISION OF THE LOS ANGELES RIVER COORDINATED INTEGRATED MONITORING PLAN AS REQUIRED BY THE REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LOS ANGELES REGION ($12,300 ANNUALLY)

7. A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH KJ CONSULTANTS TO PROVIDE FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR THE COMPTON FIRE DEPARTMENT ($40,000)

8. A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON APPROVING FIRST QUARTER BUDGET AMENDMENTS TO THE 2022-2023 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET, TRANSFERRING FUNDS BETWEEN VARIOUS ACCOUNTS, AND AMENDING THE EXISITING PERSONNEL SUMMARY

9. A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON APPROVING AN AMENDMENT TO THE POSITION CLASSIFICATION PLAN BY ADOPTING NEW CLASSIFICATION SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE POSITION OF DIRECTOR OF RECREATION

COUNCIL COMMENTS

ADJOURNMENT

NEXT REGULAR MEETING: 11/8/2022 @ 5:30 PM

Visit our website at http://www.comptoncity.org

November 1, 2022

TO: **HONORABLE MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS**

FROM: **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

SUBJECT: **AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON ADOPTING COMPTON TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT SPECIFIC PLAN PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT 953, MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM, FINDINGS OF FACT AND STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS, APPROVING CHANGE OF ZONE CASE NO. 2022-001, A REQUEST TO AMEND ZONING CODE SECTION 30-54 ALLOWING THE APPLICATION OF THE SPECIFIC PLAN ZONE (SP) AS AN OVERLAY ZONE FOR PROPERTIES WITHIN THE COMPTON TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT AREA AND ADOPTION OF THE COMPTON TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT SPECIFIC PLAN**

SUMMARY

The purpose of the Compton Station Transit Oriented Development Specific Plan (TOD SP) is to redevelop and redesign the downtown area around the MTA A line Compton Station and adjacent areas:

- To make the downtown area a destination where residents can live, work and recreate.
- To improve circulation for pedestrians and bicyclists in the downtown area
- Encourage increased residential density and building height.
- Create flexible urban based development standards and design guidelines, to create outdoor public spaces for different kinds of activities and events.
- Create an active and vibrant downtown area around Willowbrook and Compton intersection.
- Encourage and facilitate the use of light rail, bus transit, and pedestrian and bicycling modes of travel.
- Reduce reliance on the use of automobiles.
- Promote and acknowledge the past and current contributions of Compton's culture, history and creativity through the Compton Walk.
- Develop more market rate and affordable housing.

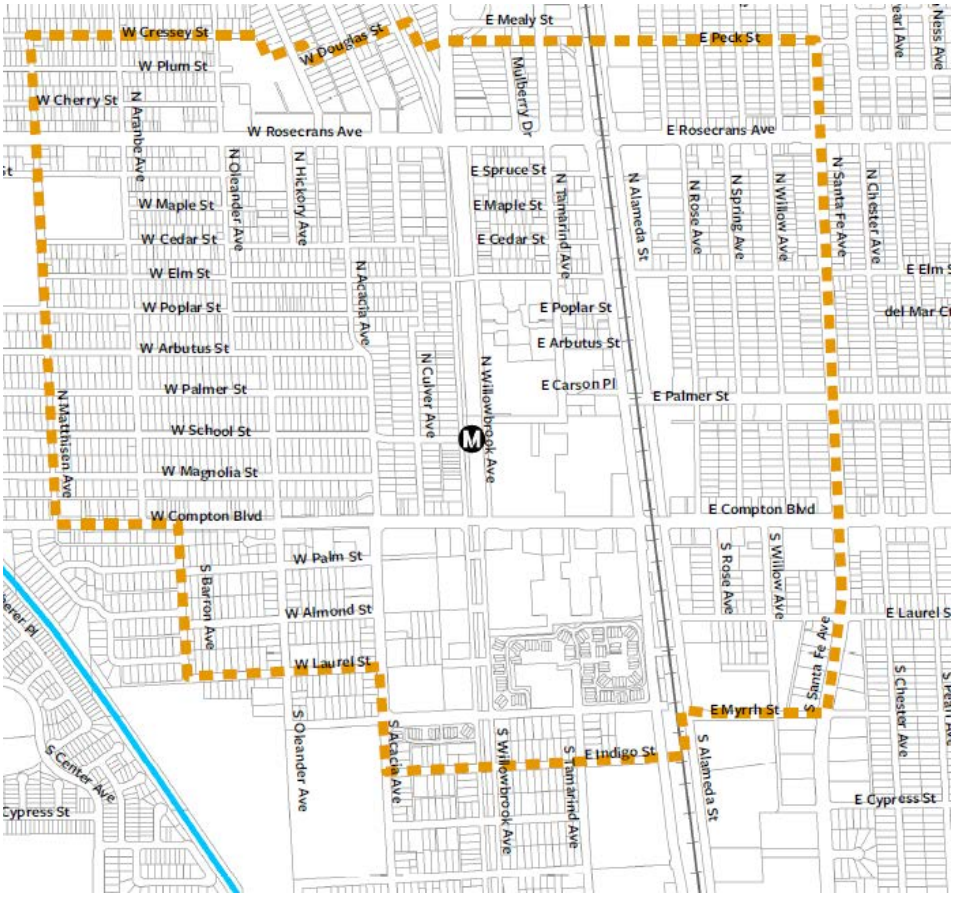
The Compton Station Transit Oriented Development Specific Plan encompasses 575.5 acres and during the proposed 2022-2042, planning period is projected to accommodate up to;

- 2,178 new residential units (1,444 market-rate and 734 affordable)
- 97,000 square feet of new office/institutional space
- 150 new hotel rooms

The Compton Station Specific Plan Study Area is roughly a one half-mile area around the MTA "A" line Compton Station platform. The project plan area is bordered by Matthisen Avenue to the west, Cressey Street, Douglas Street, and Peck Street to the north, Santa Fe Avenue to the east,

and Myrrh Street, Indigo Street, and Laurel Street to the south. The image below shows the project area.

TOD Specific Plan Boundary and Project Area



BACKGROUND

In early 2018, the City was awarded a $410,000 grant from the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA**).** The purpose of the grant is to prepare a transit oriented development specific plan for future development around the Compton Station platform. On September 4, 2018, the City Council accepted the grant from MTA. On July 23, 2019 the City Council authorized the City Manager to enter into a contract with The Arroyo Group to prepare the Compton Station Transit Oriented Development Specific Plan. On August 19, 2019, the project was initiated. The draft specific plan and environmental impact report were completed in August of 2022.

On September 21, 2022, the Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on the Compton TOD specific plan (Change of Zone case No. 2022-001) and voted to recommend approval to the City council.

STATEMENT OF ISSUE

The proposed Change of Zone case No. 2022-001 will accomplish three related objectives:

1 Amend Specific Plan Zone Section 30-54 to permit the application of Specific Plan Overlay Zoning.
2 Apply the Specific Plan Overlay Zone to the Compton Station Transit Oriented Development Specific Plan area
3 Adopt the Compton TOD Specific Plan

Amendment of Municipal Code Section 30-54 Specific Plan Zone

The proposed Zoning Change will amend the Specific Plan Zone regulations to permit the application of the Specific Plan zone as an "overlay" zone for area specific plans that do not propose immediate development or to entitle a project.

An overlay zone is applied over the underlying base categorical zoning to provide another layer of regulation. For example, if an overlay zone is applied for the TOD specific plan, a property owner in the project area can choose to develop under the base zone such as "Limited Commercial" or under the proposed TOD specific plan overlay zone. The primary goal of the proposed overlay zoning is to provide flexibility.

Moreover, overlay zoning will permit property owners to develop or expand their property and avoid becoming "Legal Non-Conforming", which would occur if the Specific Plan zone were immediately applied as base zoning. The proposed specific plan overlay zone will prevent this and permit the property owner to have the option to either use the base zoning of Limited Commercial, Commercial Manufacturing, Parking Residential High Density, Residential Medium Density, Parking Residential Medium Density and Residential High Density or utilize the provisions of the TOD-specific plan.

To effect the specific plan overlay zone, Specific Plan code section 30-54.4 will be amended to permit the application of specific plan overlay zoning as follows:

(Adopted)
30-54.4 General Plan and Zoning Consistency
All proposed specific plan shall be consistent with the goals and policies of the Compton General Plan and this title. All proposed specific plans shall submit a concurrent General Plan and Change of Zone application changing the current General Plan land use designation and zoning to SP to effect the adoption of a Specific Plan

(Amended)
30-54.4 General Plan and Zoning Consistency
All proposed specific plan shall be consistent with the goals and policies of the Compton General Plan and this title. All proposed specific plans shall submit a concurrent General Plan and Change of Zone application changing the current General Plan land use designation and zoning to SP to effect the adoption of a Specific Plan.

The Specific Plan (SP) zone can be applied as either a base categorical zone or as an Overlay zone.

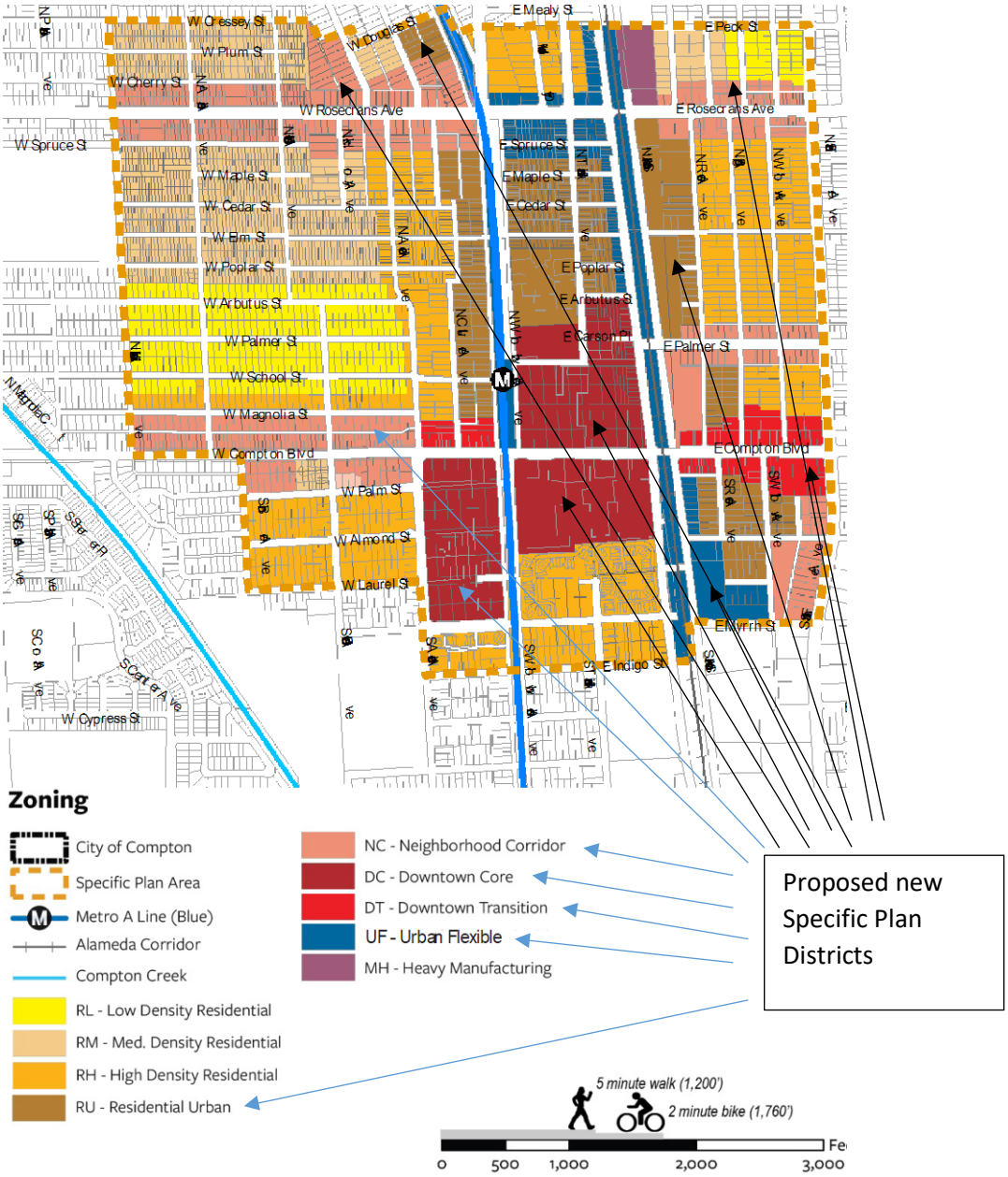
The proposed Change of Zone will also apply the Specific Plan (SP) overlay zone over a limited number of lots within the specific plan project area. A majority of lots within the project area will not be affected by the proposed overlay zone. Single- family neighborhoods for example are recognized to be a stable long-term land use and were not analyzed by the specific plan and will not be impacted or affected by this specific plan.

The specific plan vision for redevelopment is oriented primarily along collector and arterial streets such as Compton Blvd., Willowbrook Ave., Alameda Street,Rosecrans Ave. and Santa Fe Ave.

The specific Plan will add the Specific Plan (SP) zone overlay designation to only the properties shown in the map below as the “Downtown Core”, “Downtown Transition”, “Urban Flexible”, “Residential Urban” and “Neighborhood Corridor” land use districts. All other existing zones shown on the map below will not receive the SP overlay zoning and will remain unaffected. The proposed new land use districts will consist of the following acreages:

Neighborhood Commercial	66.7 acres
Downtown Core	55.2 acres
Downtown Transition	12.8 acres
Urban Flexible	41.2 acres
Residential Urban	55.3 acres

The proposed overlay zoning will apply to 230.3 acres out of the total 575-acre project area. The proposed Zoning/Land Use Districts overlaid with Existing Zoning is shown below.



OUTREACH EVENTS

Public input is very important to a large long term project like the TOD SP. To gather public support and participation in the use of the specific plan. A priority was placed on project outreach from the beginning targeting stakeholders, students, residents and property owners. City staff along with the MTA and The Arroyo Group worked to insure that the residents of Compton had several opportunities to make comments or ask questions before the specific plan was written and as it was prepared to help guide its development.

Throughout the three year planning process several outreach events were conducted. Some outreach events were in person before COVID while the remaining events were virtual via ZOOM meetings. Presentations were also made before the Planning Commission and City Council.

The project team received comments through workshops, stakeholder meetings, surveys (in-person and online), and information shared online via a project website (**www.nextstopcompton.org**) and social media **(@nextstopcompton on Instagram/Facebook**). Below is a list of the outreach events held over the course of the specific plan preparation:

- Compton Open Mic Night on September 26, 2019, at the Dollarhide Community Center.
- A focus group meeting was held at Compton Youth Build on September 30, 2019.
- Questions were answered and Surveys were collected during the 2019 Christmas parade.
- Interviews were conducted with several community leaders, representing resident groups, the local creative community, business owners and property owners.
- In April 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the City and consultant team organized a virtual workshop consisting of an explanatory video, with questions posed by community stakeholders, and an accompanying survey.
- Meetings were also held with the Stakeholders Advisory Committee, Planning Commission and City Council in 2020 to receive feedback on three conceptual development alternatives yielding a preferred conceptual land use plan.
- An additional Stakeholders Advisory Committee meeting was held on May 14, 2020 to review the zoning, mobility strategy, and equity-focused initiatives.
- The draft Specific Plan was reviewed by the Stakeholders Advisory Committee in April 14, 2022 prior to it being released for public review.
- The draft Specific Plan was then made available to the public for review along with the Program Environmental Impact Report on May 11, 2022 for 45 days for comment.
- A final virtual public workshop was held on June 9, 2022 to gather the community's feedback, during the 45-day public review period.
  (The plan was on hold for most of 2021)

The public feedback, staff and the consultant received was very consistent and was ranked in order of most to least important:

- Improved Maintenance and Security
- More Affordable and Market Rate Housing
- Develop and Create Retail Amenities and Entertainment land Uses
- Community Gardens and Urban Greening
- Improve Pedestrian and Bicycle Mobility
- Create Opportunities to Display Local Arts and Culture
- Quality Job Creation

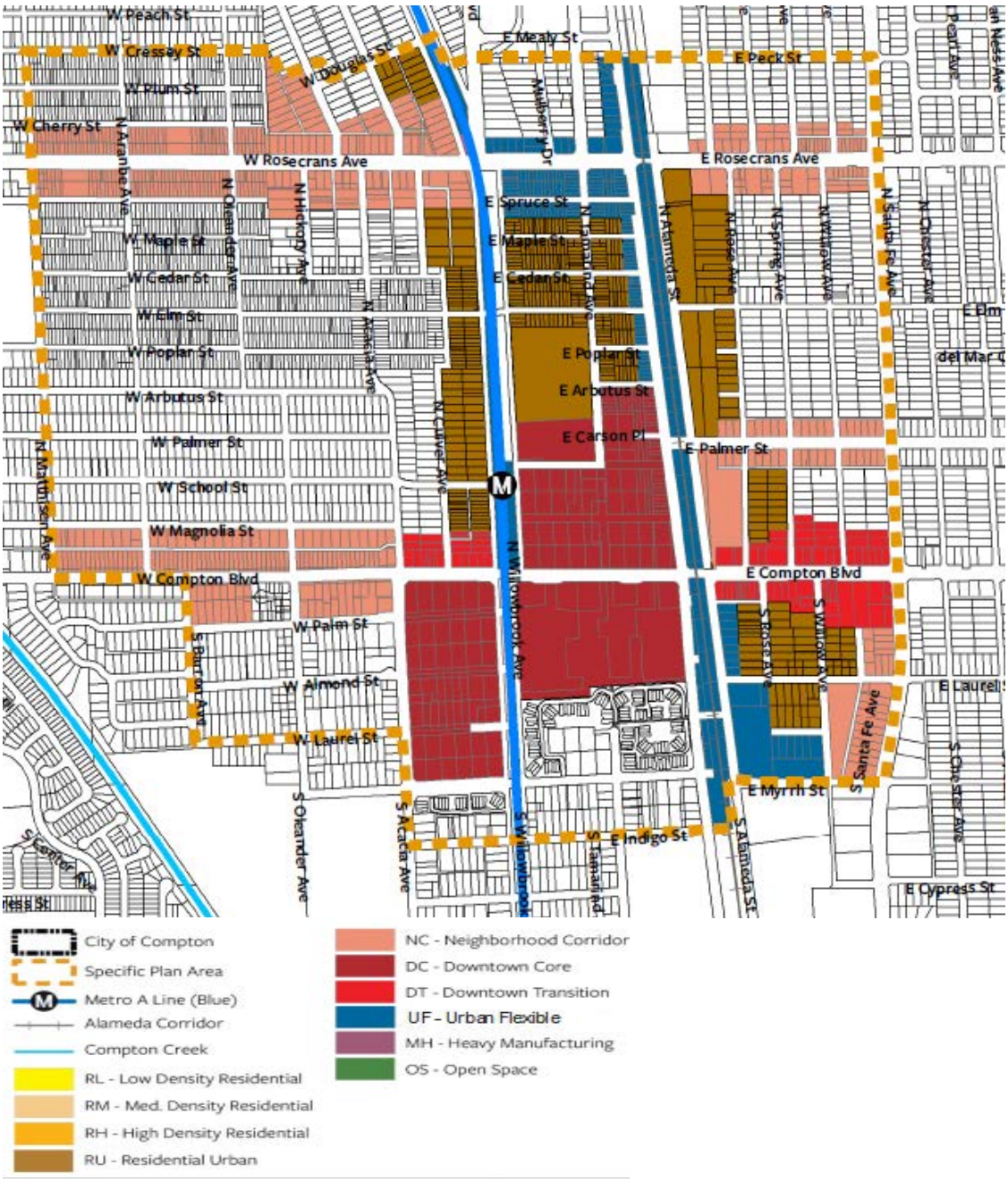
These priorities were incorporated into the specific plan.

COMPTON STATION TRANSIT ORIENTED SPECIFIC PLAN

A Specific Plan is a planning document that combines the policy guidance of a General Plan with design guidelines and the development regulations of a Zoning Ordinance. A Specific Plan also covers a specific geographic area as has been shown in the above project area map. It is meant to serve as a single planning document governing development within the project area. The zoned/land use areas shown below will be the only areas subject to the new development standards and design guidelines.

Proposed Land Use Districts

The zoning/land use map below illustrates the proposed zoning/land use districts within the Compton Station Specific Plan Area shown in dashed lines. The colored areas show the location of the new "SP" overlay zoning/land use districts. The areas in white will not be rezoned or affected. The relatively recent (2010) multi-family development between Alameda and Willowbrook are consistent with the goals of the specific plan and are not anticipated to be redeveloped.



Below us a brief discussion on the proposed five new zoning/land use districts

Downtown Core (DC) District and Development Standards (55.2 acres)
The proposed Downtown "Commercial" Core consists of the Town Center and the Renaissance Center, Civic Center and adjacent areas located in the heart of Downtown Compton and immediately proximate to the Metro station. This area is intended for mixed-use residential ten story buildings and large plazas with a pedestrian mall.

The code minimum unit sizes were also reduced for all units and range from 200 to 900 square feet. Additionally, there is a requirement to step back the height of proposed buildings when they are abutting existing residential homes.

Downtown Transition (DT) District and Development Standards (12.8 acres)
This district is located along a stretch of Compton Boulevard from of Alameda Street eastward to Santa Fe Ave. This area is envisioned as a more locally focused downtown district providing opportunities for entrepreneurs and small businesses, including art uses and having less density and building height than the Downtown Core district. It is to transition from the higher Downtown Core buildings to more suburban three and two story residential development outside the project area. This area is intended for smaller mixed-use residential buildings and plazas such as the KBK project.

Urban Flexible (UF) District and Development Standards (41.2 acres)
The Urban Flexible district is principally located along the east side of Willowbrook Ave., the east side of Alameda Street, a small area on Rosecrans Ave between Willowbrook Ave and Alameda Street and another area on Alameda Street near Myrrh Street.

The Urban Flexible zone is envisioned overtime to become a green residential and educational corridor connected to Downtown Compton by a possible pedestrian and bicycle greenway. Currently, Alameda Street east is an underutilized street that could be completely or partially redesigned as a pedestrian greenway.

The maximum height permitted is two stories for non-residential and four stories for residential development. There is no minimum height requirement. Minimum unit size and parking are the same as the DC and DT districts. The setbacks for this district are front yard is 0 to 10 feet, Street side yard: 5 to 10 feet, Interior side yard: 0 to 10 feet and Rear Yard: 10 feet.

Neighborhood Corridor (NC) District and Development Standards (66.7 acres)
The Specific Plan defines neighborhood corridors as those areas along Rosecrans Avenue west of Willowbrook Avenue and east of Alameda Street, and along Compton Boulevard west of Acacia Avenue. These are older strip commercial corridors consisting of mostly narrow and shallow commercial parcels with residential uses behind them.

The maximum height permitted is five stories. The minimum unit sizes and residential parking are the same as the DC, DT and UF districts. The commercial required parking is 3 to 3.5 parking spaces per 1000 square feet. Affordable residential parking is .5 spaces per unit. This reduced requirement is to encourage the development of affordable housing.

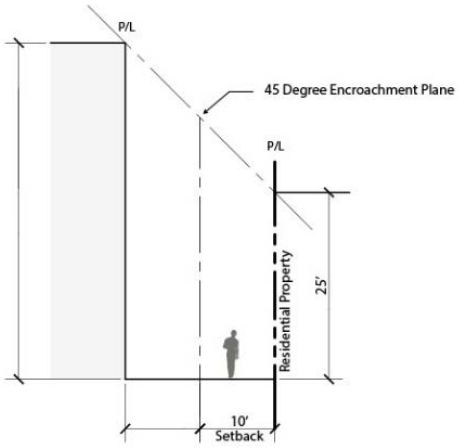
Residential Urban (RU) Zone and Development Standards (55.3 acres)

The residential urban district is primarily located in the center of the project area on the west side of Willowbrook Ave and along the northern half of the east side of Alameda Street west of Rose Ave. This district is intended for low rise residential buildings and very limited non-residential land uses. Almost all retail and commercial land uses are prohibited in this district.

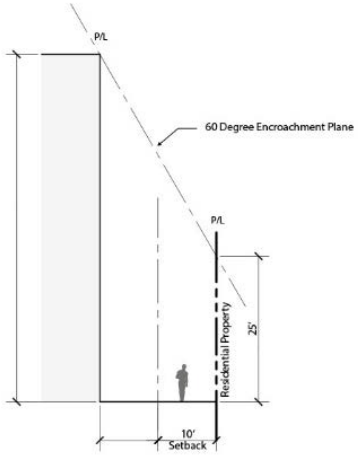
The maximum height permitted is three stories with five stories permitted on Willowbrook Ave. only.

Residential Height Transition

The height transition requirements in the specific plan is a completely new concept for Compton to soften the transition from suburban development to the higher buildings proposed by the specific plan. Wherever a specific plan controlled lot line abuts an existing single-family or multi-family residential building, the new development shall not break an imaginary plane beginning at a point 25 feet above the common property line and then rising inward at a 45-degree angle toward the interior of the new development site. The images below illustrate the building height and its relationship to the imaginary plane, (Example A). However, if the proposed development utilizes some of the concessions allowed in the specific plan, such as creating more affordable housing, the 45-degree height transition can be increased to 60 degrees as in example B.



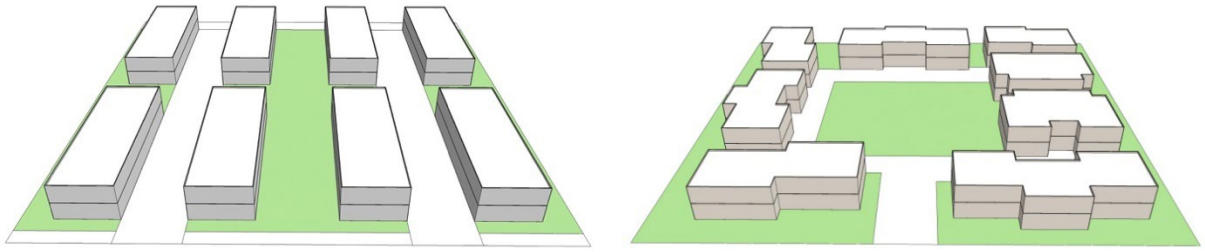
Example A



Example B

DESIGN GUIDELINES

The proposed specific plan design guidelines along with the development standards are designed to translate the community vision and specific plan goals into physical buildings and improvements. The design guidelines achieve this by specifying certain architectural features be incorporated into each building. For example regarding building placement on larger sites, the illustrations below show building placement should occur.



Discouraged barrack-like layout (left) and encouraged orientation of buildings to create usable open space (right).

Green and Active Roofs

The design guidelines also encourage the use of green and active roofs for use as storm water collection, building insulation, domestic urban gardens, and solar panels and for general recreational amenities. Roof top amenities can also provide a secure quieter area for residents than similar ground level amenities.

Frontage Standards

The specific plan establishes a palette of eight primary building frontage types that may be used within each district. These frontage types are intended to reinforce the character and complement the type of development proposed within each district. Visual examples of these frontage types can be viewed in the specific plan starting on page 94.

Public Benefit Concessions Menu

The concessions section of the specific plan is intended to incentivize the provision of specific development features that create public benefits. This section provides a menu of by-right concessions that can be requested by the applicant in exchange for the provision of some of these benefits. For example, the provision of increased affordable housing, public open space, and off site streetscape amenities, can be exchanged for half to one concession. Depending on the amenities proposed, a project could receive one, two or three concessions, which can be applied toward certain development regulations.

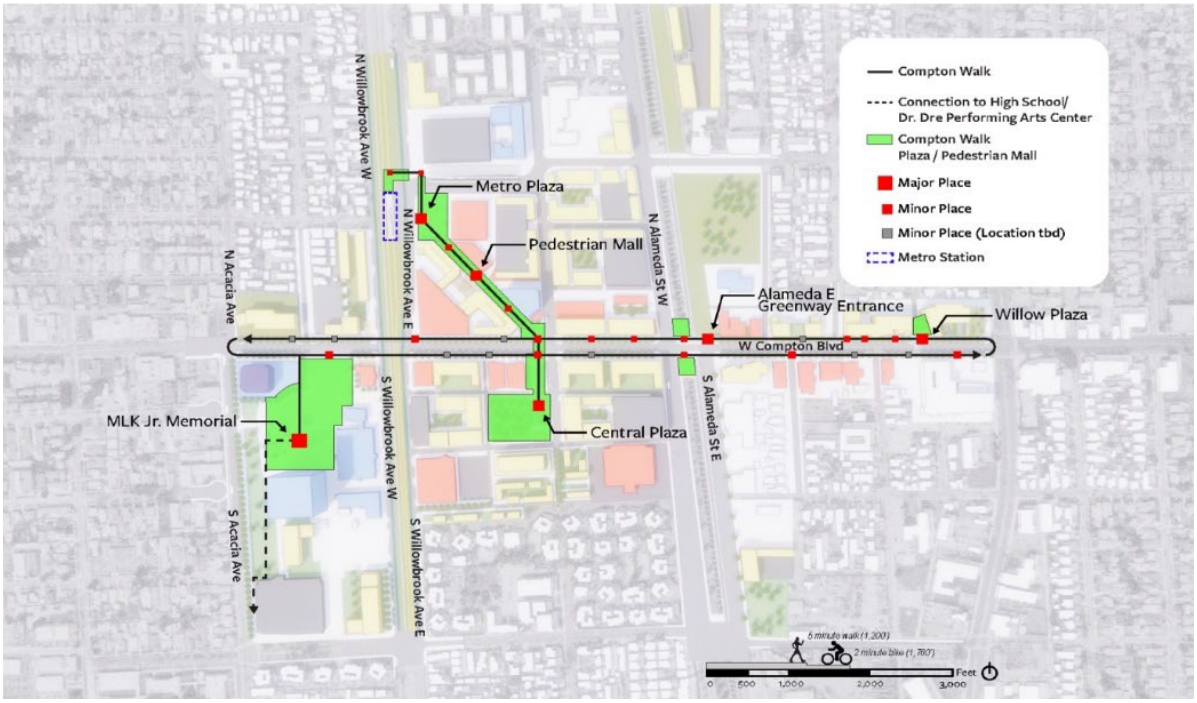
Public Art Requirements

The specific plan introduces for the first time in Compton, a public art requirement on larger projects. Each qualifying project will have to place some form of public art object onsite. The value of the public art is tied to the overall cost of the project. The valuation of the proposed project will determine the value of the onsite public art. Any project which is subject to design review and has a valuation that equals or exceeds one million dollars ($1,000,000), shall provide public art valued at 0.5% of the project's total valuation. The public art shall be located outdoors and be visible from a public street or plaza. Public art will be determined by the applicant subject to City review and approval.

Compton Walk

The Compton Walk was envisioned early in the preparation of the specific plan to use Compton Blvd. as a centerpiece of a new downtown Compton. The specific plan redesigns Compton Blvd. to create a pedestrian-friendly enhanced streetscape. This enhanced streetscape will feature a reduced roadway cross section, street furniture, trees, a widened sidewalk, plazas and art. Early

in the outreach process, this concept was discussed with the community and the community embraced this concept. This enhanced is streetscape will also display the contributions of past Compton residents for achievements in music, sports, politics, theater, and visual arts. The Compton Walk will take residents and visitors on a journey through Compton's past and present. In addition to a redesigned Compton Blvd., a new diagonal pedestrian mall is proposed to connect Compton Blvd. to the Compton Station platform incorporating similar Compton Walk design features. Below is a map of the Compton Walk and diagonal pedestrian mall.



The foundation of the redesigned "Compton Walk" is the reduced number of through lanes from four to two, upgraded class 4 bike lane, widened 16 foot sidewalk, street trees, and the placement of street furniture such as trash receptacles and benches.

The goal of these improvements will be to harmonize the streetscape to have a consistent base look and feel and provide the streetscape components needed to create a more usable and comfortable physical space. These basic improvements will be conditions of approval for each development. Below is a conceptual image of the base street improvements and design. It can best be understood as a "base" layer to be built upon. It shows the reduced roadway, class 4 bike lane, parking, street trees, sidewalk and conceptual outdoor dining areas. On top of the base layer will be project specific art or design elements.



The project specific “Compton Walk” design elements can be implemented by the City, and or by the Developer, through the design review process and can be thought of as the second accent layer above the base layer. These second layer design elements would include, but not be limited to sidewalk art, sculptural art elements, decorative hardscape paving, a range of lighting and multimedia effects, historical markers, information signage, streetscape structures, a district branding approach and other features TBD.

Below are some examples of place making elements that could be placed on Compton Blvd, to highlight achievements of former residents.

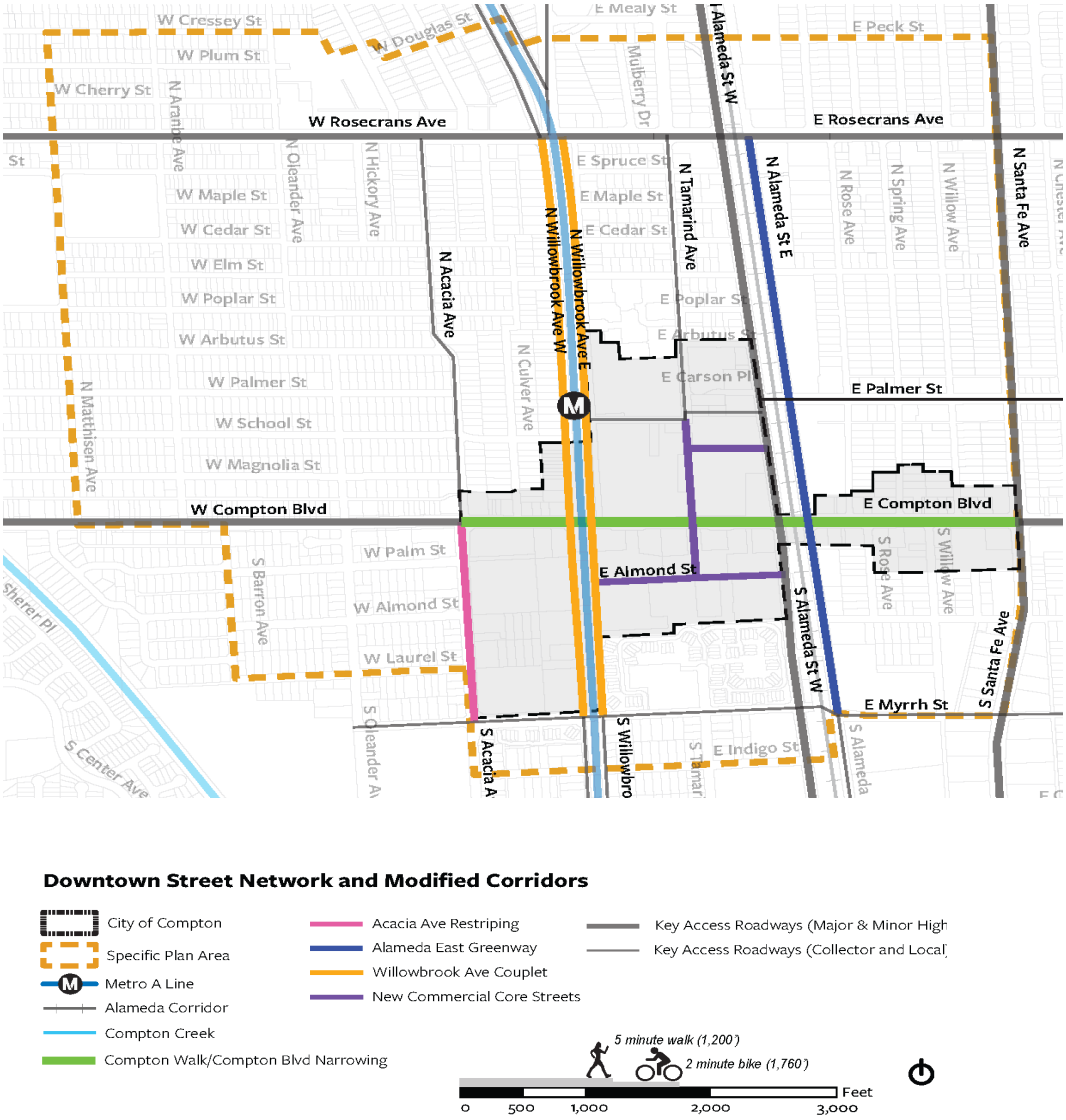




MOBILITY

Mobility is a general term that embraces the use of public transit, automobiles, walking and biking as means of movement in and around the specific plan area.

The image below shows the existing and proposed street network for the specific plan area, with particular attention to the major street corridors, which this plan proposes modifying. Each of these corridors listed is described in detail in the sections that follow: Compton Walk/Compton Boulevard Narrowing, Willowbrook Avenue Couplet, Alameda East Greenway, Acacia Avenue Restriping and new commercial core “New Streets Network”.



Downtown Street Network and Modified Corridors

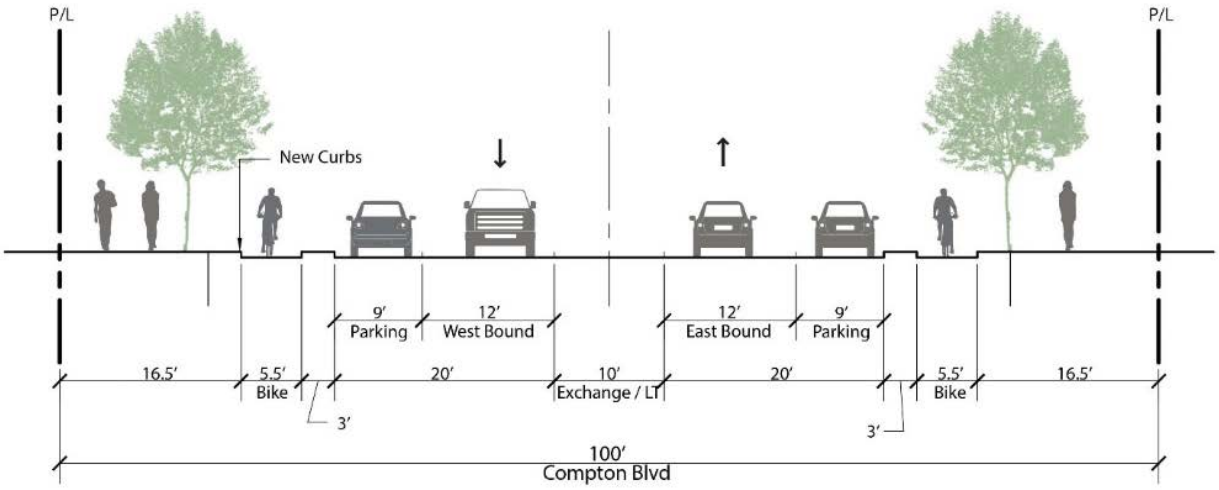
- City of Compton
- Specific Plan Area
- Metro A Line
- Alameda Corridor
- Compton Creek
- Compton Walk/Compton Blvd Narrowing
- Acacia Ave Restriping
- Alameda East Greenway
- Willowbrook Ave Couplet
- New Commercial Core Streets
- Key Access Roadways (Major & Minor High
- Key Access Roadways (Collector and Local

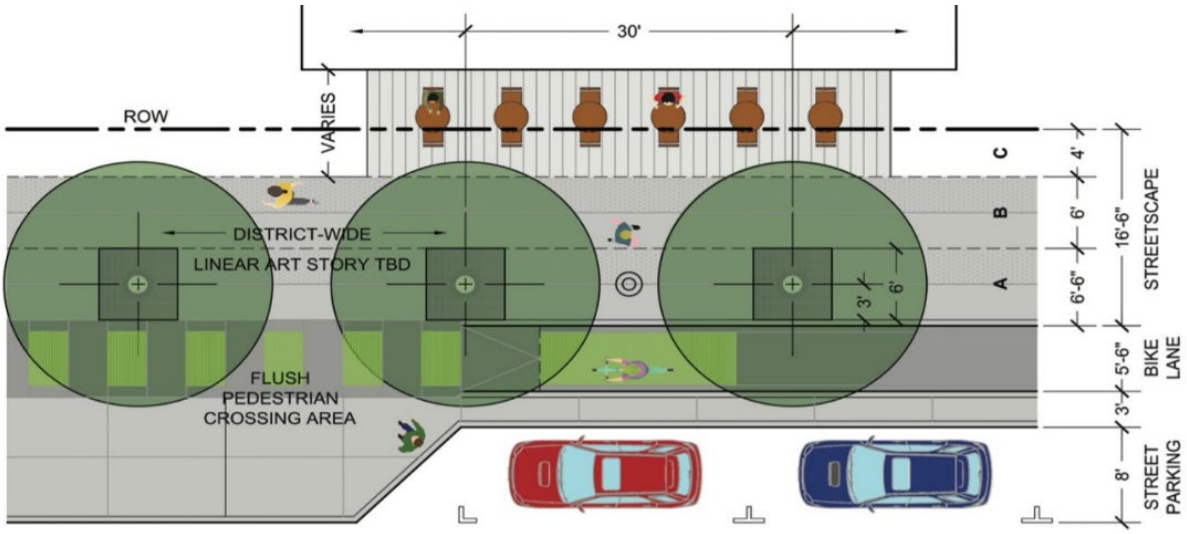
5 minute walk (1,200')
2 minute bike (1,760')
0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 Feet

Each of the corridors mentioned above is proposed to be modified to create a more walkable, bike able, environment and reduce the use of automobiles. The modifications will be implemented at the time of redevelopment.

Compton Boulevard

As briefly mentioned above, Compton Boulevard between Acacia Avenue (west) and Santa Fe Avenue (east) will be restored as the centerpiece of Downtown Compton and will feature a new Compton Walk experience. Corridor improvements will deprioritize regional pass-through vehicular traffic and give an increased priority to localized pedestrian walkability and active transportation. Some of these features include widened sidewalks, reduced street paving, a class four bike trail, upgraded bus stops, and high visibility street crossings with no crossing more than 600 feet apart, (see images below). This concept will first be implemented between Santa Fe and Alameda Street as part of the KBK project. The Public works Department will be reconstructing Compton Blvd. as part of an AHSC grant in partnership with the KBK project. An image of the redesigned Compton Blvd. cross section and plan view is shown below.





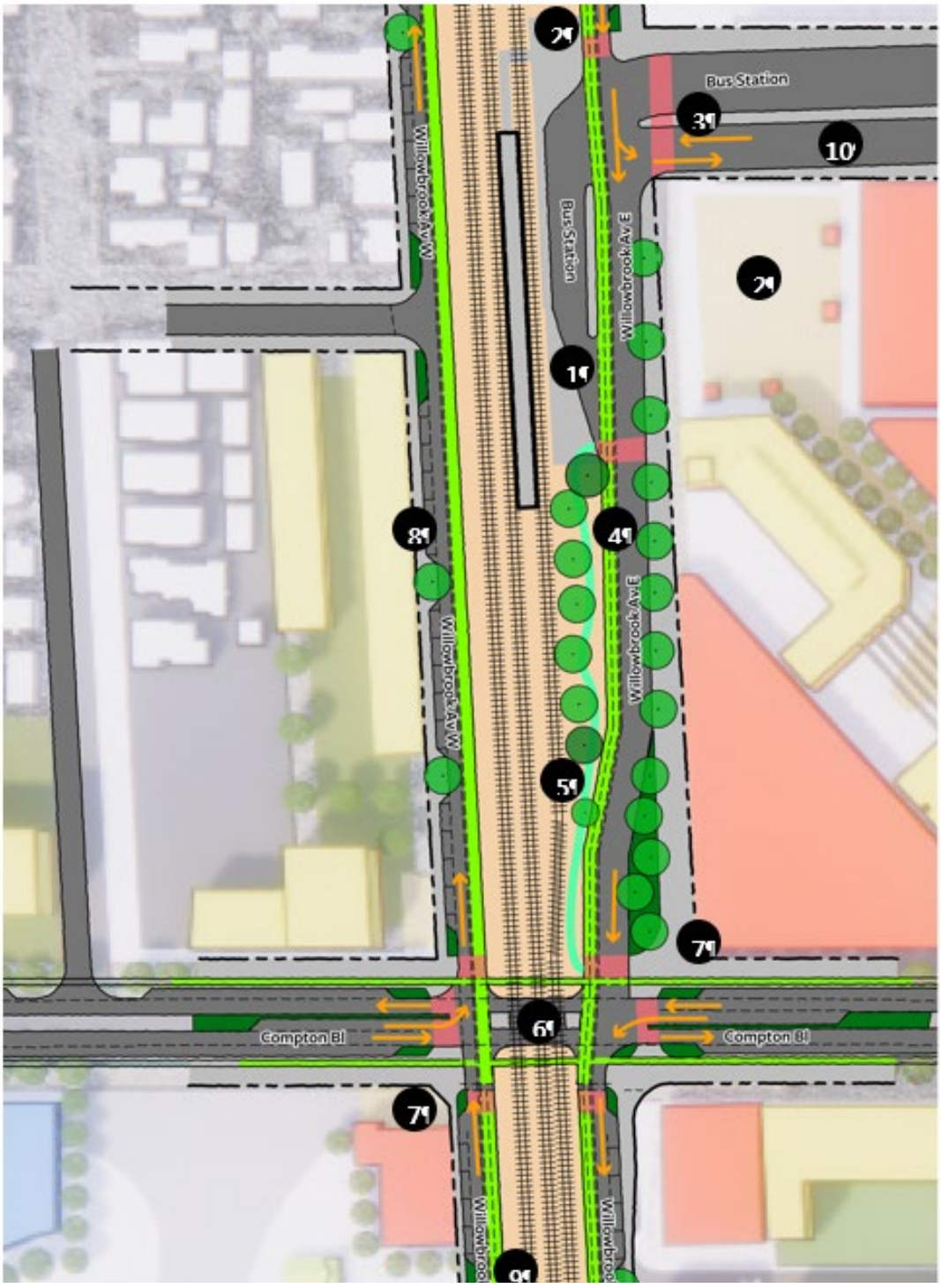
Willowbrook Ave.

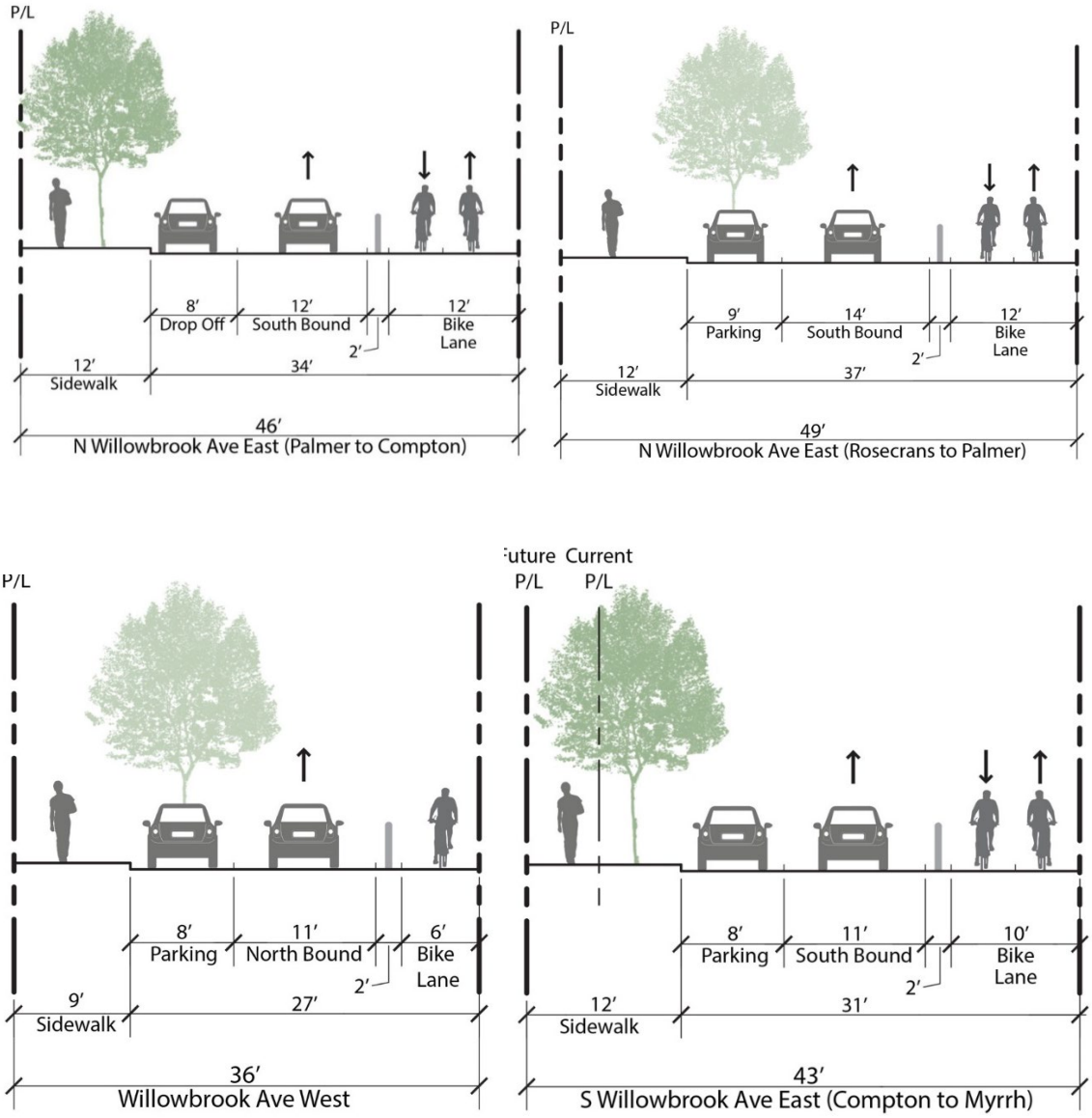
Willowbrook Avenue (Willowbrook Avenue West and Willowbrook Avenue East) is the major access pathway to the Metro station; yet today it functions as a barrier, which is confusing to new users and unsafe for pedestrians, especially at intersections. The specific plan is proposing to convert it into a couplet of one-way streets, with bicycle facilities on both sides helping residents on both sides of the tracks access the station.

The two-way configuration of each side of Willowbrook Avenue is the cause of significant confusion when drivers and pedestrians encounter it, particularly at its intersection with Compton Boulevard.

The Reverse Couplet, eliminates points of conflict between pedestrians and vehicles at intersections, improving safety. It provides space for bike lanes on both sides, and it requires less infrastructure investment, as the existing bus station and Metro gate system can be preserved. There is also an opportunity for a new back access for Sheriff's Department vehicles off of Myrrh Street. The redesigned Willowbrook Avenue also proposes to continue the street north from Compton Blvd. to Rosecrans Ave. to allow through circulation. The specific plan proposes to relocate the Compton letters to the adjacent property behind the superior market near the future pedestrian mall.

The street proposal after dialogue with the community, Metro and the City Council in October 2020 agreed with the planning team's recommendation to choose reverse couplet alternative. The couplet concept is envisioned between Rosecrans Avenue and Myrrh Street. Beyond these pints, Willowbrook Ave. will transition back to its existing two-way configuration.
The map below and cross sections below show the conceptual design.

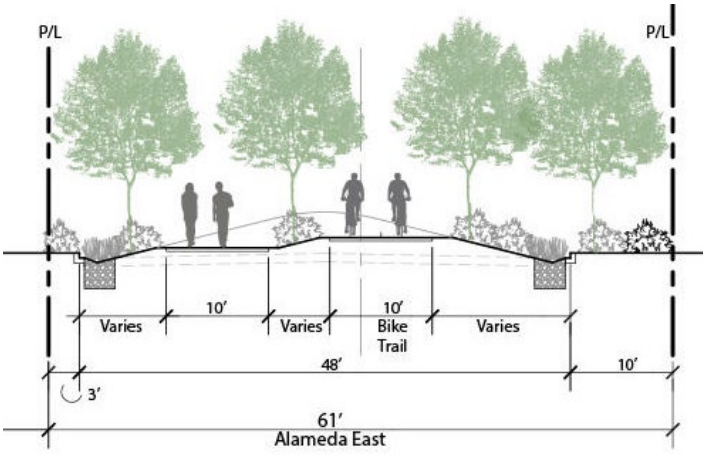

Bus Station
Willowbrook Av W
Bus Station
Willowbrook Av E
Willowbrook Av W
Willowbrook Av E
Compton Bl
Compton Bl



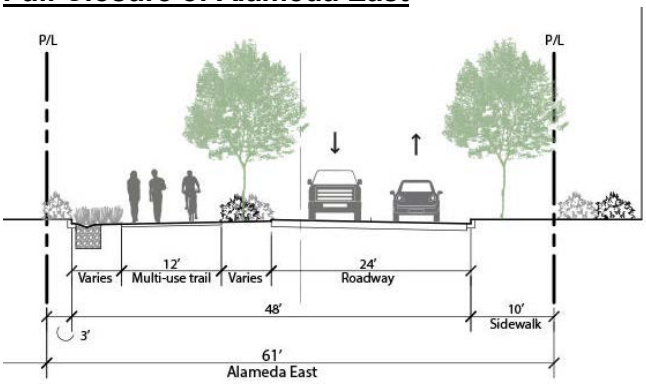
Alameda East

Alameda East between Rosecrans Avenue and Compton Boulevard is currently used at less than 30% of its capacity. The roadway is wide with 16' travel lanes with only a few properties obtaining their access from the street and most of these properties have frontages on side streets as well. The specific plan vision for Alameda Street East is to close or partially close the roadway and convert it to a greenway serving as a recreational and health amenity for the central Compton population. The greenway can provide much-needed green space, provide safe bicycle and pedestrian trail access from nearby neighborhoods to Wilson Park, Downtown Compton, and create a suitable environment for new residential uses to be built along its east side. Above all, the greenway would create a sorely lacking recreational amenity for the central Compton population and improve public health. Below are images of the possible redesigns.





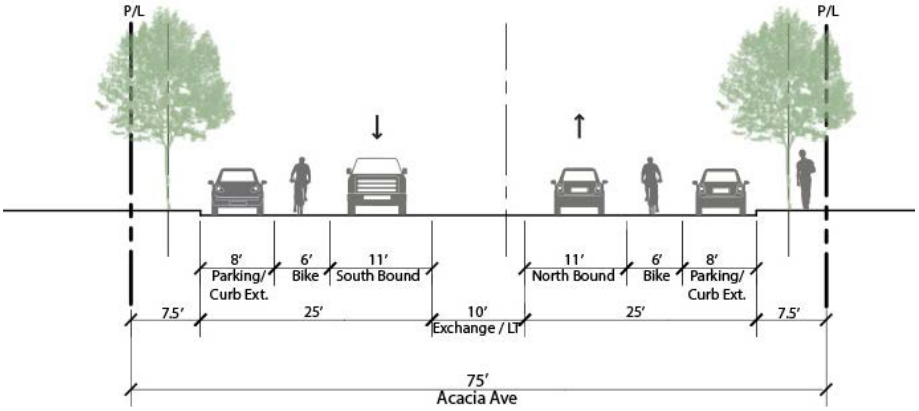
Full Closure of Alameda East



Partial Closure of Alameda East

Acacia Avenue

Acacia Avenue is a local/collector street, which connects Compton High School and the Civic Center with residential neighborhoods. The street is one lane in each direction except on the block between Compton Boulevard and Myrrh Street, where it is two lanes in each direction. Although access to the Civic Center/Courthouse parking garage is from this segment traffic volume is still well under capacity. Under the Specific Plan, the street is proposed to be restriped, reducing vehicular lanes to one in each direction with a center turn lane. This will allow for safer pedestrian crossings and a Class II bicycle lane in each direction. A cross section of this concept is shown below.



Commercial Core: New Streets Network

The Commercial Core area in downtown Compton currently consists of two superblocks, each containing a 16-17 acre shopping center. As development proceeds in this area, a new network of streets and pedestrian ways will be built to create walkable paths in this area. New development will be conditioned to establish mobility connections and open spaces within the footprint of the proposed development. This concept also preserves space for the lager retail buildings located in the rear of the commercial centers. A conceptual aerial view of how this concept would look is shown below.



Pedestrian Mall.

The specific plan is proposing the creation of a diagonal pedestrian mall, (walk) that will lead pedestrians from Compton Blvd. to the light rail station platform. This diagonal path will allow for a shortened walking distance from Compton Blvd. to the station platform past retail businesses and allow pedestrians to ross Willowbrook Ave at palmer instead of Compton Blvd. Pedestrian malls are pedestrian walkways designed for high levels of pedestrian activity. The envisioned diagonal pedestrian mall through the Commercial Core shall be designed as part of the Compton Walk and implement the Compton Walk's design principles, adapting them for the pedestrian mall condition. The pedestrian mall shall also feature outdoor lighting to create a festive atmosphere. The images blow provide an example of a pedestrian mall.



Pedestrian Mall Typical Cross-Section and illustration.

Review and Approval process

The specific plan establishes four levels of project review for development projects within the specific plan. The objective in establishing these different levels of review is to expedite and facilitate the development of affordable and market rate residential and mixed-use projects. For smaller projects, this will occur principally through Tier 1 administrative review. For larger and conditional use permit projects, development review will occur through a Tier 2 and or CUP public hearing by the Planning Commission. Below are the four levels of review:

Tier 1

The first level of review is the Tier 1 review. This review is administrative and will apply to the following projects.

- New construction or additions that feature more than five residential units and less than sixty residential units. New residential/mixed-use construction or addition projects with up to sixty units, including up to 8,000 square feet of retail.
- Any mixed-use or nonresidential project that creates less than 400 daily vehicular trips as established by a traffic generation memo prepared by a professional engineer (PE) or traffic engineer (TE).
- 100% affordable mixed use housing projects of any size with maximum income levels of 80% low income and 20% moderate income units with up to 8,000 square feet of supportive retail.

Tier 2
The second level of review is the Tier 2 review. Tier 2 applies to any new construction, addition, exterior modification, or renovation that does not qualify for Tier 1 review. This review will be processed as a Design Review using the Conditional Use Permit public hearing process. The intent of both the Tier 1 and Tier 2 reviews is to review and approve projects not from a land use basis, but from a design review basis, (does the project further the objectives of the Specific Plan).

Minor Use Permit
The third level of review is the Minor Use Permit (MUP). The Minor Use Permit provides a process for administratively reviewing minor land uses. The purpose of the MUP is to provide sufficient flexibility and to reduce processing times for projects that are consistent with the objectives of the Specific Plan. Examples of MUP projects are health and fitness less than 15,000 square feet, restaurants open after 10 pm, retail less than 100,000 square feet, and home occupations with clients. The MUP will be processed as an administrative review using the ARB review process with new findings. The fees for the MUP review will be the established fees used for the ARB review using a similar application.

Conditional Use Permit
In addition to the Tier 1, 2 and Minor Use Permit, the specific plan also implements the use of the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for certain land uses. These land uses are called out in the land use matrix of each zone. Land uses requiring a CUP will follow the established CUP review and process procedures in the current zoning code.

Parking Context and Parking District Strategy
The Compton TOD Specific Plan recommends the establishment of a parking district within the Downtown Area to encourage the efficient use of both existing and future parking facilities, and encourage a “park once” environment where visitors, employees, and residents are able to park their cars, and then walk to multiple destinations. Parking would be provided through a combination of structured facilities and surface level parking lots. The parking district should be set up by the City concurrently or prior to the approval of the first project in the DC or DT zones.

The Dollarhide structure is currently only approximately 20% occupied during peak weekday hours. As a result, this facility can be utilized for customer parking for the adjacent Renaissance area development. The courthouse parking structure currently operated by Los Angeles County could also be used for shared parking. However, the California State Judicial Council does not support the shared use of the parking structure at this time.

The specific plan also recommends that parking spaces be unbundled from residential units. For example, residents must be given the option to not rent a space or to rent one space, or if there is sufficient supply, two parking spaces. Additionally, all developments shall provide an electric vehicle charging station for a minimum of one percent of the total number of vehicle parking spaces provided.

Designated stalls for scooters, mopeds, and motorcycles will should also be required. These spaces shall count toward satisfying the minimum parking requirement. Parking Lifts and Tandem Parking will also be utilized to more efficiently use structured parking. Tandem will only be used on residential parking spaces.

Environmental Review:

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code, Division 13 §21000 et seq.) an Initial Study (IS) for the project was prepared by Impact Sciences, the environmental consultants on behalf of the City of Compton. The City of Compton, in its capacity as Lead Agency, has determined that the proposed project required a Program Environmental Impact Report and mitigation-monitoring plan, as part of its environmental review.

Based upon a review of the project and the CEQA Initial Study checklist, a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) was prepared to address specific areas of concern. No significant and unavoidable impacts other than Noise and Air Quality have been identified in the DEIR. Impacts identified as Significant and Unavoidable are those, which cannot be avoided or lessened to a level of insignificance (or a less than significant level) by implementing mitigation measures or feasible alternatives.

If the impacts cannot be fully mitigated, CEQA guidelines call for the local jurisdiction to adopt a Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations specifying other overriding public benefits the project will have. As stated above, the draft program EIR identified two areas of concern (Air Quality and Noise) requiring a Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations. The Air Quality impacts center around mobile source emissions concerning certain gases (ROG, NOx, CO) at build out in 2040. The Noise impacts concern temporary construction noise, vibration and traffic noise on Willowbrook Ave between Rosecrans Ave and Compton Blvd. The EIR states that these impacts are possible but may not occur due to factors not known at this point. Quite possibly, there may be no impacts at all. A conservative approach has been taken in the EIR.

Therefore, because Noise and Air Quality have been identified as causing unavoidable impacts even with mitigation, Findings of Fact and a Statement of Overriding Considerations have been prepared. These Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations are attached and will be made a part of the project Change of Zone ordinance

The Notice of Preparation (NOP) was circulated from September 24, 2022 to October24, 2021 and the EIR scoping meeting conducted on October 14, 2022. The Notice of Completion was filed in May of 2022.

The EIR document was posted in the LA County Clerk office in Norwalk, Community Development Department's webpage and circulated to service providers, public agencies and adjacent property owners for a 45-day public review period from **May 11, 2022 to June 27, 2022**.

At the conclusion of the 45-day EIR pubic review period, two comment letters were received. One letter was from Cal-Trans and the second letter from The California Judicial Council. The Cal-Trans letter acknowledged receipt of the EIR and did not have any major concerns. They recommended including a condition of approval requiring a follow up VMT analysis to verify the VMT assumptions of the EIR.

The Judicial Council letter commented on the section of the Specific Plan and EIR that proposed a new residential development in the open area between the courthouse building and the parking structure, as well as the proposed shared use of the parking structure. They stated that the proposed residential use of the area adjacent to the courthouse and shared use of the parking structure would result in increased noise that would adversely affect courthouse operations.

They requested that the specific plan be modified to delete these two provisions. The Judicial Council also asked for an LOS study of the Myrrh and Willowbrook Ave intersections.

Both the proposed new residential use and shared use of the county parking structure were deleted from the specific plan. However, both of these concepts should be explored further at a future time for possible incorporation in the specific plan.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no direct fiscal impact to the General Fund that will result from the adoption of the attached Ordinance. The proposed Change of Zone only establishes the Compton TOD specific plan overlay zoning and adopts the TOD specific plan. It does not propose any development or use of City funds.

FINDINGS FOR ADOPTION OF PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT 953, MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM AND FINDINGS OF FACT AND STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS:

1. That in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code, Division 13 §21000 et seq.) an EIR was prepared that identifies and evaluates the environmental impacts of the project.
2. That the City of Compton, in its capacity as Lead Agency, has determined that the proposed TOD specific plan project requires an Environmental Impact Report as part of the project environmental review.
3. That the Notice of Intent, Notice of Completion along with the Environmental Impact Report No. 953 was posted with the Los Angeles County Clerk's office in Norwalk, and that the Environmental Impact Report was circulated for a 45-day public review period, and posted on the City's website.
4. That all environmental documents have been processed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines.
5. The approval and subsequent implementation of the proposed project *will not* have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment with the implementation of the mitigation measures, except for Noise and Air Quality for which Findings of Fact and a Statement of Overriding Considerations have been prepared.
6. The approval and subsequent implementation of the proposed project *will not* have the potential to achieve short-term goals to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals with the implementation of mitigation measures, except for Noise and Air Quality for which Findings of Fact and a Statement of Overriding Considerations have been prepared.
7. The approval and subsequent implementation of the proposed project *will not* have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable, when considering the proposed development in the immediate vicinity with the implementation of the mitigation measures, except for Noise and Air Quality for which Findings of Fact and a Statement of Overriding Considerations have been prepared for adoption and are attached as Attachment D.

FINDINGS FOR AN APPROVAL OF CHANGE OF ZONE CASE NO. 2022-001:

1. The proposed designation of Specific Plan (SP) overlay zoning and adoption of the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan will facilitate redevelopment of the downtown civic center area and is in conformance with the Genera Plan goals and policies of the Land Use, Housing, Urban Design and Circulation elements and intent to use specific plans to redevelop the central business district near the civic center. Additionally, prior to application and use of the TOD specific plan, a General Plan Amendment will have been approved establishing a TOD specific plan overlay district to ensure consistency between the Specific Plan overlay zoning and general plan.

2. That the change of zone designation to the Specific Plan (SP) overlay zone and adoption of the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan is suitable for the project area based on the analysis conducted for the preparation of the specific plan and that of the companion Program Environmental Impact Report. Furthermore, the proposed Compton TOD specific plan provides development regulations and design guidelines which will ensure that any future development is compatible for the downtown and adjacent areas.

3. The proposed application of the Specific Plan (SP) overlay zone and adoption of the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan will promote increased housing opportunities, transit use, encourage redevelopment and increased pedestrian activity in the downtown civic center area and adjacent areas. The Compton Station TOD Specific Plan will also further several state planning goals such as reduction in greenhouse gases, reduced use of automobiles, increased affordable housing units and increased use of light rail.

FINDINGS FOR AN APPROVAL OF CHANGE OF ZONE – SPECIFIC PLAN CASE NO. 2022-001:

1. The proposed Compton TOD Specific Plan is consistent with the 1991 General Plan goals, policies of the Land Use, Housing, Urban Design and Circulation elements. The Specific Plan through its design guidelines and development regulations will be compatible with the existing and future patterns of zoning, land use and development.

2. The land use and development regulations within provide design guidelines and development standards within the specific plan project area that are otherwise not available through categorical Zoning, including the land uses of residential, retail, and restaurants operating by right on the same site. These proposed design guidelines and development standards permit encourage higher density and taller mixed use buildings with reduced parking

3. The administration and permit processes within the Specific Plan are consistent with the administration and permit processes of the Zoning Ordinance in that the Specific Plan clearly defines the development review process, what uses are permitted by right and what uses will require an entitlement such as a Conditional Use Permit or Minor Use Permit. The Specific Plan also clearly states which uses are prohibited.

4. The Specific Plan will not be detrimental to the health, safety, comfort, convenience, and general welfare of the neighborhood or result in a downgrade for the community because the Specific Plan will regulate future re-development with more comprehensive design guidelines and development standards then contained in the zoning ordinance. The Compton TOD Specific Plan provides for compact vertical mixed use development which encourages increased use of mass transit, bicycles, walking reduced use of automobiles, provides onsite amenities, and encourages more affordable housing.

5. The Specific Plan will not adversely affect such necessary community services as traffic, circulation, sewage disposal, fire protection, and water supply for the reasons set forth in the Environmental Impact Report prepared for the specific plan. However, the EIR does state that there will be unavoidable impacts even with mitigation for both Noise and Air Quality. Findings of Fact and a Statement of Overriding Considerations have been prepared for adoption and are included as attachment D.

Planning Commission Decision Recommendation

The Planning Commission at its September 21, 2022 meeting adopted a resolution recommending that the City Council adopt the Program Environmental Impact Report 953 and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program with Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Consideration and approve the proposed Change of Zone Case No. 2022-001 establishing the TOD specific plan overlay zoning for certain lots within the Compton TOD specific plan project area and adopt the Compton Transit Oriented Development Specific Plan.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the following the actions be taken:

1. Adoption of Environmental Impact Report No. 953, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations; and
2. Approval of Change of Zone Case No. 2022-001 establishing and applying the Compton TOD Specific Plan (SP) overlay zone and adoption of the Compton Transit Oriented Development Specific Plan.

ROBERT DELGADILLO
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

APPROVED FOR FORWARDING:

THOMAS THOMAS
CITY MANAGER

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON ADOPTING COMPTON TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT SPECIFIC PLAN PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT 953, MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM, FINDINGS OF FACT AND STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS, APPROVING CHANGE OF ZONE CASE NO. 2022-001, A REQUEST TO AMEND ZONING CODE SECTION 30-54 ALLOWING THE APPLICATION OF THE SPECIFIC PLAN ZONE (SP) AS AN OVERLAY ZONE FOR CERTAIN PROPERTIES WITHIN THE COMPTON TRANIST ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT AREA AND ADOPTION OF THE COMPTON TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT SPECIFIC PLAN

WHEREAS, the City of Compton Community Development Department has completed the preparation of the Compton Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Specific Plan Program Environmental Impact Report and Specific Plan and has processed an application for a Change of Zone in accordance with Section 30-28 and section 30-54 of the Compton Municipal Code to change the zoning of certain properties to Specific Plan (SP) and to apply the SP zone as an "overlay zone" in addition to adopting the Compton TOD Specific Plan for a certain real properties situated in the Compton TOD Specific Plan project area within the City of Compton, legally described as follows:

See attachment A (List of property APN's to be overlay SP zoned); and

WHEREAS, Change of Zone Case No. 2022-001 was processed in accordance with Compton Municipal Code (CMC) 30-28 and 30-54; and

WHEREAS, there is a need for this zone change to be approved to accommodate future TOD mixed-use, multi-story projects with affordable housing in downtown Compton and adjacent areas; and

WHEREAS, the zone change will facilitate and encourage additional TOD mixed-use residential and commercial developments along Compton Boulevard, Rosecrans Ave., Willowbrook Ave., Santa Fe Ave., and Alameda Street; and

WHEREAS, referral, publication and written notice of the proposed amendment was provided in accordance with Sections 65090, and 65091 of the California Government Code prior to consideration of the request by the City Council; and

WHEREAS, Program Environmental Impact Report No. 953 (EIR) was prepared for this project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and that the Project would result in significant effects on the environment concerning Noise and Air Quality; and

WHEREAS, Program Environmental Impact Report No. 953 showed that the growth permitted by the Compton TOD specific plan would cause unavoidable impacts even with mitigation in both Noise and Air Quality. Therefore, Findings of Fact and a Statement of Overriding Considerations were prepared for the City Council to adopt and are attached hereto as Attachment D; and

WHEREAS, the Notice of Intent along with the Notice of Completion for Environmental Impact Report 953 was posted with the Los Angeles County Clerk's office in Norwalk, circulated for a 45-day public review period (May 11, 2022 – June 27, 2022) and EIR posted on the City's and project website; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a duly noticed public hearing on September 21, 2022 and discussed the proposed Compton TOD specific plan; at which time the Planning Commission recommended that the City Council adopt Environmental Impact Report 953 with the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, findings of fact and statement of overriding considerations and approve General Plan Amendment 2022-001, Change of Zone 2022-001, adopt the Compton TOD Specific Plan; and

WHEREAS, notice of the public hearing was published in the Compton Bulletin on October 12, 2022; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing on said Change of Zone case No. 2022-001 was held before the City Council on October 26, 2022; and

WHEREAS, the City Council considered all the information presented pertaining to the Change of Zone No. 2022-001 and Environmental Impact Report 953 and the Compton TOD specific plan; and

WHEREAS, the City Council being fully informed:

F I N D S

FINDINGS FOR AN APPROVAL OF CHANGE OF ZONE CASE NO. 2022-001:

1. The proposed designation of Specific Plan (SP) overlay zoning and adoption of the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan will facilitate redevelopment of the downtown civic center area and is in conformance with the 1991 Genera Plan goals and policies of the Land Use, Housing, Urban Design and Circulation elements and intent to use specific plans to redevelop the central business district near the civic center. Additionally, prior to application and use of the TOD specific plan, a General Plan Amendment will have been approved establishing a TOD specific plan overlay district to ensure consistency between the Specific Plan overlay zoning and general plan.

2. That the change of zone designation to the Specific Plan (SP) overlay zone and adoption of the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan is suitable for the project area is based on the analysis conducted for the preparation of the specific plan and that of the companion Program Environmental Impact Report. Furthermore, the proposed Compton TOD specific plan provides development regulations and design guidelines which will ensure that any future development is compatible for the downtown and adjacent areas.

3. The proposed application of the Specific Plan (SP) overlay zone and adoption of the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan will promote increased housing opportunities, transit use, encourage redevelopment and increased pedestrian activity in the downtown civic center area and adjacent areas. The Compton Station TOD Specific Plan will also further several state planning goals such as reduction in greenhouse gases, reduced use of automobiles, increased affordable housing units and increased use of light rail.

FINDINGS FOR AN APPROVAL OF CHANGE OF ZONE – SPECIFIC PLAN:

1. The proposed Compton TOD Specific Plan is consistent with the 1991 General Plan goals, policies of the Land Use, Housing, Urban Design and Circulation elements. The Specific Plan through its design guidelines and development regulations will be compatible with the existing and future patterns of zoning, land use and development.

2. The specific plan enhanced provide design guidelines and development standards in the project area that are not available through categorical Zoning. The proposed design guidelines and development standards encourage higher density, taller mixed use buildings with reduced parking, amenities, circulation improvements and facilitate the new construction of affordable housing units.

3. The administration and permit processes within the Specific Plan are consistent with the administration and permit processes of the Zoning Ordinance in that the Specific Plan clearly defines the development review process, what uses are permitted by right and what uses will require an entitlement such as a Conditional Use Permit or Minor Use Permit. The Specific Plan also clearly states which uses are prohibited.

4. The Specific Plan will not be detrimental to the health, safety, comfort, convenience, and general welfare of the neighborhood or result in a downgrade for the community because the Specific Plan will regulate future re-development with more comprehensive design guidelines and development standards then contained in the zoning ordinance. The Compton TOD Specific Plan provides for compact vertical mixed use development which

encourages increased use of mass transit, bicycles, walking reduced use of automobiles, provides onsite amenities, and encourages more affordable housing.

5. The Specific Plan will not adversely affect such necessary community services as traffic, circulation, sewage disposal, fire protection, and water supply for the reasons set forth in the Environmental Impact Report prepared for the specific plan. However, the EIR does state that there will be unavoidable impacts even with mitigation for both Noise and Air Quality. Findings of Fact and a Statement of Overriding Considerations have been prepared for adoption and are included as attachment D.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City Council, adopts Environmental Impact Report No. 953, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations, (Attachment D).

Section 2 That notwithstanding the imposition of the mitigation measures in the MMRP not all significant impacts of the project have been reduced to a level of insignificance or eliminated by changes in the proposed project. The City council finds that the project will bring substantial benefits to the City and that the specific plans benefits outweigh the projects significant unavoidable impacts and pursuant the CEQA guidelines section 15093 adopts and makes the Findings or fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations as set forth in Attachment D attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference to explain why the project its impacts and foregoing benefits, the City council finds in light of important social, economic and other benefits that the project will bring as set forth in the Statement of Overriding Considerations, that the adverse environmental impacts of the project that are not fully mitigated are acceptable.

Section 3. That the mitigation measures/conditions of approval shown on Attachment B, attached herein, shall apply to the Compton TOD Specific Plan:

Section 4. That zoning code section 30-54 shall be amended as described in Attachment C to permit “overlay” zoning for the Specific Plan (SP) zone.

Section 5. That the zoning of APN’s listed in Attachment “A” hereby receive the added overlay zoning of “Compton TOD- SP” and the Compton TOD specific plan is hereby adopted.

Section 6. If any section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance or the application thereof to any person or place, is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the final decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 7. That a copy of this Ordinance shall be filed in the offices of the City Clerk, City Manager, Building & Safety and Community Development Department (Planning).

Section 8. That this Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after adoption by the City Council.

Section 9. That the Mayor shall sign and the City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this Ordinance and shall cause same to be published as required by law.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2022.

_____
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

ATTEST:

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) ss
CITY OF COMPTON)

I, Alita Godwin, City Clerk of the City of Compton, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was adopted by the City Council of the City of Compton, signed by the Mayor and attested by the City Clerk at a regular meeting thereof held on the _____ day of _____, 2022.

That said Ordinance was adopted by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS-
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS-
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS-
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS-

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

ATTACHMENT A

AIN	ZONING
Compton TOD Specific Plan Overlay Zoned Parcels	
6166010025	DC
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ATTACHMENT B
Conditions of Approval for Compton TOD Specific Plan

Conditions of Approval/Mitigation Measures:

1. During case-by-case review of individual projects, the City shall consider the application of the following strategies to reduce mobile source emissions to the maximum extent feasible:

- Provide preferential carpool/vanpool parking spaces for office uses.
- Provide for shuttle/mini bus services for hotel uses
- Provide bicycle storage/parking facilities and shower/locker facilities.
- Provide onsite child-care centers.
- Provide transit design features within development.
- Develop park-and-ride lots.
- Employ a transportation/rideshare coordinator at commercial uses.

- Implement a rideshare program.
- Provide incentives for employees to rideshare or take public transportation.
- Provide bicycle paths that link to an external network.
- Provide pedestrian facilities.
- Integrate affordable and below market rate housing.
- Provide electric vehicle charging
- Reduce parking supply.
- Implement subsidized or discounted transit program.
- Implement bike-sharing program.

3. City of Compton will facilitate and require the following to mitigate potential future impacts to historic resources.

   a. Prior to the issuance of any demolition or development permits submitted by project applicants, the applicant shall prepare an inventory of the buildings located onsite within the identified project site.

   b. Prior to the issuance of any permits associated with the individual projects within the Specific Pan area that involves the demolition or alteration of buildings or structures greater than 45 years old, the project applicant shall retain a historian or architectural historian who meets or exceeds the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards to document and evaluate the historical significance of the affected buildings or structures. If such documentation and evaluation indicate that the building or structure qualifies as a significant historical resource, the resource shall be avoided and preserved in place if feasible. If avoidance or preservation is not feasible, a Historical Resources Treatment Plan shall be prepared and implemented requiring further documentation or action to reduce impacts on historical resources. These actions may include but are not limited to archival quality photographs, measured drawings, oral histories, interpretive signage, and/or other measures including, potentially, alteration of the resource in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards or relocation of the resource.

   c. As defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 4(3) Section 15126.4 (b)(2), in some circumstances, documentation of a historical resource, by way of historic narrative, photographs or architectural drawings, as mitigation for the effects of demolition of the resource will not mitigate the effects to point where clearly no significant effect on the environment would occur. In these cases, the Historical Resources Treatment Plan shall also evaluate the feasibility of retaining significant buildings or structures in their original locations and rehabilitating them according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.

4 City of Compton will facilitate and require the following to mitigate potential future impacts to archaeological resource studies.

   a. Prior to any approval by the City for projects that involve any demolition, grading, trenching, or other ground disturbance, a Phase 1 Cultural Resources Study conducted by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior standards in archaeology shall be required. A Phase 1 study shall include a pedestrian survey of the project site to identify potential surficial archaeological resources and sufficient

background archival research and field sampling to determine whether subsurface prehistoric or historic remains may be present. If the project site is completely paved and/or developed, a pedestrian survey may not be required. Archival research should include, at minimum, a records search conducted at the South Central Coast Information Center (SCCIC) and a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted with the NAHC.

b. Any cultural resources identified shall be avoided and preserved in place if feasible. Where preservation is not feasible, each resource shall be subject to a Phase 2 evaluation for significance and eligibility for listing in the CRHR. Phase 2 evaluation shall include any necessary archival research to identify significant historical associations as well as mapping of surface artifacts, collection of functionally or temporally diagnostic tools and debris, and excavation of a sample of the cultural deposit to characterize the nature of the sites, define the artifact and feature contents, determine horizontal boundaries and depth below surface, and retrieve representative samples of artifacts and other remains.

c. Cultural materials collected from the sites shall be processed and analyzed in the laboratory according to standard archaeological procedures. The age of archaeological resources shall be determined using radiocarbon dating or other appropriate procedures; lithic artifacts, faunal remains, and other cultural materials shall be identified and analyzed according to current professional standards. The significance of the sites shall be evaluated according to the criteria of the CRHR. The results of the investigations shall be presented in a technical report following the standards of the California Office of Historic Preservation publication “Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Content and Format (1990 or latest edition)”. Upon completion of the work, all artifacts, other cultural remains, records, photographs, and other documentation shall be curated at an appropriate curation facility. All fieldwork, analysis, report production, and curation shall be fully funded by the applicant.

If any of the resources meet CRHR significance standards, the City shall ensure that all feasible recommendations for mitigation of impacts are incorporated into the final design and any permits issued for development. Any necessary archaeological data recovery excavation shall be carried out by a Registered Professional Archaeologist according to a research design reviewed and approved by the City prepared in advance of fieldwork and using appropriate archaeological field and laboratory methods consistent with the California Office of Historic Preservation Planning Bulletin 5 (1991), Guidelines for Archaeological Research Design, or the latest edition thereof.

As applicable, the final Phase 1 Inventory, Phase 2 Testing and Evaluation, Phase 3 Data Recovery reports shall be submitted to the City prior to final inspection of a construction permit.

Recommendations contained therein shall be implemented throughout all ground disturbance activities including, at minimum, requirements to follow for unanticipated archaeological discoveries during construction.

5 City of Compton will facilitate and require the following to mitigate potential future impacts related to unanticipated discovery of tribal cultural resources.

In the event that a cultural resource of Native American origin is identified in the Plan Area during the implementation of MM CUL-2 or during any project-related ground disturbance, the City of Compton, as Lead Agency, shall consult with local Native American tribes who have requested notification of projects under AB 52. If the City, in consultation with the local Native American tribe(s), determines that the resource is a tribal cultural resource and thus significant under CEQA, a mitigation plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with state guidelines and in consultation with representatives of the Native American tribe(s). The mitigation plan may include but would not be limited to avoidance, capping in place, excavation and removal of the resource, interpretive displays, sensitive area signage, or other mutually agreed upon measures.

6 City of Compton will facilitate and require the following to mitigate potential future impacts related to unanticipated discovery of paleontological resources:

In the event that paleontological resources are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, the City of Compton Department of Building and Safety will be notified

immediately, and all work will cease in the area of the find until a qualified paleontologist evaluates the find. Construction activity may continue unimpeded on other portions of the Project site. The paleontologist shall determine the location, the time frame, and the extent to which any monitoring of earthmoving activities shall be required. The found deposits would be treated in accordance with federal, State, and local guidelines, including those set forth in California PRC § 21083.2.

7 During case-by-case review of individual projects, the City of Compton shall consider the application of the following strategies to reduce construction noise levels to the maximum extent feasible:

a. Mufflers. Construction equipment shall be properly maintained and all internal combustion engine driven machinery with intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, as applicable, shall be in good condition and appropriate for the equipment. During construction, all equipment, fixed or mobile, shall be operated with closed engine doors and shall be equipped with properly operating and maintained mufflers, consistent with manufacturers' standards.

b. Electrical Power. Electrical power, rather than diesel equipment, shall be used to run compressors and similar power tools and to power any temporary structures, such as construction trailers or caretaker facilities.
c. Equipment Staging. All stationary equipment shall be staged as far away from the adjacent sensitive receptors as feasible.
d. Equipment Idling. Construction vehicles and equipment shall not be left idling for longer than five minutes when not in use.
e. Workers' Radios. All noise from workers' radios shall be controlled to a point that they are not audible at sensitive receptors near construction activity.
f. Smart Back-up Alarms. Mobile construction equipment shall have smart back-up alarms that automatically adjust the sound level of the alarm in response to ambient noise levels. Alternatively, back-up alarms shall be disabled and replaced with human spotters to ensure safety when mobile construction equipment is moving in the reverse direction.
g. Disturbance Coordinator. Project applicants shall designate a disturbance coordinator who shall be responsible for responding to any local complaints about construction noise. The noise disturbance coordinator shall determine the cause of the noise complaint (e.g., starting too early, bad muffler, etc.) and shall require that reasonable measures warranted to correct the problem be implemented. A telephone number for the disturbance coordinator shall be conspicuously posted at the construction site.

8 During case-by-case review of individual projects, the City shall consider the application of the following strategy to reduce construction noise levels to the maximum extent feasible:

Temporary Sound Barriers. For construction activities located directly adjacent to sensitive receivers (e.g., residences, mobile homes, open space areas, schools), temporary sound barriers shall be installed and maintained by the construction contractor between the construction site and adjacent receivers during the demolition, site preparation, grading phases, and building phases of construction. Temporary sound barriers shall consist of either sound blankets or other sound barriers/techniques such as acoustic padding or acoustic walls placed near adjacent residential buildings that have been field-tested to reduce noise by least 15 dBA. Barriers shall be placed such that the line-of-sight between noise-generating construction equipment and adjacent sensitive land uses is blocked and shall be placed as close to the source equipment, as feasible. As an alternative, applicants may prepare a Noise Study that demonstrates construction noise would not exceed ambient noise levels at nearby sensitive resources. The Noise Study shall incorporate best management practices and

9 Prior to any grading or construction activity within 25 feet of an extremely fragile building (non-engineered timber and masonry) or potentially historical resource, applicants shall prepare a Vibration Control Plan. The Vibration Control Plan shall be prepared by a qualified structural engineer and shall include methods to minimize vibration, including but not limited to:

a. Use of drilled piles or the use of a sonic vibratory pile driver rather than impact pile driving
b. Use of rubber-tired equipment rather than metal-tracked equipment
c. Avoiding the use of vibrating equipment when allowed by best engineering practices

The Vibration Control Plan shall include a pre-construction survey letter establishing baseline conditions at potentially affected adjacent buildings. The survey letter shall provide a shoring design to protect the adjacent buildings from potential damage. The structural engineer may recommend alternative procedures that produce lower vibration levels, such as sonic pile driving or caisson drilling instead of impact pile driving. Development projects shall implement the structural engineer's recommendations.

A Statement of Compliance signed by the Applicant and Owner is required to be submitted to Building and Safety at plan check and prior to the issuance of any permit. The Vibration Control Plan, prepared as outlined above, shall be documented by a qualified structural engineer, and shall be provided to the City upon request.

ATTACHMENT C
(Amended)

30-54.4 General Plan and Zoning Consistency

All proposed specific plan shall be consistent with the goals and policies of the Compton General Plan and this title. All proposed specific plans shall submit a concurrent General Plan and Change of Zone application changing the current General Plan land use designation and zoning to SP to affect the adoption of a Specific Plan.

The Specific Plan (SP) zone can be applied as either a base categorical zone or as an Overlay zone.

Attachment D

Certification of the Compton Station Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Final Program Environmental Impact Report

Adoption of California Environmental Quality Act Findings, Mitigation Measures, Mitigation Monitoring Program, and Statement of Overriding Considerations

August 2022

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A. INTRODUCTION

The Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR, State Clearinghouse No. 2021090474) has been prepared by the City of Compton (City) to evaluate the environmental effects of the Compton Station Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Project (Project). The Project is described in **Section B, Project Summary,** below.

The City is the lead agency as defined in Section 15051(b) of the guidelines for implementing the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

B. PROJECT SUMMARY

The Compton Specific Plan provides a land use and policy framework to support the transformation of Compton Station into economically vibrant districts. The Compton Specific Plan focuses on implementing a community-based vision for the Metro A Line Compton Station and the immediate surrounding areas. A Specific Plan serves as regulatory tool for the City of Compton to guide responsible growth and development that maximizes the unique characteristics of that particular area. The proposed Specific Plan envisions how the Plan Area, in the heart of downtown Compton, can become the hub of the City. The Specific Plan would encourage desired activity in the area through land uses and development types and will remove constraints to efficient development. Those current land uses inconsistent with the Specific Plan would become non-conforming and remain in place until the property owner(s) decide to sell and/or redevelop their properties. The project does not propose to acquire or demolish properties. The authority for preparation and adoption of specific plans is set forth in California Government Code Sections 65450 through 65457.

In total expected developed by 2040 period is anticipated to be:

- 2,178 residential units (1,444 market-rate and 734 affordable)
- 97,000 square feet of office/institutional space
- A net decrease in commercial space of 39,000 square feet
- 150 hotel rooms

Total retail space is additionally anticipated to decline by 39,000 square feet. The projected decline reflects an intended recycling of some large-format, big box stores with mixed-use development and inline stores and restaurants which occupy a much smaller footprint. The quality, variety and quantity of retail sales is anticipated to increase despite the decline in square footage.

B.1 Project Objectives

The following are the City's objectives for the Project:

Vision: In order to build a better downtown, transforming it into a world-class destination that all our community can enjoy, the Specific Plan sets out a suite of actions organized under six goals, which derive closely from the values and priorities expressed by the community.

- **Goal #1:** An economically active and vibrant station area which attracts investment and provides quality amenities to the community.

- **Goal #2:** A safe and well-maintained Downtown where people enjoy public space.
- **Goal #3:** A built environment which reflect the history, creativity and excellence of Compton.
- **Goal #4:** A station area which promotes public health and sustainability and provides calm and attractive networks for all modes of travel.
- **Goal #5:** Adequate and affordable housing that enables the residents of Compton to remain in the community for the long-term.
- **Goal #6:** Increased opportunities for Compton residents to create and grow local businesses.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The City of Compton prepared and circulated a Notice of Preparation (NOP) from September 24, 2021 through October 24, 2021. The NOP was circulated in order to receive input from interested public agencies (e.g., responsible and trustee agencies) and private parties on the contents of the EIR. In compliance with *State CEQA Guidelines*, the City held a scoping meeting on October 14, 2021 open to the public via Zoom to solicit comments from and to inform the public of the proposed EIR and its contents.

The City prepared and circulated the Draft EIR for a period of 45 days, extending from May 11, 2022, and ending on June 27, 2022. The Draft EIR was available for review at Compton City Hall and the Compton Library; an electronic copy of the Draft EIR was posted on the City's website. A community meeting was held on Thursday, June 9, 2022, via Zoom. A Notice of Availability of the Draft EIR was transmitted to responsible and trustee agencies, regulatory agencies and other to request comments on the Draft EIR, pursuant to *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15086. Comments on the Draft EIR were received during the comment period, and those comments are responded to in the Final EIR.

The Final EIR is comprised of the Draft EIR and the comments on the Draft EIR submitted by interested public agencies, organizations, and members of the public; written responses to the environmental issues raised in those comments; revisions to the text of the Draft EIR reflecting changes made in response to comments and other information; and other minor changes to the text of the Draft EIR. The Final EIR is hereby incorporated in this document by reference.

The Final EIR was distributed on October x, 2022 more than 10 days prior to the October xx, 2022 City Council hearing.

C.1 Incorporation of Final EIR by Reference

The EIR evaluated a Proposed Action, as well as alternatives to the Proposed Action. For purposes of these findings, the Project is defined to mean the project studied in the EIR.

The Final EIR consists of: (1) the Draft EIR, (2) all appendices to the Draft EIR (Appendices 1.0 through 3.12); (3) Chapter 1, "Introduction"; (4) Chapter 2, "Responses to Comments and Staff Initiated Text Changes": (5) Chapter 3, "Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program." The Final EIR Chapter 2 specifically includes the City's written responses to comments; a list of

persons, organizations, and public agencies commenting on the Draft EIR; The City's written responses to specific comments on significant environmental points raised in the review and consultation process; and copies of comments, as required by *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15132. The Final EIR consisting of the aforementioned components is hereby incorporated by reference into these findings.

D. FINDINGS REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS AND THE CONTENT OF THE FINAL EIR.

The City Council certifies that it has been presented with the Final EIR and that it has independently reviewed and considered the information contained in the Final EIR prior to making the following certifications and these findings.

Pursuant to *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15090 (Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 15090) the Council certifies that the Final EIR has been completed in compliance with CEQA and the *State CEQA Guidelines*. The Council certifies the Final EIR for the actions described in these findings and in the Final EIR, for the Project as described above. The Council further certifies that the Final EIR reflects its independent judgment and analysis.

Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21081 and *State CEQA Guidelines* Section §15091, no public agency shall approve or carry out a project for which an EIR has been certified which identifies one or more significant effects on the environment that would occur if the project is approved or carried out unless the public agency makes one or more of the following findings with respect to each significant impact:

1. 1. Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental as identified in the Final EIR.

2. 2. Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and have been, or can and should be, adopted by that other agency.

3. 3. Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including considerations for the provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the environmental impact report.

The City has made one or more of these specific written findings regarding each significant impact associated with the Project. Those findings are presented below, along with a presentation of facts in support of the findings. The City certifies these findings are based on full appraisal of all viewpoints, including all comments received up to the date of adoption of these findings, concerning the environmental issues identified and discussed.

The Compton Station TOD Specific Plan EIR has been prepared as a Program EIR pursuant to *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15168. The degree of specificity in the Program EIR corresponds to the specificity of the Project. The Program EIR included an appropriate analysis of impacts in thirteen (13) environmental topics, analyzing the Project and alternatives, including a No Project Alternative. The EIR disclosed the environmental impacts expected to result from the implementation and development of the Project. Feasible mitigation measures were identified to avoid or minimize significant environmental effects.

The mitigation measures adopted as part of the Project are feasible, as appropriate for a Program EIR, and the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan EIR mitigates the environmental impacts to the maximum extent feasible as discussed in the findings made below. The Findings in **Section E**, below, indicate where mitigation measures are not capable of reducing impacts to levels of less than significant.

It is the finding of the City Council that the proposed Final EIR fulfills environmental review requirements for the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan and that the document constitutes a complete, accurate, adequate, and good faith effort at full disclosure under CEQA, and reflects the independent judgment of the City Council.

In response to comments received, the Final EIR includes corrections and additions that correct minor errors and amplify and/or clarify information in the Draft EIR. All such changes made to the Draft EIR are shown in the Final EIR (**Chapter 2.0, Corrections and Additions**) in strikethrough and underline text.

It is the finding of the City Council that such clarifying changes and the corrections and additions as described in the Final EIR, have not presented any new, significant information requiring recirculation or additional environmental review under *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15088.5.

A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) for the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan has been adopted pursuant to the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 21081.6 to ensure implementation of the adopted mitigation measures to reduce significant effects on the environment and is included in the Final EIR document dated August 2022. The City is the custodian of the documents and other materials that constitute the record of the proceedings upon which certification of the EIR for the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan, is based, as described below in **Section D.1, Finding Regarding Location and Custodian of the Record**.

D.1 Finding Regarding Location and Custodian of the Record

The documents and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings on which the City's Findings of Fact are based, are available for review at Compton City Hall located at 205 S. Willowbrook Avenue, Compton, CA 90220.

The custodian of these documents is Robert Delgadillo, Senior Planner. This information is provided in compliance with Public Resources Code Section 21081.6(a)(2) and 14 Cal. Code Regs. Section 15091(e).

For purposes of CEQA, the Record of Proceedings for the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan EIR consists of the following documents, at a minimum:

- The Notice of Preparation and all other public notices issued by the City in conjunction with the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan EIR.
- The Draft and Final EIRs, including appendices and technical studies included or referenced in the Draft and Final EIRs.
- All comments submitted by agencies or members of the public during the 45-day public comment period on the Draft EIR.

- The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Project.
- All Findings and resolutions adopted by the City Council in connection with the Project, and all documents cited or referred to therein.
- All reports, studies, memoranda, maps, staff reports, or other planning documents relating to the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan EIR prepared by Impact Sciences, Inc., consultant to the City.
- All documents and information submitted to the City by responsible, trustee, or other public agencies, or by individuals or organizations, in connection with the Reuse of the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan EIR, up through the date the City Council approved the Project.
- Minutes and/or summary transcripts of all public meetings and public hearings held by the City, in connection with the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan EIR.
- Any documentary or other evidence submitted to the City at such public meetings and public hearings.
- Matters of common knowledge to the City, including, but not limited to federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
- Any documents expressly cited in these Findings, in addition to those cited above.
- Any other materials required to be in the Record of Proceedings by Public Resources Code Section 21167.6(e).

D.2 Absence of Significant New Information

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5 requires a lead agency to recirculate an EIR for further review and comment when significant new information is added to the EIR after public notice is given of the availability of the Draft EIR but before certification of the Final EIR. New information added to an EIR is not "significant" unless the EIR is changed in a way that deprives the public of a meaningful opportunity to comment upon a substantial adverse environmental effect of the project or a feasible way to mitigate or avoid such an effect that the project proponent declines to implement. The Guidelines provide examples of significant new information under this standard, as follows:

4. (1) A new significant environmental impact would result from the project or from a new mitigation measure proposed to be implemented.

5. (2) A substantial increase in the severity of an environmental impact would result unless mitigation measures are adopted that reduce the impact to a level of insignificance.

6. (3) A feasible project alternative or mitigation measure considerably different from others previously analyzed would clearly lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project, but the project's proponents decline to adopt it.

7. (4) The Draft EIR was so fundamentally and basically inadequate and conclusory in nature that meaningful public review and comment were precluded.

Recirculation is not required where the new information added to the EIR merely clarifies or amplifies or makes insignificant modifications in an adequate EIR.

The City Council recognizes that the Final EIR incorporates information obtained by the City since the Draft EIR was completed, and contains additions, clarifications, modifications, and other changes. With respect to this information, the Council finds as follows:

Various minor changes and edits have been made to the text the Draft EIR. These changes are generally of an administrative nature such as correcting typographical errors, making minor adjustments to the data, and adding or changing certain phrases to improve readability and enhance clarity. The City Council finds that these changes are of a minor, non-substantive nature and do not require recirculation of the Draft EIR.

In addition to the changes and corrections described above, the Final EIR provides additional information in response to comments and questions from the public. The City Council finds that this additional information does not constitute significant new information requiring recirculation, but rather that the additional information clarifies or amplifies an adequate EIR. Specifically, the City Council finds that the additional information including the changes described above, does not show that:

8. (1) A new significant environmental impact would result from the project or from a new mitigation measure proposed to be implemented.

9. (2) A substantial increase in the severity of an environmental impact would result unless mitigation measures are adopted that reduce the impact to a level of insignificance.

10. (3) A feasible project alternative or mitigation measure considerably different from others previously analyzed would clearly lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project, but the project's proponents decline to adopt it.

11. (4) The Draft EIR was so fundamentally and basically inadequate and conclusory in nature that meaningful public review and comment were precluded.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The City staff report, the EIR, written comments, written and oral testimony at public hearings, and these Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations and other information in the administrative record serve as the basis for the City's environmental determination. The Final EIR includes revisions to the Draft EIR, public comments, and City responses. The detailed analyses

of potential environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures for the Project are presented in the Draft EIR. Written comments and City responses, as well as some minor revisions to the impact and mitigation discussions, are provided in the Final EIR.

Presented below are the environmental findings made by this City Council after its review of the documents referenced above. Factual discussion in this document summarizes the information contained in the EIR and the administrative record upon which this Council bases its decision to certify the EIR and approve the Project.

The EIR prepared for the Project identifies two individual significant environmental impacts within 13 issue areas, which cannot be fully mitigated and are therefore considered significant and unavoidable impacts. To the extent these impacts remain significant and unavoidable, such impacts are acceptable when weighed against the overriding social, economic, legal, technical, and other considerations set forth in the Statement of Overriding Considerations. The significant and unavoidable impacts identified in the Draft EIR are discussed below, along with the appropriate findings per *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15091. The City Council concurs with the conclusions in the Draft EIR that the issues and sub-issues discussed below can be mitigated below a significant impact threshold. For those issues that cannot be mitigated below a level that is less than significant, overriding considerations exist which make those impacts acceptable.

E.1 Differences of Opinion Regarding the Impacts of the Project

In making its determination to certify the Final EIR and to approve the Project, the City Council recognizes that the Project involves a number of controversial environmental issues and that a range of technical and scientific opinion exists with respect to those issues. The City Council has acquired an understanding of the range of this technical and scientific opinion by its review of the Draft EIR, the comments received on the Draft EIR and the responses to those comments in the Final EIR, as well as testimony, letters, and reports regarding the Final EIR and its own experience and expertise in assessing environmental impacts. The City Council has reviewed and considered, as a whole, the evidence and analysis presented in the Draft EIR, the evidence and analysis presented in the comments of the Draft EIR, the evidence and analysis presented in the Final EIR, the information submitted on the Final EIR, and the reports prepared by the experts who prepared the EIR, consultants, and by staff, addressing those comments. The City Council has gained a comprehensive and well-rounded understanding of the environmental issues presented by the Project. In turn, this understanding has enabled the City Council to make its decisions after weighing and considering the various viewpoints on these important issues. The City Council accordingly certifies that its findings are based on full appraisal of all of the evidence contained in the Final EIR, as well as the evidence and other information in the record addressing the Final EIR.

In making these findings, the City Council has considered the opinions of other agencies and members of the public, including opinions that disagree with some of the analysis and significance thresholds used in the EIR. City Council finds that the determination of significance thresholds is a judgment within the discretion of the City Council; the significance thresholds used in the EIR are supported by substantial evidence in the record, including the expert opinion of the EIR preparers and staff; and the significance thresholds used in the EIR provide reasonable and appropriate means of assessing the significance of the adverse environmental effects of the Project.

E.2 Findings Regarding Impacts Identified in the EIR to be Less Than Significant or No Impact and Requiring no Mitigation

The following issues were identified during the scoping process as having the potential to cause significant impact. These issues were found in the EIR as having no potential to cause significant impact and therefore require no project-specific mitigation.

Aesthetics

Threshold AES-1 The Plan area is not within or visible from any existing designated (or eligible) scenic highways. The nearest highway is Interstate 110 between mile post 25.7 and 31.9 in Los Angeles, approximately three miles west of the Plan area. Due to the lack of a designated (or eligible) scenic highway, implementation of the Plan would not result in impacts to a scenic resource within a state scenic highway. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR pp. 3.1-22)

Threshold AES-2 The proposed Plan would result in redevelopment and infill development within the existing developed urban environment. The views along road corridors would continue to be of a developed and urban landscape. Due to the lack of topography, scenic vistas would not be generated by the project, and as described above, no identified or designated scenic views or vistas exist. As a result, implementation of the proposed Plan would have no impacts in relation to a scenic vista.

Threshold AES-3 Implementation of the Specific Plan would change the existing Plan Area's visual quality by encouraging mixed-use development and providing public benefit projects for the community. The Specific Plan includes design guidelines (See Chapter 4 – Design Guidelines) to ensure development reflects the abovementioned principles. The design guidelines will apply to all multi-family residential, commercial, and mixed-use construction developments within the Plan area. The design guidelines include the following topics: building siting and orientation, building modulation and articulation; architectural theme, materials, finishes, color, on-site circulation, parking facility design, façade enhancements and activities, residential open space and amenities, residential privacy, green roofs and active roofs, walls and fences, exterior lighting, and outdoor service, storage, and loading areas. These guidelines will facilitate a cohesive design of the Plan area.

Upon adoption of the Specific Plan by the City Planning Commission and City Council, future development projects facilitated by the Specific Plan would be

required to comply with the development standards and design guidelines included the Specific Plan, as well as the City's Zoning Code and the City's General Plan's Urban Design Element. The City's permitting and approval process would ensure compliance. The process would also ensure projects would be reviewed by the City's Architectural Review Board, Building and Safety Department, and/or Planning Division of the Community Development Department, as applicable. As such, adoption of the Specific Plan would enable the project to be in compliance with applicable zoning and regulations governing scenic quality. Therefore, potential impacts associated with scenic quality would be less than significant. No mitigation is required (Final EIR 3.1-25 to 3.1-26)

Threshold AES-4 The Specific Plan contains provisions to reduce the impact of new sources of light. New lighting (site, parking lot, and building security lighting) should preclude direct glare on onto neighboring properties or skyward. Lighting fixtures will be shielded to confine light spread. In mixed-use projects, all lighting should be adequately shielded from adversely impacting residential sections and lighting on walkways and driveways should be one foot candle minimum. Furthermore, Chapter 30-19.5 of the CMC contains lighting standards for new development. Future projects developed in the Plan Area would be reviewed for site-specific consistency with the lighting standards. Therefore, impacts associated with light and glare would be less than significant. (Final EIR 3.1-26 to 3.1-27)

Air Quality

Threshold AIR-1 Area air quality planning, including the AQMP, assumes that there will be emissions from new growth, but that such emissions may not impede the attainment and may actually contribute to the attainment of applicable air quality standards within the SCAB. The Specific Plan would not result in construction air quality emissions that exceed the SCAQMD thresholds of significance. Specific Plan construction activities will be consistent with the goals and objectives of the AQMP to improve air quality in the SCAB. The Specific Plan's growth projections would not be considered substantial, and the objectives of the Specific Plan would help the State, SCAG region and City achieve its goals of increasing housing, and in particular, locating growth within transit-oriented districts. The Specific Plan would not have the potential to conflict with regional growth projections identified in SCAG's RTP/SCS used in the formulation of the AQMP. As the Specific Plan is consistent with Criterion Nos. 1 and 2, it would not conflict with

or obstruct implementation of any applicable air quality plan, and this impact is less than significant. No mitigation is required (Final EIR 3.2-21 to 3.2-23)

Threshold AIR-3

Localized Emissions. As shown in Table 3.2-10, Localized Significance of Construction Emissions – Maximum Pounds per Day, the Specific Plan would not exceed any of the identified localized thresholds of significance during construction. Therefore, Specific Plan construction would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial air pollutant concentrations and these impacts would be less than significant. As the operational component of Specific Plan buildout would occur across the Plan Area and primarily consist of mobile sources, an operational analysis against the LST methodology is not appropriate and this impact would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.2-28 to 3.2-29)

Carbon Monoxide. The Specific Plan would not result in potentially significant CO "hot spots" and a Project-specific CO hotspots analysis is not required to reach this conclusion. It has long been recognized that CO exceedances ("hot spots") are caused by vehicular emissions, primarily when idling at intersections. Vehicle emissions standards have become increasingly more stringent in the last twenty years. Therefore, the Specific Plan would not have the potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the California one-hour or eight-hour CO standards. No mitigation measures are required. (Final EIR 3.2-29 to 3.2-30)

Toxic Air Contaminants. Impacts with respect to localized CO concentrations would be less than significant. The greatest potential during long-term operations for exposure to TACs is from the use of heavy-duty diesel trucks and stationary generators that use diesel fuel. However, these activities, and the land uses associated with the Specific Plan, are not considered uses that generate substantial TAC emissions based on review of the air toxic sources listed in SCAQMD's and CARB's guidelines. It is expected that quantities of hazardous TACs generated on-site (e.g., cleaning solvents, paints, landscape pesticides, etc.) for the types of proposed land uses would be below thresholds warranting further study under the California Accidental Release Program. For these reasons, the Specific Plan would not expose nearby sensitive receptors to substantial amounts of air toxics

and this impact would be less than significant. No mitigation measures are required. (Final EIR 3.2-30)

Threshold AIR-4 Construction activities associated with the Specific Plan may generate detectable odors from heavy-duty equipment exhaust and architectural coatings. However, construction-related odors would be short-term in nature and cease upon Specific Plan buildout. In addition, the Specific Plan would be required to comply with the California Code of Regulations, Title 13, sections 2449(d)(3) and 2485, which minimizes the idling time of construction equipment either by shutting it off when not in use or by reducing the time of idling to no more than five minutes. This would reduce the detectable odors from heavy-duty equipment exhaust. The Specific Plan would also be required to comply with the SCAQMD Rule 1113 – Architectural Coating, which would minimize odor impacts from ROG emissions during architectural coating. Any odor impacts to existing adjacent land uses would be short-term and not substantial. As such, the Specific Plan would not result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people and this impact would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.2-31)

Cultural Resources

Threshold CUL-3 In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities, there are regulatory provisions to address the handling of human remains in California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5, PRC § 5097.98, and *CEQA Guidelines* § 15064.5(e). Pursuant to these codes, in the event that human remain are discovered, it requires that disturbance of the site shall be suspended, and the City of Compton and the Los Angeles County Coroner would be immediately notified. Compliance with these protocols would reduce impacts to a less than significant level. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.3-21)

Energy

Threshold EN-1 Construction equipment would be maintained to applicable standards, and construction activity and associated fuel consumption and energy use would be temporary and typical of construction sites. It is also reasonable to assume contractors would avoid wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary fuel consumption during construction to reduce construction costs. Therefore, the Specific Plan would not involve the inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary use of energy during

construction, and the construction-phase impact related to energy consumption would be less than significant.

The operation of anticipated development would increase the use of energy in the Plan Area due to the intensification of land use. However, the increase would be in conformance with the latest version of California's Green Building Standards Code and Building Energy Efficiency Standards. In addition, SCE and SoCalGas have sufficient supplies to serve the development forecast under the proposed Specific Plan. Therefore, the Specific Plan would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary energy consumption. This impact would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.4-10 to 3.4-12)

Threshold EN-2 The City of Compton has not adopted any specific renewable energy or energy efficiency plan; however, as demonstrated under Impact GHG-2, the Specific Plan would be consistent with existing local policies contained in the City's General Plan intended to promote energy efficiency through renewable energy use and energy conservation measures. Furthermore, the Specific Plan itself contains goals and actions intended to promote energy efficiency, including Action 4.7, which seeks to promote the creation of green and solar roofs to reduce energy consumption of buildings and minimize GHG emissions. Therefore, the Specific Plan is consistent with and would not conflict with or obstruct a state plan or policies contained in the City's General Plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency; impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.4-12 to 3.4-13)

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Threshold GHG-1 With the use of CalEEMod, GHG emissions associated with Specific Plan construction activities were calculated from off-road equipment usage, hauling vehicles, delivery, and worker trips to and from sites within the Plan area. The total GHG construction emissions would be 3,013.66 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO2e). As GHG emissions impacts from construction activities would occur over a relatively short time span, it would contribute a relatively small portion of the lifetime GHG emission impact of the Specific Plan. The total construction GHG emissions were divided by 30 years to determine an annual construction emission rate to be amortized over the Specific Plan's first 30 years of operations, consistent with SCAQMD recommendations. Amortized over a 30-

year period, the Specific Plan is anticipated to emit approximately 100.46 metric tons of carbon dioxide per year (MT CO2e/year). The operations of the Specific Plan would generate GHG emissions from the usage of on-road motor vehicles, electricity, natural gas, water, and generation of solid waste and wastewater. Emissions of operational GHGs are shown in Table 3.5-5, Specific Plan Greenhouse Gas Emissions. As shown, the GHG emissions generated by the Specific Plan would be approximately 21,537.05 CO2e MTY. This quantified estimate of the Specific Plan's GHG emissions satisfies Section 15064.4(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, which states a lead agency shall make a good-faith effort, based to the extent possible on scientific and factual data, to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project. As described in Impact GHG-2the significance determination is based on the Specific Plan's consistency with the state's laws and programs to address climate change (i.e., AB 32, SB 32, and SB 375), regional plans to address climate change consistent with state laws and plans (i.e., 2020-2045 SCS/RTP), and local plans and policies to address climate change (i.e., City of Compton General Plan). Based on the discussion under Impact GHG-2, the Specific Plan would not generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, and this impact is less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.5-30 to 3.5-32)

Threshold GHG-2 As stated previously, the Specific Plan would have a significant GHG emissions impact if it would conflict with: the state's laws and programs to address climate change (i.e., AB 32, SB 32, and SB 375); regional plans to address climate change consistent with state laws and plans (i.e., 2020-2045 SCS/RTP); and local plans and policies to address climate change (i.e., City of Compton General Plan). See Tables 3.5-6 and 3.5-7 of the EIR. As discussed in more detail below, the Specific Plan would be consistent with AB 32, SB 32, SB 375, the SCS/RTP, and the City's General Plan. As such, the Specific Plan would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gas emissions and this impact would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.5-33 to 3.5-40)

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Threshold HAZ-1 During construction compliance with all applicable regulations for the handling of such waste, including SCAQMD Rule 1403 (asbestos) and the California Code

of Regulations. Additionally, appropriate documentation for hazardous waste that is transported in connection with activities at development sites (such as disposal of asbestos or building materials containing lead-based paint or PCBs) would be required by the City's Public Works Department prior to issuance of any demolition or construction permits (as required by federal, state, and city regulations) to ensure compliance with the existing hazardous materials regulations described above. These requirements were developed to protect human health and the environment and compliance with these existing regulations would reduce impacts related to demolition, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials to a less-than–significant level.

Operation of the industrial uses would be conducted in accordance with all applicable State and federal laws, such as the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the California Hazardous Material Management Act, and the California Code of Regulations, Title 22. Onsite activity involving hazardous substances (e.g., diesel fuel, oil, lubricants), and the transport, storage, handling, and retail sale of these substances must adhere to applicable local, State, and federal safety standards, ordinances, or regulations. Businesses engaged in the use, sale, storage, or transport of hazardous substances is monitored by various local (i.e., the County of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles County Fire Department) and State (i.e., DTSC) entities. Potentially hazardous waste produced during operation would also be collected, stored, and disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Therefore, potential impacts associated with operation would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.6-18 to 3.6-20)

Threshold HAZ-2 Should construction activities be proposed for a site that may be contaminated due to previous uses, a site study and specific remediation and cleanup activities, would be required, if necessary, by the existing federal and state regulations, under the supervision of the DTSC before construction activities could begin. Implementation of construction activities of developments pursuant to the proposed Plan would be done in compliance with existing agency regulations related to hazardous materials. As a result, potential impacts related to the

reasonably foreseeable upset or accident conditions involving release of hazardous materials into the environment would be less than significant.

Through future development under the proposed Plan, hazardous materials could be stored within the Plan area; however, the materials would generally be in the form of routinely used common chemicals. All hazardous materials would be used and stored in accordance with applicable regulations and such uses would be required to comply with federal and state laws to reduce the potential consequences of hazardous materials accidents. As a result, implementation of the proposed Plan would not result in 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, and impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.6-21 to 3.6-22)

Threshold HAZ-3 Compliance with existing regulations would minimize the risks associated with the exposure of sensitive receptors, including schools, to hazardous materials to a less than significant level. Therefore, future development under the proposed Plan would result in a less than significant impact related to the emissions or handling of hazardous materials within the vicinity of schools. Impacts would be less than significant. (Final EIR3.6-22 to 3.6-23)

Threshold HAZ-4 The project area includes DTSC listed cleanup sites. The listed sites do not include any "active" cases involved in voluntary cleanup, evaluation, or corrective action. Contaminated properties are regulated at the federal, State, and local level, and are subject to compliance with stringent laws and regulations for investigation and remediation. With compliance of all applicable laws and regulation, impacts related to hazardous materials site listings would be less than significant. Compliance with these laws, regulations would be ensured through the City's development review and building plan check process. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.6-24 to 3.6-25)

Threshold HAZ-5 The Plan Area is located approximately 0.5-mile northeast of the Compton/Woodley Airport. The Plan Area would not be located within the airports' noise contours.[1] As such, the Plan would not expose people residing or

[1] City of Compton. 2011. General Plan 2030 – Noise Element. Available at: http://www.comptoncity.org/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=24243

working in the Plan area to excessive airport-related noise levels. As such, impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.6-25 to 3.6-26)

Threshold HAZ-6 The Specific Plan would aim to improve the vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle access and connectivity from the Compton Station throughout the Plan Area. The Specific Plan does not include the development of structures that could potentially impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, such as the City's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).[2] Under the Specific Plan's preferred alternative, Alameda Street East would be closed and converted into a greenway. However, Alameda Street East between Rosecrans Avenue and Compton Boulevard is currently a lightly-traveled street with traffic volumes of less than 30 percent of capacity. The roadway has 16 foot wide travel lanes, with only a few properties drawing access from Alameda Street East. Furthermore, Alameda Street West, currently provides northbound and southbound travel, with multiple lanes in each direction. As such, Alameda Street West would remain as an emergency access route. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR3.6-26 to 3.6-27)

Threshold HAZ-7 The Project would not expose people or structures to risk of wildfire. Wildfire hazard areas are commonly identified in regions of the wildland/urban interface. However, the Plan area is an entirely built-out urban community that is characterized (and surrounded) by a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial areas, and does not interface with any wildlands or an area classified as a Fire Hazard zone as identified by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE).[3] Therefore, impacts related to exposure of people to wildland fires would not occur. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.6-28)

Hydrology

Threshold HYD-1 The Project could degrade surface or groundwater quality. Intensification of land uses that will occur due to implementation of the proposed Plan could introduce new or additional pollutants to an existing area. Implementation of site-specific source control and treatment control BMPs in accordance with the County's

2 City of Compton. 2011. General Plan 2030 – Public Safety Element. Available at: http://www.comptoncity.org/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=24243

3 California Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention (CAL FIRE). Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer. Available at: https://egis.fire.ca.gov/FHSZ/, accessed February 4, 2022.

SUSMP standards would remove potential pollutants from runoff and would not contribute additional pollutant loads into receiving waters. Applicable BMPs would be implemented on a project by-project basis in accordance with County of Los Angeles NPDES MS4 Permit and associated SUSMP requirements, as required per Order R4-2012-0175. With implementation of these RWQCB, County, and City requirements, the development projects that would be implemented pursuant to the proposed TOD Plan would not result in adverse impacts to water quality through violation of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, and impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.7-27 to 3.7-29)

Threshold HYD-2 Infill and redevelopment that would occur with implementation of the Specific Plan would result in population growth; thereby increasing demand on water supplies. The Central Basin underlies the project area; however, the majority of the project area is developed and impervious, and thus does not have much groundwater recharge potential. The Specific Plan development would not substantially increase the amount of impervious surfaces in the project area. The Specific Plan includes design guidelines which includes encouraging sustainability features such as green roofs to improve stormwater collection within the Plan Area. The Specific Plan also includes the Alameda East Greenway Corridor, which would replace Alameda Street East with a pedestrian and bicycle greenway, reducing some of the impervious surface and allowing for improved infiltration. The Central Basin is recharged mainly by stormwater, imported water, and reclaimed water along the upper reaches of the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo via the San Gabriel River Water Conservation System, which is located several miles away from the Specific Plan area. Impacts to groundwater would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.7-30 to 3.7-31)

Threshold HYD-3 The Project has the potential to affect drainage patterns. Project-specific BMPs would minimize or avoid potential adverse effects associated with drainage pattern alterations, including those associated with infiltration, erosion, and potential for flooding. Project-specific SUSMPs would include conditions that consist of LID structural and non-structural BMP, source control BMP, and structural and non-structural BMP for specific types of uses. LID controls reduce the amount of impervious area of a completed project site and promote the use of infiltration and other controls that reduce runoff. Growth and urbanization in the specific plan area would place increased pressure on existing storm drain

capacities. Storm water runoff is influenced by rainfall intensity, ground surface permeability, watershed size and shape, and physical barriers. The introduction of impermeable surfaces greatly reduces natural infiltration, allowing for a greater volume of runoff. Under the proposed Specific Plan, the majority of the Plan Area would remain impervious (similar to existing conditions) due to the presence of parking areas, walkways, hardscape, and building roofs and roadways. The proposed development may include landscaped areas, introducing opportunities for infiltration of stormwater runoff and roof discharges, thereby minimizing potential impacts associated with stormwater runoff exiting the area, and potentially improving conditions associated with current conditions. For these reasons, potential impacts to drainage pattern alterations, including how drainage pattern alterations could affect surface water runoff, erosion/siltation, flooding, and stormwater conveyance facilities, would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.7-31 to 3.7-34)

Threshold HYD-4 The Plan Area is located approximately 12 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. Due to the distance and elevations, the potential for a tsunami affecting the Plan Area is unlikely. Therefore, development that could be facilitated by the proposed Specific Plan would not be located in a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones that could risk release of pollutants due to project inundation. There would be no impact associated with the proposed Specific Plan. (Final EIR 3.7-35)

Land Use and Planning

Threshold LAN-1 Existing established communities in the Plan area include the low-density residential areas in the west, northwest, east, and northeast of the Plan area; the high-density residential in the south of the Plan area; the public institutional areas throughout the Plan area; the general commercial areas to the east of the Metro A Line; and the mixed-use areas along Compton Blvd, Rosecrans Ave, and Willowbrook. The Metro A Line currently divides the Plan Area in half, and the Alameda Corridor creates another dividing boundary to the east of the Metro A Line. The Specific Plan does not propose any new highways, airports, railways, or other physical features that would physically divide an established community in the Plan area. The proposed Specific Plan would provide for additional residential and related commercial and employment development and improved connectivity within the existing community and transit network and would not result in the division of an established community. Conversely, the Plan would

establish a more integrated network of community land uses and mobility. Thus, impacts related to physical division of an established community would not occur. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.8-23 to 3.8-25)

Threshold LAN-2 Table 3.8-1 demonstrates the Specific Plan's consistency with relevant Connect SoCal's goals and policies, whereas Table 3.8-2 discusses the Plan's consistency with relevant policies from the City of Compton's General Plan's Land Use Element, Housing Element, and Conservation/Open Space/Parks and Recreation Element. Development under the Specific Plan and its elements would be consistent with the City of Compton General Plan and Connect SoCal's goals and policies. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.8-25 to 3.8-31)

Noise

Threshold NOI-1 Operational Noise. The Project could generate noise in excess of established standards. Operation of the Specific Plan would generate on-site noise from HVAC equipment, delivery trucks, trash hauling trucks, and typical noise associated with mixed-use urban environments. Noise from HVAC equipment serving new development in the Plan Area would typically generate noise in the range of 60 to 70 dB(A) Leq at a reference distance of 15 feet from the source.4 As shown in Table 3.9-2, ambient noise levels in the Plan Area were measured between 56.1 and 74.9 dB(A) Leq. Based on estimated noise levels between 50 to 60 dB(A) Leq at 50 feet for HVAC equipment, noise levels from such equipment in the Plan Area would not exceed ambient noise levels by more than 5 dBA, as regulated per Section 7-12.11 of the CMC. Other operational noise sources associated with on-site vehicle circulation, including delivery trucks and trash-hauling trucks. The average noise level for a single idling truck is generally 70 dB(A) at a distance of 25 feet.[5] Noise associated with future residential and open space development under the Specific Plan would generally consist of conversations, music, and light recreation Operational noise impacts associated

4 Illingworth & Rodkin. Environmental Noise Assessment for Wal-Mart Expansion, Williamson Ranch Plaza – Antioch, California. Available at: https://www.antiochca.gov/fc/community-development/planning/Walmart/DEIR-VOLII-APPENDICES-C-H/Appendix%20G%20Noise%20Assessment.pdf

5 City of San Jose. 2014. Loading Dock Noise Study, prepared by Charles M. Salter Associates, Inc. Available at: https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showdocument?id=20339

with residential, open space, and cultural uses in the Plan Area would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.9-25 to 3.9-26)

Threshold NOI-3 The Project could expose people residing near an airstrip to excess noise levels. The Plan Area is not in the vicinity of a private airstrip or airport land use plan. The nearest boundary of the Plan Area is approximately 0.5 mile northeast of the Compton/Woodley Airport. Compton/Woodley Airport does not include facilities for commercial aviation, rather this airport is used for general aviation (i.e., private transport and recreational flying). The Compton/Woodley Airport does not have an adopted airport land use plan; however, the airport is part of the Los Angeles County ALUP. The Plan Area would not be located within the airports' noise contours.[6] As such, the Specific Plan would not expose people residing or working in the Plan Area to excessive airport-related noise levels and this impact would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.9-29)

Population and Housing

Threshold POP-1 The Project could induce unplanned population growth. Implementation of the Plan would result in a pattern of land use that directs future growth in an already urbanized area where growth can be supported by existing transportation infrastructure and where different types of land uses can be intermingled to reduce the length and incidence of vehicle trips, in line with state mandates to achieve sustainability targets. While the Specific Plan would create a substantial amount of population growth, the Plan would be consistent with the applicable goals and polices of the Housing Element, which aim to provide a variety of types and an adequate supply of housing to meet the existing and future needs of City residents. In addition, the Specific Plan would accommodate the RHNA by permitting multi-family projects in mixed-use commercial- and residential-buildings. Implementation of the Specific Plan would help the SCAG region and City achieve its goals relating to growth, housing, and employment as the project would encourage sustainable development and transit-oriented design. The Plan is also in line with State policies for housing, economic development, air quality, and sustainability, as well as other adopted housing growth policies. Lastly, the population, housing and employment growth under the Specific Plan would be in line with the goals and policies of the City's Housing Element, as described above.

6 City of Compton. 2011. General Plan 2030 – Noise Element. Available at: http://www.comptoncity.org/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=24243

For these reasons impacts to population, housing and employment growth would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.10-16 to 3.10-20)

Threshold POP-2 The Project could displace people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing. A primary objective of the Specific Plan is to facilitate the addition of a variety of housing types that would be compatible with existing residential conditions in the City. the adoption of the Plan would not directly result in physical changes that would cause the displacement of a substantial number of people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No specific residential units, affordable or market rate, are proposed to be demolished or removed through other means as part of the Plan. The Plan may cause a temporary reduction in housing stock as new buildings are built in place of older ones or as existing buildings are renovated. Indirect displacement is occurring in the City due to market forces and indirect displacement would not be solely caused by implementation of the Proposed Plan. Therefore, it is not expected that the Plan would displace substantial number of people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Additionally, any impact resulting from displacement if it occurs would be speculative. This impact is less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.10-20 to 3.10-22)

Public Services and Recreation

Threshold PS-1 The Project could result in the need for construction of new fire facilities. Development accommodated by the proposed Specific Plan would increase the City's population and, therefore, increase demand for fire protection services. The ability of emergency medical service (EMS) and fire protection services to respond to calls in a timely manner depends primarily on the distance of the station to the incident and the speed at which the emergency vehicles are able navigate intervening roadways. While growth anticipated under the Specific Plan would result in higher overall traffic volumes in the Plan area, this would not impede emergency response, since California State law requires that drivers yield the right-of-way to emergency vehicles and remain stopped until the emergency vehicles have passed.

For CEQA purposes, the determination of impacts is not based on response times themselves, but response times can be one indication of a need for new facilities

that should be considered by the City. If new facilities are needed, the primary concern is if the construction of those facilities would have a significant effect on the environment. Based on the urban location and the relatively small size of typical facilities, the construction of a new fire facility or expansion of an existing facility would likely qualify for an infill exemption or result in less–than-significant impacts with standard compliance measures and design features. To the extent that any significant impacts could result from the unique characteristics of a specific site, those impacts would be speculative at this time. Therefore, impacts related to the need for new or expanded fire facilities would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.11-9 to 3.11-13)

Threshold PS-2 The Project could result in the need for construction of new police facilities. There are no planned police facilities to be constructed in the Plan area at this time. However, the potential for construction or expansion of police facilities over the plan horizon may be possible. Such facilities would more likely be small neighborhood facilities and could be accommodated in existing buildings or small new structures. New facilities would be required to comply with applicable federal, State, and local regulations and policies discussed in this EIR, such as NPDES permit requirements, the City's Noise Ordinance, and the California Building Code, including CALGreen requirements. Construction of such development would likely not result in new significant impacts and would likely qualify for infill exemptions. To the extent there are site specific conditions that would result in impacts, such impacts would be speculative at this time. To the extent construction would result in any impacts those would not be different from other infill development analyzed throughout the EIR. Therefore, impacts related to the need for new or expanded police protection facilities would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.11-19 to 3.11-22)

Threshold PS-3 The Project could increase the need for new or expanded school facilities. The Plan would result in a net increase of 2,178 residential units, or approximately 9,236 persons, by 2040 which has the potential to increase enrollment at schools that serve the area. It is reasonable to assume that a portion of the 9,236 residents would include school aged children. All schools within CUSD are operating well below design capacity. Additionally, buildout of the Specific Plan would occur over a 20-year period, thus the projected student growth would be gradual. Further, development of individual projects under the Specific Plan would be subject to California Government Code Section 65995, which would allow CUSD to collect

impact fees from developers of new residential and commercial space. Conformance to California Government Code Section 65995 is deemed to provide full and complete mitigation of impacts to school facilities. Therefore, the Plan would result in a less than significant impact to public schools. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.11-31 to 3.11-32)

Threshold PS-4 The Project could result in the need for new or expanded library facilities. The need for public library services is generally calculated based on permanent population in a given area. The City of Compton has one library to serve its current population of 95,740 people, and the proposed Specific Plan would result in an increase of approximately 9,236 people over its lifetime to 2040. The Specific Plan does contain a vision for a new library/cultural center/museum with a hotel serving as an attraction for local, regional, national, and/or international tourism and a marked gateway to the Compton Walk. Due to the proposed uses available to the public, the Specific Plan would not create substantial capacity or service level problems that would require the provision of new or expanded public facilities in order to maintain an acceptable level of service for libraries and other public facilities. Therefore, the Specific Plan would result in a less than significant impact on other public facilities. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.11-37 to 3.11-38)

Threshold REC-1 The Project could increase the need for recreational facilities. project applicants/developers would be required to dedicate three acres per 1,000 residents. Moreover, while no specific projects are being proposed at this time, the Specific Plan has identified a future possibility of turning open space into parkland. Chapter 7.7 of the Specific Plan identifies capital projects, funding sources, and jurisdictional levels of responsibility. Project number 7 calls for the conversion of open space to neighborhood park through park fees and financing districts with jurisdictional responsibility through the City, County and State. This provision allows the possibility of such conversion to assist the City in its park deficiency through implementation of the Specific Plan. Although the City has identified there is a deficit of parkland within the City, the project includes provisions for public open space that would help to relieve the burden on existing parks. Further, as new development is proposed, project applicants/developers would be required to pay fees or dedicate parkland to satisfy their obligation to the City. Therefore, the future development projects would not create capacity or service level problems or result in substantial physical impacts associated with the

provision or new or altered parks facilities. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.11-48 to 3.11-50)

Threshold REC-2 Construction and operation of additional park and recreation facilities could impact aesthetics (including night lighting), air quality, cultural resources, geology, land use, noise, transportation, utilities, and other environmental issues. The environmental effects that could result from the construction of the proposed recreational facilities (including impacts to adjacent properties and exposure of sensitive receptors to pollutant concentrations) would be reduced to less than significant levels through construction-related mitigation measures identified throughout this EIR in Section 3.2 Air Quality and Section 3.9 Noise, and measures identified in the Specific Plan. Therefore, the project would not result in adverse physical effects on the environment from construction or expansion of additional recreational facilities. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.11-50 to 3.11-51)

Transportation

Threshold TRA-1 The Project could conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system. As described in Section 2.0 Project Description, the goals of the Specific Plan are to facilitate transit-oriented development in the Plan area and improve accessibility and safety. These goals align with the goals of Connect SoCal, RHNA, OurCounty 2020 Climate Action Plan, the Compton General Plan, and the City's Bicycle Plan. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.12-15)

Threshold TRA-2 The Project could be inconsistent with *CEQA Guidelines* 15064.3(b). The Specific Plan includes the Metro A Line Compton Station and the surrounding area within one half mile. Much of the Plan's anticipated development is within approximately 3,000 feet from the station, within the Downtown Core, Civic Center and Historic Districts, and improved street connections would increase pedestrian access to the station. The anticipated development has a Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of greater than 0.75 and the provided parking will be below what is required by the County and City code. The Specific Plan is consistent with the SCAG RTP/SCS by providing infill development in a HQTA, and it increases the number of housing units in the Plan area and does not replace any lower income households. As a result, the Specific Plan is presumed to have a less than significant impact. Further, the Plan's VMT per service population would also be more than 16.8 % below the County's

31.1 VMT per service population for the South County Area. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.12-16 to 3.12-19)

Threshold TRA-3 The Project could increase hazards due to design. These proposed improvements included in the Specific Plan will be designed to City and State engineering design standards to meet sight distance requirements, including visibility of pedestrians and bicyclists. The Specific Plan does not propose any incompatible uses that would increase hazards. As a result, the Specific Plan will have a beneficial impact on geometric design features and incompatible uses. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.12-19 to 3.12-20)

Threshold TRA-4 The Project could result in inadequate emergency access. The City of Compton adopted the California Fire Code which requires standards for access by fire apparatus. A fire apparatus access road is a road that provides fire apparatus access from a fire station to a facility, building or portion thereof. These standards will be applied to the Plan's development and the Plan would not result in inadequate emergency access, resulting in a less than significant impact. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.1-20 to 3.12-21)

Utilities and Service Systems

Threshold USS-1 The Project could result in the need for new or expanded water, wastewater or stormwater facilities. According to the City's 2015 UWMP, the City concludes that there would be sufficient water supplies during the "worst-case" effects of a multiple dry year drought. Given that the City of Compton's water supply is generated by the City Water Department as well as MWD, the remaining capacity of both of these water suppliers would be sufficient for implementation of the Specific Plan. As such, the Specific Plan would not require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

Regarding wastewater, development under the Specific Plan is expected to generate approximately 1,028,208 gallons per day (or 1.03 MGD). However, existing development in the Plan Area currently generates an estimated 0.77 MGD of wastewater; therefore, development under the Specific Plan would generate a net total of 0.26 MGD. This amount accounts for approximately of 0.18 percent of JWPCP's remaining treatment capacity of 143 million gallons per day. Flow projections of the Joint Outfall System through the year 2050 determined that the

capacity of the JWPCP would remain at 400 MGD average flow in the year 2050 with upstream Water Reclamation Plant expansions. The existing wastewater treatment capacity are therefore anticipated to be sufficient to accommodate projected development. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.

The Plan area is well served by electric, natural gas and telecommunications facilities. All of which have sufficient capacity to serve the Plan area. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.13-15 to 3.13-19)

Threshold USS-2 The Project would have sufficient water supplies available. As shown under Table 3.13-1, Compton Water Utility Division Water Demand and Supply, during a single dry year under the worst-case scenario, the City would need to utilize water supplies from the Central Basin Municipal Water District and MWD, which can provide additional surplus supplies to meet demands. Furthermore, the 2015 UWMP outlines a Water Shortage Contingency Plan which would reduce demand and prevent the need for the use of additional surplus. Similar measures would also be taken during the event of a worst-case multiple dry year scenario. As such, the City's 2015 UWMP concludes that there would be sufficient water supplies during the "worst-case" effects of a single and multiple dry year drought. Given that the City of Compton's water supply is generated by the City Water Department as well as MWD, the remaining capacity of both of these water suppliers would be sufficient for implementation of the Specific Plan and impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.13-19)

Threshold USS-3 The JWPCP provides both primary and secondary treatment for approximately 260 million gallons of wastewater per day (MGD) and has a total permitted capacity of 400 MGD. The existing wastewater treatment capacity are therefore anticipated to be sufficient to accommodate projected development. With adherence to applicable regulations and General Plan policies, implementation of the Specific Plan would have adequate wastewater conveyance systems and impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR3.13-20)

Threshold USS-4 The Project could generate solid waste in excess of standards. the Specific Plan would generate a net increase of 19.43 cubic yards per day, or about 7,092 cubic

yards per year upon buildout of the Specific Plan. This would account for less than 0.01 percent of the remaining capacity at the Sunshine Canyon Landfill. Assuming full buildout under the Specific Plan, after 5, 10, and 20 years, the Specific Plan would have a solid waste generation of 35,460 cubic yards, 70,920 cubic yards, and 141,840 cubic yards, respectively. This would account for approximately 0.05 percent, 0.09 percent, and 0.18 percent of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill's remaining capacity of 77,900,000 cubic yards. Therefore, solid waste generated under the proposed Specific Plan would not exceed available capacity. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.13-20 to 3.13-21)

Threshold USS-5 The Project could conflict with waste management goals. The City is required by AB 939 to divert 75 percent of solid waste from landfills projects developed under the Specific Plan would be required to demonstrate compliance with all applicable regulations including AB 939. The Specific Plan would not interfere with any federal, state, or local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required. (Final EIR 3.13-22)

E.3 Findings Regarding Impacts Analyzed in the EIR and Determined to be Significant but Mitigated to Less than Significant

This section includes findings for project impacts which are potentially significant, but which are mitigated to a less than significant level with the imposition of mitigation measures. The City Council finds that all potentially significant impacts of this project listed below can and will be substantially lessened or avoided by imposition of mitigation measures. Specific findings of the City Council for each impact are set forth below in this section.

The City hereby finds that the following potential environmental impacts can and will be mitigated to below a level of significance, with implementation of the mitigation measures recommended in the EIR.

Cultural, Tribal Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Threshold CUL-1 **Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5**

Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially significant

Mitigation Measure

MM CUL-1 **Historical Built Environment Studies.** Prior to the issuance of any demolition or development permits submitted by project applicants, the applicant shall prepare an inventory of the buildings located onsite within the identified project site. The inventory shall provide the age of the buildings, the status of historic significance, and the dates required for evaluation as applications are submitted. The City Planning Department will be responsible for determining the age and significance of such effected buildings prior to the issuance of any development permits.

Prior to the issuance of any permits associated with the individual projects within the Specific Pan area that involves the demolition or alteration of buildings or structures greater than 45 years old, the project applicant shall retain a historian or architectural historian who meets or exceeds the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards to document and evaluate the historical significance of the affected buildings or structures. If such documentation and evaluation indicate that the building or structure qualifies as a significant historical resource, the resource shall be avoided and preserved in place if feasible. If avoidance or preservation is not feasible, a Historical Resources Treatment Plan shall be prepared and implemented requiring further documentation or action to reduce impacts on historical resources. These actions may include but are not limited to archival quality photographs, measured drawings, oral histories, interpretive signage, and/or other measures including, potentially, alteration of the resource in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards or relocation of the resource.

As defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 4(3) Section 15126.4 (b)(2), in some circumstances, documentation of a historical resource, by way of historic narrative, photographs or architectural drawings, as mitigation for the effects of demolition of the resource will not mitigate the effects to point where clearly no significant effect on the environment would occur. In these cases, the Historical Resources Treatment Plan shall also evaluate the feasibility of retaining significant buildings or structures in their original locations and rehabilitating them according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.

Finding

The City Council find that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.

Supporting Explanation: Development under the proposed Specific Plan would likely involve demolition and construction activities associated with buildout. Thus, significant historical resources could be adversely impacted by future development plans that could require demolition or significant alteration of historic-age buildings and structures, especially in the TOD Core Area where the most extensive changes to land use would occur; impacts to historical resources under the Specific Plan therefore have the potential to be significant.

To ensure that development within the Specific Plan area does not have a detrimental effect on historical resources, each project would be assessed as it is proposed, to determine the age of the properties proposed to be impacted by project implementation. **Mitigation Measure CUL-1** would reduce impacts on historical resources to the extent feasible, because historical resources would be evaluated under each project application. (Final EIR 3.3-17 to 3.3-19)

Threshold CUL-2 **Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.**

Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially significant

Mitigation Measure

MM CUL-2 **Archaeological Resource Studies.** Prior to any approval by the City for projects that involve any demolition, grading, trenching, or other ground disturbance, a Phase 1 Cultural Resources Study conducted by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior standards in archaeology shall be required. A Phase 1 study shall include a pedestrian survey of the project site to identify potential surficial archaeological resources and sufficient background archival research and field sampling to determine whether subsurface prehistoric or historic remains may be present. If the project site is completely paved and/or developed, a pedestrian survey may not be required. Archival research should include, at minimum, a records search conducted at the South Central Coast Information Center (SCCIC) and a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted with the NAHC.

Any cultural resources identified shall be avoided and preserved in place if feasible. Where preservation is not feasible, each resource shall be subject to a Phase 2 evaluation for significance and eligibility for listing in the CRHR. Phase 2 evaluation shall include any necessary archival research to identify significant historical associations as well as mapping of surface artifacts, collection of functionally or temporally diagnostic tools and debris, and excavation of a sample of the cultural deposit to characterize the nature of the sites, define the artifact and feature contents, determine horizontal boundaries and depth below surface, and retrieve representative samples of artifacts and other remains.

Cultural materials collected from the sites shall be processed and analyzed in the laboratory according to standard archaeological procedures. The age of archaeological resources shall be determined using radiocarbon dating or other appropriate procedures; lithic artifacts, faunal remains, and other cultural materials shall be identified and analyzed according to current professional standards. The significance of the sites shall be evaluated according to the criteria of the CRHR. The results of the investigations shall be presented in a technical report following the standards of the California Office of Historic Preservation publication "Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Content and Format (1990 or latest edition)". Upon completion of the work, all artifacts, other cultural remains, records, photographs, and other documentation shall be curated at an appropriate curation facility. All fieldwork, analysis, report production, and curation shall be fully funded by the applicant.

If any of the resources meet CRHR significance standards, the City shall ensure that all feasible recommendations for mitigation of impacts are incorporated into the final design and any permits issued for development. Any necessary archaeological data recovery excavation shall be carried out by a Registered Professional Archaeologist according to a research design reviewed and approved by the City prepared in advance of fieldwork and using appropriate archaeological field and laboratory methods consistent with the California Office of Historic Preservation Planning Bulletin 5 (1991), Guidelines for Archaeological Research Design, or the latest edition thereof.

As applicable, the final Phase 1 Inventory, Phase 2 Testing and Evaluation, Phase 3 Data Recovery reports shall be submitted to the City prior to final inspection of a construction permit.

Recommendations contained therein shall be implemented throughout all ground disturbance activities including, at minimum, requirements to follow for unanticipated archaeological discoveries during construction.

Finding

The City Council find that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.

Supporting Explanation: Effects to archaeological resources are only known once a specific project has been proposed because they are highly dependent on both the individual project site conditions and the characteristics of the proposed ground-disturbing activity. Ground-disturbing activities in those portions of the Specific Plan Area that have not been subject to an archaeological

investigation or where excavation depths exceed those previously attained have the potential to damage or destroy previously unknown prehistoric or historic period archaeological resources. Consequently, damage to or destruction of previously unknown archaeological resources could occur as a result of development under the proposed Specific Plan.

The Specific Plan does not include any implementation programs or policies designed to reduce impacts to archaeological resources. In order to ensure that development in the Specific Plan Area does not have a detrimental effect on archaeological resources, each individual development project would need to be assessed as it is proposed. Without mitigation, impacts would be potentially significant. **Mitigation Measure CUL-2** requires an archaeological resources study and the identification of project-specific mitigation for future projects facilitated by the Specific Plan and would reduce impacts to archaeological resources on a on a project-by-project basis by requiring identification and treatment of archaeological resources. (Final EIR 3.3-19 to 3.3-20)

Threshold CUL-3 **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:**

i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in the local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or

ii) 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 Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially significant

Mitigation Measure

MM CUL-3 **Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources.** In the event that a cultural resource of Native American origin is identified in the Plan Area during the implementation of MM CUL-2 or during any project-related ground disturbance, the City of Compton, as Lead Agency, shall consult with local Native American tribes who have requested notification of projects under Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). If the City, in consultation with the local Native American tribe(s), determines that the resource is a tribal cultural resource and thus significant under CEQA, a mitigation plan shall be prepared

and implemented in accordance with state guidelines and in consultation with representatives of the Native American tribe(s). The mitigation plan may include but would not be limited to avoidance, capping in place, excavation and removal of the resource, interpretive displays, sensitive area signage, or other mutually agreed upon measures.

Finding

The City Council find that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.

Supporting Explanation: The City sent SB 18 and AB 52 notice letters on September 27, 2021, to the following Native American groups: the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians –Kizh Nation, the Gabrieleño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, and the Soboba Band of Lusseno Indians, (Refer to Appendix 3.3). Under AB 52, tribes have 30 days to respond, and under SB 18 tribes have 90 days. As of the date of the publication of this Draft EIR, no responses have been received.

Development accommodated under the Specific Plan may involve ground disturbance which has the potential to impact previously unidentified tribal cultural resources (TCRs).

As of the date of this draft, AB 52 consultation has not identified any specific TCRs in the Specific Plan Area. However, new TCRs may be identified or established over the course of the phased implementation of the Specific Plan, which is expected to occur over the course of several years.

If unknown TCRs are encountered during construction activities, there is a potential to result the destruction, damage, or loss of the TCRs. The ground-disturbing construction activities that could result in such adverse impacts include demolition, grading, excavation, drilling, or any other activity that disturbs surface or subsurface deposits associated with TCRs. Given the potential to damage these unknown tribal cultural resources, impacts are considered significant without mitigation. (Final EIR, pp. 3.3-22 to 3.3-23)

Threshold CUL-4 **Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature**

Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially significant

Mitigation Measure

MM CUL-4 **Unanticipated Discovery of Paleontological Resources.** In the event that paleontological resources are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, the City of Compton Department of Building and Safety will be notified immediately, and all work will cease in the area of the find until a qualified paleontologist evaluates the find. Construction activity may continue unimpeded on other portions of the Project site. The paleontologist

shall determine the location, the time frame, and the extent to which any monitoring of earthmoving activities shall be required. The found deposits would be treated in accordance with federal, State, and local guidelines, including those set forth in California PRC § 21083.2.

Finding

The City Council find that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.

Supporting Explanation: The Specific Plan area is located in a highly urbanized area, which been previously disturbed by past development activities and contains an existing buildings, roadways, associated parking and other infrastructure. Further, the soil type underlying the Specific Plan area is deemed to have a low potential for yielding significant fossils. However, build out of the Specific Plan could involve grading and excavation to greater depths than previously undertaken. These activities could disturb unknown paleontological resources buried in site soils. In the event of an unexpected disturbance of such resources, significant impacts to paleontological resources could occur. In the event of an unexpected discovery, significant impacts to paleontological resources could occur. Implementation of **MM-CUL-4** would mitigate any potential significant impacts. (Final EIR, pp. 3.3-23 to 3.3-24)

E.4 Findings Regarding Impacts Analyzed in the EIR and Determined to be Significant and Unavoidable

This section includes findings for project impacts which are determined to be significant even with the imposition of mitigation measures. These impacts cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level and therefore remain unavoidable. Although the City Council finds that all significant impacts of this project listed below cannot be substantially lessened or avoided by the imposition of mitigation measures or alternatives, the mitigation measures found in the EIR and listed below will be implemented to lessen the Project's impact. Specific findings of this City Council for each impact are set forth below in this section.

Air Quality

Threshold AQ-2 **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.**

Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant

Mitigation Measure

AQ-1 During case-by-case review of individual projects, the City shall consider the application of the following strategies to reduce mobile source emissions to the maximum extent feasible:

- Provide preferential carpool/vanpool parking spaces for office uses.
- Provide for shuttle/mini bus services for hotel uses
- Provide bicycle storage/parking facilities and shower/locker facilities.
- Provide onsite child-care centers.
- Provide transit design features within development.
- Develop park-and-ride lots.
- Employ a transportation/rideshare coordinator at commercial uses.
- Implement a rideshare program.
- Provide incentives for employees to rideshare or take public transportation.
- Provide bicycle paths that link to an external network.
- Provide pedestrian facilities.
- Integrate affordable and below market rate housing.
- Provide electric vehicle charging
- Reduce parking supply.
- Implement subsidized or discounted transit program.
- Implement bike-sharing program.

Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.

Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible mitigation measures or Project alternatives identified in the Final EIR.

Supporting Explanation: Regional Emissions associated would be comprised of mobile source emissions, emissions associated with energy consumption, and area source emissions. The operational emissions associated with buildout of the Specific Plan by 2040 are shown in Table 3.2-9, Estimated Operational Emissions. As shown, Specific Plan operations would exceed SCAQMD regional thresholds of significance for ROG, NOx, and CO. These emissions are primarily associated with mobile sources from motor vehicle trips and area sources from residential consumer products. As this programmatic analysis projects future emissions under the 2040 horizon year buildout for the Specific Plan Area as whole, exceedance of these SCAQMD project-level thresholds is anticipated. No specific development projects are proposed at this time and the actual level of future development in the Plan Area and associated emissions may be lower

than shown herein. It should also be noted that each individual project considered under Specific Plan buildout would be substantially smaller in size compared to the assumptions under full Specific Plan buildout, and individual projects would likely not exceed regional operational project-level thresholds. For example, many of the potential future development projects described in the Project Description would be small residential or mixed-use projects with less than 80 units, and these projects would not have the potential to exceed regional operational thresholds of significance. Nevertheless, as Specific Plan operational emissions would exceed SCAQMD regional operational thresholds, this is impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Noise

Threshold NOI-1 **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**

Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant

Mitigation Measure

NOI-1 During case-by-case review of individual projects, the City shall consider the application of the following strategies to reduce construction noise levels to the maximum extent feasible:

- **Mufflers.** Construction equipment shall be properly maintained and all internal combustion engine driven machinery with intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, as applicable, shall be in good condition and appropriate for the equipment. During construction, all equipment, fixed or mobile, shall be operated with closed engine doors and shall be equipped with properly operating and maintained mufflers, consistent with manufacturers' standards.

- **Electrical Power.** Electrical power, rather than diesel equipment, shall be used to run compressors and similar power tools and to power any temporary structures, such as construction trailers or caretaker facilities.

- **Equipment Staging.** All stationary equipment shall be staged as far away from the adjacent sensitive receptors as feasible.

- **Equipment Idling.** Construction vehicles and equipment shall not be left idling for longer than five minutes when not in use.

- **Workers' Radios.** All noise from workers' radios shall be controlled to a point that they are not audible at sensitive receptors near construction activity.

- **Smart Back-up Alarms.** Mobile construction equipment shall have smart back-up alarms that automatically adjust the sound level of the alarm in response to ambient noise levels. Alternatively, back-up alarms shall be disabled and replaced with human spotters to ensure safety when mobile construction equipment is moving in the reverse direction.

- **Disturbance Coordinator.** Project applicants shall designate a disturbance coordinator who shall be responsible for responding to any local complaints about construction noise. The noise disturbance coordinator shall determine the cause of the noise complaint (e.g., starting too early, bad muffler, etc.) and shall require that reasonable measures warranted to correct the problem be implemented. A telephone number for the disturbance coordinator shall be conspicuously posted at the construction site.

NOI-2: During case-by-case review of individual projects, the City shall consider the application of the following strategy to reduce construction noise levels to the maximum extent feasible:

- **Temporary Sound Barriers.** For construction activities located directly adjacent to sensitive receivers (e.g., residences, mobile homes, open space areas, schools), temporary sound barriers shall be installed and maintained by the construction contractor between the construction site and adjacent receivers during the demolition, site preparation, grading phases, and building phases of construction. Temporary sound barriers shall consist of either sound blankets or other sound barriers/techniques such as acoustic padding or acoustic walls placed near adjacent residential buildings that have been field-tested to reduce noise by least 15 dBA. Barriers shall be placed such that the line-of-sight between noise-generating construction equipment and adjacent sensitive land uses is blocked and shall be placed as close to the source equipment, as feasible. As an alternative, applicants may prepare a Noise Study that demonstrates construction noise would not exceed ambient noise levels at nearby sensitive resources. The Noise Study shall incorporate best management practices and other noise reduction measures to reduce noise levels.

Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.

Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible mitigation measures or Project alternatives identified in the Final EIR.

Supporting Explanation: As shown in Table 3.9-7, construction activity would generate noise levels up to an estimated 85.7 dB(A) Leq at 50 feet from a noise-sensitive receptor. As such, temporary construction noise would exceed existing ambient noise levels measured throughout the Plan Area, which were measured between 56.1 and 74.9 dB(A) Leq (see Table 3.9-2). These estimates are conservative because they assume no attenuation of noise by intervening structures and assume construction activity adjacent to sensitive receptors. Compliance with Section 7.12-22 of the CMC would restrict construction activities to the hours between 7:00 A.M. and 8:00 P.M. on weekdays and Saturday. Additionally, as individual project applications are processed, project-specific design features and mitigation measures would be considered on a case-by-case basis to reduce construction noise levels to the maximum extent feasible (see Mitigation Measure NOI-1). Nevertheless, as temporary construction noise would exceed existing ambient noise levels measured throughout the Plan Area, this is impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

As shown in Table 3.9-8, the Specific Plan would increase local traffic noise levels by a maximum of 5.3 dBA CNEL along Willowbrook Avenue (east), south of Rosecrans Avenue (i.e., Plan-level increase; see 'Cumulative Impacts' for a discussion on cumulative noise level increases). As discussed previously, operational noise level increases would be significant if ambient noise levels increase by 3 dBA CNEL to or within the "normally incompatible" or "clearly incompatible" categories, as shown previously in Table 3.9-5, or any 5 dBA CNEL or more increase. Thus, the 5.3 dBA CNEL increase along Willowbrook Avenue (east), south of Rosecrans Avenue, would exceed the 5 dBA CNEL threshold and this impact is considered potentially significant. All other Plan-level noise increases along the studied roadway segments would not exceed 2.9 dBA CNEL, and these impacts would be less than significant.

With respect to the 5.3 dBA CNEL increase along Willowbrook Avenue (east), south of Rosecrans Avenue, it should be noted this programmatic analysis estimates future potential traffic noise under the 2040 horizon year buildout for the Specific Plan Area as whole, and noise level increases along certain roadway segments is anticipated. No specific development projects are proposed at this time and the actual level of future development in the Plan Area and associated roadway noise levels may be lower than shown herein. It should also be noted that each individual project considered under Specific Plan buildout would be substantially smaller in size compared to the assumptions under full Specific Plan buildout, and individual projects would likely not exceed roadway noise thresholds. For example, many of the potential future development projects described in the Project Description would be small residential or mixed-use projects with less than 80 units, and these projects would not have the potential to exceed roadway noise thresholds. Nevertheless, as there are no feasible mitigation measures (see below) to reduce future traffic noise level increases along Willowbrook Avenue (east), this impact would be considered significant and unavoidable.

There are no feasible mitigation measures to directly reduce future traffic noise levels along Willowbrook Avenue (east), south of Rosecrans Avenue. As these noise levels would occur along a public right-of-way, mitigation such as sound barriers or other attenuation techniques are not feasible given the physical setting constraints. It should be noted that because these noise level increases are due to the maximum traffic increases associated with full programmatic buildout of the Specific Plan, forecasted traffic noise levels may be conservatively overstated herein. Additionally, the Specific Plan's Transportation Demand Management (TDM) program includes several motor vehicle trip reduction strategies that would serve to reduce traffic noise level increases to the maximum extent feasible. (Final EIR 3.9-27 to 3.9-28)

Threshold NOI-2 Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels

Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant

Mitigation Measure

NOI-2 Prior to any grading or construction activity within 25 feet of an extremely fragile building (non-engineered timber and masonry) or potentially historical resource, applicants shall prepare a Vibration Control Plan. The Vibration Control Plan shall be prepared by a qualified structural engineer and shall include methods to minimize vibration, including but not limited to:

- Use of drilled piles or the use of a sonic vibratory pile driver rather than impact pile driving
- Use of rubber-tired equipment rather than metal-tracked equipment
- Avoiding the use of vibrating equipment when allowed by best engineering practices

The Vibration Control Plan shall include a pre-construction survey letter establishing baseline conditions at potentially affected adjacent buildings. The survey letter shall provide a shoring design to protect the adjacent buildings from potential damage. The structural engineer may recommend alternative procedures that produce lower vibration levels, such as sonic pile driving or caisson drilling instead of impact pile driving. Development projects shall implement the structural engineer's recommendations.

A Statement of Compliance signed by the Applicant and Owner is required to be submitted to Building and Safety at plan check and prior to the issuance of any permit. The Vibration Control Plan, prepared as outlined above, shall be documented by a qualified structural engineer, and shall be provided to the City upon request.

Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.

Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible mitigation measures or Project alternatives identified in the Final EIR.

Supporting Explanation: Based on **Table 3.9-9**, construction equipment could reach levels of 87 VdB at 25 feet away. As such, the 80 VdB residential annoyance threshold and 83 VdB institutional annoyance threshold could be exceeded during a worst-case construction activity. However, it should be noted that vibration levels experienced would be temporary and intermittent. Furthermore, Section 7.12-22 of the CMC would restrict construction activities to the hours

between 7:00 A.M. and 8:00 P.M. on weekdays and Saturday. While vibration from construction vibration could be perceptible at sensitive receivers near construction sites during daytime hours, vibration would not disturb residences during sensitive nighttime hours of sleep. Additionally, as individual project applications are processed, project-specific design features and mitigation measures would be considered on a case-by-case basis to reduce construction vibration levels to the maximum extent feasible (see **Mitigation Measure NOI-1)**. Nevertheless, as temporary construction vibration would exceed human annoyance thresholds, this is impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

E.5 Other CEQA Required Analysis in the EIR

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Cumulative impacts are defined in *State CEQA Guidelines* §15355(b) as:

> *"The change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time."*

Air Quality

Threshold AQ-2 **Criteria Pollutant Emissions for which the Region is Non-Attainment (Ozone, PM10 and PM2.5).**

Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant

Mitigation Measure

AQ-1 During case-by-case review of individual projects, the City shall consider the application of the following strategies to reduce mobile source emissions to the maximum extent feasible:

- Provide preferential carpool/vanpool parking spaces for office uses.
- Provide for shuttle/mini bus services for hotel uses
- Provide bicycle storage/parking facilities and shower/locker facilities.
- Provide onsite child-care centers.
- Provide transit design features within development.
- Develop park-and-ride lots.
- Employ a transportation/rideshare coordinator at commercial uses.
- Implement a rideshare program.

- Provide incentives for employees to rideshare or take public transportation.
- Provide bicycle paths that link to an external network.
- Provide pedestrian facilities.
- Integrate affordable and below market rate housing.
- Provide electric vehicle charging
- Reduce parking supply.
- Implement subsidized or discounted transit program.
- Implement bike-sharing program.

Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.

Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible mitigation measures or Project alternatives identified in the Final EIR.

Supporting Explanation: In order to assess cumulative impacts of emissions, the SCAQMD recommends that projects be evaluated to determine whether they would be consistent with AQMP performance standards and project-specific emissions thresholds. In the case of the Specific Plan, air pollutant emissions would be considered to be cumulatively considerable if the new sources of emissions exceed SCAQMD project-specific emissions thresholds. As discussed under Impact AQ-2, operational activities could result in significant impacts related to regional emissions (ROG, NOx, and CO). The nature of a Specific Plan analysis is cumulative in itself since it evaluates the potential for numerous individual projects to occur over the horizon year. SCAQMD indicates that projects that have significant impacts at a project level must also be determined to be significant at a cumulative level. ROG and NOx emissions would exceed SCAQMD thresholds and therefore substantially contribute to cumulative long-term air quality impacts related to emission of O3 precursors and attainment of the O3 ambient air quality standards. Thus, the incremental effect of the Specific Plan related to nonattainment pollutants would be significant and unavoidable and would be cumulatively considerable. (Final EIR 3.2-32)

Noise

Threshold NOI-1 and **Threshold NOI-2**

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

Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels

Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant

Mitigation Measures

NOI-1 During case-by-case review of individual projects, the City shall consider the application of the following strategies to reduce construction noise levels to the maximum extent feasible:

- **Mufflers.** Construction equipment shall be properly maintained and all internal combustion engine driven machinery with intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, as applicable, shall be in good condition and appropriate for the equipment. During construction, all equipment, fixed or mobile, shall be operated with closed engine doors and shall be equipped with properly operating and maintained mufflers, consistent with manufacturers' standards.

- **Electrical Power.** Electrical power, rather than diesel equipment, shall be used to run compressors and similar power tools and to power any temporary structures, such as construction trailers or caretaker facilities.

- **Equipment Staging.** All stationary equipment shall be staged as far away from the adjacent sensitive receptors as feasible.

- **Equipment Idling.** Construction vehicles and equipment shall not be left idling for longer than five minutes when not in use.

- **Workers' Radios.** All noise from workers' radios shall be controlled to a point that they are not audible at sensitive receptors near construction activity.

- **Smart Back-up Alarms.** Mobile construction equipment shall have smart back-up alarms that automatically adjust the sound level of the alarm in response to ambient noise levels. Alternatively, back-up alarms shall be disabled and replaced with human

spotters to ensure safety when mobile construction equipment is moving in the reverse direction.

- **Disturbance Coordinator.** Project applicants shall designate a disturbance coordinator who shall be responsible for responding to any local complaints about construction noise. The noise disturbance coordinator shall determine the cause of the noise complaint (e.g., starting too early, bad muffler, etc.) and shall require that reasonable measures warranted to correct the problem be implemented. A telephone number for the disturbance coordinator shall be conspicuously posted at the construction site.

NOI-2: During case-by-case review of individual projects, the City shall consider the application of the following strategy to reduce construction noise levels to the maximum extent feasible:

- **Temporary Sound Barriers.** For construction activities located directly adjacent to sensitive receivers (e.g., residences, mobile homes, open space areas, schools), temporary sound barriers shall be installed and maintained by the construction contractor between the construction site and adjacent receivers during the demolition, site preparation, grading phases, and building phases of construction. Temporary sound barriers shall consist of either sound blankets or other sound barriers/techniques such as acoustic padding or acoustic walls placed near adjacent residential buildings that have been field-tested to reduce noise by least 15 dBA. Barriers shall be placed such that the line-of-sight between noise-generating construction equipment and adjacent sensitive land uses is blocked and shall be placed as close to the source equipment, as feasible. As an alternative, applicants may prepare a Noise Study that demonstrates construction noise would not exceed ambient noise levels at nearby sensitive resources. The Noise Study shall incorporate best management practices and other noise reduction measures to reduce noise levels.

NOI-2 Prior to any grading or construction activity within 25 feet of an extremely fragile building (non-engineered timber and masonry) or potentially historical resource, applicants shall prepare a Vibration Control Plan. The Vibration Control Plan shall be prepared by a qualified structural engineer and shall include methods to minimize vibration, including but not limited to:

- Use of drilled piles or the use of a sonic vibratory pile driver rather than impact pile driving

- Use of rubber-tired equipment rather than metal-tracked equipment
- Avoiding the use of vibrating equipment when allowed by best engineering practices

The Vibration Control Plan shall include a pre-construction survey letter establishing baseline conditions at potentially affected adjacent buildings. The survey letter shall provide a shoring design to protect the adjacent buildings from potential damage. The structural engineer may recommend alternative procedures that produce lower vibration levels, such as sonic pile driving or caisson drilling instead of impact pile driving. Development projects shall implement the structural engineer's recommendations.

A Statement of Compliance signed by the Applicant and Owner is required to be submitted to Building and Safety at plan check and prior to the issuance of any permit. The Vibration Control Plan, prepared as outlined above, shall be documented by a qualified structural engineer, and shall be provided to the City upon request.

Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.

Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible mitigation measures or Project alternatives identified in the Final EIR.

Supporting Explanation: The Final EIR identified cumulative noise impacts. (The Specific Plan, as well as other planned and pending projects, would be required to comply with the daytime construction hours permitted by Section 7.12-22 of the CMC. Therefore, construction noise and vibration would not disturb receptors during sensitive nighttime hours of sleep. However, larger, or more unusual projects could result in significant short-term increases in noise levels. These projects could combine together, or combine with smaller projects, to substantially increase noise levels at specific land uses. Therefore, the significant and unavoidable construction noise impacts identified for the Specific Plan could add to construction noise impacts associated with cumulative development, especially on the periphery of the Plan Area where receptors could be exposed to noise sources from within and outside the Plan Area. The impact of the Specific Plan is considered significant and unavoidable and therefore the incremental effect of the Specific Plan related to construction noise would be cumulatively considerable.

For a combined vibration impact from simultaneous construction projects to reach cumulatively significant levels, intense construction from these projects would have to occur simultaneously in close proximity to a sensitive receptor. Specific Plan construction-related vibration would not result in additive vibration in combination with cumulative development in most areas of the City. However, individual development projects near the periphery of the Plan Area could potentially be constructed concurrently with other development adjacent to, but outside the Plan Area, such that intense construction from two or more projects would simultaneously occur in close proximity to existing sensitive receptors. Therefore, the significant and unavoidable construction vibration

impacts from the Specific Plan could add to vibration impacts associated with cumulative development on the periphery of the Plan Area. The impact of the Specific Plan is considered significant and unavoidable and therefore the incremental effect of the Specific Plan on temporary vibration levels would be cumulatively considerable.

As shown in Table 3.9-8, cumulative traffic noise levels would increase by a maximum of 5.6 dBA CNEL along Willowbrook Avenue (east), south of Rosecrans Avenue and 3.2 dBA CNEL along Willowbrook Avenue (east), between Compton Boulevard and Myrrh Street. As discussed previously, operational noise level increases would be significant if ambient noise levels increase by 3 dBA CNEL to or within the "normally incompatible" or "clearly incompatible" categories, as shown previously in **Table 3.9-5**, or any 5 dBA CNEL or more increase. Thus, the 5.6 dBA CNEL increase along Willowbrook Avenue (east), south of Rosecrans Avenue, would exceed the 5 dBA CNEL threshold and this impact is considered potentially significant. While there would be a 3.2 dBA CNEL increase along Willowbrook Avenue (east), between Compton Boulevard and Myrrh Street, the total noise level along this segment would be 60.5 dBA CNEL which is not considered "normally incompatible" or "clearly incompatible" for any sensitive land use. Thus, this cumulative noise level increase would be considered less than significant. All other cumulative noise increases along the studied roadway segments would not exceed 2.5 dBA CNEL, and these impacts would be less than significant. Nevertheless, as there are no feasible mitigation measures to reduce future traffic noise level increases along Willowbrook Avenue (east), the cumulative impact is significant and the incremental effect of the Specific Plan on exterior noise levels would be cumulatively considerable. Final EIR pp. 3.9-30 to 3.9-31)

F. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROJECT

State CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(a) requires an evaluation of "a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project, but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." The objectives of the Project are identified in **Section 2.0, Project Description**, of the Draft EIR, and in Section B of these Findings. Alternatives are used to determine whether or not a variation of the Project would reduce or eliminate significant project impacts within the basic framework of the objectives.

State CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(e) requires that, among other alternatives, a "no project" alternative be evaluated in comparison to the Project. *State CEQA Guidelines* §15126.6(e)(2) requires that the "no project" analysis "discuss the existing conditions … as well as what would be reasonably expected to occur in the foreseeable future if the project were not approved, based on current plans and consistent with available infrastructure and community services."

The project alternatives evaluated in detail in the EIR were the following:

- No Project Alternative/ General Plan
- Reduced Residential Growth
- Ideal Urban Form

F.1 Project Objectives and Legal Requirements

At the time of project approval, the lead agency's decision-making body must determine whether the alternatives are feasible or not. The lead agency must consider whether specific "economic, legal, social, technological, and other considerations ...make infeasible mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the environmental impact report." (Pub. Res. Code, § 21081(a)(3); *State CEQA Guidelines* § 15091(a)(3)).

Importantly, CEQA gives lead agencies the authority to approve a project notwithstanding its significant environmental impacts, if the agency determines it is not "feasible" to lessen or avoid the significant effects. (Pub. Res. Code, § 21002). If specifically identified benefits of the project outweigh the significant unavoidable environmental impacts, the adverse impacts may be considered "acceptable," thereby allowing for lead agency approval of the project, notwithstanding such adverse impacts, provided the agency adopts a statement of overriding considerations. (Pub. Res. Code, § 21081.1(b); *State CEQA Guidelines* § 15093).

As called for by the *State CEQA Guidelines*, the achievement of project objectives must be balanced by the ability of an alternative to reduce the significant impacts of the project. The objectives of the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan are as follows:

- An economically active and vibrant station area which attracts investment and provides quality amenities to the community.
- A safe and well-maintained Downtown where people enjoy public space.
- A built environment and programming which reflect the history, creativity and excellence of Compton.
- A station area which promotes public health and sustainability and provides calm and attractive networks for circulating without cars.
- Adequate and affordable housing that enables the residents of Compton to remain in the community for the long-term.
- Increased opportunities for Compton residents to create and grow local businesses.

CEQA does not require adoption of an alternative that does not adequately meet most of the basic project objectives as determined by the lead agency decision makers.

F.2 Findings Regarding Alternatives Considered in the EIR

Alternative 1 - No Project/ General Plan Alternative

The No Project Alternative is required by Section 15126.6(e)(2) of the *State CEQA Guidelines* and assumes that the Project would not be implemented. The No Project Alternative allows decision-makers to compare the impacts of approving the Project with the impacts of not approving the Project. However, "no project" does not necessarily mean that development will be prohibited. The No Project Alternative includes "what would be reasonably expected to occur in the

foreseeable future if the project were not approved, based on current plans and consistent with available infrastructure and community services."[7] For purposes of this Program EIR, the No Project/General Plan Alternative assumes buildout within the specific plan area would occur in accordance with the land uses included in the City's 1990 General Plan (General Plan) and implemented by the City's Zoning Code. The Zoning Code carries out the General Plan policies by regulating development and land uses within the City, consistent with the General Plan.

Consideration of No Project Alternative

Under The No Project Alternative the increased housing density opportunities and expanded mix of commercial, office, and hotel related land uses proposed in the Specific Plan would not be achieved. Thus, the No Project/General Plan Alternative assumes that without the Specific Plan in place to change the underlying land uses, the land uses reflected in the General Plan would be developed, resulting in less development. As demonstrated in **Table 4.0-1, Alternative 1 Relationship to the Specific Plan Goals**, Alternative 1 would not achieve a majority of the project objectives. In addition, while a limited number of project objectives would be realized under Alternative 1, it would be to a lesser extent than the project as future development would coincide with the General Plan land uses and zoning.

Findings

The City Council finds that while the No Project Alternative results in less significant impacts to aesthetics, air quality, greenhouse gases, noise, fire and police services, water supply, wastewater, solid waste, electricity, and natural gas impacts compared to the Project, the alternative would not meet many of the key project objectives, and is environmentally and socially undesirable, and is therefore rejected.

Alternative 2 – Reduced Residential Growth

The Reduced Residential Growth Alternative (Alternative 2) assumes that the Specific Plan would be adopted, with 978 multi-family units as opposed to 2,178 multi-family units in the proposed project. This reduction in the number of multi-family units assumes the two shopping center sites Renaissance Center and Town Center are not redeveloped with residential uses. Additional non-residential growth, as well as landscaping and transportation improvements associated with the Specific Plan would be implemented as proposed.

Consideration of Reduced Residential Growth

Impacts to air quality, noise and cultural resources would be reduced under Alternative 2 as the total number of units developed would decrease. While many of the impacts associated population growth such as utilities and public services would also be incrementally reduced compared to the project, these population related impacts would still be expected to occur elsewhere in the City and could result in growth that is not near transit which would generate greater VMT impacts. Alternative 2 would also result in greater GHG impacts and VMT impacts as necessary the reduced residential housing would not maximize transit use.

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7 CEQA § 15126.6[e][2]

Development and streetscape improvements implemented under Alternative 2 would be centered around the Metro A Line Compton Station. However, it would not promote the same amount of density and investment, nor would it revitalize the two opportunity sites – the Renaissance and Towne Center. Further, Alternative 2 would result in the reduction of the number of multi-family units (2,178 to 978). As fewer units would be developed, affordability will likely decrease. While Alternative 2 would incrementally reduce the air quality and noise impacts associated with the Project, this alternative would not achieve the following project objectives:

- An economically active and vibrant station area which attracts investment and provides quality amenities to the community.

- Adequate and affordable housing that enables the residents of Compton to remain in the community for the long-term.

Findings

The City Council finds that while the Reduced Residential Growth Alternative results in incrementally less significant impacts to air quality and noise, impacts to GHGs and VMT would be greater. In addition, Alternative 2 would not achieve the City's desire an economically active and vibrant station as the investment in the community would be reduced under this alternative. Thus, the alternative would not meet several key project objectives, and is environmentally and socially undesirable, and is therefore rejected.

Alternative 3 – Ideal Urban Form Alternative

The Ideal Urban Form Alternative (Alternative 3) assumes that the Specific Plan would be adopted, with 2,970 multi-family units as opposed to 2,178 multi-family units in the proposed project. This increase in the number of units assumes additional density to be developed on the opportunity sites, such as the Renaissance Center, the Civic Center, the Town Center, 409 N Alameda St, 398 N Willowbrook Avenue, 117-215 N Willowbrook Avenue, 458 S. Alameda Street, and 600 N. Alameda Street. No changes would be made to the Specific Plan's proposed land uses, design guidelines, development standards, policies, or goals.

Consideration of Ideal Urban Form Alternative

Because development under Alternative 3 would be increased by 792 multi-family units. Impacts to air quality, noise and cultural resources would be increased with Alternative 3 as the total number of units developed would increase. Therefore, Alternative 3 would result in greater construction emissions. Similar to the project, construction of emissions under Alternative 3 would not exceed the SCAQMD thresholds. However, it is expected that operational emissions associated with buildout of Alternative 3 would exceed the SCAQMD thresholds for PM10 and PM2.5. Similar to the Specific Plan, the Ideal Urban Form Alternative land uses would be consistent with the TOD Program and AB 32. Further, Alternative 3 would add more housing near transit. The increased density under this alternative has the potential to further reduce GHG and VMT by adding additional population to the specific plan area. The Ideal Urban Form would be required to comply with existing ordinances regarding noise, and identified mitigation measures would be

applied, however, construction and operational noise impacts would remain significant and unavoidable and would be incrementally greater than the Specific Plan.

This alternative would also meet all of the project objectives.

Findings

The City Council finds that while the Ideal Urban Form Alternative results in incrementally less impacts to VMT and GHG, impacts to air quality and noise would be greater. This alternative would not reduce any of the significant impacts of the project. Due to the increase in residential units, the alternative is environmentally and socially undesirable, and is therefore rejected.

G STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

The Compton City Council hereby adopts this Statement of Overriding Considerations concerning the unavoidable significant impacts of the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan to explain why the benefits of the Project outweigh and override its unavoidable impacts.

The Final Environmental Impact Report (Final EIR) for the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan Project identifies and discusses significant environmental impacts that could occur as a result of implementation of the Project. The City Council made specific Findings pursuant to CEQA, on each of the significant environmental impacts of the Project and on mitigation measures and alternatives. Nevertheless, even with implementation of feasible mitigation measures, certain significant and unavoidable impacts related to cultural resources and traffic still remain.

In accordance with Section 15093 of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, the City Council hereby finds that following economic, legal, social, environmental, and other benefits of the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan Project outweigh its unavoidable, adverse environmental impacts discussed in the Findings, based on the considerations set forth herein:

G.1 Benefits of the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan

1. The Project will provide affordable housing opportunities, which will assist the City in meeting its share of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation for new and affordable residential units.

2. The Project will improve the aesthetic and visual character of the area in furtherance of the objectives articulated in the General Plan by creating cohesive and compatible uses.

3. The Specific Plan includes mobility improvements, including changes to Willowbrook Avenue that will improve safety and circulation.

4. The Specific Plan leverages its proximity to transit by co-locating jobs and housing near transit reducing VMT and GHG, resulting in improved air quality in the City and the region.

5. The Specific Plan's 1,444 market rate and 754 affordable units will help address the statewide housing crises.

6. By focusing investments on the commercial core and civic center, the Specific Plan will create a strong and vibrant center for the City.

7. The conversion of Alameda East to a greenway would add much needed greenspace and active transportation opportunities.

For the above-mentioned reasons, the City Council hereby finds that the benefits of the Project outweigh and override any adverse environmental impacts associated with the Compton Station TOD Specific Plan.

H. ADOPTION OF A MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM FOR THE CEQA MITIGATION MEASURES

Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code requires this City Council to adopt a monitoring or reporting program regarding the changes in the Project and mitigation measures imposed to lessen or avoid significant effects on the environment. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP), included as Chapter 3.0 in the Final EIR, is hereby adopted.

November 1, 2022

TO: **HONORABLE MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS**

FROM: **COMPTON MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT**

SUBJECT: **AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON ADDING SUBCHAPTER 21-3 (MANDATORY ORGANIC WASTE DISPOSAL REDUCTION) TO CHAPTER 21 (INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT) OF THE CITY OF COMPTON MUNICIPAL CODE, AND MAKING A DETERMINATION OF EXEMPTION UNDER CEQA**

SUMMARY

Senate Bill (SB) 1383 and implementing regulations (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 12)(SB 1383 Regulations) promulgated by CalRecycle require that local jurisdictions, including the City of Compton, adopt a mandatory and enforceable organic waste recycling ordinance to divert organic waste and edible food from landfills. This ordinance was developed to incorporate the relevant requirements of the SB 1383 Regulations into the City's integrated waste management code.

BACKGROUND

SB 1383 was signed into law in September 2016, and the final regulations implementing SB 1383 (SB 1383 Regulations) were approved on November 3, 2020. SB 1383 establishes methane emissions reduction targets statewide to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in various sectors of California's economy. This legislation establishes targets to achieve a 50% reduction in the statewide disposal of organic waste, based on 2014 levels, by the year 2020 and a 75% reduction by 2025. SB 1383 also establishes an additional target that not less than 20% of edible food that is currently disposed of be recovered for human consumption by the year 2025.

The SB 1383 Regulations went into effect on January 1, 2022 and require the City to adopt a mandatory and enforceable organic waste recycling ordinance. Under the ordinance, the City is to provide organic waste collection services that meet certain requirements, including labeling and container/lid color requirements, to all residents and businesses. Haulers are required to transport organic waste to facilities where it can be recovered rather than disposed. Generators are required to subscribe to and participate in the City's organic waste collection service. Commercial edible food generators are required to arrange for recovery of the maximum amount of edible food that would otherwise be disposed of in a landfill. The SB 1383 Regulations also imposed requirements on the City related to contamination monitoring, enforcement, education, record keeping, reporting, and meeting annual targets for the procurement of recovered organic waste products such as compost, mulch, renewable natural gas and energy generated from biomass.

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE

The proposed ordinance is a step towards compliance with the SB 1383 Regulations, and addresses the regulatory changes mandated by SB 1383 related to short-lived climate pollutants. On January 1, 2022, SB 1383 Regulations became effective obligating the City to adopt an enforcement ordinance. However, the City is permitted by the SB 1383 Regulations to take a non-punitive, educational approach to ordinance enforcement throughout 2022 and 2023. The City must begin taking punitive action under its ordinance against non-compliant entities starting on January 1, 2024.

Furthermore, this ordinance updates the City's Municipal Code to incorporate the necessary definitions and specifications related to SB 1383 Regulations. A new subchapter was added to Chapter 21 to incorporate the required elements of an SB 1383 enforcement program. Full implementation of SB 1383 Regulations may require an addition to existing staff.

The attached SB 1383 Ordinance addresses the following:

1. Collection Services: All residences and commercial businesses, including multi-family residential dwellings will be automatically enrolled in the City's collection services for trash, recycling, and green waste. Food waste generated by residents and businesses will be collected in the green containers. Commercial businesses may apply for de minimis and physical space waivers if their organic waste collected in the blue or green containers is below a certain amount or the business does not have adequate space for all the collection containers.

2. Commercial Edible Food Generators: These generators are required to recover the maximum amount of edible food that would otherwise be disposed in the waste stream and implement related programs. These generators are also required to maintain and provide records to City staff regarding their edible food recovery efforts.

3. Food Recovery Organizations: These entities are required to maintain certain records related to their food recovery efforts, report amounts of edible food recovered to the City and provide information upon request to support the City's food recovery capacity.

4. Haulers and Self Haulers: Haulers and Self-Haulers are required to transport trash, recycling, and organic waste to the appropriate facility that will accept and process such waste and to keep records of what they haul subject to inspection by the City.

5. Procurement Requirements for Direct Service Providers and Vendors: Direct services providers and vendors are required under the ordinance to comply with the City's procurement policy for organics.

6. Inspections and Investigations: The City or the City's designee is authorized to conduct investigations, including through remote monitoring, to confirm compliance. Regulated entities are required to provide access and cooperate with City staff or the City Designee during the process.

7. Enforcement: Violation of any provision of the chapter shall constitute grounds for issuance of a penalty. Furthermore, fees may be assessed for container contamination.

8. Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) Compliance: Entities subject to MWELO are required under the ordinance to, at a minimum, comply with certain provisions of MWELO, as in effect on September 15, 2015, including those related to compost and mulch.

9. California Green Building Standards (CalGreen): Entities subject to CalGreen are required under the ordinance to, at a minimum, comply with certain provisions of CalGreen, as in effect on January 1, 2020, related to accommodating collection containers and treatment of organics comingled with construction and demolition debris.

Furthermore, staff determined that the ordinance will not have a significant effect on the environment and the new requirements, which strengthen requirements for the handling of solid waste, represent actions by a regulatory agency (the City) for the protection of the environment. Therefore, the ordinance is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b) (3) and 15308.

ALTERNATIVES

Staff does not recommend any alternatives.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no fiscal impact associated with adopting this ordinance. However, future compliance, implementation, enforcement, and procurement requirements may have significant fiscal impacts and funding for these requirements will need to be determined and incorporated as part of the budget development process.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the adoption of the ordinance adding Subchapter 21-3 (Mandatory Organic Waste Disposal Reduction) to Chapter 21 (Integrated Waste Management) of the City of Compton Municipal Code, and making a determination of exemption under CEQA.

THOMAS THOMAS
CITY MANAGER

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON ADDING SUBCHAPTER 21-3 (MANDATORY ORGANIC WASTE DISPOSAL REDUCTION) TO CHAPTER 21 (INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT) OF THE CITY OF COMPTON MUNICIPAL CODE AND MAKING A DETERMINATION OF EXEMPTION UNDER CEQA

WHEREAS, Senate Bill (SB) 1383 and implementing regulations (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 12)(SB 1383 Regulations) promulgated by CalRecycle require that local jurisdictions, including the City of Compton, adopt a mandatory and enforceable organic waste recycling ordinance to divert organic waste and edible food from landfills. This ordinance was developed to incorporate the relevant requirements of the SB 1383 Regulations into the City's integrated waste management code; and

WHEREAS, SB 1383 was signed into law in September 2016, and the final regulations implementing SB 1383 (SB 1383 Regulations) were approved on November 3, 2020. SB 1383 establishes methane emissions reduction targets statewide to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in various sectors of California's economy. This legislation establishes targets to achieve a 50% reduction in the statewide disposal of organic waste, based on 2014 levels, by the year 2020 and a 75% reduction by 2025; and

WHEREAS, SB 1383 Regulations went into effect on January 1, 2022, which require the City to adopt a mandatory and enforceable organic waste recycling ordinance. Under the ordinance, the City is to provide organic waste collection services that meet certain requirements; and

WHEREAS, SB 1383 Regulations also imposed requirements on the City related to contamination monitoring, enforcement, education, record keeping, reporting, and meeting annual targets for the procurement of recovered organic waste products such as compost, mulch, renewable natural gas and energy generated from biomass; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance updates the City's Municipal Code to incorporate the necessary definitions and specifications related to SB 1383 Regulations. A new subchapter was added to Chapter 21 to incorporate the required elements of an SB 1383 enforcement program; and

WHEREAS, staff determined that the ordinance will not have a significant effect on the environment and the new requirements, which strengthen requirements for the handling of solid waste, represent actions by a regulatory agency (the City) for the protection of the environment. Therefore, the ordinance is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b) (3) and 15308; and

WHEREAS, there is no fiscal impact associated with adopting this Ordinance, however, future compliance, implementation, enforcement, and procurement requirements may have significant fiscal impacts; and

WHEREAS, this SB 1383 Ordinance determines the following findings:

A. The City of Compton, California ("City") is a charter city, duly organized under the constitution and laws of the State of California.

B. Assembly Bill ("AB") 939 of 1989, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Public Resources Code Section 40000, et seq., as amended, supplemented, superseded and replaced from time to time and as implemented by regulations of the California Department of Resources, Recycling and Recovery ("CalRecycle")), requires the City to reduce, reuse, and recycle (including composting), solid waste generated in the City to the maximum extent feasible before any incineration or landfill disposal of waste, to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources, and to protect the environment.

C. AB 341 of 2011 places requirements on businesses, including multi-family property owners with five (5) or more dwelling units, that generate a specified threshold amount of solid waste to arrange for recycling services and requires the City to implement a mandatory commercial recycling program.

D. AB 1826 of 2014 requires businesses, including multi-family property owners with five (5) or more dwelling units, that generate a specified threshold amount of solid waste, recycling, and organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services for that waste, and requires the City to implement a mandatory commercial organics recycling program for designated businesses and multi-family property owners.

E. AB 827 of 2019, with respect to certain businesses that offer products for immediate consumption, imposes requirements for on-site recycling and organic waste containers, including that these containers be placed adjacent to trash containers, be visible, easily accessible, and clearly marked. AB 827 further provides that certain businesses that arrange for gardening or landscaping services shall require the contract or work agreement between the business and the gardening or landscaping service require that the organic waste generated by those services be managed in compliance with Chapter 12.8 of Part 3 of Division 30 of the California Public Resources Code.

F. Senate Bill ("SB") 1383 of 2016, the Short-lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Act of 2016, requires CalRecycle to develop regulations to reduce organics in landfills as a source of methane. These regulations, adopted in 2020 ("SB 1383 Regulations"), place requirements on multiple entities including the City; single-family residential households; commercial businesses, including multi-family property owners with five (5) or more dwelling units; commercial edible food generators; haulers, including self-haulers; food recovery organizations; and food recovery services to support achievement of statewide organic waste disposal reduction targets.

G. The SB 1383 Regulations require the City to adopt and enforce an ordinance or other enforceable mechanism to implement relevant provisions of the SB 1383 Regulations.

H. This Ordinance implements the requirements of the SB 1383 Regulations.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That Chapter 21 (Integrated Waste Management) of the City of Compton Municipal Code is hereby amended to add Subchapter 21-3 (Mandatory Organic Waste Disposal Reduction) to read as follows:

"**Subchapter 21-3 – Mandatory Organic Waste Disposal Reduction**

§ 21-3.1 Definitions

a. For the purposes of this Subchapter, the following words, terms, phrases, and their derivations have the meanings given in this Section. Terms not defined in this Section and defined elsewhere in this Code shall have the same meanings herein unless the context otherwise requires. When consistent with the context, words used in the present tense include the future tense, and words in the singular number include the plural number. In the event of a conflict between a definition in Section 21-1.1 of this Code and the definitions in this Section, the definitions in this Section shall control for the purposes of this Subchapter. In the event of a conflict between a definition in this Code and a definition in 14 CCR Section 18982, the definitions in Section 18982 shall control for the purposes of this Subchapter. Additionally, for the purposes of this Subchapter, the definitions in 14 CCR Section 18982 shall control for terms used in this Subchapter and not defined in this Code. Unless otherwise specified herein, references to a statute or regulation means the statute or regulation, as amended, supplemented, superseded and replaced from time to time.

"Blue Container" has the same meaning as in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(5) and shall be used only for the purpose of storage and collection of Source Separated Recyclable Materials. Notwithstanding the foregoing, functional containers purchased prior to January 1, 2022 that are used for the storage and collection of Source Separated Recyclable Materials and that do not comply with the color requirements of 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(5) shall be deemed to be Blue Containers and are not required to be replaced until the end of the useful life of those containers or January 1, 2036, whichever is earlier.

"CalRecycle" means the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, which is the Department designated with responsibility for developing, implementing, and enforcing SB 1383 Regulations on the City (and others).

"California Code of Regulations" or "CCR" means the State of California Code of Regulations. CCR references in this Subchapter are preceded with a number that refers to the relevant title of the CCR (e.g., "14 CCR" refers to Title 14 of the CCR).

"City" means the City of Compton.

"City Manager" means the City Manager of the City or his/her designee.

"Commercial Business" or "Commercial" means a firm, partnership, proprietorship, joint-stock company, corporation, or association, whether for-profit or nonprofit, strip mall, industrial facility, or a Multi-Family Residential Dwelling; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(6). A multi-family residential dwelling that consists of fewer than five (5) dwelling units is not a Commercial Business for purposes of implementing this Subchapter.

"Commercial Edible Food Generator" includes a Tier One or a Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator as defined herein. For the purposes of this definition, Food Recovery Organizations and Food Recovery Services are not Commercial Edible Food Generators pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(7).

"Compliance Review" means a review of records by the City to determine compliance with this Subchapter.

"Community Composting" means any activity that composts green material, agricultural material, food material, and vegetative food material, alone or in combination, and the total amount of feedstock and Compost on-site at any one time does not exceed 100 cubic yards and 750 square feet, as specified in 14 CCR Section 17855(a)(4); or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(8).

"Compost" has the same meaning as in 14 CCR Section 17896.2(a)(4).

"Container Contamination" or "Contaminated Container" means a container, regardless of color, that contains Prohibited Container Contaminants; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(55).

"County" means the County of Los Angeles.

"C&D" means construction and demolition debris removed from a premise during the construction or demolition of a structure.

"Designee" means an entity that the City contracts with or otherwise arranges to carry out any of the City's responsibilities of this Subchapter as authorized in 14 CCR Section 18981.2; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(15). A Designee may be a government entity, a hauler, a private entity, or a combination of those entities.

"Edible Food" means food intended for human consumption; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(18). For the purposes of this Subchapter or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(18), "Edible Food" is not Solid Waste if it is recovered and not discarded. Nothing in this Code or in 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12 requires or authorizes the Recovery of Edible Food that does not meet the food safety requirements of the State Retail Food Code.

"Enforcement Action" means an action of the City to address non-compliance with the provisions of this Subchapter including, but not limited to, issuing administrative citations, fines, penalties, or using other remedies; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(19).

"Enforcement Official" means the City Manager or the City's authorized Designee(s) who is/are partially or wholly responsible for enforcing the provisions of this Subchapter. The Enforcement Official includes the Regional or County Agency Enforcement Official.

"Excluded Waste" means hazardous substance, hazardous waste, infectious waste, designated waste, volatile, corrosive, medical waste, infectious, regulated radioactive waste, and toxic substances or material that facility operator(s), which receive materials from the City and its Generators, reasonably believe(s) would, as a result of or upon acceptance, transfer, processing, or disposal, be a violation of local, State, or Federal law, regulation, or ordinance, including: land use restrictions or conditions, waste that cannot be disposed of in Class III landfills or accepted at the facility by permit conditions, waste that in the City's Enforcement Official's or its Designee's, reasonable opinion would present a significant risk to human health or the environment, cause a nuisance or otherwise create or expose the City, or its Designee, to potential liability; but not including de minimis volumes or concentrations of waste of a type and amount normally found in Single-Family or Multi-Family Solid Waste after implementation of programs for the safe collection, processing, recycling, treatment, and disposal of batteries and paint in compliance with Sections 41500 and 41802 of the State Public Resources Code.

"Food Distributor" means a company that distributes food to entities including, but not limited to, Supermarkets and Grocery Stores; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(22).

"Food Facility" has the same meaning as in Section 113789 of the State Health and Safety Code.

"Food Recovery" means actions to collect and distribute food for human consumption that otherwise would be disposed; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(24).

"Food Recovery Organization," unless otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(25), means an entity that engages in the collection or receipt of Edible Food from Commercial Edible Food Generators and distributes that Edible Food to the public for Food Recovery either directly or through other entities, including, but not limited to:

1. A food bank as defined in Section 113783 of the State Health and Safety Code;
2. A nonprofit charitable organization as defined in Section 113841 of the State Health and Safety code; and
3. A nonprofit charitable temporary food facility as defined in Section 113842 of the State Health and Safety Code.

A Food Recovery Organization is not a Commercial Edible Food Generator for the purposes of this Subchapter and implementation of 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12 pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(7).

"Food Recovery Service" means a person or entity that collects and transports Edible Food from a Commercial Edible Food Generator to a Food Recovery Organization or other entities for Food Recovery; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(26). A Food Recovery Service is not a Commercial Edible Food Generator for the purposes of this Subchapter and implementation of 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12 pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(7).

"Food Scraps" means all food such as, but not limited to, fruits, vegetables, meat, poultry, seafood, shellfish, bones, rice, beans, pasta, bread, cheese, and eggshells. Food Scraps excludes fats, oils, and grease when such materials are Source Separated from other Food Scraps.

"Food Service Provider" means an entity primarily engaged in providing food services to institutional, governmental, Commercial, or industrial locations of others based on contractual arrangements with these types of organizations; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(27).

"Food-Soiled Paper" means compostable paper material that has come in contact with food or liquid, such as, but not limited to, compostable paper plates, paper coffee cups, napkins, pizza boxes, and milk cartons.

"Food Waste" means Food Scraps and Food-Soiled Paper.

"Franchise Agreement" means an agreement in effect between the City and a person, firm or corporation, approved by the City Council, authorizing that person form or corporation to collect and deliver Solid Waste originating in the City for disposal, recycling or processing.

"Franchise Hauler" means such persons, firms or corporations collecting and delivering for disposal, recycling or processing Solid Waste originating in the City under a Franchise Agreement with the City.

"Generator" means a person or entity that is responsible for the initial creation of Solid Waste, and with respect to Organic Waste, means a person or entity that is responsible for the initial creation of Organic Waste; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(48).

"Gray Container" has the same meaning as in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(28), which includes gray and black containers, and shall be used only for the purpose of storage and collection of Gray Container Waste. Notwithstanding the foregoing, functional containers purchased prior to January 1, 2022 that are used for the storage and collection of Gray Container Waste and that do not comply with the color requirements of 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(28) shall be deemed to be Gray Containers and are not required to be replaced until the end of the useful life of those containers or January 1, 2036, whichever is earlier.

"Gray Container Waste" means Solid Waste that is collected in a Gray Container that is part of the City's three-container Organic Waste collection service that prohibits the placement of Organic Waste in the Gray Container as specified in 14 CCR Sections 18984.1(a) and (b); or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 17402(a)(6.5). Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, Gray Container Waste includes carpets and textiles.

"Green Container" has the same meaning as in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(29) and shall be used only for the purpose of storage and collection of Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste. Notwithstanding the foregoing, functional containers purchased prior to January 1, 2022 that are used for the storage and collection of Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste and that do not comply with the color requirements of 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(29) shall be deemed to be Green Containers and are not required to be replaced until the end of the useful life of those containers or January 1, 2036, whichever is earlier.

"Grocery Store" means a store primarily engaged in the retail sale of canned food; dry goods; fresh fruits and vegetables; fresh meats, fish, and poultry; and any area that is not separately owned within the store where the food is prepared and served, including a bakery, deli, and meat and seafood departments; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(30).

"Hauler Route" means the designated itinerary or sequence of stops for each segment of the City's collection service area; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(31.5).

"High Diversion Organic Waste Processing Facility" means a facility that is in compliance with the reporting requirements of 14 CCR Section 18815.5(d) and meets or exceeds an annual average mixed waste organic content recovery rate of 50 percent between January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2024, and 75 percent after January 1, 2025, as calculated pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18815.5(e) for Organic Waste received from the "Mixed Waste Organic Collection Stream" as defined in 14 CCR Section 17402(a)(11.5); or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(33).

"Inspection" means a site visit where the City or its Designee reviews records, containers, and an entity's collection, handling, recycling, or landfill disposal of Organic Waste or Edible Food handling to determine if the entity is complying with requirements set forth in this Subchapter; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(35).

"Large Event" means an event, including, but not limited to, a sporting event or a flea market, that charges an admission price, or is operated by a local agency, and serves an average of more than 2,000 individuals per day of operation of the event, at a location that includes, but is not limited to, a public, nonprofit, or privately owned park, parking lot, golf course, street system, or other open space when being used for an event; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(38).

"Large Venue," unless otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(39), means a permanent venue facility that annually seats or serves an average of more than 2,000 individuals within the grounds of the facility per day of operation of the venue facility. For purposes of this Subchapter and implementation of 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12, a venue facility includes, but is not limited to, a public, nonprofit, or privately owned or operated stadium, amphitheater, arena, hall, amusement park, conference or civic center, zoo, aquarium, airport, racetrack, horse track, performing arts center, fairground, museum, theater, or other public attraction facility. For purposes of this Subchapter and implementation of 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12, a site under common ownership or control that includes more than one Large Venue that is contiguous with other Large Venues in the site, is a single Large Venue.

"Local Education Agency" means a school district, charter school, or county office of education that is not subject to the control of the City's regulations related to Solid Waste; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(40)."Multi-Family Residential Dwelling(s)" or "Multi-Family" means of, from, or pertaining to residential premises with five (5) or more dwelling units. Multi-Family premises do not include hotels, motels, or other transient occupancy facilities, which are considered Commercial Businesses.

"MWELO" refers to the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, 23 CCR, Division 2, Chapter 2.7.

"Non-Compostable Paper" includes, but is not limited to, paper that is coated in a plastic material that will not breakdown in the composting process; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(41).

"Non-Organic Recyclables" means non-putrescible and non-hazardous recyclable wastes including, but not limited to, bottles, cans, metals, plastics and glass; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(43).

"Notice of Violation" or "NOV" means a notice that a violation has occurred that includes a compliance date to avoid an action to seek penalties; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(45) or further explained in 14 CCR Section 18995.4.

"Organic Waste" means Solid Waste containing material originated from living organisms and their metabolic waste products, including, but not limited to, food, green material, landscape and pruning waste, organic textiles and carpets, lumber, wood, Paper Products, Printing and Writing Paper, manure, biosolids, digestate, and sludges; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(46). Biosolids and digestate are as defined by 14 CCR Section 18982(a).

"Paper Products" include, but are not limited to, paper janitorial supplies, cartons, wrapping, packaging, file folders, hanging files, corrugated boxes, tissue, and toweling; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(51).

"Printing and Writing Papers" include, but are not limited to, copy, xerographic, watermark, cotton fiber, offset, forms, computer printout paper, white wove envelopes, manila envelopes, book paper, note pads, writing tablets, newsprint, and other uncoated writing papers, posters, index cards, calendars, brochures, reports, magazines, and publications; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(54).

"Prohibited Container Contaminants," unless otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(55), means the following:

1. discarded materials placed in the Blue Container that are not identified by the City as acceptable Source Separated Recyclable Materials for the Blue Container;

2. discarded materials placed in the Green Container that are not identified by the City as acceptable Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste for the Green Container, including carpet, hazardous wood waste and Non-Compostable Paper;

3. discarded materials placed in the Gray Container that are identified by the City as acceptable Source Separated Recyclable Materials to be placed in the Blue Container or Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste to be placed in the City's Green Container; and,

4. Excluded Waste placed in any container.

"Recovery" means any activity or process described in 14 CCR Section 18983.1(b); or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(49).

"Recycled-Content Paper" means Paper Products and Printing and Writing Papers that consist of at least 30 percent, by fiber weight, postconsumer fiber; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(61).

"Regional or County Agency Enforcement Official" means a regional agency or county agency enforcement official, which the City may designate with responsibility for enforcing the provisions of this Subchapter in conjunction or consultation with the City's Enforcement Official.

"Remote Monitoring" means the use, at the discretion of the City, of the internet of things (IoT) and/or wireless electronic devices to visualize the contents of Blue Containers, Green Containers, and Gray Containers for purposes of identifying the quantity of materials in containers (level of fill) and/or presence of Prohibited Container Contaminants.

"Restaurant" means an establishment primarily engaged in the retail sale of food and drinks for on-premises or immediate consumption; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(64).

"SB 1383" means Senate Bill 1383 of 2016 approved by the Governor of the State on September 19, 2016, which added Sections 39730.5, 39730.6, 39730.7, and 39730.8 to the State Health and Safety Code, and added Chapter 13.1 (commencing with Section 42652) to Part 3 of Division 30 of the State Public Resources Code, establishing methane emissions reduction targets in a Statewide effort to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants.

"SB 1383 Regulations" means the Short-Lived Climate Pollutants: Organic Waste Reduction regulations developed by CalRecycle and adopted in 2020 that created 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12 and amended portions of 14 CCR and 27 CCR.

"Self-Hauler" means a person or entity, who, hauls Solid Waste, Organic Waste or recyclable materials he or she has generated to another person or entity; or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(66). Self-Hauler also includes a person or entity who Back Hauls waste. Back Haul means generating and transporting Organic Waste to a destination owned and operated by the Generator using the Generator's own employees and equipment; or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(66)(A).

"Single-Family" means of, from, or pertaining to any residential premises with fewer than five (5) units.

"Solid Waste" unless otherwise defined in State Public Resources Code Section 40191, means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes, with the exception that Solid Waste does not include any of the following wastes:

1. Hazardous waste, as defined in the State Public Resources Code Section 40141;

2. Radioactive waste regulated pursuant to the Radiation Control Law (Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 114960) of Part 9 of Division 104 of the State Health and Safety Code); and,

3. Medical waste regulated pursuant to the Medical Waste Management Act (Part 14 (commencing with Section 117600) of Division 104 of the State Health and Safety Code). Untreated medical waste shall not be disposed of in a Solid Waste landfill, as defined in State Public Resources Code Section 40195.1. Medical waste that has been treated and deemed to be Solid Waste shall be regulated pursuant to Division 30 of the State Public Resources Code.

"Source Separated" means materials, including commingled recyclable materials, that have been separated or kept separate from the Solid Waste stream, at the point of generation, for the purpose of additional sorting or processing those materials for recycling or reuse in order to return them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products, which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 17402.5(b)(4). For the purposes of this Subchapter, Source Separated shall include separation of materials, at the point of generation, by the Generator, property owner, property owner's employee, property manager, or property manager's employee into different containers for the purpose of collection such that Source Separated materials are separated from Gray Container Waste or other Solid Waste for the purposes of collection and processing of those materials.

"Source Separated Blue Container Organic Waste" means Source Separated Organic Waste that can be placed in a Blue Container that is limited to the collection of that Organic Waste and Non-Organic Recyclables. Source Separated Blue Container Organic Waste includes Paper Products, Printing and Writing Papers, wood and dry lumber and textiles unless otherwise specified by the City, but excludes Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste.

"Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste" means Source Separated Organic Waste that can be placed in a Green Container that is limited to the collection of that Organic Waste; or as otherwise specified in 14 CCR 18984.1 (a) and (b), excluding Source Separated Blue Container Organic Waste, carpets, Non-Compostable Paper, and textiles.

"Source Separated Recyclable Materials" means Source Separated Non-Organic Recyclables and Source Separated Blue Container Organic Waste.

"State" means the State of California.

"Supermarket" means a full-line, self-service retail store with gross annual sales of two million dollars ($2,000,000), or more, and which sells a line of dry grocery, canned goods, or nonfood items and some perishable items; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(71).

"Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generator" means a Commercial Edible Food Generator that is one of the following; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(73):

1. Supermarket;
2. Grocery Store with a total facility size equal to or greater than 10,000 square feet;
3. Food Service Provider;
4. Food Distributor; or,
5. Wholesale Food Vendor.

"Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator" means a Commercial Edible Food Generator that is one of the following; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(74):

1. Restaurant with 250 or more seats, or a total facility size equal to or greater than 5,000 square feet;

2. Hotel with an on-site Food Facility and 200 or more rooms;

3. Health facility with an on-site Food Facility and 100 or more beds;

4. Large Venue;

5. Large Event;

6. A State agency with a cafeteria with 250 or more seats or total cafeteria facility size equal to or greater than 5,000 square feet; or

7. A Local Education Agency facility with an on-site Food Facility.

"Wholesale Food Vendor" means a business or establishment engaged in the merchant wholesale distribution of food, where food (including fruits and vegetables) is received, shipped, stored, prepared for distribution to a retailer, warehouse, distributor, or other destination; or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 189852(a)(76).

§ 21-3.2. Organic Waste Generators, haulers and other entities that are subject to the requirements of SB 1383 and the SB 1383 Regulations and the City's authority shall fully comply with all applicable requirements of SB 1383, the SB 1383 Regulations, this Subchapter, and the provisions of the Franchise Agreement. In the event of a conflict between the provisions of this Subchapter and other provisions of this Code, the provisions of this Subchapter shall control. In the event of a conflict between the provisions of the SB 1383 Regulations and the provisions of this Subchapter, the provisions of the SB 1393 Regulations shall control.

§ 21-3.3. Requirements for Single-Family Organic Waste Generators

Single-Family Organic Waste Generators shall comply with the following requirements, except Single-Family Generators that meet the Self-Hauler requirements of the Franchise Agreement and this Code:

a. Subscribe to the City's three-container Organic Waste collection service(s) performed by the Franchise Hauler pursuant to the requirements of the Franchise Agreement for all Organic Waste generated as described in Subsection b. of this Section. The City shall have the right to review the number and size of a Generator's containers to evaluate adequacy of capacity provided for each type of collection service for proper separation of materials and containment of materials; and Single-Family Generators shall adjust their service level for their collection services as requested by the City. Generators may additionally manage their Organic Waste by preventing or reducing their Organic Waste, managing Organic Waste on site, and/or using a Community Composting site pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.9(c).

b. Participate in the City's Organic Waste collection service(s) performed by the Franchise Hauler pursuant to the Franchise Agreement by placing designated materials in designated containers as described in this Subsection, and shall not place Prohibited Container Contaminants in collection containers. Generators shall place Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste, including Food Waste, in the Green Container; Source Separated Recyclable Materials (which includes Source Separated Non-Organic Recyclables and Source Separated Blue Container Waste) in the Blue Container; and Gray Container Waste in the Gray Container. Generators shall not place materials designated for the Gray Container into the Green Container or Blue Container.

§ 21-3.4. Requirements for Commercial Organic Waste Generators and Commercial Businesses

Commercial Organic Waste Generators and Commercial Businesses shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Except for a Commercial Organic Waste Generator that meet the Self-Hauler requirements of the Franchise Agreement and this Code, Commercial Organic Waste Generators, including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, shall subscribe to the City's three-container Organic Waste collection service(s) provided by the Franchise Hauler pursuant to the Franchise Agreement and comply with requirements of those service(s) as described below in Subsection b. of this Section. The City shall have the right to review the number and size of a Generator's containers and frequency of collection to evaluate adequacy of capacity provided for each type of collection service for proper separation of materials and containment of materials; and Commercial Businesses shall adjust their service level for their collection services as requested by the City. Generators may additionally manage their Organic Waste by preventing or reducing their Organic Waste, managing Organic Waste on site, and/or using a Community Composting site pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.9(c).

b. Except for Commercial Organic Waste Generators that meet the Self-Hauler requirements of the Franchise Agreement and this Code, Commercial Organic Waste Generators, including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, shall participate in the City's Organic Waste collection service(s) performed by the Franchise Hauler pursuant to the Franchise Agreement by placing designated materials in designated containers as described in this Subsection, and not placing Prohibited Container Contaminants in containers. Generators shall place Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste in the Green Container; Source Separated Recyclable Materials (which includes Source Separated Non-Organic Recyclables and Source Separated Blue Container Waste) in the Blue Container; and Gray Container Waste in the Gray Container. Generators shall not place materials designated for the Gray Container into the Green Container or Blue Container.

c. Commercial Organic Waste Generators, except for Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, shall provide containers for the collection of Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste and Source Separated Recyclable Materials in all indoor and outdoor areas where disposal containers are provided for customers. Such containers shall be visible and easily accessible. Such containers do not need to be provided in restrooms. If a Commercial Business does not generate any of the materials that would be collected in one type of container, then the business does not have to provide that particular container in all areas where disposal containers are provided for customers. Pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.9(b), the containers provided by the business shall have either:

1. A body or lid that conforms with the container colors provided through the Organic Waste collection service provided by the City. A Commercial Business is not required to replace functional containers, including containers purchased prior to January 1, 2022, that do not comply with the requirements of this Subsection prior to the end of the useful life of those containers, or prior to January 1, 2036, whichever comes first.

2. Container labels that include language or graphic images, or both, indicating the primary material accepted and the primary materials prohibited in that container, or containers with imprinted text or graphic images that indicate the primary materials accepted and primary materials prohibited in the container; or as otherwise provided in 14 CCR Section 18984.8.

d. Commercial Organic Waste Generators, including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, shall supply and allow access to adequate number, size and location of collection containers with sufficient labels or colors (conforming to Subsections c.1 and c.2 above) for employees, contractors, tenants, and customers, consistent with the City's collection service and Article 3 of Chapter 12 of Division 7 of Title 14 of the CCR.

e. Commercial Organic Waste Generators, except for Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, shall prohibit employees from placing materials in a container not designated for those materials per the City's Blue Container, Green Container, and Gray Container collection service pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.1(a)(5).

f. Commercial Organic Waste Generators, except for Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, shall periodically inspect Blue Containers, Green Containers, and Gray Containers for contamination and inform employees if containers are contaminated and of the requirements to keep contaminants out of those containers pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.9(b)(3).

g. Commercial Businesses, including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, shall annually provide information to employees, contractors, tenants, and customers about Organic Waste Recovery requirements and about proper sorting of Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste and Source Separated Recyclable Materials.

h. Commercial Businesses, including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, shall provide information as described in (g) in this Section before or within fourteen (14) days of occupation of the premises to new tenants.

i. Commercial Businesses, including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, shall provide or arrange access for the City or its agent to their properties during all Inspections conducted in accordance with Section 21-3.13 to confirm compliance with the requirements of this Section.

j. If a Commercial Business wants to self-haul, the Commercial business shall meet the Self-Hauler requirements of this Code, including § 21-3.9.

k. Commercial Organic Waste Generators, including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, if generating two (2) cubic yards or more of total Solid Waste per week (or other threshold defined by the State), shall require that any contract or work agreement between the owner, occupant, or operator of the Commercial Business and a gardening or landscaping service specify that the Organic Waste generated by those services be managed in compliance with Chapter 12, Part 3, Division 30 of the Public Resources Code.

l. Commercial Businesses that are Tier One or Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generators shall comply with Food Recovery requirements, pursuant to § 21-3.6.

m. Nothing in this Section shall be construed as classifying customers as commercial, residential, single family dwellings, or multi-family dwellings, for purposes of implementing a Franchise Agreement between the City and a Franchised Hauler.

§ 21-3.5. Waivers for Generators

The City, at its discretion and in accordance with 14 CCR Section 18984.11, or as otherwise authorized by CalRecycle, may grant one or more of the following types of waivers to a Generator of Organic Waste:

a. De Minimis Waivers. The City may waive a Commercial Business' (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings) obligations to comply with some or all of the Organic Waste requirements of this Subchapter if the Commercial Business makes an application and provides adequate documentation to the City demonstrating that the business generates below a certain amount of Organic Waste material as described below in Subsection a.2. Commercial Businesses requesting a de minimis waiver shall:

1. Submit an application specifying the services that they are requesting a waiver from and provide documentation as noted in Subsection a.2 below.

2. Provide documentation that either:

(a) The Commercial Business' total Solid Waste collection service is two cubic yards or more per week and Organic Waste subject to collection in a Blue Container or Green Container comprises less than 20 gallons per week per applicable container of the business' total waste; or,

(b) The Commercial Business' total Solid Waste collection service is less than two cubic yards per week and Organic Waste subject to collection in a Blue Container or Green Container comprises less than 10 gallons per week per applicable container of the business' total waste.

3. Notify the City if circumstances change such that the Commercial Business' Organic Waste exceeds the threshold required for waiver, in which case the waiver will be rescinded. In addition, if the City obtains information at any time that a Commercial Business that has received a waiver is exceeding the Organic Waste thresholds set forth in Subsection a.2 above, the City shall rescind the waiver.

4. Provide written verification of eligibility for a de minimis waiver every 5 years, if the City has approved a de minimis waiver.

b. Physical Space Waivers. The City may waive a Commercial Business' or property owner's obligations (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings) to comply with some or all of the recyclable materials and/or Organic Waste collection service requirements of this Subchapter if the City has evidence from its own staff, a hauler, licensed architect, or licensed engineer demonstrating that the premises lacks adequate space for the collection containers required for compliance with the Organic Waste collection requirements of this Subchapter.

Commercial Businesses or property owners requesting a physical space waiver shall:

1. Submit an application form specifying the type(s) of collection services for which they are requesting a compliance waiver and provide documentation as noted below.

2. Provide documentation that the premises lacks adequate space for Blue Containers and/or Green Containers including documentation from its hauler, licensed architect, or licensed engineer.

3. Notify the City if circumstances change such that Commercial Business has adequate space for the collection containers required for compliance with the Organic Waste collection requirements of this Subchapter in which case the waiver will be rescinded. In addition, if the City obtains information at any time that a Commercial Business that has received a waiver has adequate space for the collection containers required for compliance with the Organic Waste collection requirements of this Subchapter, the City shall rescind the waiver.

4. Provide written verification to the City that it is still eligible for a physical space waiver every five years, if the City has approved an application for a physical space waiver.

c. Collection Frequency Waivers. The City may allow the owner or tenant of any residence, premises, business establishment or industry that subscribes to the City's three- container Organic Waste collection service to arrange for the collection of their Blue Container, Gray Container, or both once every fourteen days, rather than once per week.

d. The Enforcement Official will be responsible for review and approval of waivers.

§ 21-3.6. Requirements for Commercial Edible Food Generators

a. Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generators must comply with the requirements of this Section commencing January 1, 2022, and Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generators must comply with the requirements of this Section commencing January 1, 2024, pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18991.3.

b. Large Venue or Large Event operators, not providing food services, but allowing for food to be provided by others, shall require Food Facilities operating at the Large Venue or Large Event to comply with the requirements of this Section, commencing January 1, 2024.

c. Commercial Edible Food Generators shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Arrange to recover the maximum amount of Edible Food that would otherwise be disposed.

2. Contract with or enter into a written agreement with Food Recovery Organizations or Food Recovery Services for:

(a) the collection of Edible Food for Food Recovery; or,

(b) acceptance of the Edible Food that the Commercial Edible Food Generator self-hauls to the Food Recovery Organization for Food Recovery.

3. Shall not intentionally spoil Edible Food that is capable of being recovered by a Food Recovery Organization or a Food Recovery Service.

4. Allow the City's designated enforcement entity or designated third party enforcement entity to access the premises and review records kept pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18991.4.

5. Keep records that include the following information, or as otherwise specified in 14 CCR Section 18991.4:

   (a) A list of each Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization that collects or receives its Edible Food pursuant to a contract or written agreement established under 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b).

   (b) A copy of all contracts or written agreements established under 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b).

   (c) A record of the following information for each of those Food Recovery Services or Food Recovery Organizations:

      (1) The name, address and contact information of the Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization.

      (2) The types of food that will be collected by or self-hauled to the Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization.

      (3) The established frequency that food will be collected or self-hauled.

      (4) The quantity of food, measured in pounds recovered per month, collected or self-hauled to a Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization for Food Recovery.

d. If the Enforcement Official makes a request, then within 30 days of the request, Tier One Commercial Edible Foods Generators and Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generators shall provide a Food Recovery report to the City that includes the following information:

   1. A copy of all contracts or written agreements established under 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b).

   2. The quantity of food, measured in annual pounds recovered, collected or self-hauled to a Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization for Food Recovery.

   3. The name, address and contact information of the Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization.

   4. Any additional information required by the City or the City's Designee.

e. Nothing in this Subchapter shall be construed to limit or conflict with the protections provided by the California Good Samaritan Food Donation Act of 2017, the Federal Good Samaritan Act, or share table and school food donation guidance pursuant to Senate Bill 557 of 2017 (approved by the Governor of the State on September 25, 2017, which added Article 13 (commencing with Section 49580) to Chapter 9 of Part 27 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the State Education Code, and amended Section 114079 of the State Health and Safety Code, relating to food safety, as amended, supplemented, superseded and replaced from time to time.)

§ 21-3.7. Requirements for Food Recovery Organizations and Services

a. Food Recovery Services collecting or receiving Edible Food directly from Commercial Edible Food Generators, via a contract or written agreement established under 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b), shall maintain the following records, or as otherwise specified by 14 CCR Section 18991.5(a)(1):

   1. The name, address, and contact information for each Commercial Edible Food Generator from which the service collects Edible Food.

   2. The quantity in pounds of Edible Food collected from each Commercial Edible Food Generator per month.

   3. The quantity in pounds of Edible Food transported to each Food Recovery Organization per month.

   4. The name, address, and contact information for each Food Recovery Organization that the Food Recovery Service transports Edible Food to for Food Recovery.

b. Food Recovery Organizations collecting or receiving Edible Food directly from Commercial Edible Food Generators, via a contract or written agreement established under 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b), shall maintain the following records, or as otherwise specified by 14 CCR Section 18991.5(a)(2):

   1. The name, address, and contact information for each Commercial Edible Food Generator from which the organization receives Edible Food.

   2. The quantity in pounds of Edible Food received from each Commercial Edible Food Generator per month.

   3. The name, address, and contact information for each Food Recovery Service that the organization receives Edible Food from for Food Recovery.

c. If the Enforcement Official makes a request, then within 30 days of the request, Food Recovery Organizations and Food Recovery Services that have their primary address physically located in the City and contract with or have written agreements with one or more Commercial Edible Food Generators pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b) shall report to the City the total pounds of Edible Food recovered in the previous calendar year from the Tier One and Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generators they have established a contract or written agreement with pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b).

d. Food Recovery Organizations and Food Recovery Services shall inform Generators about State and Federal Good Samaritan Food Donation Act protection in written communications, such as in their contract or agreement established under 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b).

e. Food Recovery Capacity Planning --Food Recovery Services and Food Recovery Organizations. In order to support the City's cooperation with the County of Los Angeles in its conduct of Edible Food Recovery capacity planning assessments or other studies, Food Recovery Services and Food Recovery Organizations operating in the City shall provide information and consultation to the City, upon request, regarding existing, or proposed new or expanded, Food Recovery capacity that could be accessed by the City and its Commercial Edible Food Generators. A Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization contacted by the City shall respond to such request for information within 60 days, unless a shorter timeframe is otherwise specified by the City.

§ 21-3.8. Requirements for Haulers, Facility Operators and Community Composting Operations

a. Requirements for Haulers. Haulers, including Franchise Hauler, providing residential, Commercial, or industrial Organic Waste collection services to Generators within the City's boundaries shall meet the requirements and standards of 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12 and the following requirements as conditions of approval of contract, agreement, or other authorization to collect Organic Waste:

   1. Through written notice to the City, identify the facilities to which they will transport Organic Waste.

   2. Comply with the applicable requirements of 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12, Article 3.

   3. Transport Organic Waste to a facility, operation, activity, or property that recovers Organic Waste as defined in 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12, Article 2.

   4. Obtain applicable approval of the City pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18988.1 and keep a record of the documentation of its approval by the City.

b. Subsection a. of this section is not applicable to a hauler that consistent with Article 1, Chapter 9, Part 2, Division 30, commencing with Section 41950 of the State Public Resources Code, is transporting Source Separated Organic Waste to a Community Composting site or to a hauler that is lawfully transporting C&D in a manner that complies with 14 CCR Section 18989.1 and applicable requirements of this Code.

c. Requirements for Facility Operators and Community Composting Operations

   1. Owners of facilities, operations, and activities that recover Organic Waste, including, but not limited to, Compost facilities, in-vessel digestion facilities, and publicly-owned treatment works shall, upon the City's request, provide information regarding available and potential new or expanded capacity at their facilities, operations, and activities, including information about throughput and permitted capacity necessary for planning purposes. Entities contacted by the City shall respond within 60 days, unless a shorter timeframe is otherwise specified by the City.

   2. Community Composting operators, upon the City's request, shall provide information to the City to support Organic Waste capacity planning, including, but not limited to, an estimate of the amount of Organic Waste anticipated to be handled at the Community Composting operation. Entities contacted by the City shall respond within 60 days, unless a shorter timeframe is otherwise specified by the City.

§ 21-3.9. Self-Hauler Requirements

In addition to any other requirements for Self-Haulers as contained in this Code:

a. Self-Haulers of Organic Waste shall comply with the requirements of 14 CCR Section 18988.3 and, to the extent such provisions do not conflict with the requirements of 14 CCR Section 18988.3, with the applicable self-hauling provisions of the Franchise Agreement.

b. Self-Haulers shall Source Separate all recyclable materials and Organic Waste (materials that the City otherwise requires Organic Waste Generators to separate for collection in the City's organics and recycling collection program in accordance with the Franchise Agreement) generated on-site from Solid Waste in a manner consistent with 14 CCR Section 18984.1, or shall haul Organic Waste to a High Diversion Organic Waste Processing Facility as specified in 14 CCR Section 18984.3.

c. Self-Haulers shall haul their Source Separated Recyclable Materials to a facility that recovers those materials; and haul their Source Separated Organic Waste to a Solid Waste facility, operation, activity, or property that processes or recovers Source Separated Organic Waste. Alternatively, Self-Haulers may haul Organic Waste to a High Diversion Organic Waste Processing Facility.

d. Self-Haulers that are Commercial Businesses (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings) shall keep a record of the amount of Organic Waste delivered to each Solid Waste facility, operation, activity, or property that processes or recovers Organic Waste; this record shall be subject to Inspection by the City. The records shall include the following information:

    1. Delivery receipts and weight tickets from the entity accepting the waste.

    2. The amount of material in cubic yards or tons transported by the Generator to each entity.

    3. If the material is transported to an entity that does not have scales on-site, or employs scales incapable of weighing the Self-Hauler's vehicle in a manner that allows it to determine the weight of materials received, the Self-Hauler is not required to record the weight of material but shall keep a record of the entities that received the Organic Waste.

e. A Single-Family Organic Waste Generator that self-hauls Organic Waste is not required to record or report information in Subsection d. of this Section.

f. Self-Haulers that are Commercial Businesses (including Multi-Family Self-Haulers) shall provide information collected in Subsection d. of this Section to the City, if requested.

§ 21-3.10. Compliance with CALGreen Recycling Requirements

a. In addition to any other requirements of this Subchapter, the following requirements also apply:

    1. For projects covered by the California Green Building Standards Code, 24 CCR, Part 11, the applicants must, as a condition of the City's permit approval, comply with the following:

        (a) Where five (5) or more Multi-Family dwelling units are constructed on a building site, provide readily accessible areas that serve occupants of all buildings on the site and are identified for the storage and collection of Blue Container and Green Container materials, consistent with the collection program offered by the City, or comply with provision of adequate space for recycling for Multi-Family and Commercial premises pursuant to Sections 4.408.1, 4.410.2, 5.408.1, and 5.410.1 of the California Green Building Standards Code, 24 CCR, Part 11 as amended July 1, 2019 and effective January 1, 2020.

(b) Where new commercial construction or additions will result in more than 30% of the floor area, provide readily accessible areas identified for the storage and collection of Blue Container and Green Container materials, consistent with the collection program offered by the City, or shall comply with provision of adequate space for recycling for Multi-Family and Commercial premises pursuant to Sections 4.408.1, 4.410.2, 5.408.1, and 5.410.1 of the California Green Building Standards Code, 24 CCR, Part 11 as amended July 1, 2019 and effective January 1, 2020.

b. For Organic Waste commingled with C&D, the requirements of 24 CCR Sections 4.408.1 and 5.408.1, as amended July 1, 2019 and effective January 1, 2020 shall be complied with.

§ 21-3.11. Model Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance Requirements

Property owners or their building or landscape designers, including anyone requiring a building or planning permit, plan check, or landscape design review from the City, who are constructing a new (Single-Family, Multi-Family, public, institutional, or Commercial) project with a landscape area greater than 500 square feet, or rehabilitating an existing landscape with a total landscape area greater than 2,500 square feet, shall comply with Sections 492.6(a)(3)(B) (C), (D), and (G) of the MWELO, including Sections related to use of Compost and mulch, as amended September 15, 2015.

§ 21-3.12. Procurement Requirements for Direct Service Providers and Vendors

Direct service providers to the City and all vendors providing Paper Products and Printing and Writing Papers shall comply with the City's policy regarding recovered Organic Waste product procurement, including Recycled-Content Paper procurement.

§ 21-3.13. Inspections and Investigations by the City

a. City representatives and/or its designated entity, including Designees, are authorized to conduct Inspections and investigations, at random or otherwise, of any collection container, collection vehicle loads, or transfer, processing, or disposal facility for materials collected from Generators, or Source Separated materials to confirm compliance with this Subchapter by Organic Waste Generators, Commercial Businesses (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings), property owners, Commercial Edible Food Generators, haulers, Self-Haulers, Food Recovery Services, and Food Recovery Organizations, subject to applicable laws. This Section does not allow the City, its Designees or agents to enter the interior of a private residential property for inspection. For the purposes of inspecting Commercial Business containers for compliance with this Subchapter, the City may conduct container Inspections, including using Remote Monitoring, for Prohibited Container Contaminants.

b. A regulated entity shall provide or arrange for access during all Inspections (with the exception of residential property interiors) and shall cooperate with the City representative and/or its designated entity, including Designee, during such Inspections and investigations. Such Inspections and investigations may include confirmation of proper placement of materials in containers, Edible Food Recovery activities, records, or any other requirement of this Subchapter described herein. Failure to provide or arrange for:

1. access to an entity's premises;

2. installation and operation of Remote Monitoring equipment; or,

3. access to records for any Inspection or investigation

is a violation of this Subchapter and may result in penalties described herein.

c. Any records obtained by the City during its Inspections, Remote Monitoring, and other reviews shall be subject to the requirements and applicable disclosure exemptions of the Public Records Act as set forth in State Government Code Section 6250 et seq.

d. The City's representatives, its Designees and agents are authorized to conduct any Inspections, Remote Monitoring, or other investigations as reasonably necessary to further the goals of this Subchapter, subject to applicable laws.

e. The City shall receive written complaints from persons regarding an entity that may be potentially non-compliant with SB 1383 Regulations, including receipt of anonymous complaints in accordance with 14 CCR Section 18995.3.

§ 21-3.14. Enforcement

a. Violation of any provision of this Subchapter that occurs on or after January 1, 2024 shall constitute grounds for issuance of a Notice of Violation and assessment of a fine by the Enforcement Official in accordance with 14 CCR Section 18995.4. Enforcement Actions under this Subchapter are issuance of an administrative citation and assessment of a fine. The City's procedures on imposition of administrative fines set forth in Subchapter 1-7 of this Code are hereby incorporated in their entirety, as modified from time to time, and shall govern the imposition, enforcement, collection, and review of administrative citations issued to enforce this Subchapter and any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this Subchapter, except as otherwise indicated in this Section. Other remedies allowed by law may be used, including civil action or prosecution as a misdemeanor or infraction. The City may pursue civil actions in the State courts to seek recovery of unpaid administrative citations. The City may choose to delay court action until such time as a sufficiently large number of violations, or cumulative size of violations exist such that court action is a reasonable use of City staff and resources.

The provisions of Subsection a. do not apply to violations related to a Generator placing Prohibited Container Contaminants in containers, which the Enforcement Official and/or the City's Designee shall enforce through the notice provisions of 14 CCR Section 18984.5(b) and the contamination processing fees pursuant to the provisions of the applicable Franchise Agreement between the City and a Franchise Hauler.

b. Enforcement pursuant to this Subchapter may be undertaken by the Enforcement Official**.**

c. Penalty Amounts for Types of Violations

For the purposes of this Subchapter, the penalty levels for violations of the provisions of this Subchapter are as follows:

1. For a first violation, the penalty shall be $100 per violation.

2. For a second violation, the penalty shall be $200 per violation.

3. For a third or subsequent violation, the penalty shall be $500 per violation.

d. A Notice of Violation shall require compliance within 60 days of the issuance of the Notice of Violation.

e. Compliance Deadline Extension Considerations

The City may extend the compliance deadlines set forth in a Notice of Violation if it finds that there are extenuating circumstances beyond the control of the respondent that make compliance within the deadlines impracticable, including the following:

1. Acts of God such as earthquakes, wildfires, flooding, and other emergencies or natural disasters;

2. Delays in obtaining discretionary permits or other government agency approvals; or,

3. Deficiencies in Organic Waste recycling infrastructure or Edible Food Recovery capacity and the City is under a corrective action plan with CalRecycle pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18996.2 due to those deficiencies."

SECTION 2. That the City Council finds that this Ordinance is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15061(b)(3) and 15308 on the grounds that it can be seen with certainty that the enhanced solid waste regulations, as provided for in this Ordinance will not have a significant effect on the environment and that the new requirements, which strengthen requirements for the handling of solid waste, represent actions by a regulatory agency (the City) for the protection of the environment.

SECTION 3. That If any section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance for any reason is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted this Ordinance, and each section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, sentences, clauses, phrases, or portions thereof be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 4. That a copy of this Ordinance shall be filed in the offices of the City Clerk, City Manager, City Controller and the City Attorney.

SECTION 5. That this Ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty (30) days after its passage.

SECTION 6. That the Mayor shall sign and the City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this Ordinance and shall post or publish this Ordinance as required by law.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2022.

_____
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

ATTEST:

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CITY OF COMPTON: ss

I, Alita Godwin, City Clerk of the City of Compton, hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was adopted by the City Council, signed by the Mayor, and attested by the City Clerk at a regular meeting thereof held on the _____ day of _____, 2022.

That said Ordinance was adopted by the following vote to wit:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS-
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS-
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS-
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS-

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

November 1, 2022

TO: **HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL**

FROM: **COMPTON MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT**

SUBJECT: **A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON ADOPTING THE 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND FILING THE PLAN WITH THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACT**

SUMMARY

This resolution requests that City Council undertake the following actions:

1. Conduct a Public Hearing on the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan.
2. Adopt a Resolution approving the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, and file the plan with the California Department of Water Resources.

BACKGROUND

In accordance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act), the City of Compton Municipal Water Department (CMWD) prepared an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The UWMP has been prepared consistent with the requirements under Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 of the Act, which must also be filed with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) every five years.

The UWMP attached herein as Exhibit “A” provides DWR with information on present and future water resources and demands as well as an in-depth assessment of the water resource needs of the City. Specifically, it provides water supply analysis for a 25-year planning period in 5-year increments and effectively revises the City’s 2015 UWMP. This UWMP covers the historical period of calendar year 2016 through 2020, and projects water demands and supplies for a 25-year period through 2045. Once the UWMP is received by DWR, it is then reviewed to ensure the plan is completed in accordance with the requirements incorporated in the Act and other pertinent regulations.

To facilitate the development of the UWMP, SA Associates, a California based engineering and water resource consultant with considerable expertise in this field was retained to assist in the preparation of the UWMP for the City. Additionally, State legislation requires that the UWMP be adopted by Resolution at a Public Hearing. Therefore, a legal advertisement of the Hearing was published in American Print Media (The Compton Bulletin) on Wednesday, October 12, 2022 and Wednesday, Oceober 19, 2022.

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE

The main objectives of the Act are to ensure that sufficient water supplies will be available in the future to meet projected current and long-term requirements; achieve effective conservation and management of urban water supplies; promote efficient use of the City's water resources; and to develop effective and coherent strategies for addressing potential water shortage conditions.

The Urban Water Management Plan includes the following:

- An overview of the City, the Compton Municipal Water Department Service Area, CMWD Facilities, and the Contents of the UWMP
- Water Demand, which includes factors affecting the demand, water use within the CMWD's Service Area, Water Conservation Act, Water Reduction Plan, and Demand Projections
- Water Sources and Supply Reliability
- CMWD Conservation Measures
- CMWD Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- Recycled Water, which includes Agency Coordination, Wastewater Collection and Treatment, Current Recycled Water Use, Potential Recycled Water Use, and the Optimization Plan
- CMWD Future Water Supply Projects and Programs
- Plan Adoption Process

Furthermore, one significant change in the 2020 Urban Water Management planning process are changes regarding the Water Shortage Contingency Plan element of the UWMP. The purpose of this element is to ensure that water agencies are prepared to respond to water shortages in an effective and timely manner. Although, water contingency planning has been a requirement of the UWMP since the 1980's, with the passage of new state legislation in 2018, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) element of the UWMP is now required to be adopted by separate Resolution. It also expands the water shortage levels to be addressed in the WSCP to six levels ranging from 10% to over a 50% shortage. Additionally, a new water reliability assessment will need to be prepared on an annual basis, beginning in 2022.

Overall, this UWMP illustrates that the Compton Municipal Water Department continues to review practices that will provide our customers with adequate and reliable supplies. The CMWD is dedicated to maximizing our supply sources while reducing our dependency on imported supplies.

ALTERNATIVES

Staff does not recommend any alternatives, since the Urban Water Management Planning Act **requires** that "every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, an urban water management plan." Therefore, due to this stipulation the City is required to prepare and adopt an UWMP.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no fiscal impact associated with adopting the attached Resolution, which approves the 2020 UWMP, or filing the plan with the California Department of Water Resources.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that City Council adopt the attached Resolution approving the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, so that the Plan may be filed with the California Department of Water Resources, in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

VICTOR MEZA
GENERAL MANAGER
MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT

APPROVED FOR FORWARDING:

THOMAS THOMAS
CITY MANAGER

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON ADOPTING THE 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND FILING THE PLAN WITH THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACT

WHEREAS, in accordance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act), the City of Compton Municipal Water Department (CMWD), prepared an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The UWMP has been prepared consistent with the requirements under Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 of the Act, which must also be filed with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) every five years; and

WHEREAS, the Act requires that "every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, an urban water management plan."; and

WHEREAS, the City of Compton (City), a municipal utility, is an urban water supplier providing water to over 14,000 customers and serving an annual average of approximately 7,000 acre-feet of water, is required to prepare, adopt and file an UWMP with the DWR; and

WHEREAS, the UWMP provides DWR with information on present and future water resources and demands as well as an in-depth assessment of the water resource needs of the City. Specifically, it provides water supply analysis for a 25-year planning period in 5-year increments and effectively revises the City's 2015 UWMP; and

WHEREAS, the main objectives of the Act are to ensure that sufficient water supplies will be available in the future to meet projected current and long-term requirements; achieve effective conservation and management of urban water supplies; promote efficient use of the City's water resources; and to develop effective and coherent strategies for addressing potential water shortage conditions; and

WHEREAS, State legislation requires that the UWMP be adopted by Resolution at a Public Hearing. Therefore, a legal advertisement of the Hearing was published in American Print Media (The Compton Bulletin) on Wednesday, October 12, 2022 and Wednesday, October 19, 2022; and

WHEREAS, there is no fiscal impact associated with adopting this Resolution, which approves the 2020 UWMP, or filing the plan with the DWR.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That the City Council does hereby declare that the above recitals are true and correct and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 2. That the City Council does hereby adopt the City's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, attached herein as Exhibit "A", which was prepared in accordance with Section 10642 of the California Water Code and in accordance with all other applicable provisions of the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

SECTION 3. That the City Clerk is hereby directed to make a copy of the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan available for public review at the City Clerk's Office no later than 30 days after submittal to the California Department of Water Resources and the California State Library in accordance with Section 10645 of the California Water Code.

SECTION 4. That a copy of this Resolution shall be filed in the offices of the City Manager, City Controller, City Clerk and the Compton Municipal Water Department.

SECTION 5. That the Mayor shall sign and the City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this Resolution.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2022.

_____
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

ATTEST:

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CITY OF COMPTON: ss

I, Alita Godwin, City Clerk of the City of Compton, hereby certify that the forgoing Resolution was adopted by the City Council, signed by the Mayor and attested by the City Clerk at a regular meeting thereof held on the _____ day of _____, 2022.

That said Resolution was adopted by the following vote, to wit:

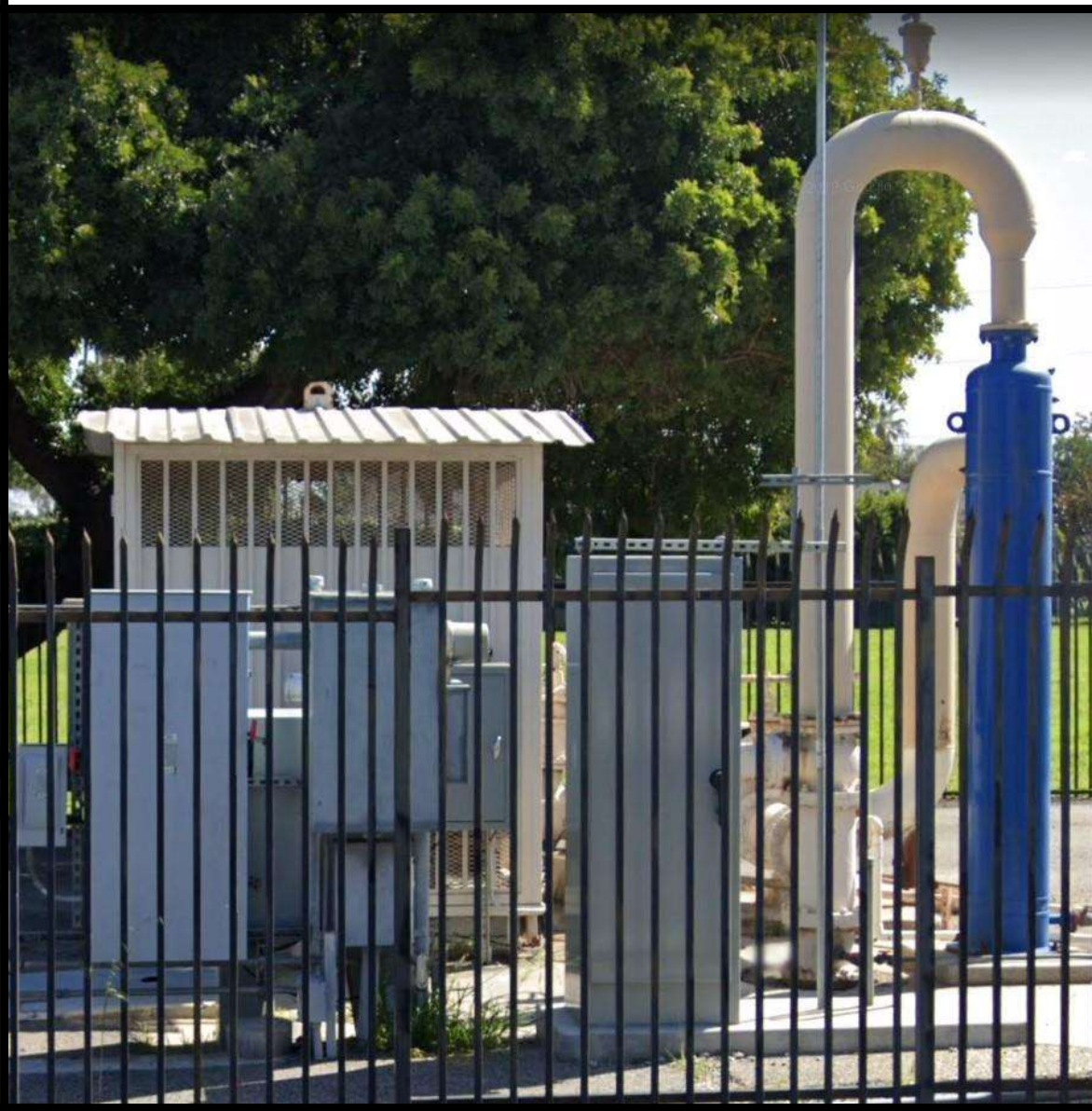
AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS-
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS-
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS-
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS-

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

2020
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
CITY OF COMPTON







SEPTEMBER 2022
PUBLIC DRAFT

2020

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

City of Compton

205 S. Willowbrook Ave.
Compton, CA 90220
Phone: (310) 605-5500

September 2022 Public Draft Copy

Prepared by:

CONSULTING ENGINEERS
1130 W. Huntington Drive
Unit 12
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ACRONYMS

1,2,3-TCP	1, 2, 3 – Trichloropropane
ABP	Alamitos Barrier Project
Act	Urban Water Management Planning Act
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
BDCP	Bay Delta Conservation Plan
BMP	Best Management Practice
CalWEP	California Water Efficiency Partnership
CBMWD or District	Central Basin Municipal Water District
Central Basin or Basin	Central Groundwater Basin
City	City of Compton
CMWD	Compton Municipal Water Department
COG	Local Council of Governments
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWC	California Water Code
DBPs	Disinfection Byproducts
DCP	Delta Conveyance Project
DCR	SWP Delivery Capability Report
DDW	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water
DLR	Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting
DMM	Demand Management Measure
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ETo	Evapotranspiration
FY	Fiscal Year
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
GRIP	Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program
GW	Groundwater
HECW	High Efficiency Clothes Washer
HET	High Efficiency Toilet
HR	Hydrologic Region
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
JWPCP	Joint Water Pollution Control Plant
kWh	Kilowatt-hours
kWh/AF	Kilowatt-hours per Acre-Feet
kWh/MG	Kilowatt-hours per Million Gallons

LACDPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LACSD	Los Angeles County Sanitation District
LF	Linear Feet
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
MAF	million acre-feet
Main Basin	Main San Gabriel Basin
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MFSG	Montebello Forebay Spreading Grounds
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
MGD	million gallons per day
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
NDMA	N-nitrosodimethylamine
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid
PHETs	Premium HETs
PPCPs	Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products
ppt	Parts per Trillion
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
SBx7-7	Senate Bill x7-7
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SGVMWD	San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District
SWP	State Water Project
TDS	Total Dissolved Solid
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
ULFT	Ultra-Low-Flow Toilet
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WQPP	Water Quality Protection Project
WRD	Water Replenishment District of Southern California
WRP	Water Reclamation Plant
WSAP	Water Supply Allocation Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSDM	Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & LAY DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION

This report serves as the 2020 update of the City of Compton's (City) Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This UWMP has been prepared consistent with the requirements under Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act). The Act requires that "every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, an urban water management plan." These plans must be filed with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) every five years describing and evaluating reasonable and practical efficient water uses, reclamation, and conservation activities. 2020 UWMP updates are to be adopted by July 1, 2021.

The Act has been amended on several occasions since its initial passage in 1983. New requirements of the Act due to SBx7-7 state that per capita water use within an urban water supplier's service area must decrease by 20 percent by the year 2020 in order to receive grants or loans administered by DWR or other state agencies. The legislation sets an overall goal of reducing per capita urban water use by 20 percent by December 31, 2020. Each urban retail water supplier developed water use targets by July 1, 2016. Effective 2021, urban retail water suppliers who do not meet the 2020 water conservation requirements established by this bill are not eligible for state water grants or loans.

Section 1.4 offers a summary of each section of this 2020 UWMP.

SERVICE AREA AND FACILITIES

As determined in **Section 2.2.2**, the City provides water to a population of approximately 74,988 throughout its service area. The City receives nearly 100 percent of its water from one main source, groundwater from the Central Groundwater Basin (Basin). The City can also acquire imported water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) through its interconnections, but the City has only purchased 53 acre-feet of water from MWD in the last 5 years. The City provides potable drinking water to its customers via

8 groundwater wells (only 6 wells are active: Well Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, and 19), and imported water supply through MWD. The City has three interconnections (MWD C1, MWD C3, and MWD C4) for imported water that connect to MWD's pipeline system.

WATER DEMAND

The total water demand for the 74,988 people served by the City is over 6,700 acre-feet of potable water for 2020.

The City can choose between four compliance methods/options, which are discussed in **Section 2.4**. The City has selected to comply with **Method 3**. Under Compliance Method 3, the City chose to achieve 95 percent of the State's hydrologic region target of 142 GPCD by 2020; however, the minimum required target applies and the City's 2015 interim water use target was 115 gallons per capita per day (GPCD), and the 2020 final water use target is **101 GPCD**.

In 2015, the City had a per capita water use of 78 GPCD. Per capita water use excludes industrial usage. In 2020, the City has a per capita water use of **83.8 GPCD**. The City was not only well below their 2015 interim target and but also was below and **achieved its 2020 final water use target**.

WATER SOURCES AND SUPPLIES

On average, 100 percent of the City's source water is local ground water supply in the Basin. All of the City's ground water wells are located along the Central Groundwater Basin. The City continues to use MWD's connections for emergency use only.

FUTURE WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS

The City continually reviews practices that will provide its customers with adequate and reliable supplies. The City projects water demands within its service area to remain relatively constant over the next 25 years due to minimal growth combined with water use efficiency measures. At the moment, the City has planned water supply projects to upgrade its existing wells.

WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY

It is required that every urban water supplier assess the reliability to provide water service to its customers under normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. MWD's 2015 Integrated Water

Resources Plan update describes the core water resource strategy, which will be used to meet full-service demands at the retail level under all foreseeable hydrologic conditions from 2025 through 2045. Furthermore, MWD's 2020 UWMP finds that MWD is able to meet full service demands of its member agencies with existing supplies from 2025 through 2045 during normal years, single dry year, and multiple dry years. As for groundwater supplies, the Basin remained stable and Allowed Pumping Allocation remained the same throughout the recent drought. As a result, groundwater supplies continues to be a reliable source into the future. The City is therefore capable of meeting the water demands of its customers in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years between 2021 and 2045, as illustrated in **Table 3.13** to **Table 3.19**.

CHALLENGES AHEAD & STRATEGIES FOR MANAGING RELIABILITY RISKS

Challenges in the near future regarding water supply include:

- Over the last decade, drastic changes in annual hydrologic conditions have negatively affected MWD water supplies available from the State Water Project (SWP) and the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA).
- The declining ecosystem of the Bay-Delta has resulted in a reduction in water supply deliveries to MWD.
- Water quality challenges from the Basin and its subbasins, such as nitrates, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and the identification of other contaminants of emerging concern, may have a significant impact on the water supply conditions.

The City's strategies for managing these reliability risks include:

- Continue ongoing water conservation outreach.
- Improve reliability by rehabilitating existing groundwater wells and constructing new groundwater wells.
- Improving and modernizing the City's water distribution system to enhance operational versatility and efficient delivery of water supplies within the service area.
- Implementing shortage response actions under the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to conserve limited supplies.
- Addressing water quality issues by changing water treatment protocols or blending.

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 UWMP PURPOSE & SUMMARY

This is the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the City of Compton (City) also known as the Compton Municipal Water Department (CMWD). This plan has been prepared in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act), codified at California Water Code (CWC) sections 10610 through 10657.

As part of the Act, the legislature declared that waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource subject to ever increasing demands; that the conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern; that successful implementation of plans is best accomplished at the local level; that conservation and efficient use of water shall be actively pursued to protect both the people of the state and their water resources; that conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies shall be a guiding criterion in public decisions; and that urban water suppliers shall be required to develop water management plans to achieve conservation and efficient use.

The UWMP Act requires "every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually, to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, an urban water management plan." These plans must be filed with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) every five years and evaluate reasonable and practical efficient water uses, reclamation, and conservation activities (see generally Water Code § 10631).



Figure 1.1: UWMPs Comply with State Water Code

1.2 PAST UPDATES TO THE UWMP ACT

The Act has been amended on multiple occasions since its initial passage in 1983. Of all

the amendments, the most significant came in 2009 as a result of the requirements of Senate Bill 7 / Seventh Extraordinary Session (SBx7-7). The requirements of this bill state that per capita water use within an urban water supplier's service area must decrease by 20 percent by the year 2020 (20x2020) in order to receive grants or loans administered by DWR or other state agencies. The legislation sets an overall goal of reducing per capita urban water use by 20 percent by December 31, 2020. The state was required to make incremental progress towards this goal by reducing per capita water use by at least 10 percent by December 31, 2015. In addition, each urban retail water supplier was required to develop water use targets by July 1, 2016. Effective 2021, urban retail water suppliers who do not meet the 2020 water conservation requirements established by this bill are not eligible for state water grants or loans. SBx7-7 substantially expanded the role of UWMPs by requiring all urban retail water suppliers to develop baseline daily per capita water use data, urban water use targets, among other technical information, and to report all of the information in their 2010 UWMPs.

1.3 UPDATES TO THE UWMP ACT FOR 2020 UWMPS

There are no significant changes affecting the 2020 UWMPs on the level of SBx7-7; however, there are numerous minor to major updates to the UWMP Act affecting the 2020 UWMPs as follows:

- **Water Loss:** Quantify distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update (CWC § 10631 (d) (3) (A), SB 1414, 2019)
- **Drought Risk Assessment:** Assess water supply reliability over a 5-year period examining water supplies, water uses, and the reasonable predicted water supply reliability for five consecutive dry years (CWC § 10635 (b), SB 606, 2018)
- **Reporting of Energy Intensity:** Provide information that the water supplier can readily obtain on the energy used to process water (CWC § 10631.2 (a), SB 606, 2018)
- **Lay Description:** Include a lay description of the fundamental determinations of the UWMP, especially regarding water service reliability, challenges ahead, and strategies for managing reliability risks (CWC § 10630.5, SB 606, 2018)
- **Climate Change Impacts and Considerations:** Provide details on the impacts of climate change and consider them into projections (CWC § 10630, SB 606, 2018)
- **Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP):** The water shortage contingency analysis required in previous UWMPs by former law has been replaced by a WSCP

mandate with new elements, which include new six standard water shortage levels (CWC § 10632, SB 606, 2018, AB 1414, 2019)

- **Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan:** As part of the WSCP, water suppliers are required to assess seismic risks to their water system facilities and measures to mitigate those risks (CWC § 10632.5, SB 664, 2015)

Of the above, the inclusion of the WSCP (including the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan as part of the WSCP) as a separate document with revised elements is the most significant update affecting the 2020 UWMPs. AB 1414, SB 606, and SB 664, which amended the WSCP, mark a continued focus on water shortage preparedness and pre-planned strategies for mitigating catastrophic service disruptions.

1.4 2020 UWMP SCOPE & FORMAT

1.4.1 SCOPE/TOPICS OF DISCUSSION

The UWMP provides DWR with information on present and future water resources and demands as well as an in-depth assessment of the water resource needs of the City. Specifically, this UWMP provides water supply analysis for a 25-year planning period in 5-year increments and effectively revises the City's 2015 UWMP.

Water supply assessments for existing and future demands have been evaluated under three hydrologic conditions (normal year, single-dry year, and multiple-dry years). Preparation of this document was in accordance with requirements of the Act and includes the following topics:

- *Water Service Area and Facilities*
- *Water Sources and Supplies*
- *Water Use by Customer Type*
- *Energy Intensity*
- *Climate Change Impacts*
- *Demand Management Measures*
- *Water Supply Reliability*
- *Planned Water Supply Projects and Programs*
- *Water Shortage Contingency Plan*
- *Recycled Water*

With the passage of SBx7-7 in 2009, Demand Management Measures (DMMs) became a critical component of an agency's UWMP.

The topics listed on the previous page are consistent with the 2015 UWMP with the additions of Climate Change Impacts and Energy Intensity. Furthermore, updates also

include narratives related to the above topics reflecting current (2020) conditions. In addition, the incorporation of visual format changes, expansions of existing text, and addition of new sub-categories and/or new data enhance this 2020 UWMP and provide more benefit for the City.

1.4.2 SBX7-7 CONSERVATION UPDATES

As with the 2015 UWMP, each urban retail water supplier must include in its 2020 UWMP the following information from its target-setting process:

- *Baseline daily per capita water use*
- *2020 urban water use target*
- *2015 interim water use target*
- *Compliance method being used along with calculation method and support data*
- *Updates on interim (2015) target*

Since the above information is already contained in the 2015 UWMP, an agency has the option of re-stating this information if it is the same from the 2015 UWMP or revising it if different from the 2020 UWMP.



Figure 1.2: SBx7-7 Aims to Protect Water Sources, Including the Bay-Delta

Wholesale water suppliers, including the City's imported water supplier, Metropolitan Water District (MWD), is required to include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies that would help the City achieve the 20x2020 goal.

1.4.3 FORMAT OF THE REPORT

The sections and information contained in this 2020 UWMP correspond to the items in the Act and other amendments to the Water Code, as follows:

Section 1 - Introduction	This section describes the UWMP Act, the City's planning and coordination process, the history of the City's water supply system, and a description of its service area.
Section 2 – Water Demands	This section describes past, current, and projected future water demands within the City's service area, as well as factors that affect demand, including climate and population demographics. This chapter also discusses the requirements of the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBx7-7). This section also looks at climate change impacts to water demands and projections.
Section 3 – Water Sources & Supplies	This section describes the City's water supplies, including imported water from MWD, and how the City handles those supplies. This section also discusses the quality of the City's water sources, including a discussion on the treatment and testing of water.
Section 4 – Demand Management Measures	This section addresses the City's compliance with the current Best Management Practices (BMPs), otherwise known as Demand Management Measures (DMMs).
Section 5 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan	This section describes the City's contingency planning in the event of a water supply interruption, such as a drought or catastrophe. This section also discusses the City's Board adopted Water Conservation Plan and MWD's Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan (WSDM).
Section 6 – Recycled Water	This chapter describes past, current, and projected recycled water use, along with a description of wastewater collection and treatment facilities.
Section 7 – Future Water Supply Projects & Programs	This section discusses planned and potential future water supplies and programs, including new supply sources, transfers and exchanges, and the feasibility of such supplies and programs.
Section 8 – Plan Adoption Process	This Section describes the City's planning and coordination process for the 2020 UWMP, including public and outside agency participation, and Council adoption.
Appendices	The appendices contain references, supplemental information, and specific documents relating to the City, used to prepare this 2020 UWMP.

1.5 CITY OVERVIEW

Known as the "Hub City" because of its location in nearly the exact geographical center of Los Angeles County, the City of Compton is one of the oldest cities in the county and the eighth to incorporate. The territory was settled in 1867 by a band of 30 pioneering families, who were led to the area by Griffith Dickenson Compton. These families had wagon-trained south from Stockton, California in search of ways to earn a living other than in the rapidly depleting gold fields.

Cold, heavy rains greeted the settlers soon after their arrival, and a devastating flood

threatened to wipe out the community before it even got started. The rising waters forced the Compton party to take to high ground. Confronted with such powerful forces of nature, many in the Compton party considered trying to find a more suitable location to set down roots. In the end, however, the families decided to stay, and they immediately began to purchase blocks of land in the Temple and Gibson Tract. The 4,600 acres of land that they purchased from F.P.F. Temple and F.W. Gibson for five dollars an acre had originally been the northeast portion of the territory known as Rancho San Pedro, which was granted to Juan Jose Dominguez by the Spanish Crown.

Compton's early settlers faced severe hardship as they tilled the earth to scratch out a meager existence. The weather was cold and wet, and fuel was scarce. Gathering firewood required a three day-trip to the mountains near Pasadena. Also, in the early years there were only two general stores in the area: one in the pueblo of Los Angeles, the other in Wilmington. Both were miles away and required a lengthy trek either by foot or horseback.

Despite hardships, by the end of 1868 the settlers began to look to the future. They built a schoolhouse, which also served as a church and a center for civic gatherings. The settlement became known as Compton in 1869. Originally named Gibsonville, after one of the tract owners, it was later called Comptonville. However, to avoid confusion with the Comptonville located in Yuba County, the name was shortened to Compton.

By 1887, the settlers felt the need for improved local government. They held a series of town meetings to discuss the possibility of incorporation. In January 1888, they forwarded a petition supporting the incorporation of Compton to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, who in turn forwarded the petition to the State Legislature.

The petition named Thomas R. Dowles, William H. Carpenter, James J. Harsman, George H. Palmer and Randolph Sherer as members of the first City Council. The area to be incorporated included all the land one mile east and west of Wilmington Avenue (now Willowbrook Avenue), and from Greenleaf on the south to a quarter mile north of Rosecrans.

The City of Compton was officially incorporated on May 11, 1888. The new city, with a population of 500 people, held its first City Council meeting on May 14, 1888 in the home of William H. Carpenter.

The City has a five-member City Council. The current members of the City Council are:

- **Emma Sharif – Mayor**

Former District 4 Councilmember

- **Michelle Chambers – Councilmember, District 1**
  Currently the Communications/Public Affairs representative for LA County Assessor Jeffrey Prang
- **Isaac Galvan – Councilmember, District 2**
  Former Mayor Pro Tem for the City of Compton
- **Jonathan Bowers – Councilmember, District 3**
  Former Liaison to City Council, Mayor's office and Board of Supervisors
- **Lillie Darden – Councilmember, District 4**
  Former General Manager of the Compton Municipal Water Department

1.6 SERVICE AREA AND FACILITIES

1.6.1 SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

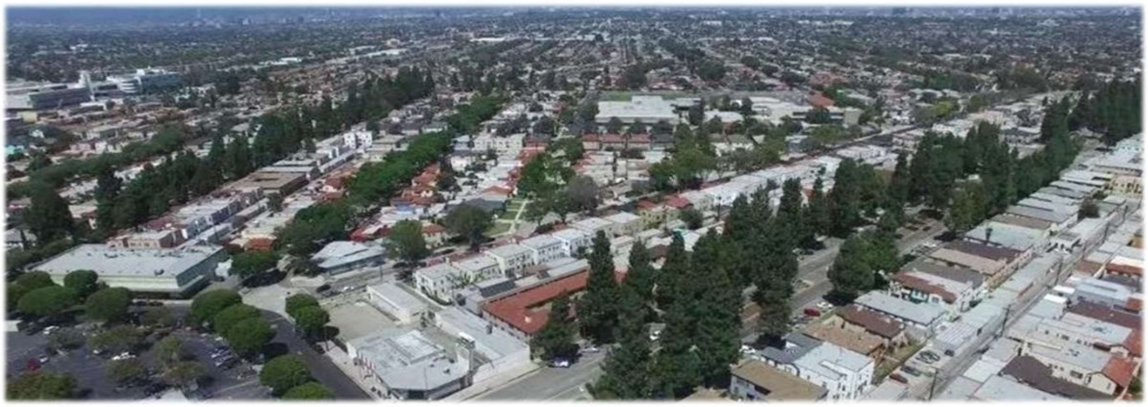


Figure 1.3: A Portion of City of Compton's Service Area

The City is located approximately six miles north of downtown Long Beach and is bounded by the City of Paramount to the east, the City of Lynwood and an unincorporated County area (the Willowbrook community) to the north, an unincorporated County area to the west, and unincorporated County areas and the Cities of Carson and Long Beach to the south. One of the City's unique geographic characteristics is that its boundaries enclose three areas of unincorporated County.

The Long Beach Freeway (I-710) generally serves as the City's eastern boundary. The Artesia Freeway (SR-91) traverses the southern portion of Compton, while the Century Freeway (I-105) is located to the north of the City.

The City is a public entity and has a total land area of 10.2 square miles or approximately 6,514 acres.

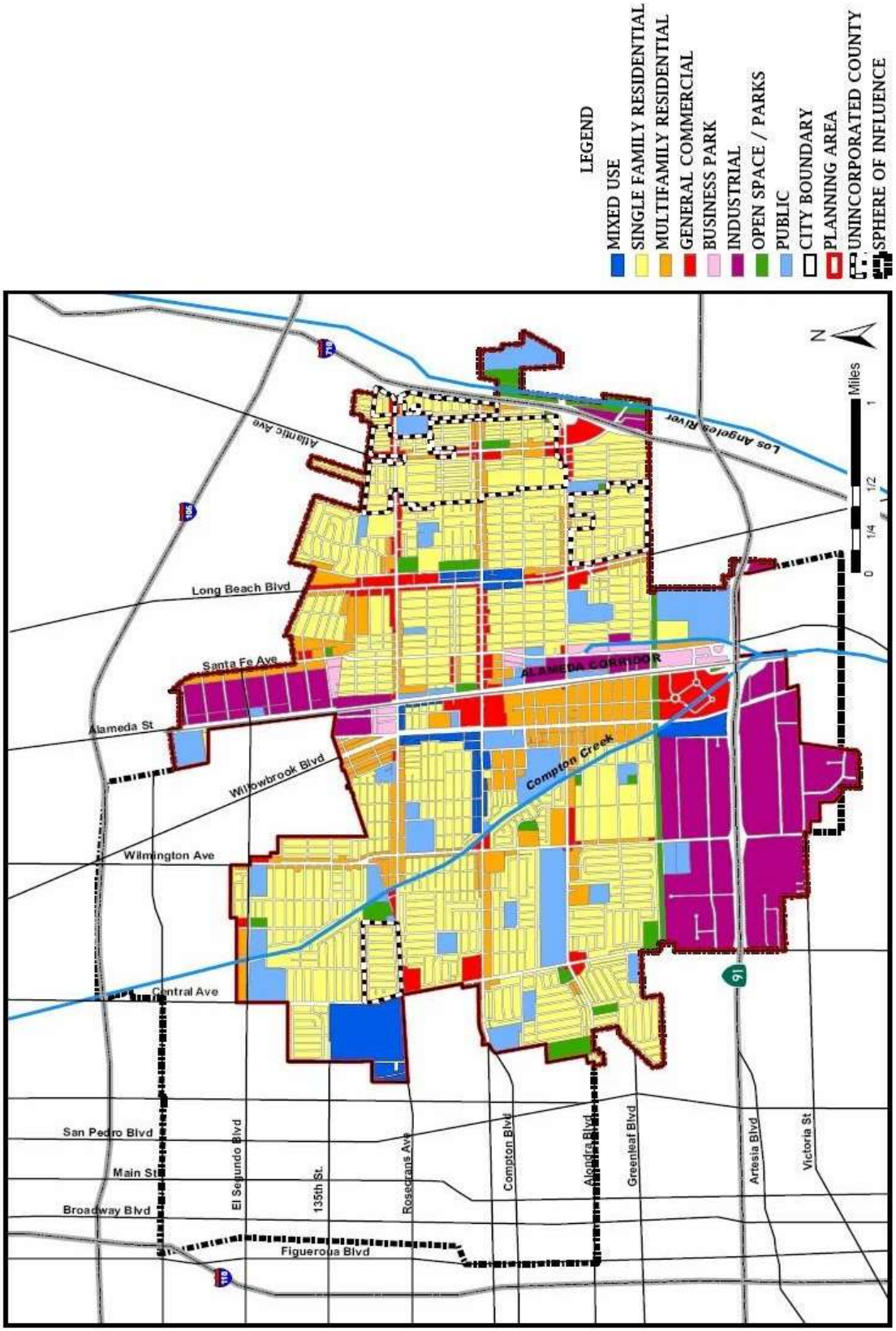


Figure 1.4: City of Compton Map

1.6.2 SERVICE AREA POPULATION

The City is strategically positioned on the Alameda Corridor, along which 25 percent of all U.S. waterborne international trade passes. The City is emerging as an industrial center in Los Angeles County for transit and distribution, business services, high technology, home and lifestyle products, and metals. Compton is also considered an "entrepreneurial hot spot" and the City was recently listed as one of the best places in the United States to start and grow a business. The community's population is predominantly Latino (68 percent) and African-American (29 percent) according to the 2020 U.S. Census Data.

Compton has a young population, with almost 50 percent of its residents under the age of 30 and a proportionally smaller senior population than that of the County of Los Angeles. Compton has been described as a family-oriented community because over 84 percent of its households are made up of families, a higher percentage than for Los Angeles County as a whole. **Figure 1.4** shows a city map of Compton containing residential information. **Figure 1.5** shows the service area for the City of Compton.

Compton's employment levels are forecast to grow by about 9 percent over the next 30 years. The majority of jobs will be in the manufacturing, sales and service sectors. Retail businesses and offices are concentrated along Compton Boulevard, Alameda Street, Long

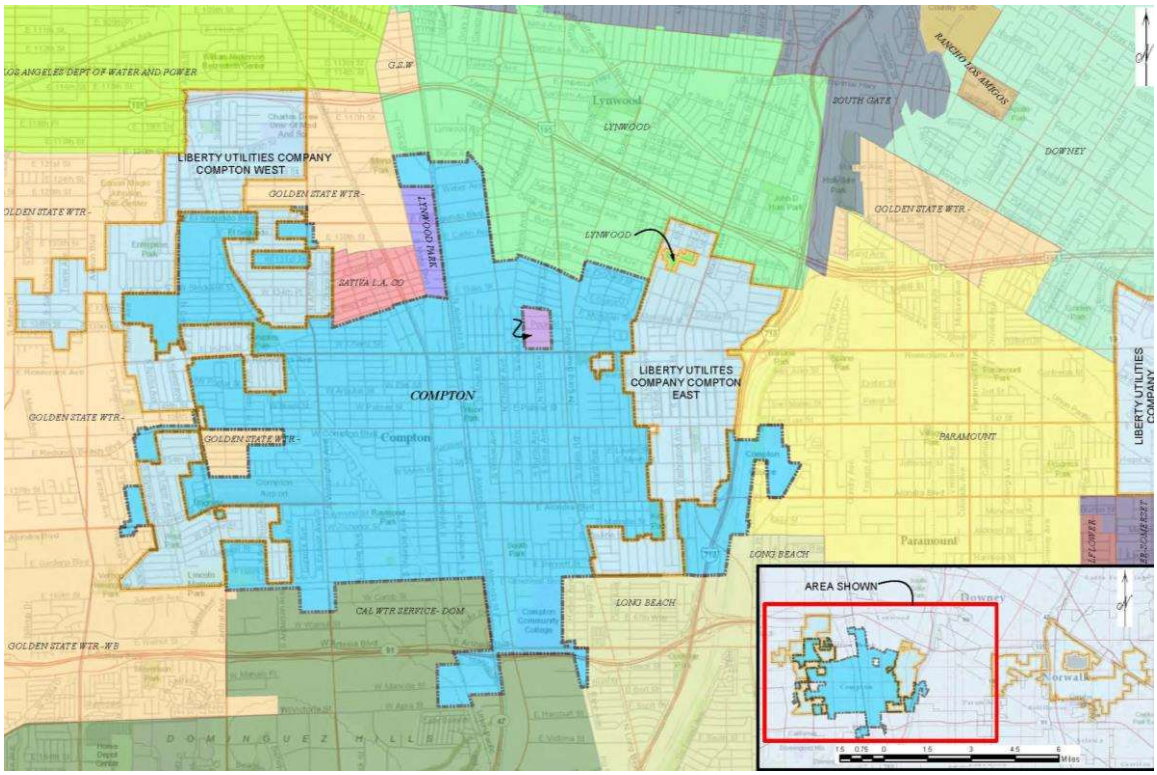


Figure 1.5: City of Compton Water Service Area

Beach Boulevard, and Rosecrans Avenue. The major industrial businesses are located near the Artesia Freeway (SR-91) and along Alameda Street. City water demand is estimated to increase moderately in the future as a result of the projected increase in population.

1.6.3 CITY OF COMPTON'S WATER FACILITIES

Distribution System



Figure 1.6: City Well 18

The City has two sources of water. It currently has access to 5,780 acre-feet of groundwater, including leased pumping rights with other agencies, that is supplied via 8 wells, 2 of which are inactive. Water is pumped from these wells, and flows into a grid system, which is then distributed using a gravity fed system via 163 miles of 2 to 24-inch diameter pipes. In addition, the City may purchase MWD supplies. MWD has 3 active interconnections to the City with a total capacity of 16,900 GPM (gallons per minute). The purchased water from MWD augments the water from the wells, via the distribution system, and flows into the city's four storage tanks. **Table 1.1** shows the maximum pumping capacity of each well site and the elevated tanks.

Water supplies are currently adequate to meet normal domestic needs, but overall reservoir capacity is lower than desirable. CMWD retails water to approximately 80 percent of the City of Compton as shown in **Figure 1.5**. Private water companies provide service to the remaining residents.

Table 1.1: City of Compton Well Capacities

Well	GPM (Gallons Per Minute)	Reservoir	Capacity (MG)
11	560	Elevated Tank	3
13	1,024	Elevated Tank	3
15	665	Elevated Tank	3
16	0 (Inactive)	Elevated Tank	3
17	740		
18	2,400		
19	1,890		
20	0 (Inactive)	Elevated Tank	X
Total Capacity:	**7,279**		**12+X**



Figure 1.1: City Well 20 Reservoir

Water Storage

City of Compton has a total of five elevated steel plated tanks. Well Nos. 11, 13, 15, 16, and 20 each have one elevated tank. With a capacity of 3 million gallons (MG) for each tank, the City has a total water storage capacity of 12 MG. Any fluctuations in system pressure or flow deficiencies are taken up by these tanks.

Interconnections with Other Agencies

City of Compton has a total of four interconnections with other agencies. The first interconnection is with Lynwood Water at four different locations with different pipe sizes. The other three interconnections are with Sativa (12-inch), Liberty Utilities (4-inch), and Dominguez Water (12-inch).

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SECTION 2 WATER DEMAND

2.1 OVERVIEW

In April 2015, Governor Brown issued an Emergency Drought Mandate as a result of one of the most severe droughts in California's recorded history, requiring a collective reduction in statewide urban water use of 25 percent by February 2016. In response to the Governor's mandate, the City of Compton has been carrying out more aggressive conservation efforts and implementing higher stages of their water conservation ordinances to achieve the demand reduction goal set by the mandate.

This section explores in detail the City's current water demands and the factors that influence those demands as well as provide a perspective of its expected future water demands for the next 25 years. In addition, this section provides a discussion of proposed programs that the City intends to implement to support the region's water demand reduction goals.

2.2 FACTORS AFFECTING DEMAND

Water consumption is influenced by many factors, from climate characteristics of hydrologic region, to demographics, land use characteristics, economics, and legislation. The key factors affecting water demand in the City's service area are discussed in the following sub-sections.

2.2.1 CLIMATE

Compton is located within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) that encompasses urban and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. The SCAB climate is characterized by a "Mediterranean" climate: a semi-arid environment with mild winters, warm summers and moderate rainfall. **Table 2.1** shows the historical average evapotranspiration (ETo), rainfall, and temperatures for the Compton service area from 2001 to 2020.

Table 2.1: Monthly Average Climate Characteristics

Month	Standard Monthly Average ETo (Inches)	Average Total Rainfall (Inches)	Average Temperatures (°F)	
			Max.	Min.
January	1.92	1.48	69.09	41.89
February	2.31	2.31	67.29	43.13
March	3.65	1.21	69.14	46.89
April	4.53	0.62	71.30	49.69
May	4.99	0.32	72.42	54.46
June	4.90	0.01	74.88	58.84
July	5.70	0.09	80.42	62.36
August	5.53	0.02	82.53	61.99
September	4.50	0.14	83.64	59.71
October	3.29	0.39	78.97	54.18
November	2.10	0.74	73.68	46.89
December	1.65	2.10	67.92	41.73
Annual	**45.07**	**9.41**	**74.27**	**51.81**

Local rainfall has limited impacts on reducing demand for the City. Water that infiltrates into the soil may enter groundwater supplies depending on the local geography; however, due to significant impervious cover in southern California, rainfall runoff flows to a system of concrete storm drains and channels that lead directly to the ocean. The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) operates stormwater capture and replenishment activities at the San Gabriel River Spreading Grounds and Rio Hondo Spreading Grounds which contribute to the Central Groundwater Basin. Replenishment of the Central Groundwater Basin occurs through recycled water and untreated imported water managed by the Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD).

MWD's water supplies come from the State Water Project (SWP) and the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), influenced by climate conditions in northern California and the Colorado River Basin, respectively. Both regions have been suffering from multi-year drought conditions with record low precipitation which directly impact water supplies to southern California.

CLIMATE CHANGE

The rise of anthropogenic activities producing carbon dioxide in the world has changed the earth's climate by emitting greenhouse gasses responsible for global warming. This has resulted in extreme weather events occurring more frequently. The severity and frequency



Figure 2.1: Snowfall on San Gabriel Mountains

of climate change impacts on temperature and precipitation patterns can be difficult to forecast due to dramatic shifts in weather patterns as a result of increased concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. While the precise timing, severity, and regional impacts of these temperature and precipitation changes are uncertain, climate researchers have identified several important issues of concern for water planners in California. The climate change impacts of concern are as follows:

Temperature Increases	• More winter precipitation falling as rain rather than snow, leading to reduced snowpack water storage, reduced long term soil humidity, reduced groundwater and downstream flows, and reduced imported water deliveries • Higher irrigation demands as temperatures alter evapotranspiration rates, and growing seasons become longer • Exacerbated water quality issues associated with dissolved oxygen levels, increased algal blooms, and increased concentrations of salinity and other constituents • Impacted habitats for temperature-sensitive fish and other life forms, and increased susceptibility of aquatic habitats to eutrophication
Precipitation Pattern Changes	• Increased flooding (both coastal and inland) caused by more intense storms • Changes to growth and life cycle patterns caused by shifting weather patterns • Threats to soil permeability, adding to increased flood threat and decreased water availability • Reduced water supply caused by the inability to capture precipitation from more intense storms, and a projected progressive reduction in average annual runoff (though some models suggest that there may be some offset from tropical moisture patterns increasingly moving northward) • Increased turbidity caused by more extreme storm events, leading to increased water treatment needs and impacts to habitat • Increased wildfires with less frequent, but more intense rainfall, and possibly differently timed rainfall through the year, potentially resulting in vegetation cover changes • Reduction in hydropower generation potential
Sea Level Rise	• Inundation and erosion of coastal areas (coastal bluffs in particular), including coastal infrastructure • Saline intrusion of coastal aquifers • Increased risk of storm surges and coastal flooding and erosion during and after storms • Changes in near-shore protective biogeography such as loss of sand, tide pools, wetlands, and kelp beds

Although the extent of these changes is uncertain, the City is already planning ahead to ensure long lasting reliability of its source for its retailers.

2.2.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 2.2 shows the existing and projected service area population total for the City from 2020 to 2045. The 2020 service area population for the City was determined using US Census data at the block level and percentages of residential houses served within each block by the City. Future population estimates are based on an average annual population change from 2000 to 2020. The City is expected to have an annual growth of 0.02 percent. The City is built out and can expect minor changes in population into the future.

Table 2.2: Current & Projected Population (DWR Table 3-1 Retail)

Year	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Service Area Population	74,988	75,073	75,157	75,242	75,327	75,412

2.2.3 LAND USE

Land uses within the City are varied. Residential users are scattered throughout the City and includes a mix of single-family homes and multi-family developments (both apartments and condominiums). Commercial uses are concentrated along the major arterials and include retail and small office developments, neighborhood commercial centers, and a number of larger community shopping centers. Industrial users are concentrated along Alameda Street (north of Rosecrans Avenue) and in the westernmost and southern portions of the City.

The predominant land use in the City is residential, accounting for approximately 40 percent of the City's total land area. The next largest land use in the City is industrial, which accounts for about 17 percent of the City's total land area and a wealth of jobs. The rest of the land use is a combination of commercial, landscape, and other uses which account for approximately 5 percent of the City's land area.

2.2.4 LEGISLATION

The passage of SBx7-7, discussed in **Section 2.4**, has increased efforts to reduce the use of potable supplies in the future. As a retailer, the City of Compton has provided an assessment of its present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help its service area achieve the water use reductions.

Substantial water reductions can be gained by proper landscape design, installation, and maintenance. To improve water savings in this sector, DWR has updated the State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) for cities and counties per Governor Brown's Executive Order B-29-15. MWELO promotes efficient landscapes in new developments and retrofitted landscapes.

The revised MWELO increases water use efficiency standards for new and retrofitted landscapes through more efficient irrigation systems, greywater usage, onsite storm water capture, and by limiting the portion of landscapes which can be covered in turf. It also required reporting by cities and counties on the implementation and enforcement of local ordinances, with required annual implementation reports due by January 31 for the previous year.

2.3 WATER USE WITHIN CITY OF COMPTON'S SERVICE AREA

2.3.1 WATER USE BY CUSTOMER TYPE

There are currently 14,281 active and inactive customer service connections in the City's water distribution system that are all metered. Approximately 66 percent of the City's water demand is single and multi- family residential, while 20 percent of the City's water demand is comprised of commercial. The rest of the City's water demand is approximately 14 percent which includes industrial, landscape, agriculture, and unaccounted potable.

The following sections of this UWMP provide an overview of the City's water consumption by customer account type as follows: Single-family Residential, Multi-family Residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Landscape/Agriculture.

Other water uses including sales to other agencies and non-revenue water are also discussed in this section.

2.3.2 HISTORIC WATER DEMAND

Water demands within the City's service area over the past six years were met by groundwater from the Central Groundwater Basin (Basin). Annual water use since 2015 has ranged from about 7,001 AF to 7,405 AF (average 7,232 acre-feet per year (AFY)) as shown below in **Table 2.3**. As indicated by the table, annual water use fluctuates each year.

Table 2.3: Six-Year Historic Total Water Demand (AF)

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Demand	7,001	7,040	7,297	7,405	7,301	7,347

2.3.3 WATER USE STATISTICS

The City maintains records of water consumption and bills its customers on a monthly basis for its water service. The City maintains approximately 14,281 service connections with a mixture of residential, commercial, and industrial. The current breakdown of accounts is shown in **Table 2.4**.

Table 2.4: Service Connections Comparison

Sector	2015	2020
Single Family	12,288	12,092
Multi-Family	527	577
Commercial	1,299	1,276
Industrial	135	136
Landscape	4	18
Other	161	182
Total Connections:	**14,414**	**14,281**

Of the 14,281 current service connections, approximately 89 percent are either single family or multi-family residential with over half of the service area zoned for low, medium, or high-density single-family dwellings. Commercial and institutional connections account for approximately 9 percent of the total current service connections, while industrial and landscape/agriculture connections account for 1 percent of the total current service connections.

Table 2.5 shows the breakdown of the water usage in 2020 by sector. **Table 2.6** compares the water usages between the various sectors from 2016–2020. The average proportions of water use by sector listed in this table will be used to analyze projected water use by sector in **Section 4.12**.

Table 2.5: 2020 Water Demands (AF) (DWR Table 4-1 Retail)

Use Type	2020 Actual		
	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume
Single Family		Drinking Water	4,306
Multi-Family		Drinking Water	527
Commercial		Drinking Water	1,469
Industrial		Drinking Water	308
Landscape		Drinking Water	32
Other Potable	Fire	Drinking Water	119
Losses	Unaccounted	Drinking Water	587
		TOTAL	7,347

Table 2.6: 2016-2020 Water Demand by Sector (AF)

Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Single Family	4,441	4,154	4,169	3,937	4,306
Multi-Family	576	510	499	471	527
Commercial	1,878	1,544	1,034	985	1,469
Industrial	0	334	365	361	308
Landscape	0	22	542	0	32
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0
Other (Fire)	0	0	27	14	119
Unaccounted Water	145	732	770	1,533	587
Total Water Sales:	**7,040**	**7,297**	**7,405**	**7,301**	**7,347**

Table 2.7: City's Past Water Losses (AF)
(DWR Table 4-4 Retail)

Reporting Period Start Date	Volume of Water Loss
01/2016	304
01/2017	300
01/2018	674
01/2019	214
01/2020	587

As indicated by **Table 2.7**, unaccounted for water ranges from 2 to 21 percent of the total water supply into the City's distribution system. Unaccounted for water consists of routine flushing, unmetered use, and water losses. Unaccounted for water typically has cost impacts to water agencies. Water loss is the primary component of unaccounted-for water and is a main focus of the City's efforts to control and minimize, which is part of its Conservation Measures (**Section 4**). Water losses are calculated based on the water system balance methodology developed by the American Water Works Association (AWWA) through water loss audit forms. These forms are required to be validated and submitted to DWR on an annual basis. Note that the losses for 2020 are estimates and not the actual amount to be validated and submitted on the AWWA Water Loss Audit.

2.4 WATER CONSERVATION ACT

2.4.1 SBX7-7 BACKGROUND

Due to the limited amount of water allowed to be pumped in the San Joaquin Delta, the CA Legislature drafted the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBx7-7) to protect statewide water sources. The legislation called for a 20 percent reduction in water use in California by the year 2020. The legislation amended the Water Code to call for 2015 and 2020 water use targets in the 2010 UWMPs, updates or revisions to these targets in the 2015 and 2020 UWMPs, and allows DWR to enforce compliance to the new water use standards. In essence, the bill requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets to help meet the 20 percent goal by 2020 and an interim 10 percent goal by 2015.



Figure 2.2: SBx7-7 Seeks to Preserve Waters of the Bay-Delta

The bill establishes methods for urban retail water suppliers to determine their targets to help achieve statewide water reduction targets, which may or may not be a strict 20 percent level. The retail water supplier must select one of the four target-setting methods as described in **Section 2.4.3**. The retail agency may also choose to comply with SBx7-7 as an individual or as a region in collaboration with other water suppliers. Under the regional compliance option, the retail water supplier is mandated to report the water use target for its individual service area. The bill also includes reporting requirements in the 2010, 2015, and 2020 UWMPs. Beginning in 2016, failure to comply with interim and final targets makes a retail agency ineligible for grants and loans from the state needed to attain water self-sufficiency by 2020; however, if an agency which is not in compliance documents a plan and obtains funding approval to come into compliance, it could then become eligible for grants or loans.

Wholesale water suppliers, are not required to determine baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, or compliance daily per capita water use. Instead, wholesale water suppliers are required to include in their UWMPs discussions of programs they intend to implement to support the retail water suppliers, such as City of Compton, in attaining their reduction goals and targets.

2.4.2 SBX7-7 PROVISIONS

In addition to an overall statewide 20 percent water use reduction, the objective of SBx7-7 is to reduce water use within each hydrologic region in accordance with the agricultural and urban water needs of each region. Currently, DWR recognizes 10 separate hydrologic regions in California as shown in **Figure 2.3**. Each hydrologic region has been established for planning purposes and corresponds to the State's major drainage areas. The City is

located in the South Coast Hydrologic Region (HR), which includes all of Orange County, most of San Diego and Los Angeles counties, parts of Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties, and a small amount of Kern and Santa Barbara counties. The South Coast HR is shown in **Figure 2.4**.



Figure 2.3: California's 2020 Water Conservation Goals



Figure 2.4: South Coast Hydrologic Region

Per capita water use, measured in gallons per capita per day (GPCD), in the South Coast HR varies between different water agencies depending on the geographic and economic conditions of the agency's service area. The South Coast HR has an overall baseline per capita water use of 180 GPCD and DWR has established a regional target of 149 GPCD as a compliance target to satisfy SBx7-7 legislation.

2.4.3 SBX7-7 METHODOLOGIES

To satisfy the provisions of SBx7-7, the City previously established a per capita water use target for the year 2020 as well as an interim target (2015). DWR provided guidelines for determining these targets in its Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use (released 2010; revised 2011 and 2016) and also in the 2015 and 2020 UWMP Guidebooks. In the 2010 UWMP, the City's baseline water use was determined based on the City's historic water use by the procedure shown in **Figure 2.5** below.

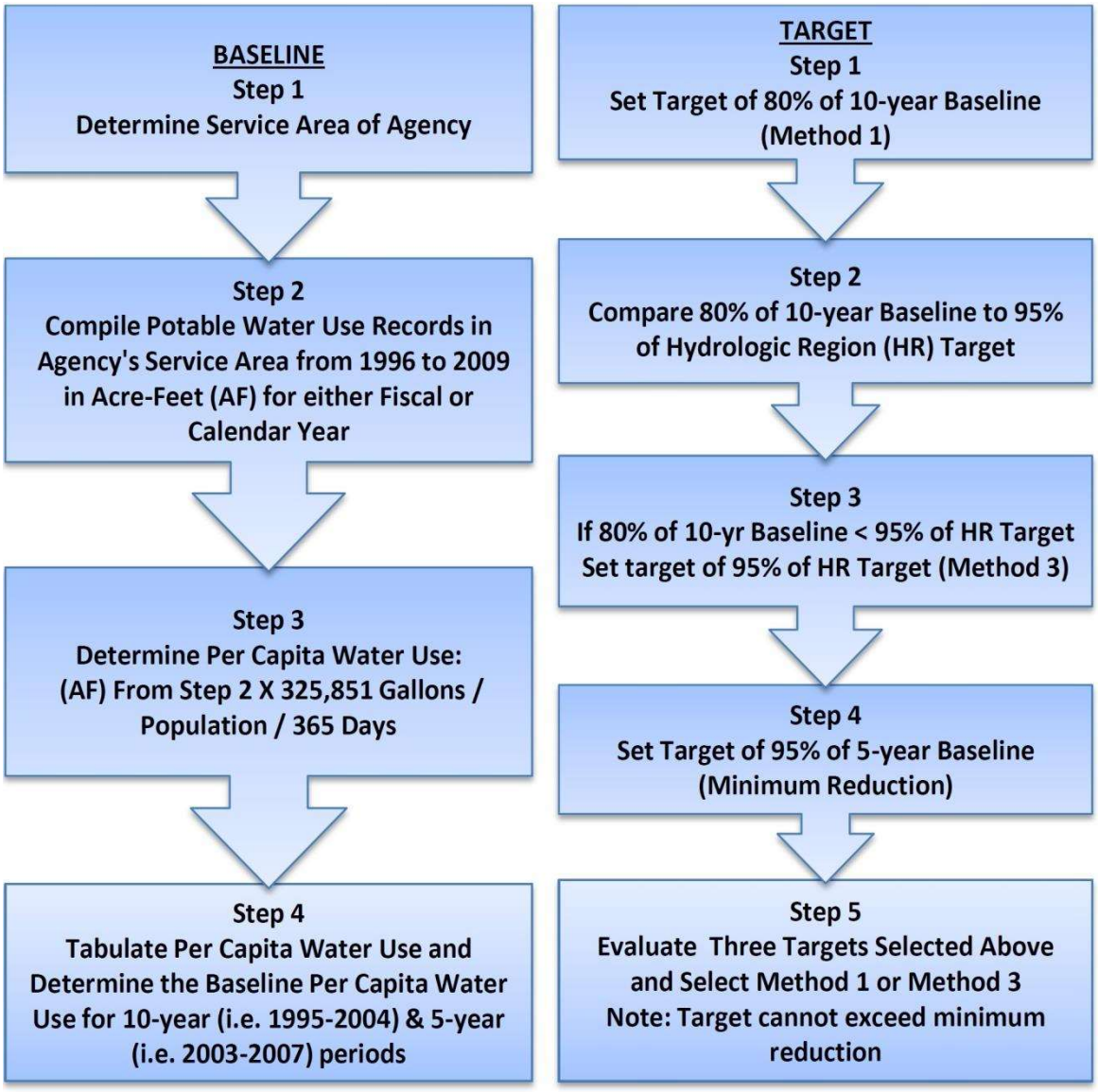


Figure 2.5: Procedure for Determining Baseline and Per Capita Water Use

In the same fashion, the City was responsible for determining a 5-year baseline water use in accordance with DWR's guidelines. The Methodologies guidebook made provisions that allowed a water supplier to meet the target requirements by achieving any one of a number of target requirements, provided that the water supplier's per capita water use is low enough relative to the region within which it supplies water. DWR has established four compliance methods from which urban retail water suppliers can choose. Each supplier is required to adopt one of the four methods to comply with SBx7-7 requirements. The four options are shown in **Table 2.8**.

These options were established in order to avoid placing any undue hardship on water agencies that have already been implementing water conservation measures. The basic procedure for determining the applicable water reduction target is illustrated by **Figure 2.5**. If an agency's 10-year baseline is slightly higher than the Hydrologic Region's target, that agency still must achieve a five percent reduction from its 5-year baseline. If an agency has a per capita water use of 100 GPCD or less, that agency will not have to adhere to any reduction targets as that agency is already considered water efficient.

Table 2.8: DWR Compliance Methods

Methods	Description
Method 1	A strict 20 percent reduction from the baseline by 2020 and 10 percent by 2015
Method 2	A budget-based approach by requiring an agency to achieve a performance standard based on three metrics: ○ Residential indoor water use of 55 GPCD ○ Landscape water use commiserate with a Model Landscape Ordinance ○ 10 percent reduction in baseline CII water
Method 3	Requires achievement of 95 percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target as set forth in the State's 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan
Method 4	Requires the subtraction of Total Savings from the Base GPCD: ○ Total Savings includes indoor residential savings, meter savings, CII savings, and landscape and water loss savings

2.4.4 SBX7-7 TARGETS

CITY OF COMPTON TARGET

Unlike the City of Los Angeles, water consumption characteristics within City of Compton's service area are slightly higher due to socio-economic and land-use characteristics.

Table 2.9 provides the base period ranges used to calculate the baseline water use for the City as well as the service area population and annual water use data from the base daily

per capita water use. The data was used to calculate the continuous 10-year and 5-year average baseline. The City's baseline water use is 112 GPCD, which was obtained from the 10-year period January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2010.

The City's 10-yr and 5-yr baselines were determined to be 112 GPCD and 106 GPCD, respectively. Previously in the City's 2015 UWMP, the baselines and targets were determined based on a different service area than what it is today. Because the City's service area has reduced in size by about 2 percent in 2020, which includes expansions as well as contractions, the baselines and SBx7-7 targets no longer apply. Thus, the baselines and target GPCD for the population within the new service area were recalculated for the 2020 UWMP. The baseline gross water use, however, remains the same as in the 2015 UWMP since only water use data for the old service area is available. The 2000 and 2010 service area populations for the City were determined using the DWR Population Tool ("WUE"), which uses the service boundaries, US Census data, and number of residential service connections. The tool calculates population by using past US Census data and service connections to obtain persons per connection. Using interpolation, the service area population for the years between 2000 and 2010 were determined.

In order to determine the correct compliance target, the City's baseline water use was compared to the regional compliance target in order to determine the applicable reduction amounts per the SBx7-7 additions to the water code. The legal stipulations applicable to the City and the required target to be enforced by DWR are shown in **Table 2.9**.

Table 2.9: Past GPCD Water Use

Calendar Year	Service Area Population	Gross Water use (AF)*	Daily Per Capita Water use (GPCD)
2001	74,893	9,785	117
2002	75,128	10,058	120
2003	75,364	10,003	118
2004	75,599	10,058	119
2005	75,835	9,586	113
2006	76,071	8,056	95
2007	76,306	9,695	113
2008	76,542	9,690	113
2009	76,777	9,026	105
2010	77,013	8,929	104
10-Year Average (2001-2010) Base Daily per Capita Water Use:			**112**
5-Year Average (2006-2010) Base Daily per Capita Water Use:			**106**

***Note**: Gross water use for baseline calculation is based on use after process water deductions.

In its 2015 UWMP, as well as its 2020 UWMP, the City selected compliance **Option 3**. Under this option, the City's 2015 interim water use target is **115 GPCD**, and the 2020 final water use target is **101 GPCD**.

Although the requirements of SBx7-7 seem stringent, it is noteworthy to mention that the City has seen an increase in water efficiency. **Table 2.10** shows the water use efficiency from 2015 to 2020. This is due in part to a greater achievement of conservation measures, saturation of water-saving plumbing fixtures, and overall water conservation awareness. Altogether, the City is not only meeting its SBx7-7 requirements, but also staying well below them.

Table 2.10: City of Compton GPCD from 2015-2020

Calendar Year	Service Area Population	Gross Water use (AF)*	Daily Per Capita Water use (GPCD)
2015	76,001	6,628	77.9
2016	75,798	7,040	82.9
2017	75,596	6,962	82.2
2018	75,393	7,041	83.4
2019	75,191	6,941	82.4
2020	74,988	7,039	83.8

***Note**: Gross water use for baseline calculation is based on use after process water deductions.

2.4.5 WATER DEMAND IMPACTS FROM COVID-19 PANDEMIC & 2020 SBx7-7 COMPLIANCE

DWR recognizes that extraordinary events may have an impact towards water demands. On March 4, 2020, Governor Newsom proclaimed a state of emergency for the entire state due to the spread of COVID-19. Following Governor Newsom's statement, the County of Los Angeles also declared a state of emergency the same day. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. As a result, on March 19, 2020, Executive Order N-33-20 ("Safter at Home, Stay at Home" order) and a Public Health Order directed all Californians to stay home with the exception of going to an essential job or to shop for essential needs. This also required most Californians to work remotely from home.

This event resulted in a significant increase to water demands for various water agencies as well as City of Compton. **Table 2.11** shows the average water usage by sector from 2016–2019 and compares it with 2020 water usage. Single and Multi-family water

demands increased by 130 AF and 13 AF, respectively, from the 2016–2019 average. Furthermore, there was an increase in commercial and industrial usage by 108 AF and 44 AF, respectively from 2016–2019 average. As a result, the total difference from 2016–2019 average and 2020 water demand was 87 AF, which is insignificant.

DWR allows water purveyors to make adjustments to their 2020 Gross Water Use in the event of usual events considered as Extraordinary Events, Economic Adjustment, or Weather Normalization; however, according to Section 5.5.1.4 of 2020 UWMP Guidebook, adjustments for COVID-19 are not allowed. This impact resulted in no issues for the City to achieve their 2020 targets as shown in **Table 2.12**.

Table 2.11: Water Demand Comparison for 2016-2019 Average and 2020 Demand (AF)

Use Type	2016–2019 Average Demand	2020 Demand	Difference
Single Family	4,175	4,306	+130
Multi-Family	514	527	+13
Commercial	1,360	1,469	+108
Industrial	265	308	+44
Landscape	141	32	-110
Other Potable	10	119	+109
Losses	795	587	-208
Total	7,261	7,347	+87

Table 2.12: City of Compton's 2020 Compliance (DWR Table 5-2)

2020 GPCD			2020 Confirmed Target GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
Actual 2020 GPCD	2020 TOTAL Adjustments	Adjusted 2020 GPCD		
83.8	*0*	*83.8*	*101*	*YES*

2.5 WATER USE REDUCTION PLAN

In order to remain below the SBx7-7 targets, City of Compton will continue to implement the water use efficiency measures described in **Section 4** of this UWMP and continue to participate in water use efficiency programs offered by MWD rebate programs for its retail agencies. Because residential homes are the largest water use sector in the region, the focus

of water conservation efforts will continue to be residential rebate programs and public outreach programs. Single and Multi-family residential homes and some industrial/commercial are common in the City.

In addition to the SBx7-7 provisions, agencies also sought to manage the provisions of Governor Brown's Executive Order B-29-2015. Governor Brown granted this Executive Order in April 2015 that mandated a statewide 25 percent reduction in water use through February 28, 2016, as compared to the amount used in 2013. This executive order helped to further the goals of SBx7-7. Even after the strict 25 percent reduction was lifted, Californians continued to save water, with cumulative water use savings of about 22 percent between June 2015 and January 2017. As Governor Brown ended the drought state of emergency in most of California in April 2017 with Executive Order B-40-17, state agencies released a long-term plan that advanced measures to better prepare the state for future droughts and make conservation a California way of life.

Through financial incentive programs and various public outreach campaigns and events, the City has met its SBx7-7 target as shown previously in **Table 2.12**.



Figure 2.6: SBx7-7 Seeks to Preserve the Waters of the Bay-Delta

2.5.1 FUTURE MWD PROGRAMS

OVERVIEW

In 2016, MWD, in collaboration with its member agencies, released the 2015 Update to the Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP). The inaugural IRP was adopted in 1996, with previous updates in 2004 and 2010. The 2015 Update continues to assess and address how MWD plans to adapt to the changing conditions facing Southern California. The goals of the 2015 IRP include:

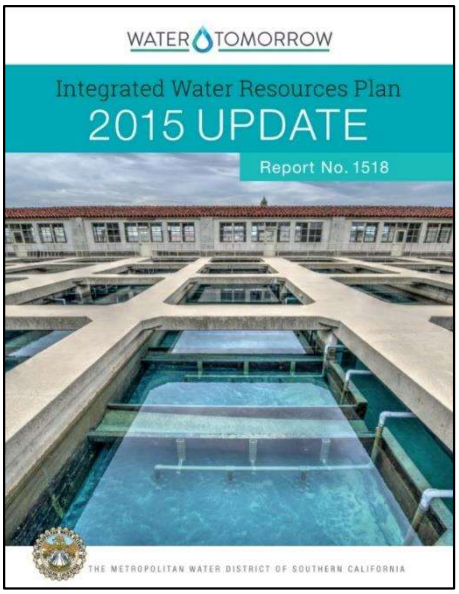


Figure 2.7: MWD's 2015 Integrated Water Resources Plan

- **Maintain Colorado River Aqueduct Supplies:** Develop programs to ensure that a minimum of 900,000 AF is available when needed, with access to 1.2 million acre-feet (MAF) in dry years.

- **Stabilize State Water Project Supplies:** Manage SWP supplies in compliance with regulatory restrictions in the near-term for an average of 980,000 AF of SWP supplies. Pursue a successful outcome in the Delta Conveyance Plan and California EcoRestore efforts for long-term average supplies of about 1.2 MAF.

- **Achieve Additional Conservation Savings:** Pursue further water conservation savings of 485,000 AF annually by 2040 through increased emphasis on outdoor water-use efficiency using incentives, outreach/education and other programs.

- **Develop Additional Local Water Supplies:** Develop 230,000 AF of additional local supplies produced by existing and future projects. The region would reach a target of 2.4 MAF by 2040, a key to providing water supply reliability into the future.

- **Maximize the Effectiveness of Storage & Transfer:** Develop a comprehensive strategy to pursue transfers and exchanges to hedge against shorter-term water demands and supplies imbalances until long-term solutions are in place.

- **Encourage Innovation:** Facilitate innovation in recycled water, desalination, stormwater capture and groundwater cleanup through a growing portfolio of initiatives, technologies and new ideas.

MWD is currently in the process of updating its IRP once again. The 2020 IRP is expected to be completed sometime in 2021.

2.6 DEMAND PROJECTIONS

2.6.1 25-YEAR PROJECTIONS

City of Compton demand projections through 2045 is shown in **Table 2.13**. SBx7-7 requirements, population growth, and climate change impacts are also taken into account in the projections. **Table 2.14** compares current demands with the future demand projections. The table does include demands from Recycled Water which will be 0 since the City does not provide Recycled Water to its service area.

Table 2.13: Projected Water Demand by Sector (AF) (DWR Table 4-2 Retail)

Use Type	Additional Description	Projected Water Use				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Family		4,026	4,031	4,035	4,040	4,044
Multi-Family		495	496	496	497	497
Commercial		1,324	1,326	1,327	1,329	1,330
Industrial		262	262	263	263	263
Landscape		114	114	114	115	115
Other Potable	Fire	31	31	31	31	31
Losses	Unaccounted	722	723	724	724	725
TOTAL		**6,974**	**6,983**	**6,990**	**6,999**	**7,005**

Table 2.14: Total Current & Projected Water Demands for 2020–2045 (AF) (DWR Table 4-3 Retail)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Potable Water, Raw, Other Non-potable	7,347	6,974	6,983	6,990	6,999	7,005
Recycled Water Demand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Optional Deduction of Recycled Water Put Into Long-Term Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WATER USE	7,347	6,974	6,983	6,990	6,999	7,005

2.6.2 LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

One significant change to the UWMP Act that was included in the 2010 and 2015 UWMPs is the requirement that retail water suppliers develop water use projections for "low-income" households at the single-family and multifamily level. These projections assist retail suppliers with compliance with Section 65589.7 of the Government Code, which requires suppliers to grant a priority for the provision of service to low-income households. Consistent with this Code section, a low-income household is defined as a household earning 80 percent of the County of Los Angeles' median income or less. As recommended by DWR, the City relied on the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) or Regional Housing Needs Plan information developed by the local council of governments (COG), in coordination with the California Department of Housing and Community Development, to identify the low-income housing projections within its service area.

The RHNA process quantifies the need for housing by income group within each jurisdiction during specific planning period and is used in Housing Element and General Plan updates. COGs are required by the State Housing Law to determine the existing and projected regional housing needs for persons at all income levels. The RHNA is to prioritize local resource allocation and to help decide how to address existing and future housing needs.

Existing and projected housing needs for Los Angeles County were incorporated into the most recent RHNA Subcommittee's report titled 6th Cycle Final RHNA Allocation Plan of the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). This plan covers the planning period from October 2021 to October 2029. Based on the RHNA plan, the percentage of very low- and low-income households combined was 35.5 percent within the City. **Table 2.15** provides the projected water needs for low-income household.

Table 2.15: Projected Water Demands for Low-Income Households

Water use Sector		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Family	Normal Demand	4,026	4,031	4,035	4,040	4,044
	Low-Income Demand	1,428	1,429	1,431	1,432	1,434
Multi-Family	Normal Demand	495	496	496	497	497
	Low-Income Demand	176	176	176	176	176
Total	Normal Demand	4,521	4,527	4,532	4,537	4,542
	Low-Income Demand	1,603	1,605	1,607	1,609	1,610

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SECTION 3 WATER SOURCES & SUPPLY RELIABILITY

3.1 OVERVIEW

The City's water supply sources consist of groundwater produced from the Central Groundwater Basin, and imported water. The City has agreements to purchase water from MWD. MWD's sources include the Colorado River and the SWP which are delivered through the City's interconnections with MWD. These secondary sources are generally for emergencies only, and the City has only purchased 53 AF of water during the last 5 years.

3.2 IMPORTED WATER

3.2.1 WATER SOURCES (MWD)

MWD has access to imported water from the Colorado River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta in Northern California. These two water systems provide Southern California with over 2 million acre-feet (MAF) of water annually for urban uses.



Figure 3.1: Parker Dam at Colorado River

COLORADO RIVER

The Colorado River supplies California with 4.4 MAF annually for agricultural and urban uses with approximately 3.85 MAF used for agriculture in Imperial and Riverside Counties. The remaining unused portion (600,000 to 800,000 AF) serves urban purposes in MWD's service area. The use of Colorado River supplies is a critical issue as 13 years of drought continue to impact water levels in Lake Mead.

BAY DELTA

In addition to the Colorado River, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta provides a significant amount of annual supply to Southern California. The Delta is located at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers east of the San Francisco Bay and is the West Coast's largest estuary. On average, the Delta supplies Southern California with over 1 MAF of water annually.

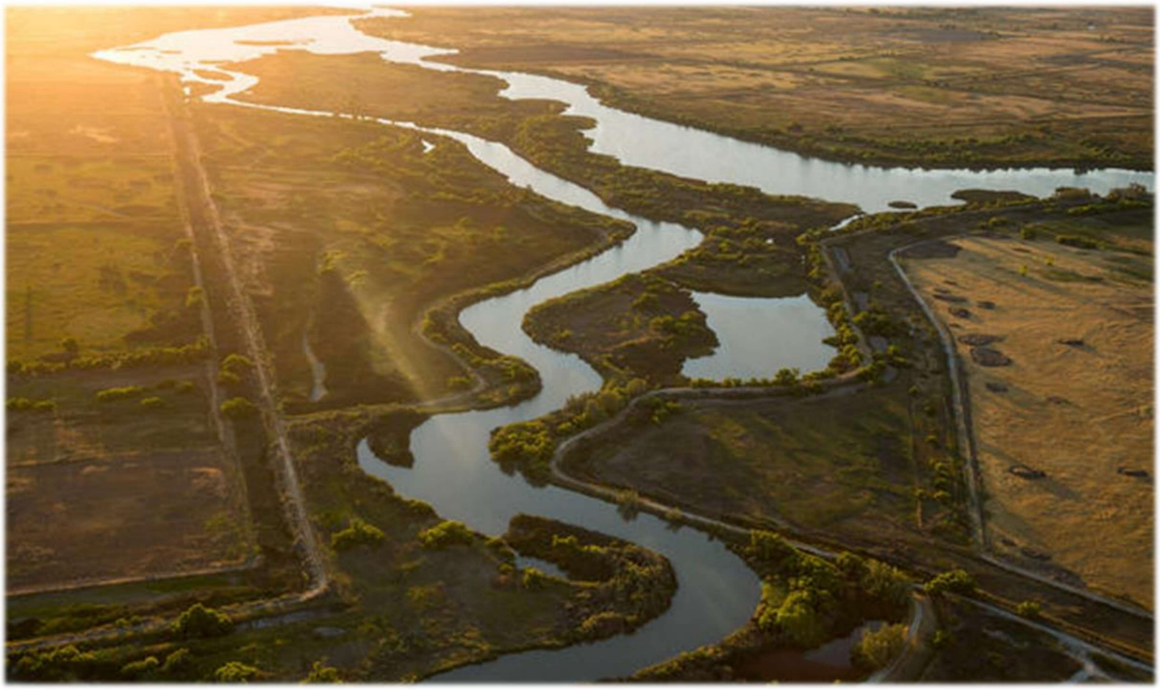


Figure 3.2: Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

The use of water from the Colorado River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta continues to be a critical issue. In particular, Colorado River water allotments have been debated among the seven basin states and various regional water agencies at both the federal and state levels. The use of Delta water has been debated as competing uses for water supply and ecological habitat have jeopardized the Delta's ability to meet either need and have threatened the estuary's ecosystem.

In past years, a planning effort to increase long-term supply reliability for both the State Water Project (SWP) and Central Valley Project (CVP) took place. This plan, formerly known as the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP), included co-equal goals to improve water supply reliability and restore the Delta ecosystem. In April 2015, state and federal agencies announced a new sub-alternative, California WaterFix and California EcoRestore, which replaced the proposed BDCP as the State's preferred project.

However, plans for the California WaterFix did not gain support from Governor Newsom. In his speech to the state addressed in February 2019, Newsom announced that he did not "support WaterFix as currently configured," but does "support a single tunnel". As a result, on April of 2019, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order N-10-19, which announced a new single tunnel project known as the Delta Conveyance Project (DCP). Later that year, DWR initiated planning and environmental review for the DCP to protect the reliability of SWP supplies from the effects of climate change and seismic events, among other risks. DWR's current schedule for the DCP environmental planning and permitting extends to the end of 2024. DCP will potentially be operational in 2040 following extensive planning, permitting, and construction.

Ecosystem improvements and habitat restoration (California EcoRestore) more generally would be undertaken under a more phased approach than previously contemplated by the BDCP and would not be linked with the California WaterFix project or permits. Accelerated restoration actions totaling 30,000 acres of tidal marsh habitat were proposed to be undertaken in the coming decade to provide public benefits for listed fish in the Bay-Delta.

As of May 2020, 32 projects have been identified that restore more than the targeted 30,000 acres of habitat, including a projected 18,580 acres of floodplain, 14,000 acres of tidal habitat, 3,500 acres of non-tidal wetlands, and 1,650 acres of riparian and upland habitat. To date, 12 projects have been completed, 4 more are under construction, and the remaining 16 projects are planned to begin construction by 2021.

AQUEDUCT SYSTEMS

In order to provide Southern California imported water, MWD utilizes two separate aqueduct systems (one for each source of supply) to obtain its supplies. These two aqueduct systems convey water from each source into distributed reservoir systems whereupon MWD pumps the water to one of its five treatment facilities. One of these aqueduct systems, known as the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), serves as MWD's primary water delivery system and first constructed shortly after MWD's incorporation in 1928. The CRA, which is owned and operated by MWD, spans 242 miles and conveys water from the Colorado River to Lake Mathews.

In addition to the CRA, MWD receives water from Northern California via the California Aqueduct. Also known as, the State Water Project (SWP), the California Aqueduct is 444 miles long, and carries Delta water to Southern California through operations by DWR.

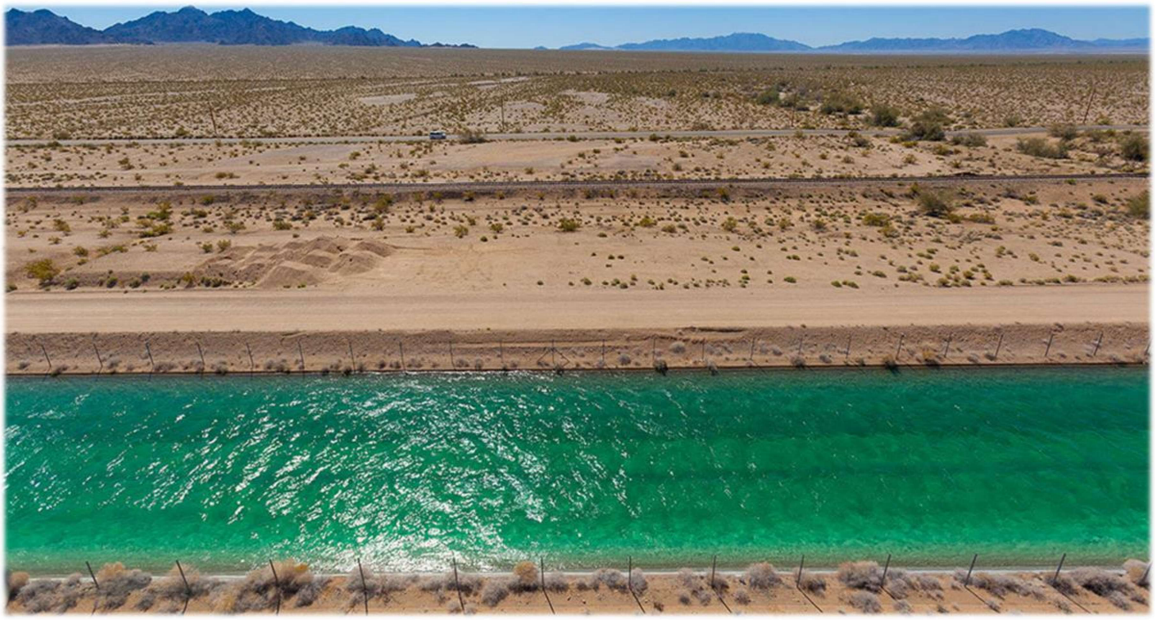


Figure 3.3: Colorado River Aqueduct

The previously mentioned aqueducts supply Southern California with a significant amount of water and are crucial to its sustainability. In addition to these two water systems, there are also several other existing aqueducts vital to the State. The major aqueducts in California are shown in **Figure 3.5** on the following page.



Figure 3.4: California Aqueduct or "SWP"

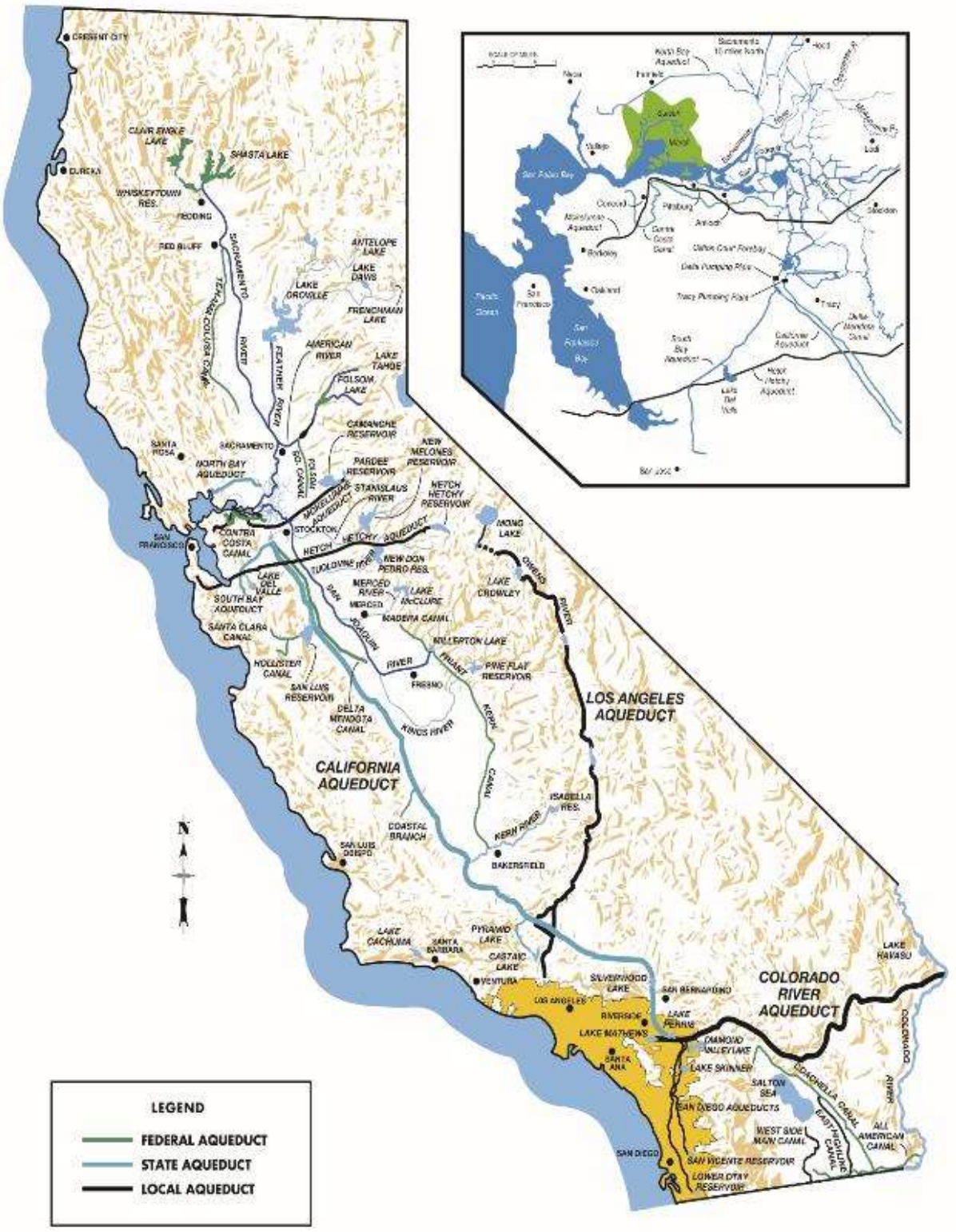


Figure 3.5: Aqueducts Systems in California

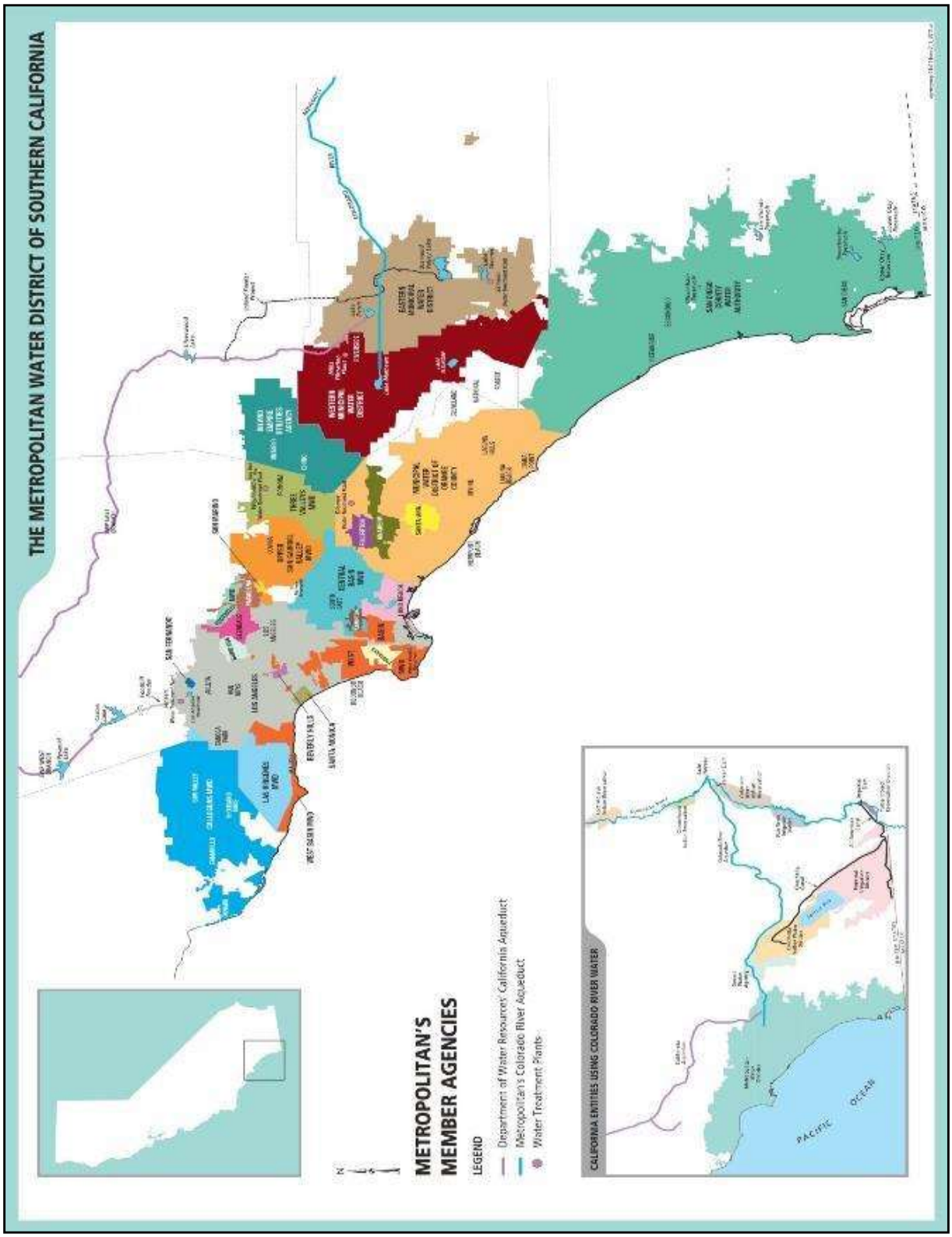


Figure 3.6: MWD Service Area Map

3.3 GROUNDWATER

The City's allocated Allowed Pumping Allocations (APA) from the Central Basin are shown the Basin's Annual Report (**Appendix H**). The total allotted pumping right from the Central Basin from all wells is 220,000 AFY. The total allotted pumping rights for the City is 5,780 AFY. A copy of the adjudication can be found in **Appendix I**. The City may exceed its total allotment under two circumstances. The first of these is in the case that in the previous year, the City did not pump the total 5,780 AF of water. If this occurs, up to 20 percent of the total allotment may be carried over to the subsequent year. The second case in which the City of may exceed its water pumping rights is if another water retailer chooses to lease water pumping rights to the City. Leased pumping rights from other Cities that do not pump their fully allotted rights may supplement the water supply to the City and prevent the need to increase imported water from MWD in any given year. The latter of these options has historically been used by the City to reduce its dependence on MWD imported water.

Currently, the groundwater supply is provided through seven (7) wells, Well Nos. 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. Together, these wells have a total pumping capacity of 14,081 AF, well above the allotted pumping rights available to the City. The capacity above the allotted pumping rights adds to the reliability of the supply: if one well were to go down, it would not impact the supply, as another well would be available to pump the water necessary for the groundwater supply. The City is pumping near its fully allotted rights (including leases), allowing the groundwater supply to almost completely meet the City's water needs.

The total dissolved solids (TDS) content in the Central Basin ranges from 200 to 2,500 mg/L, according to data from 293 public supply wells. The average for these wells is 453 mg/L.

3.3.1 CENTRAL GROUNDWATER BASIN

The deteriorating groundwater situation in the Central Basin and in the adjoining West Coast Basin led to the formation of the Central Basin Water Association in 1950, a similar association was formed for the West Coast Basin. The Central Basin and West Coast Basin Associations were largely responsible for the creation of the Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District (CWBWRD) in 1959, known today as the Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD). Its objective is to replenish and maintain the groundwater basins by purchasing imported water, recharging the basins, and halting sea water intrusion. WRD's service area is shown on **Figure 3.7**.

The Central Basin covers approximately 270 square miles and is bounded on the north by the Hollywood Basin and the Elysian, Repetto, Merced, and Puente Hills; to the east by the Los Angeles County/Orange County line; and to the south and west by the Newport Inglewood Uplift, a series of discontinuous faults and folds that form a prominent line of northwest-trending hills including the Baldwin Hills, Dominguez Hills, and Signal Hill.

The Central Basin is divided into four sections—the Los Angeles Forebay, the Montebello Forebay, the Whittier Area, and the Pressure Area. The two forebays represent areas of unconfined aquifers that allow percolation of surface water down into the deeper production aquifers to replenish the rest of the basin. The Whittier Area and Pressure Area are confined aquifer systems that receive relatively minimal recharge from surface water, but are replenished from the upgradient forebay areas or other groundwater basins.



Figure 3.7: WRD's Service Area

Groundwater in the Central Basin is recharged via surface spreading at the Whittier Narrows Dam, Montebello Forebay Spreading Grounds (MFSG), which consists of the Rio Hondo Spreading Grounds and San Gabriel Coastal Spreading Grounds, infiltration in the unlined portions of the Lower San Gabriel River, and via direct injection at the Alamitos Barrier Project (ABP) shown on **Figure 3.8**. The lower San Gabriel River extends from the Whittier Narrows Dam though the Pacific coastal plain ending at Long Beach. Through most of the Montebello Forebay, the San Gabriel River is unlined, allowing spreading by percolation through its unlined bottom. The river is lined from about Firestone Avenue through the remainder of the Central Basin.

Natural recharge to the Central Basin includes surface infiltration of precipitation and applied water (such as landscape irrigation), subsurface inflow from the surrounding mountains (referred to as mountain-front recharge), through the Los Angeles and Whittier Narrows and along the boundary with the Orange County Basin, and through stormwater percolation at the spreading grounds and unlined portions of rivers. Sources of artificial recharge include recycled water, imported water, and stormwater. The volume of recharge varies significantly from year to year based on precipitation and availability of imported water. Artificial replenishment of the basin via the spreading grounds and injection barrier has historically averaged approximately 142,500 AFY since 1959, whereas production has averaged approximately 205,000 AFY (WRD, 2016). Projects recently implemented and currently planned for implementation by WRD are increasing the amount of the artificial recharge from both stormwater and recycled water in the Central Basin.

The ABP is jointly owned by LACDPW and the Orange County Water District (OCWD). As shown in **Figure 3.8**, the project can be divided into three major segments: (1) the main supply line that runs easterly and then southerly from the pressure reducing station to the T-vault, (2) the west leg that runs westerly to all injection wells west of the T-vault, and (3) the east leg that runs southerly and easterly to all injection wells east of the T-vault. Additionally, the City of Long Beach has four aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) wells that can be used to inject imported water available in wet years into the Central Basin. The combined injection capacity is estimated to exceed 3,250 AFY (MWD, 2007).

Groundwater Rights

Since the Central Groundwater Basin underwent an adjudication process in the early 1960's the total amount of allowable extraction rights have remained the same. Some of the parties with groundwater pumping rights are located outside of Central Basin's service area.

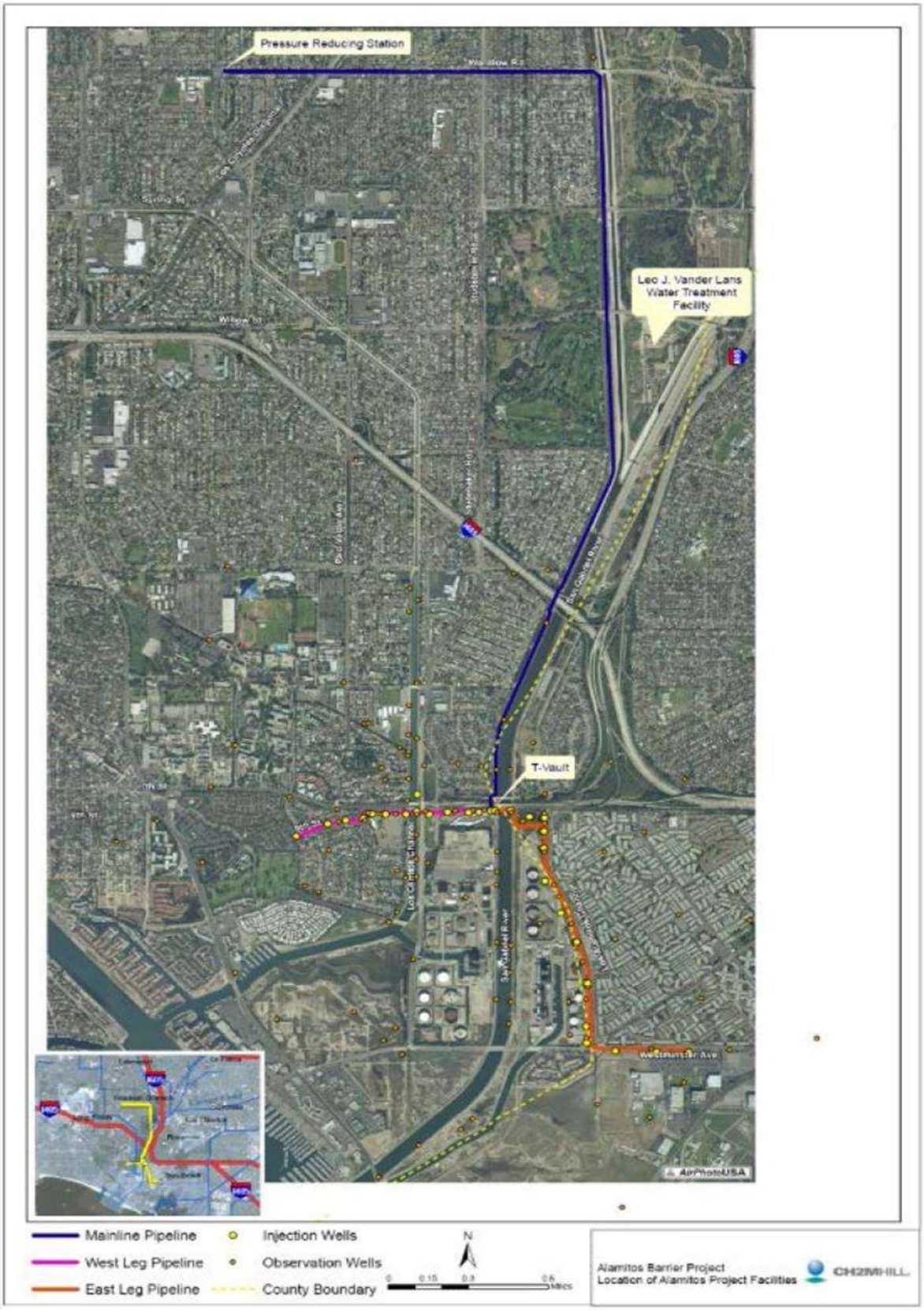


Figure 3.8: Alamitos Barrier Project Facilities

3.4 WATER QUALITY

In 1974, Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act in order to protect public health by regulating the nation's drinking water supply. As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, the City provides annual Water Quality Reports to its customers.



Figure 3.9: Health Standards Protect Drinking Water

The main source of the City's water supply is groundwater from the Central Groundwater Basin. Imported water, through MWD, is only used for emergency situations. Since MWD draws the majority of its water from the CRA and the SWP, the quality of the City's imported water supply is closely related to the quality of these two sources.

3.4.1 IMPORTED WATER QUALITY

MWD is responsible for providing the City with emergency water that meets all drinking water regulations contained in California's Title 22 and federal regulations contained in the Code of Federal Regulations, Volume 40, Section 141. MWD treats the water at the F.E. Weymouth treatment plant located in La Verne, CA. The F.E. Weymouth filtration plant is a conventional treatment plant with a capacity of 520 MGD.

MWD's supplies originate from the CRA and from the SWP. Both supplies are generally of high quality; however, both supplies face water quality challenges.

WATER QUALITY IMPACTS

MWD's primary sources of water, the CRA and SWP, face individual water quality issues

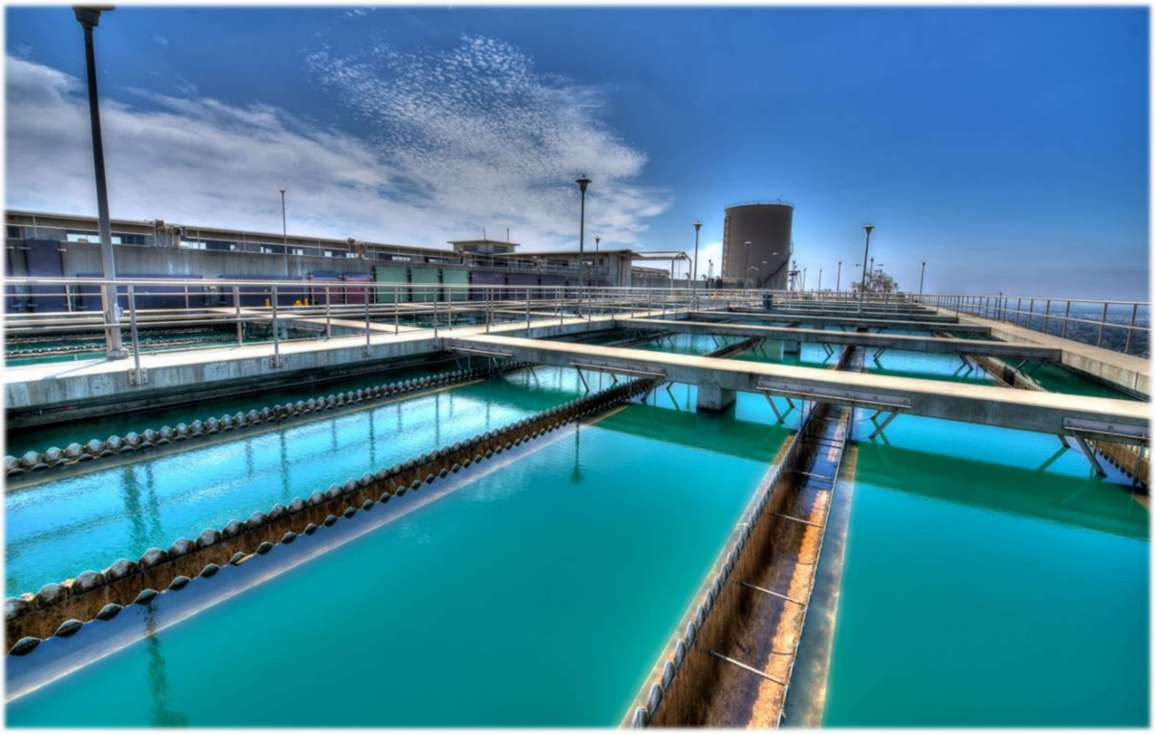


Figure 3.10: MWD's Weymouth Treatment Plant Provides a Safe Supply of Water

of concern. The CRA water source contains a higher level of TDS and a lower level of organic materials, while the SWP contains a lower TDS level and a much higher level of organic materials. To remediate the CRA's high level of salinity and the SWP's high level of organic materials, MWD practices regular blending of CRA water with SWP supplies as well as implementing updated treatment processes to decrease disinfection byproduct formation. In addition, MWD engages in efforts to protect its Colorado River supplies from threats of uranium, perchlorate, and chromium VI while also investigating the potential water quality impacts of emerging contaminants, such as N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) and Pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs). MWD assures its ability to overcome the above-mentioned water quality concerns through its protection of source waters, implementation of renovated treatment processes, and blending of its two sources. While unforeseeable water quality issues could alter reliability, MWD's current strategies ensure the deliverability of high-quality water. Because of these efforts, MWD's 2020 UWMP indicates that none of the water quality challenges described below will affect the reliability of its supplies over the course of the next 20 years.

Because of ongoing treatment efforts, MWD does not expect water quality concerns to impact supply reliability.

Table 3.1 shows the projected volumetric impact in AFY that water quality constituents

will have on MWD's supply. As indicated below, MWD estimates no changes to water supply due to water quality impacts through 2045.

Table 3.1: Water Quality - Current & Projected Water Supply Impacts (AFY)

Water Source	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Imported	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.4.2 GROUNDWATER QUALITY

Groundwater in the Central Basin is continually monitored for the quality of the water because of its susceptibility to seawater intrusion, potential contamination from adjacent basins and migration of shallow contamination into deeper aquifers. The Alamitos Barrier, located in the southwest portion of Central Basin's service area, provides a buffer between the groundwater basin and seawater intrusion. The available supply of replenishment water to physical recharge the Basin includes local and imported water. The local water that recharges the groundwater basin comes from storm flows from the San Gabriel Valley and flow obligations under the San Gabriel River Judgment with the Upper Area of the Central Basin. This water is defined as "Make-Up" Water." Imported water is purchased from MWD to be used for surface spreading at the Montebello Forebay and for seawater barrier injection at the Alamitos Barrier.

Water Quality Protection Project – CBMWD

In the early 1980's, the San Gabriel Valley aquifer was discovered to have contaminants including trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene in the water supply. Based on the contamination level, the Environmental Protection Agency declared the area as a superfund site. As the contamination plume moved south toward the Central Groundwater Basin over the next 20 years and threatened the local groundwater supplies, CBMWD developed a containment plan known as the Water Quality Protection Project (WQPP).

By taking necessary steps to ensure removal of the contaminants, it prevented any further migration of contamination from the San Gabriel Valley into the Central Groundwater Basin and from reaching the spreading grounds. The cleanup of the aquifer produces a safe and reliable potable water supply to participating groundwater producers. CBMWD obtained necessary Federal funds for implementation of the WQPP with the objective of preventing further migration of contaminants into the Central Groundwater Basin. The federally funded project consists of two extraction wells with a collector pipeline and

treatment facility. The extraction wells pump out the contaminated groundwater at a combined rate of approximately 3,600 gallons per minute and convey it via the collector pipeline to the central treatment facility where it is treated with a granular-activated carbon system for purification. The treated water continues to surpass California's stringent water quality standards and the project remains vital to safeguarding the regional groundwater supply.

PFAS Remediation Program – WRD

WRD is dedicated to protecting local groundwater resources in Southern Los Angeles County. WRD has been actively working to address per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in groundwater and to ensure that all potable water meets state and federal drinking water standards. Additionally, WRD has been monitoring groundwater quality for the past couple of decades using a groundwater monitoring network of about 335 monitoring wells that monitor over 120 contaminants throughout the Central Basin and West Coast Basin, including PFAS.

WRD has gathered data in response to the phased sampling program initiated by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW). The first phase of sampling began in the Central Basin, generally in and around the Montebello Forebay. Further sampling is anticipated for other areas of the basin including the West Coast Basin. In addition, WRD has proactively implemented two rounds of groundwater sampling from its regional groundwater monitoring well network and will continue to monitor the basins for PFAS.

WRD is actively working to address PFAS within the basin by convening with stakeholders to discuss treatment options and current research. Furthermore, WRD is working with its state and federal partners to secure funding for providing treatment programs through its Safe Drinking Water Program.

3.5 CURRENT WATER SUPPLY

3.5.1 IMPORTED WATER PURCHASES

As a wholesale agency, MWD distributes imported water to 26 member agencies throughout Southern California as shown in **Figure 3.6**. City of Compton is one of 26 member agencies served by MWD.

The City's average 10-year volume of imported water from MWD is 522 AFY, which is

distributed to the City through the three active interconnections (MWD C1, MWD C3, and MWD C4) the City has with MWD. To date, imported supplies typically account for 0 percent of the City's supply totals since the City uses groundwater as their main source and imported water for emergencies.

3.5.2 GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION

The City has 7 active groundwater wells, and have produced approximately 100 percent of the total water supply over the past five years.

All active wells are equipped with flowmeters to measure water production. Water production is recorded monthly by City water staff and reported annually to the DWR. In the past six years, groundwater extraction has ranged from approximately 7,000 AF to about 7,400 AF (average of 7,268 AF). **Table 3.2** displays the City's groundwater production for the years 2016 to 2020.

Table 3.2: 2016 - 2020 Groundwater Production (AF) (DWR Table 6-1 Retail)

Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alluvial Basin	Central Groundwater Basin	7,040	7,297	7,391	7,263	7,347
	TOTAL	7,040	7,297	7,391	7,263	7,347

3.5.3 WATER SUPPLY SUMMARY

For the past five years, the City's average annual water supply requirements are approximately 7,268 AF. **Table 3.3** shows the 2020 water supply. **Table 3.4** shows the water supply from 2016 to 2020. The water supply breakdown shown in **Table 3.4** has been consistent for many years.

Table 3.3: City of Compton Water Supplies in 2020 (AF) (DWR Table 6-8 Retail)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2020	
		Actual Volume	Water Quality
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Central Groundwater Basin - City Wells	7,347	Drinking Water
Purchased or Imported Water	MWD	0	Drinking Water
	Total	7,347	

Table 3.4: 2016 – 2020 Water Supply Summary

Year	Imported (AF)	Ground (AF)	Total (AF)
2016	0	7,039.93	7,039.93
2017	0	7,296.50	7,296.50
2018	14.60	7,390.66	7,405.26
2019	38.00	7,263.35	7,301.35
2020	0	7,347.32	7,347.32
Average (2016-2020)	**10.52**	**7,267.55**	**7,278.07**
Percentage	**0.1%**	**99.9%**	

3.6 PROJECTED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Extensive research has been done on the future impacts due to climate change on the State of California. The state released its latest research on climate, called the California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment (California Assessment), detailing the potential impacts of climate change that affects California such as temperature, sea level rise, droughts, and wildfires. The assessment utilizes historic data and the latest computer models to analyze these potential impacts. Alongside with the California Assessment, released regional assessments as well. The California Assessment for the Los Angeles Region detail the major impacts of climate change in Los Angeles County as well as Ventura, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside County. The LA Region report outlines the key projected climate change impacts:

- Continued future warming over the LA region (max temperatures to increase by 4-5°F by mid-century and 5-8°F by late century)
- Extreme temperatures and number of extreme hot days is expected to increase
- Dry and wet extremes expected to increase
- Sea level projected to rise by 1-2 feet by mid-century and 8-10 feet by end of century based on most extreme projections
- Increased likelihood of wildfires throughout southern California

3.6.1 TEMPERATURE

The LA Region report of the California Assessment anticipates temperatures to increase throughout southern California. Studies indicated that based on historic records from 1896 – 2015 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) shows a trend of annual average, maximum, and minimum temperature increase of around 0.16°C per decade. In recent years, the top five warmest years in terms of annual average temperatures have occurred since 2012 where 2014 was the warmest followed by 2015, 2017, 2016, and

2012. Based on computer models (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5), the number of extremely hot days is expected to increase. For instance, historical records at the Los Angeles International Airport experiences nearly 15 days per year of temperatures equal to or greater than 90°F. Models project that the number of days may increase to 50-90 of such days per year by the end of the century.

3.6.2 PRECIPITATION

Precipitation for the LA region is also impacted by climate change. Based on historical records, precipitation is flexible from year to year and only five storms are typically observed per year making up roughly 50 percent of the annual precipitation total. As a result, precipitation in the LA region shows no typical trend. Based on the LA Region report of the California Assessment, dry and wet extremes are both expected to increase in the future. Based on computer models (RCP8.5), some areas are expected to have increased precipitation by 25-30 percent. Similarly, computer models also project increased periods of extremely dry years by double or more by the end of the century. The extreme dry years can lead to prolonged drought periods, significantly impacting water supplies within the region.

3.6.3 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS TO WATER SUPPLY

Climate data has been recorded in California since 1858. Since then, California has experienced several periods of severe drought: 1928-34, 1976-77, 1987-91, 2007-09, and most recently in 2012-15. California has also experienced several periods of less severe drought. The year 1977 is considered to be the driest year of record in the Four Rivers Basin by DWR. These rivers flow into the Delta and are the source of water for the SWP. Southern California sustained few adverse impacts from the 1976-77 drought, but the 1987-91 drought created considerably more concern.

The drought of 2007-09 resulted in significant impacts on the state's water supplies. SBx7-7 was signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger that requires mandatory water conservation up to 20 percent by 2020. The recent drought in 2012-16 brought a significant hit to the state's water supplies. The drought strained reservoir levels all across the state. **Table 3.5** compares the reservoir levels in October 2013 during the drought and in present day (February 2021). As shown, the majority of the state's reservoirs were all below average levels. To this day, California is still in a recovery stage from the recent droughts.

In January of 2014, Governor Brown declared a state of emergency and directed state officials to take all necessary actions to prepare for water shortages. As the drought

prolonged into 2015, to help cope with the drought mitigation, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order in April 2015 that mandated a statewide 25 percent reduction in potable water use from a baseline year of 2013.

Table 3.5: California Reservoirs Level During Drought (2013) and Current (2021)

Reservoir	Drought Period (Oct. 30, 2013)	Current (Feb. 9, 2021)	Historic Average
Trinity Lake	50%	51%	72%
Lake Shasta	38%	48%	70%
Lake Oroville	43%	36%	54%
New Melones Lake	43%	65%	108%
San Luis Reservoir	21%	54%	67%
Millerton Lake	54%	30%	47%
Perris Lake	45%	93%	114%
Castaic Lake	85%	77%	92%
Pine Flat Reservoir	16%	23%	47%
Lake McClure	25%	38%	77%
Don Pedro Reservoir	50%	68%	98%
Folsom Lake	30%	30%	57%

As a result, water demands with MWD's member agencies has decreased as shown in **Figure 3.11**. Since 2007, water demands have dropped for both imported and groundwater. The severe low reservoir levels as well as groundwater levels caused water purveyors to mandate strict water usage guidelines in efforts to conserve water.

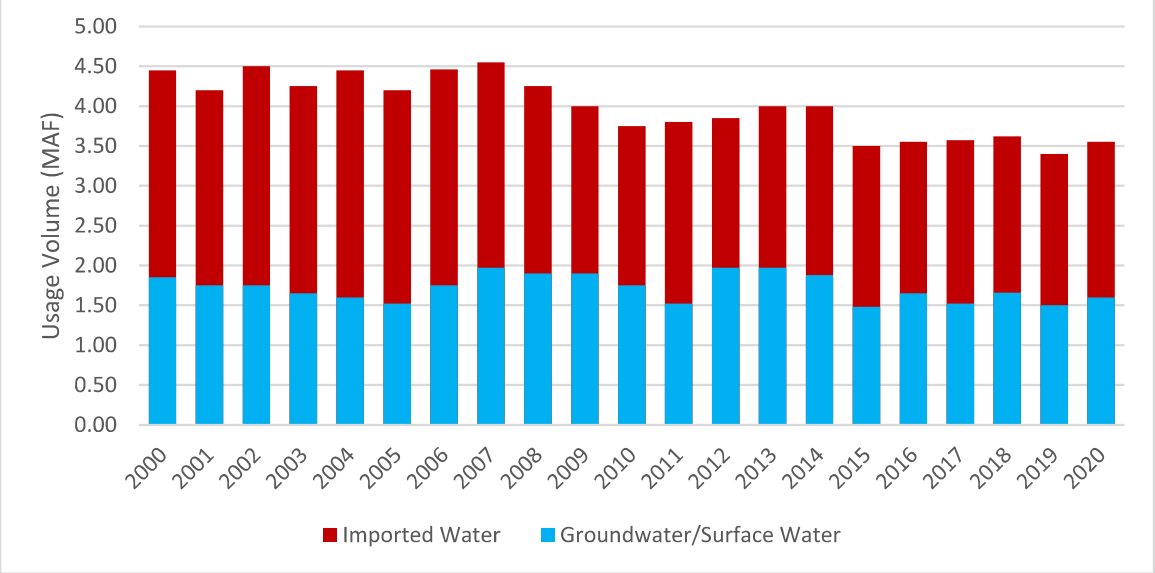


Figure 3.11: Total Groundwater and Imported Water Usage by MWD Member Agencies (2000 - 2020)

The Central Basin remained stable and APA remained the same throughout the recent drought. Therefore, groundwater supplies continue to be a reliable source into the future.

3.7 WATER SUPPLY PROJECTIONS

IMPORTED WATER SUPPLY PROJECTIONS

Based on MWD's supply projections, MWD concludes that it will be able to meet full service demands under all three hydrologic scenarios and conditions.

CWC section 10631(k) requires the wholesale agency to provide information to the urban retail water supplier for inclusion in its UWMP which identifies and quantifies the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale agency. **Table 3.6** indicates the wholesaler's water availability projections by source for the next 25 years as provided to the City by MWD.

GROUNDWATER SUPPLY PROJECTIONS

Table 3.6 also shows the amount of groundwater projected to be pumped from the Basin by the City over the next 25 years. In the past, various problems with the City's wells have hindered the amount that is able to be pumped. This is a contributing factor to the City's intention to increase reliance on local supplies over imported sources.

Table 3.6: Projected City of Compton Water Supplies (AF) (2025 – 2045) (DWR Table 6-9 Retail)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supplies				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Central Groundwater Basin	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058
Purchased or Imported Water	MWD	522	522	522	522	522
	Total	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580

3.8 SUPPLY OUTLOOK

3.8.1 MWD'S SUPPLY OUTLOOK

COLORADO RIVER SUPPLIES

Water supply from the CRA continues to be a critical issue for Southern California as MWD

competes with several agricultural water agencies in California for unused water rights to the Colorado River. Although California has an established allocation of 4.4 MAF per year, MWD's allotment stands at 550,000 AFY with additional amounts increasing MWD's allotment to 842,000 AFY if there is any unused water from the agricultural agencies.

MWD recognizes competition from outside states and other agencies within California has decreased the CRA's supply reliability. In 2003, the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) facilitated the transfer of water from agricultural agencies to urban water uses. This historic agreement provides the means to implement transfers and supply programs that will allow California to live within the state's 4.4 MAF basic annual apportionment of Colorado River water.

MWD's Colorado River Allocation continues to be a critical issue.

Lake Mead, located on the Colorado River, is the largest reservoir in the United States. In 2015, it reached its lowest level since the 1930s when the reservoir first filled. As of March 18, 2021, the water level in Lake Mead measured 1,085.7 feet above mean sea level, which is 39 percent of capacity and only 11 feet above the level (1,075 feet) that would trigger a first-ever shortage declaration on the Colorado River.

STATE WATER PROJECT SUPPLIES

The reliability of the SWP affects the MWD member agencies' ability to plan for future growth and supply. DWR develops and releases The State Water Project Delivery Capability Report (DCR) where it provides updates and supply estimations on the SWP delivery capabilities. The latest edition of the report (2019 DCR) incorporates current regulatory requirements for the SWP, and utilizes climate change models from CalSim-II to project supply impacts and estimations.

On an annual basis, each of the 29 SWP contractors, including MWD, request an amount of SWP water based on their anticipated yearly demand. In most cases, MWD's requested supply is equivalent to its full Table A amount. After receiving the requests, DWR assesses the amount of water supply available based on precipitation, snow pack on Northern California watersheds, volume of water in storage, projected carry over storage, and Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay Delta regulatory requirements. For example, according to the 2019 DCR, the total SWP annual delivery of water to contractors ranged from 2009 to 2018 as shown in **Figure 3.12**. Due to the uncertainty in water supply, contractors are not

typically guaranteed their full Table A amount, but instead a percentage of that amount based on available supply.

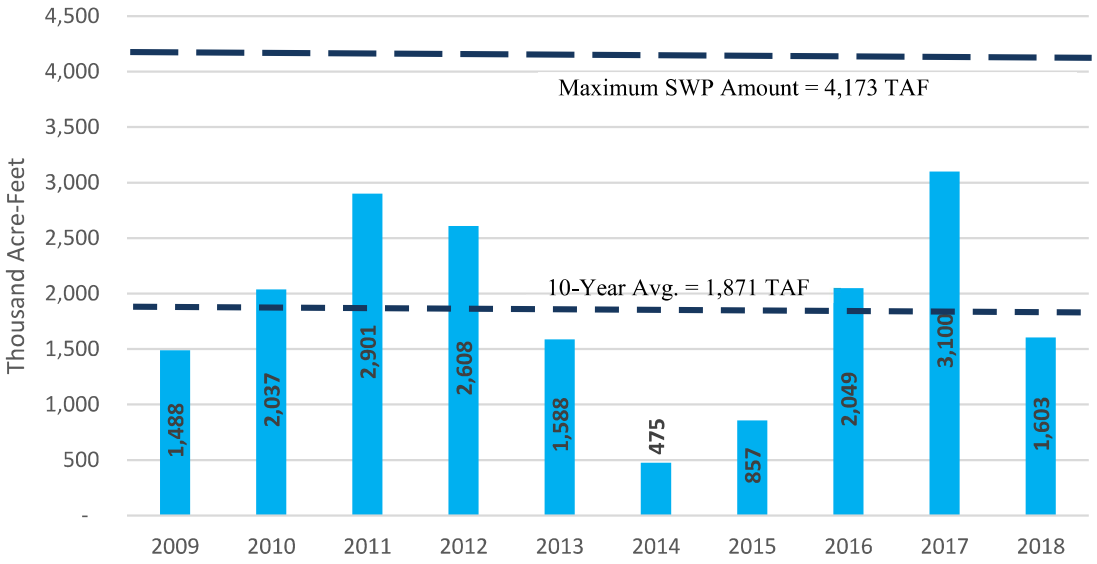


Figure 3.12: SWP Table A Deliveries (2009 - 2018)

Each December, DWR provides the contractors with their first estimate of allocation for the following year. As conditions develop throughout the year, DWR revises the allocations. Currently, the total contractor requested allocation for Table A water is 4.2 MAF. MWD initially requested 1.9 MAF, which is 45 percent of the total contractors' requests for Table A water. Due to the variability in supply for any given year, it is important to understand the reliability of the SWP to supply a specific amount of water each year to the contractors.

With the state undergoing a second consecutive dry year, DWR has already taken the steps to prolong the SWP supplies. In March 2021, DWR decreased the allocation of 2021 SWP deliveries for the contractors from 422,848 AF to 210,266 AF. Based on the recent low amount of precipitation and runoff, and an assessment of overall water supply conditions, SWP supplies are projected to be 5 percent of most SWP contractor's 2021 requested Table A Amounts. This reduction decreased MWD's initial request from 1,911,500 AF to 95,575 AF.

STORAGE

Statewide, storage reservoir levels rise and fall due to seasonal climate changes, which induce increase in demand. During periods of drought, reservoir levels typically drop significantly and may limit the amount of supplies available. As a result, both DWR and

MWD monitor reservoir levels regularly. **Figure 3.13** shows the statewide reservoir levels the recent drought period (2012-2016) and compares it with current levels (February 2021). **Figure 3.14** shows the MWD reservoir levels. As shown, the majority of the State of California's reservoirs were all at below average levels, and to this day, the state is still in a recovery stage from the recent droughts.

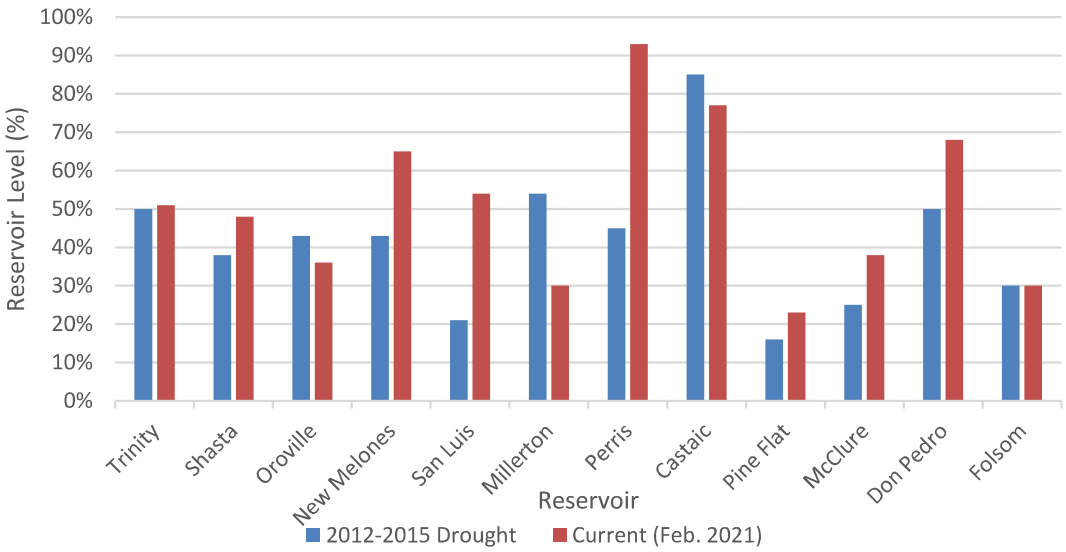


Figure 3.13: Reservoir Level Comparison from Recent Drought and Current

3.8.2 MWD'S DETAILED SUPPLY OUTLOOK

MWD evaluated supply reliability by projecting supply and demand conditions for the single and multi-year drought cases based on conditions affecting the SWP (MWD's largest and most variable supply). For this supply source, the single driest-year was 1977, and the three-year dry period was 1990-1992. MWD's analysis illustrated in **Tables 3.7** and **3.8**, correspond to MWD's 2020 UWMP Tables 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, and 2-6. These tables demonstrate that the region can provide reliable water supplies not only under normal conditions but also under both the single driest year and the multiple dry year hydrologies.

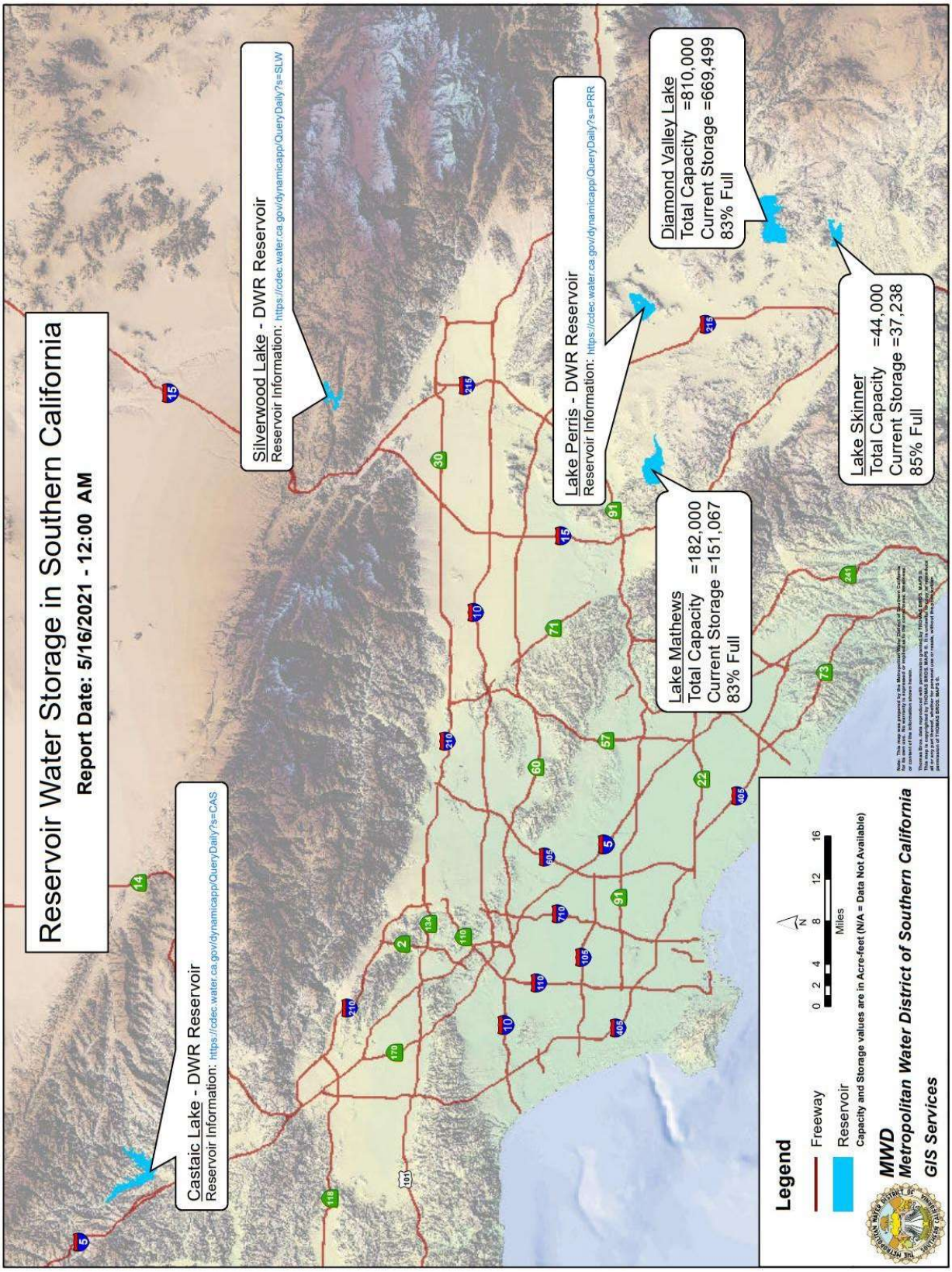


Figure 3.13: MWD Reservoir Levels (May 2021)

Table 3.7: MWD Regional Imported Water Supply Reliability Projections
Average and Single Dry Years (AF) for 2025 to 2045

	Row	Region Wide Projections	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply	A	Projected Supply: Average Year	3,932,000	3,962,000	3,960,000	3,598,000	3,622,000
	B	Projected Supply: Dry Year	2,727,000	2,791,000	2,789,000	2,551,000	2,572,000
	C = B/A	Projected Dry Yr. / Avg. Yr. Supply (%)	**69.4%**	**70.3%**	**70.4%**	**70.9%**	**71.0%**
Demand	D	Projected Average Year Demand	1,274,000	1,256,000	1,273,000	1,294,000	1,319,000
	E	Projected Dry Year Demand	1,402,000	1,387,000	1,408,000	1,431,000	1,457,000
	F=E/D	Projected Dry Year / Avg. Year (%)	**110.0%**	**110.4%**	**110.6%**	**110.6%**	**110.5%**
Surplus	G = A-D	Projected Surplus: Average Year	2,658,000	2,706,000	2,687,000	2,304,000	2,303,000
	H = B-E	Projected Surplus: Dry Year	1,325,000	1,404,000	1,381,000	1,120,000	1,115,000
Programs Under Dev.	I	Projected Capability of Programs (Average Year)	47,000	113,000	13,000	372,000	347,000
	J	Projected Capability of Programs (Dry Year)	0	0	0	0	0
Potential Surplus	K=A+I-D	Projected Surplus: Average Year	2,705,000	2,819,000	2,700,000	2,676,000	2,650,000
	L=B+J-E	Projected Surplus: Dry Year	1,325,000	1,404,000	1,381,000	1,120,000	1,115,000
Comparison	I = A/D	Projected Avg. Yr. Supply/Demand (%)	**308.6%**	**315.4%**	**311.1%**	**278.1%**	**274.6%**
	J = A/E	Projected Dry Yr. Supply/Demand (%)	**280.5%**	**285.7%**	**281.3%**	**251.4%**	**248.6%**

Table 3.8: MWD Regional Imported Water Supply Reliability Projections
Average and Multiple Dry Years (AF) 2025 to 2045

	Row	Region Wide Projections	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply	A	Projected Supply: Average Year	3,932,000	3,962,000	3,960,000	3,598,000	3,622,000
	B	Projected Supply: Multiple Dry Year	2,198,000	2,210,000	2,209,000	1,973,000	1,995,000
	C = B/A	Projected Dry Yr. / Avg. Yr. Supply (%)	**55.9%**	**55.8%**	**55.8%**	**54.8%**	**55.1%**
Demand	D	Projected Average Year Demand	1,274,000	1,256,000	1,273,000	1,294,000	1,319,000
	E	Projected Dry Year Demand	1,412,000	1,414,000	1,435,000	1,457,000	1,484,000
	F=E/D	Projected Dry Year / Avg. Year (%)	**110.8%**	**112.6%**	**112.7%**	**112.6%**	**112.5%**
Surplus	G = A-D	Projected Surplus: Average Year	2,658,000	2,706,000	2,687,000	2,304,000	2,303,000
	H = B-E	Projected Surplus: Multiple Dry Year	786,000	796,000	774,000	516,000	511,000
Programs Under Dev.	I	Projected Capability of Programs (Average Year)	47,000	113,000	13,000	372,000	347,000
	J	Projected Capability of Programs (Multiple Dry Year)	10,000	0	0	235,000	213,000
Potential Surplus	K=A+I-D	Projected Surplus: Average Year	2,705,000	2,819,000	2,700,000	2,676,000	2,650,000
	L=B+J-E	Projected Surplus: Multiple Dry Year	796,000	796,000	774,000	751,000	724,000
Comparison	I = A/D	Projected Avg. Yr. Supply/Demand (%)	**308.6%**	**315.4%**	**311.1%**	**278.1%**	**274.6%**
	J = A/E	Projected Dry Yr. Supply/Demand (%)	**278.5%**	**280.2%**	**276.0%**	**246.9%**	**244.1%**

3.9 CITY OF COMPTON SUPPLY RELIABILITY

3.9.1 OVERVIEW

It is required that every urban water supplier assess the reliability to provide water service to its customers under normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. The City depends on a combination of imported and local supplies to meet its water demands and has taken numerous steps to ensure that it has adequate supplies.

3.9.2 IMPORTED WATER RELIABILITY

MWD is participating in the development of groundwater, groundwater recovery, recycled water systems, desalination opportunities, and collection of urban return flows to augment the reliability of the imported water system. There are various factors that may impact reliability of supplies, such as legal, environmental, water quality, and climatic, which are discussed below. The water supplies are projected to meet full-service demands; MWD's 2020 UWMP finds that MWD is able to meet with existing supplies full service demands of its member agencies in 2025 through 2045 during normal years, single dry year, and multiple dry years.

MWD's 2015 Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP) update describes the core resource strategy used to meet full-service retail demands under all foreseeable hydrologic conditions from 2020 through 2040. The foundation of MWD's resource strategy for achieving regional water supply reliability consists of developing and implementing water resources programs and activities through its IRP preferred resource mix. This preferred resource mix includes conservation, local resources, such as water recycling and groundwater recovery, Colorado River supplies and transfers, SWP supplies and transfers, in-region surface reservoir storage, in-region groundwater storage, out-of-region banking, treatment, conveyance and infrastructure improvements. The City is reliant on MWD for all of its imported water. With the addition of planned supplies under development, MWD's 2020 UWMP finds that MWD will be able to meet full-service demands from 2025 through 2045, even under a repeat of the worst drought. **Table 3.9** shows the reliability of the MWD's supply for single dry year and multiple dry year scenarios. MWD's single dry year is based on the drought in 1977. MWD's five-consecutive dry

Table 3.9: MWD Supply Reliability
Single & Multiple Dry Years

		Base Year	Percent Available
Average Year		1922 - 2017	100%
Single Dry Year		1977	100%
Multiple Dry Years	Year 1	1988	100%
	Year 2	1989	100%
	Year 3	1990	100%
	Year 4	1991	100%
	Year 5	1992	100%

years is based on from 1988 to 1992, which represents as the driest five-consecutive year historic sequence for MWD's water supply. In addition to meeting full-service demands from 2025 through 2045, MWD projects reserve and replenishment supplies to refill system storage.

3.9.3 FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CITY'S IMPORTED WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

The Act requires a description of the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage. The following are some of the factors identified by MWD which may have an impact on the reliability of MWD supplies.

Environment - Endangered species protection needs in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta have resulted in operational constraints to the SWP system. The Bay-Delta's declining ecosystem caused by agricultural runoff, operation of water pumps, and other factors has led to historical restrictions in SWP supply deliveries. SWP and CVP delivery restrictions due to the biological opinions have reduced SWP and CVP supplies by approximately 5.2 MAF since in 2008.

Legal - Listings of additional species under the Endangered Species Act and new regulatory requirements could further impact SWP operations by requiring additional export reductions, releases of additional water from storage, or other operational changes impacting water supply operations. Additionally, any challenges to the QSA in the court systems may have impacts on the Imperial Irrigation District and San Diego County Water Authority transfer. If there are negative impacts, San Diego could become more dependent on MWD supplies. One such challenge was settled in 2013 upholding the validity of the QSA.

Water Quality - Water imported from the CRA contains high levels of salts. The operational constraint is that this water needs to be blended with SWP supplies to meet the target salinity of 500 mg/L of TDS. Another water quality concern is related to the quagga mussel. Controlling the spread and impacts of quagga mussels within the CRA requires extensive maintenance and results in reduced operational flexibility.

Climate Change - Changing climate patterns are expected to shift precipitation patterns and affect water supply. Unpredictable weather patterns will make water supply planning even more challenging. The areas of concern for California include the reduction in Sierra Nevada snowpack, increased intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, and rising sea levels causing increased risk of levee failure.

Legal, environmental, and water quality issues may have impacts on MWD supplies. It is

believed, however, that climatic factors would have more of an impact than the others. Climatic conditions have been projected based on historical patterns; however, severe pattern changes may occur in the future. **Table 3.10** shows the factors that may affect inconsistency of supply. These and other factors are addressed in greater detail in MWD's 2020 UWMP.

Table 3.10: Factors Which May Affect Inconsistency of Supply

Name of Supply	Legal	Environmental	Water Quality	Climatic
State Water Project	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colorado River			✓	✓

3.9.4 CITY'S PROJECTED SUPPLY VS DEMAND COMPARISONS

To project future supply and demand comparisons, it will be assumed that demand will increase annually based on population growth and a constant of 83 GPCD in accordance with SBx7-7 requirements. During times of drought, however, demand will increase at a time when supply will decrease. **Table 3.11** outlines the various base years and demand increases to project during single and multiple dry drought periods. **Table 3.12** outlines the various base years and supply available during single and multiple dry drought periods. **Tables 3.13** to **3.19**, shown on the following pages, provide an analysis of the City's supply and demand projections.

Table 3.11: City of Compton Demand during Single & Multiple Dry Years

		Base Year	Percent Increases
Normal Wet Year		**2018-2019**	**100%**
Single Dry Year		2017	99.2%
Multiple Dry Years	**Year 1**	2012	107.0%
	Year 2	2013	108.0%
	Year 3	2014	107.5%
	Year 4	2015	95.2%
	Year 5	2016	95.7%

Table 3.12: City of Compton Supply Available during Single & Multiple Dry Years

		Base Year	Percent Increases
Normal		**2015 - 2020**	**100%**
Single Dry Year		2017	100%
Multiple Dry Years	**Year 1**	2012	100%
	Year 2	2013	100%
	Year 3	2014	100%
	Year 4	2015	100%
	Year 5	2016	100%

Based on the data contained in **Tables 3.13** to **3.19**, the City can expect to meet future demands through 2045 for all climatologic classifications. Projected groundwater supply capacities are not expected to be significantly affected during times of low rainfall and over short-term dry periods of up to three years; however, during prolonged periods of drought, the City's imported water supply capacities may potentially be reduced significantly due to reductions in MWD's storage reservoirs resulting from increases in regional demand.

Table 3.13: City of Compton's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Normal Water Year (AF)

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Water Service Area Population		75,073	75,157	75,242	75,327	75,412
Supply	Imported Water	522	522	522	522	522
	Groundwater	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058
	Total Supply	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**
Demand	**Total Normal Demand**	**6,975**	**6,983**	**6,991**	**6,998**	**7,006**
	% of 2015-2020 Avg. Demand (7,232 AF)	96.4%	96.6%	96.7%	96.8%	96.9%
Supply/Demand Comparison	Supply/ Demand Difference	605	597	589	582	574
	Supply/Demand (%)	108.7%	108.6%	108.4%	108.3%	108.2%

Table is intended only to show the City has the capacity to meet demand for all years per the following*:

1. Total Demand based on 83 (SBx7-7) multiplied by population projections shown above.
2. Imported Water Supply represents supply available to the City, if needed, based on the City's 10-year average (2011 - 2020) purchase history from MWD in the amount of 522 AFY.
3. Groundwater Supplies based on the City's adjudicated rights of 5,780 AFY during a normal year plus the City's total available leased pumping rights (1,278 AFY) with other agencies from 2020 - 2023.

**This Table not intended to be a projection of the City's actual groundwater production or MWD planned purchases. Amounts are based on MWD's estimated availability and their Total Pumping Rights.*

**This Table is not intended to be a projection of the City's actual demand. Demand of 83 GPCD is based on average water demands from 2016 - 2020. Actual demand may be above or below the 83 GPCD in accordance with water usage needs in the service area.*

Table 3.14: City of Compton's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Single Dry Year (AF)

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Water Service Area Population		75,073	75,157	75,242	75,327	75,412
Supply	Imported Water	522	522	522	522	522
	Groundwater	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058
	Total Supply	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**
	Normal Year Supply	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
	% of Normal Year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Demand	**Total Dry Demand**	**6,921**	**6,929**	**6,937**	**6,944**	**6,952**
	Normal Year Demand	6,975	6,983	6,991	6,998	7,006
	% of Normal Year	99.2%	99.2%	99.2%	99.2%	99.2%
Supply/Demand Comparison	Supply/Demand Difference	659	651	643	636	628
	Supply/Demand (%)	109.5%	109.4%	109.3%	109.2%	109.0%

Table is intended only to show the City will be able to meet demand for all years per the following*:

1. Total Demand based on 83 GPCD (2016 - 2020 average demand) multiplied by population projections shown above and by single dry year percentage from normal of 99.2%.

2. During dry years, availability of imported supplies from MWD and groundwater supplies is anticipated to remain unaffected during dry conditions.

**See notes below Table 3.13 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.*

Table 3.15: City of Compton's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Multiple Dry Years (2021 – 2025) (AF)

		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Water Service Area Population		75,005	75,022	75,039	75,056	75,073
Supply	Imported Water	522	522	522	522	522
	Groundwater	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058
	Total Supply	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**
	Normal Year Supply	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
	% of Normal Year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Demand	**Total Dry Demand**	**7,456**	**7,525**	**7,492**	**6,639**	**6,678**
	Normal Year Demand	6,969	6,970	6,972	6,973	6,975
	% of Normal Year	107.0%	108.0%	107.5%	95.2%	95.7%
Supply/Demand Comparison	Supply/Demand Difference	124	55	88	941	902
	Supply/Demand (%)	101.7%	100.7%	101.2%	114.2%	113.5%

Table is intended only to show the City will be able to meet demand for all years per the following*:

1. Total Demand based on 83 GPCD (2016 - 2020 average demand) multiplied by population projections shown above and by multiple dry year percentage from normal of 107.0%, 108.0%, 107.5%, 95.2%, and 95.7%.

2. During dry years, availability of imported supplies from MWD and groundwater supplies is anticipated to remain unaffected during dry conditions.

**See notes below Table 3.13 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.*

Table 3.16: City of Compton's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Multiple Dry Years (2026 – 2030) (AF)

		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Water Service Area Population		75,089	75,106	75,123	75,140	75,157
Supply	Imported Water	522	522	522	522	522
	Groundwater	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058
	Total Supply	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**
	Normal Year Supply	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
	% of Normal Year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Demand	**Total Dry Demand**	**7,465**	**7,534**	**7,500**	**6,647**	**6,685**
	Normal Year Demand	6,976	6,978	6,980	6,981	6,983
	% of Normal Year	107.0%	108.0%	107.5%	95.2%	95.7%
Supply/Demand Comparison	Supply/Demand Difference	115	46	80	933	895
	Supply/Demand (%)	101.5%	100.6%	101.1%	114.0%	113.4%

Table is intended only to show the City will be able to meet demand for all years per the following*:

1. Total Demand based on 83 GPCD (2016 - 2020 average demand) multiplied by population projections shown above and by multiple dry year percentage from normal of 107.0%, 108.0%, 107.5%, 95.2%, and 95.7%.

2. During dry years, availability of imported supplies from MWD and groundwater supplies is anticipated to remain unaffected during dry conditions.

**See notes below Table 3.13 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.*

Table 3.17: City of Compton's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Multiple Dry Years (2031 – 2035) (AF)

		2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Water Service Area Population		75,174	75,191	75,208	75,225	75,242
Supply	Imported Water	522	522	522	522	522
	Groundwater	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058
	Total Supply	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**
	Normal Year Supply	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
	% of Normal Year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Demand	**Total Dry Demand**	**7,473**	**7,542**	**7,509**	**6,654**	**6,693**
	Normal Year Demand	6,984	6,986	6,987	6,989	6,991
	% of Normal Year	107.0%	108.0%	107.5%	95.2%	95.7%
Supply/Demand Comparison	Supply/Demand Difference	107	38	71	926	887
	Supply/Demand (%)	101.4%	100.5%	100.9%	113.9%	113.3%

Table is intended only to show the City will be able to meet demand for all years per the following*:

3. Total Demand based on 83 GPCD (2016 - 2020 average demand) multiplied by population projections shown above and by multiple dry year percentage from normal of 107.0%, 108.0%, 107.5%, 95.2%, and 95.7%.

4. During dry years, availability of imported supplies from MWD and groundwater supplies is anticipated to remain unaffected during dry conditions.

**See notes below Table 3.13 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.*

Table 3.18: City of Compton's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Multiple Dry Years (2036 – 2040) (AF)

		2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Water Service Area Population		75,259	75,276	75,293	75,310	75,327
Supply	Imported Water	522	522	522	522	522
	Groundwater	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058
	Total Supply	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**
	Normal Year Supply	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
	% of Normal Year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Demand	**Total Dry Demand**	**7,482**	**7,551**	**7,517**	**6,662**	**6,700**
	Normal Year Demand	6,992	6,994	6,995	6,997	6,998
	% of Normal Year	107.0%	108.0%	107.5%	95.2%	95.7%
Supply/Demand Comparison	Supply/Demand Difference	98	29	63	918	880
	Supply/Demand (%)	101.3%	100.4%	100.8%	113.8%	113.1%

Table is intended only to show the City will be able to meet demand for all years per the following*:

5. Total Demand based on 83 GPCD (2016 - 2020 average demand) multiplied by population projections shown above and by multiple dry year percentage from normal of 107.0%, 108.0%, 107.5%, 95.2%, and 95.7%.

6. During dry years, availability of imported supplies from MWD and groundwater supplies is anticipated to remain unaffected during dry conditions.

**See notes below Table 3.13 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.*

Table 3.19: City of Compton's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Multiple Dry Years (2041 – 2045) (AF)

		2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
Water Service Area Population		75,344	75,361	75,378	75,395	75,412
Supply	Imported Water	522	522	522	522	522
	Groundwater	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058
	Total Supply	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**	**7,580**
	Normal Year Supply	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
	% of Normal Year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Demand	**Total Dry Demand**	**7,490**	**7,559**	**7,526**	**6,669**	**6,708**
	Normal Year Demand	7,000	7,002	7,003	7,005	7,006
	% of Normal Year	107.0%	108.0%	107.5%	95.2%	95.7%
Supply/Demand Comparison	Supply/Demand Difference	90	21	54	911	872
	Supply/Demand (%)	101.2%	100.3%	100.7%	113.7%	113.0%

Table is intended only to show the City will be able to meet demand for all years per the following*:

7. Total Demand based on 83 GPCD (2016 - 2020 average demand) multiplied by population projections shown above and by multiple dry year percentage from normal of 107.0%, 108.0%, 107.5%, 95.2%, and 95.7%.

8. During dry years, availability of imported supplies from MWD and groundwater supplies is anticipated to remain unaffected during dry conditions.

**See notes below Table 3.13 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.*

3.10 REDUCED DELTA RELIANCE REPORTING

3.10.1 INTRODUCTION



Figure 3.14: Delta Plan Aims to Protect Bay-Delta's Fragile Ecosystem

An urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water supply benefits from a proposed project ("covered action") such as a multi-year water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta, should provide information in their 2015 and 2020 UWMPs that can then be used in the covered action process to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code Reg., tit. 23, § 5003). A "covered action" is an activity that may cause either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, directly undertaken by any public agency that will occur, in whole or in part, within the boundaries of the Delta or Suisun Marsh.

3.10.2 INFEASIBILITY OF ACCOUNTING SUPPLIES FROM THE DELTA WATERSHED FOR MWD'S MEMBER AGENCIES AND THEIR CUSTOMERS

MWD's service area, as a whole, reduces reliance on the Delta through investments in non-Delta water supplies, local water supplies, and regional and local demand management measures. MWD's member agencies coordinate reliance on the Delta through their membership in MWD, a regional cooperative providing wholesale water service to its 26 member agencies. Accordingly, regional reliance on the Delta can only be measured regionally, not by individual MWD member agencies and not by the customers of those member agencies.

MWD's member agencies, and those agencies' customers, indirectly reduce reliance on the Delta through their collective efforts as a cooperative. MWD's member agencies do not control the amount of Delta water they receive from MWD. MWD manages a statewide integrated conveyance system consisting of its participation in the SWP, its CRA including Colorado River water resources, programs and water exchanges, and its regional storage portfolio. Along with the SWP, CRA, storage programs, and MWD's conveyance and

distribution facilities, demand management programs increase the future reliability of water resources for the region. In addition, demand management programs provide system-wide benefits by decreasing the demand for imported water, which helps to decrease the burden on the MWD's infrastructure and reduce system costs, and free up conveyance capacity to the benefit of all member agencies.

MWD's costs are funded almost entirely from its service area, with the exception of grants and other assistance from government programs. Most of MWD's revenues are collected directly from its member agencies. Properties within MWD's service area pay a property tax that currently provides approximately 8 percent of the fiscal year 2021 annual budgeted revenues. The rest of MWD's costs are funded through rates and charges paid by MWD's member agencies for the wholesale services it provides to them. Thus, MWD's member agencies fund nearly all operations MWD undertakes to reduce reliance on the Delta, including Colorado River Programs, storage facilities, Local Resources Programs and Conservation Programs within MWD's service area.

Because of the integrated nature of MWD's systems and operations, and the collective nature of MWD's regional efforts, it is infeasible to quantify each of MWD member agencies' individual reliance on the Delta. It is infeasible to attempt to segregate an entity and a system that were designed to work as an integrated regional cooperative.

In addition to the member agencies funding MWD's regional efforts, they also invest in their own local programs to reduce their reliance on any imported water. Moreover, the customers of those member agencies may also invest in their own local programs to reduce water demand. However, to the extent those efforts result in reduction of demands on MWD, that reduction does not equate to a like reduction of reliance on the Delta. Demands on MWD are not commensurate with demands on the Delta because most of MWD member agencies receive blended resources from MWD as determined by MWD, not the individual member agency. For most member agencies, the blend varies from month-to-month and year-to-year due to hydrology, operational constraints, use of storage, and other factors.

3.11 ENERGY INTENSITY

3.11.1 OVERVIEW

New to the 2020 UWMP, it is required that every urban water supplier assess the energy required to distribute their water supply to their consumers or member agencies. The water supplier's energy intensity is required for to the preparation of an UWMP, as defined in

CWC Section 10631.2(a). Energy intensity vary with climate, topography, source characteristics, proximity, and other factors. Therefore, urban water suppliers face issues related to the economic costs of the energy required for their operations, as well as issues related to the sustainable supply of energy and water. Knowing how much energy is needed to deliver water to customers is important because of its significance for the State's total energy demands, and for its implications regarding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate goals for the region and State.

This Section includes an assessment of the energy intensity of the water supply operation for the City. Energy is required for the pumping, conveyance, treatment and distribution of water, and for collection, treatment, and discharge of wastewater, and/or conveyance and distribution of recycled water. **Figure 3.16** illustrates a typical water use diagram.

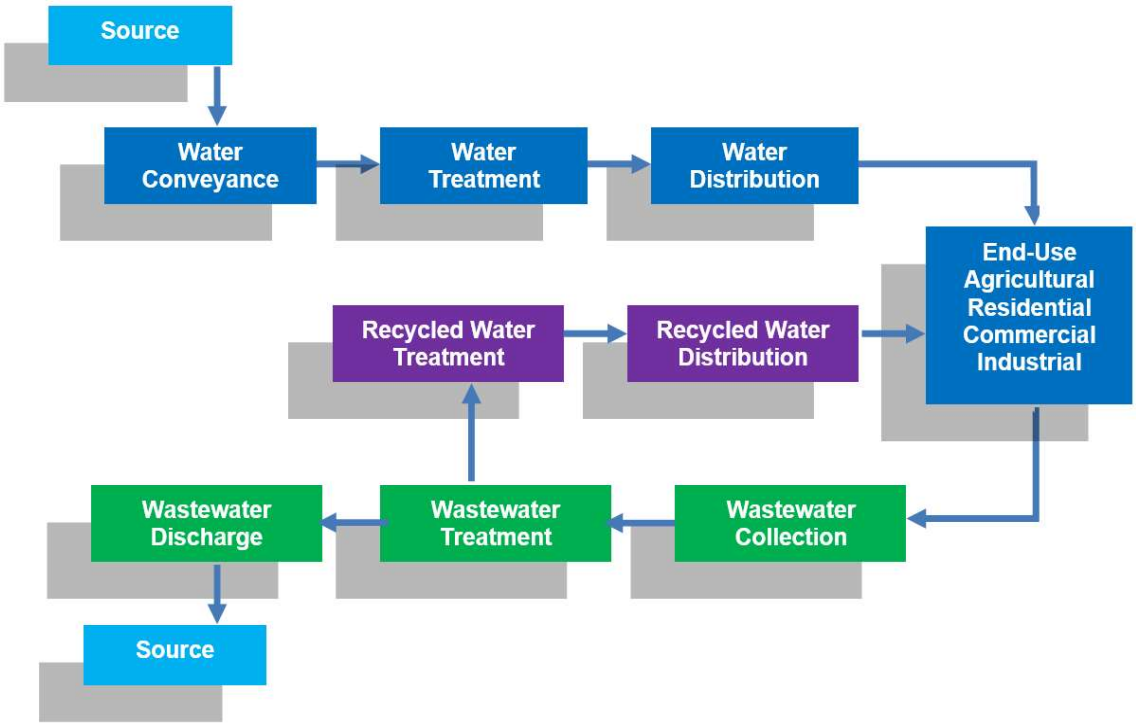


Figure 3.15: Typical Municipal Water Use Diagram

Energy intensity in respect to water supplies is a measure of unit energy consumption an urban water supplier expends per AF to convey water from the point where the supplier acquires the water to the point of delivery. Energy for public water and wastewater services are measured in kilowatt-hours of electricity, which is then normalized by water volume to express energy intensity in kilowatt-hour per acre-feet (kWh/AF).

Some of the main differences between energy use associated with various water supply

sources are the distances the water must be transported from its origins (the amount of pumping necessary to harvest and distribute the water) and the location of treatment facilities in relation to the end users, among others.

3.11.2 WATER USE AND ENERGY RELATIONSHIP

Energy production can emit a number of different types of Greenhouses Gas (GHGs). California's Air Resources Board recognizes that energy production accounts for between 30 and 40 percent of total GHG production in California, and include the following inventory of GHGs: Carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3). These GHGs vary in magnitude in terms of their GHG strength, and therefore are converted to be equivalent to CO2 for the purposes of measuring GHG emission across the state. CO2 emissions (or the equivalent for other GHGs) are the common measurement for GHG emissions. Currently, statewide water uses accounts for nearly 20 percent of electricity use, and 30 percent of non-power plant related natural gas consumption. Water use and energy are linked in at least three critical ways:

- *Water pumping and purification*: The amount of energy used to pump water will depend upon the source (i.e., surface versus groundwater), the distance and height the water must be moved, and treatment requirements.
- *Wastewater treatment*: The amount of energy used in wastewater treatment plant typically ranges from 1,100 to 4,600 kWh per million gallons of wastewater treated.
- *Water heating*: In an average California home, 41 percent of the water is used for dishwashing, faucets, laundry, and bathing water that is often heated.

These amounts, in total, are so significant that one must also count the amount of GHGs from the fossil fuels that are burned to produce the oil, gas, coal and other combustibles which are then burned to produce the electricity. The City understands the water-energy nexus and aims to conserving water saves the energy that would have been used to convey and distribute the water. Reducing the energy consumption in water operations leads to the decreases production of GHGs.

3.11.3 ENERGY USAGE AND INTENSITY

In order to determine energy use related to water supply processes under the City's operational control, the City collected billing and energy quantity data for 2020 (January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020) representing the comprehensive one-year reporting period. The billing amounts for each facility were converted to an energy use quantity measured

in kilowatt hours (kWh) for electricity. **Table 3.20** summarizes the energy intensity for the City. As shown, 8,829,300 kWh of energy was used to deliver 7,347 AF of water (potable and non-potable). This equates to an energy intensity of 1,202 kWh/AF. DWR requires the reporting of energy intensity as kWh per million gallons (kWh/MG). Therefore, the City's energy intensity is 3,688 kWh/MG.

Table 3.20: City of Compton Total Energy Intensity (DWR Table O1-B)

Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - Total Utility Approach				
Enter Start Date for Reporting Period	1/1/2020	Urban Water Supplier Operational Control		
End Date	12/31/2020			
☐ Is upstream embedded in the values reported?		Sum of All Water Management Processes	Non-Consequential Hydropower	
Water Volume Units Used	*AF*	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process (volume unit)		*7347.32*	*0*	*7347.32*
Energy Consumed (kWh)		*8829300*	*0*	*8829300*
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		*3687.9*	*0.0*	*3687.9*



SECTION 4 CONSERVATION MEASURES

4.1 OVERVIEW



Figure 4.1: Water Waste is Prohibited by City Code

As a result of diminished supplies and difficulty in developing new supplies, water conservation plays an important role in Southern California's sustainability. In Water Year 2018-2019, Governor Brown signed SB 606 and AB 1668 into law. The legislation required DWR, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and three other state agencies to develop a long-term water conservation framework to "*make conservation a California way of life.*" In order to conform to the Water Action Plan, including meeting the SBx7-7 target (20 percent by 2020), many water agencies had to re-examine traditional conservation programs. Agencies statewide acknowledge that efficient water use is the foundation of its current and future water planning and operations policies.

In March 2018, the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) disbanded, and members of the CUWCC worked together to form the California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP). CalWEP's mission is to maximize urban water efficiency and conservation throughout California by supporting and integrating innovative technologies and practices; encouraging effective public policies; advancing research, training, and public education; and building collaborative approaches and partnerships. The CUWCC (now CalWEP) drafted the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation (MOU) in 1991. At that time, the MOU established 14 Best Management Practices (BMPs) which define policies, programs, practices, rules, regulations, or ordinances that result in the more efficient use or conservation of water. Eventually, the original 14 BMPs were diminished to 5 BMPs as shown in **Section 4.1.1**.

This section of the UWMP satisfies the requirements of § 10631 (f) & (j) of the CWC and describes how the City implements each applicable BMP and how the City evaluates the effectiveness of the BMPs. This section also provides an estimate of existing conservation savings where information is available.

4.1.1 CalWEP BMPS

The updated CalWEP BMPs from 2015 will still be in effect for the 2020 UWMP. The BMPs are:

- ***BMP 1**: Utility Operations*
- ***BMP 2**: Public Education & Outreach*
- ***BMP 3**: Residential Programs*
- ***BMP 4**: Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial Programs*
- ***BMP 5**: Landscape Programs*

4.2 CONSERVATION MEASURES

As a signatory to the MOU and a member of CalWEP, the City is dedicated to expeditiously implementing as many reasonable water conservation measures in urban areas and to establish appropriate assumptions for use in calculating estimates of reliable future water conservation savings. In addition, the City has continued to work with CBMWD to increase the effectiveness of its DMM programs and educate its customers on the importance of water conservation.



Figure 4.2: City of Compton Staff Attends Multiple Community Events throughout the Year

The City's conservation efforts have led to efficient water use. To this end, the City established a water conservation program that was adopted by the City Council known Ordinance No. 1851 (**Appendix J**). Ordinance 1851 added Section 23-1.32 to the Compton Municipal Code, which is provided in **Appendix F** and described in more detail in **Section 5**. The City is continuously working with CBMWD towards implementing the BMPs through means of various conservation measures.

Table 4.1 below provides a status overview of the City's Conservation Measures. It also includes the list of DMMs.

Table 4.1: List of Current BMPs Referenced to Previous CUWCC DMMs

BMP	Description
BMP 1: Utility Operations	*Deals with water waste prohibitions, water efficiency ordinances, metering, conservation pricing, and other items related to managing water use.*
BMP 2: Public Education & Outreach	*Deals with outreach efforts including emails, newsletters, advertisements, presentations, promotions, etc. related to outreach & education.*
BMP 3: Residential Programs	*Deals with showerheads, faucets, toilets, turf removal, and leak detection surveys related to residential water use.*
BMP 4: Commercial, Industrial, & Institutional Programs	*Deals with toilets, urinals, steamers, cooling towers, food/restaurant equipment, medical equipment, and items related to commercial, institutional, and industrial water use.*
BMP 5: Landscape Programs	*Deals with establishing parameters for large landscapes, including measurements, budgets, audits, prohibitions, incentives, etc., related to large landscapes.*
Other	*Any additional BMPs supported by the City of Compton.*

4.2.1 BMP 1: UTILITY OPERATIONS

This BMP deals with water waste prohibitions, water efficiency ordinances, metering, conservation pricing, and other items related to managing water use.

WATER WASTE PROHIBITION ORDINANCE

The City adopted a "Water Waste Prohibition," by Ordinance No. 1851 on March 12, 1991, which is actively enforced in drought situations. To enforce Ordinance No. 1851, the City will issue warnings and subsequent citations to customers exceeding the conservation

constraints. Flow-restricting devices may also be installed for non-complying customers. On July 22, 2014, the City Council announced it is in Phase I of the Water Conservation Ordinance, which requires a number of mandatory water conservation measures to be in-place within the City.



Figure 4.3: Water Waste

The City's Water Conservation Plan is described in more detail in **Section 5**.

METERING

The City has meters in place for all of its customer sectors, including separate meters for single-family residential, commercial, large landscape, and institutional/governmental facilities. Monthly meter charges are allotted based upon a City commodity rate per hundred cubic feet (HCF) of water. It has been the policy of the City to separately meter fire sprinkler systems. The City will continue to install and read meters on all new services, and will continue to conduct its meter calibration and replacement program.

All new commercial and industrial developments are required to have dedicated water meters and dedicated meters for landscape irrigation in commercial and industrial developments.

For the purpose of establishing water rates, the area served by the Department is hereby divided into two (2) classes, designated as Classes "A" and "B" respectively. Class "A" shall include all customers' classifications except Multi-family, and Class "B" shall include only customers designated as Multi-Family (minimum 3 condos/apartments).

Charges for all water furnished to customers within Class "A," except for water used for construction purposes as set forth under Rates and Charges: "Construction", shall be billed monthly at the following rates per billing unit of 100 cubic feet:

- Tier 1 (usage less than 20 billing units): $2.67 per HCF
- Tier 1 (usage greater than 20 billing units): $3.09 per HCF

Charges for all water furnished to customers within Class "B" shall be billed monthly at the following rates per billing unit of 100 cubic feet:

- Tier 1 (10 billing units per condo/apartment): $2.67 per HCF
- Tier 1 (usage greater than Tier 1): $3.09 per HCF

CONSERVATION PRICING

The City has a fixed monthly service charge, based upon meter size and usage for all customer sectors. During rationing situations such as in the drought years, the City utilizes a block rate structure to encourage water conservation. Usage above the water budget is billed at a higher rate equivalent to the penalties imposed on the City by MWD for usage above the directed reduction.

PROGRAMS TO ASSESS AND MANAGE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REAL LOSS

Senate Bill 1420 signed into law in September 2014 requires urban water suppliers that submit UWMPs to calculate annual system water losses using the water audit methodology developed by AWWA. SB 1420 requires the water loss audit be submitted to DWR every five years as part of the urban water supplier's UWMP. Water auditing is the basis for effective water loss control. DWR's UWMP Guidebook include a water audit manual intended to help water utilities complete the AWWA Water Audit on an annual basis. A Water Loss Audit was completed for the City which identified areas for improvement and quantified total loss. Based on the data presented, the three priority areas identified were billed metered, customer metering inaccuracies, and customer retail unit cost (applied to apparent losses). Multiple criteria are a part of each validity score and a system wide approach will need to be implemented for the City's improvement. Quantified water loss for the FY 2019 was 214 AF. The City completes a system water audit to calculate water losses on an annual basis.

The City tracks the difference between water produced or purchased and the amount of water sold to its customers. The difference, expressed as a percentage of total water produced, is referred to as unaccounted for water. The generally accepted industry standard for unaccounted for water is from 7 to 15 percent. All water delivered to the City is recorded on master meters connected to each well. All water distributed by the City to its customers is metered, with the exception of water used from fire hydrants for emergencies, periodic flushing, leaks and theft. The Utility Billing Software program enables the City to log water use data and history of each service. Data for each service includes an account number,

address, meter size and charges along with the water usage. With this data, the City can calculate the unaccounted for water.

As part of the utility operations, the City conducts system water audits, meter calibration, leak detection, and repair to ensure that interconnections are functional and to minimize unaccounted for water losses. The City's staff are trained in American Water Works Association (AWWA) sponsored training programs to gain an understanding of how to maximize the quality of utility performance.

4.2.2 BMP 2: PUBLIC EDUCATION & OUTREACH

This BMP deals with outreach efforts including emails, newsletters, advertisements, presentations, promotions, etc., related to outreach and education.

SCHOOL PROGRAMS

The City works with the local school district to educate students about water conservation and resource efficiency. Programs are targeted to educate students and encourage active involvement in water conservation. An Ultra-Low Flow Toilet (ULFT) distribution program coordinated with local high schools enables students to attend a workshop on water conservation and leadership. In turn, the students act as team leaders that educate and encourage neighbors and parents to replace their current utilities with ultra-low flow/high efficiency toilets.

The City also participates in school education programs through CBMWD. CBMWD partners with 17 school districts in the District's service area to provide free water conservation education programming. The District funds programs that are designed for students from kindergarten through high school. Programs include Think Earth! It's Magic (K-5), Think Water! It's Magic, Water Wanderings (4-5), Think Watershed (4-6), Water for the City (4-8), Water Squad Investigations (4-12), Conservation Connection (6-8), Sewer Science (9-12) and Waterlogged (9-12). Some of these programs are shown on the following page. The education programs range from in class, extended daycare/after school and field trips. Educational topics range from watershed protection, marine animal and plants, water sources and wastewater treatment. Each year over 30,000 students from the District's service area participate in the CBMWD education program.

Water Is Life Poster Contest (Grades 4-8)

As part of CBMWD's annual recognition of Water Awareness Month each May, the "Water Is Life" Poster Contest is a collaborative arts program between CBMWD and MWD. Through the contest, students are encouraged to create posters that creatively depict various water uses and/or water use. CBMWD then selects a grand-prize winner who is awarded a fully-loaded laptop computer or tablet device. The winning poster is also submitted to MWD to be included in the annual calendar and featured on water bottles and other promotional items.



Figure 4.4: CBMWD's Board Members awards the annual "Water Is Life" Student Art Contest

Solar Cup (Grades 9-12)

A partnership between CBMWD and MWD, Solar Cup is a hands-on education program in which high school teams throughout southern California learn about water conservation and renewable energy by building and racing solar powered boats. Four CBMWD teams, along with other teams throughout southern California, compete against each other in both sprint and endurance races at Lake Skinner, in Temecula. As part of the seven-month long program, teams also research and complete various technical reports and create a water-related public service announcement. The culminating Solar Cup races take place each year in May.



Figure 4.5: Annual Solar Cup Competition

Additionally, CBMWD is partnering with local public agencies such as cities and school districts to create Demonstration Gardens that enrich the environmental awareness of the community and promote the benefits of water efficient gardens. The City is currently working with CBMWD on creating demonstration gardens and holding classes to further educate the community.

GENERAL PUBLIC OUTREACH (CONSERVATION COORDINATOR)

Then City's water conservation coordinator is a function performed for the most part by a combination of existing water department staff working in conjunction with MWD and the school districts. The City stresses water conservation via distribution of conservation handouts and information booths at various community events. The City has continued to survey the institutions and educators on the number of programs, materials, and attendance at water conservation activities. While the City does not have a dedicated water conservation coordinator, these activities are part of the auxiliary duties of current water administration personnel.

The water conservation program funding comes from the City's Water Fund.

GENERAL PUBLIC INFORMATION (BROCHURES, MAILINGS, WEBSITE, ETC.)

The City has developed a public information program to educate the public to the benefits of water conservation. The City distributes information to the public through bill inserts, brochures, paid advertising, and special events held throughout the year. In 2001, the City modified water bills to demonstrate daily water consumption in gallons per day (GPD). The bills provide a comparison of each customer's water consumption in the previous year to that in the current year for the same billing cycle. The City provides information through a Water Conservation page on the City website. It includes tips for conserving water both indoors and outdoors for residents of the City.

The City has participated in water conservation programs with CBMWD and MWD. CBMWD's public information efforts consist of a variety of programs and practices, such as gardening workshops, median/lawn signs, and mail inserts that are used to educate the public about water conservation. Conservation literature is provided to the public at all City facilities as well as distributed at various one- day programs and community events. CBMWD created the Shut Your Tap! Campaign. The City joined the Campaign in 2009. The Shut Your Tap! Campaign engages community partnerships, grassroots outreach, and media relations to promote water conservation within CBMWD's 24-city service area. The Shut Your Tap! program provides valuable information on ways to use water more efficiently and protect our most precious natural resource for the short and long-run.

CBMWD also provides the community with a Speakers Bureau through which CBMWD's Board of Directors and staff work with local civic organizations and service clubs to provide information on a variety of programs and projects that promote conservation.

Additionally, CBMWD provides education through our website, an interactive Blog, and various publication materials.

The City has effectively bolstered its community outreach and public education programs by integrating social marketing strategies with existing outreach programs. The City has increased the number of conservation material posted on the City website, as well as use of social media to disseminate information through websites such as Facebook and YouTube. The City has realized many campaign successes of increased community involvement, which is reflective in the upward curve of its website traffic.

MWD Inspection Trips

Inspection trips are a key part of MWD's efforts to educate community leaders on water issues and the statewide water delivery system. The tours offered by MWD through CBMWD include: State Water Project Inspection Trip, Colorado River Aqueduct Inspection Trip and Diamond Valley Lake Inspection Trip. These tours are usually available throughout the year.



Figure 4.6: Inspection Trip at the Colorado River Aqueduct – Hoover Dam hosted in partnership with CBMWD

Community Outreach Booths

Another aspect of the City's community engagement efforts is Community Outreach Booths. Throughout the year, City of Compton hosts community outreach booths at a variety of community events. City representatives are on-hand to talk with members of the community about vital water issues and provide information on resources available.

4.2.3 BMP 3: RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

This BMP deals with showerheads, faucets, toilets, and leak detection surveys related to residential water use.

During the past five years, FY 2015-16 to 2019-20, the City, with the assistance of CBMWD, has implemented many water use efficiency programs for its residential, CII,

and landscape customers as described below. The City will continue to implement all applicable programs in the next five years. These programs aim to help residential and commercial customers to be water efficient. Current landscape programs include rebates for Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers, Rotating Sprinkler Nozzles, Rain Barrels & Cisterns, and Soil Moisture Sensor Systems as described below:

RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

- ***Water Survey Assistance*** - The City began offering free residential water use surveys to single-family and multi-family customers in 1995. These surveys focus on the top 10 percent of water users in each sector, but are offered to any customer by request. The top 10 percent of users, as determined from the City's existing database of billing records, receive a letter offering the free survey. If the users remain on the top 10 percent list the following year, up to three letters will be mailed offering an additional incentive to conduct the survey.

  As part of the residential survey, City staff members work with the customers to check for leaks, check water using fixtures, irrigation and landscape. The customer is also provided with instruction on how to read the water meter and water utility bill. Based on the survey, staff would make written recommendations based on the customer's water use practices. If leaks are found, staff works with the customer to repair the leaks.

- ***Rain Barrels & Cisterns Program*** - Residential and commercial customers can receive rebates for installing rain barrels and/or cisterns to collect rainwater for re-use for watering their landscapes. Customers may receive rebates starting at $35 per barrel or $250 per cistern. The barrels and cisterns must adhere to specified design guidelines.



Figure 4.7: Rain Barrel distributed by CBMWD through MWD

- ***Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers Program*** - This program, previously called the "Smart Timer Rebate Program," started in FY 2004-2005. Under this regional program, residential and small commercial properties are eligible for a rebate when they purchase and install a weather-based irrigation controller, which has the

potential to save 13,500 gallons a year per residence. Rebates start at $80 per controller for landscapes less than 1 acre in area and $35 per station for more than 1 acre.

- ***Rotating Nozzle Rebate Program*** - This rebate program started in 2007 and is offered to both residential and commercial customers. Through this program, site owners will purchase and install rotary nozzles, which can use up to 20 percent less water than conventional fan spray nozzles, in existing irrigation systems. Rebates for this program start at $2 per nozzle.

- ***Soil Moisture Sensor System Program*** - For large residential sites, a soil moisture sensor, which measures soil moisture content in the active root zone, can be installed to receive rebates starting at $80 or $35 per irrigation controller station. The sensor must be connected to a compatible irrigation system controller.

RESIDENTIAL PLUMBING RETROFIT

City of Compton participates, through CBMWD, in the distribution of showerheads, aerators, and toilet tank leak detection tablets at all times. CBMWD and its retail agencies implemented an agreement with MWD for participation in a residential ultra-low-flush toilet (ULFT) retrofit and a CII retrofit incentive program that lasted through May 2010. The ULFT rebate program was replaced with a high efficiency toilet (HET) rebate program, which has been recently replaced, as of November 2015, with a premium high-efficiency toilet (PHET) rebate program. Premium high-efficiency toilets use 1.1 gallons per flush or less and use almost 20 percent less water than the WaterSense standard. As of May 2021, CBMWD can rebate the City's customers up to $40 per toilet for premium high-efficiency toilets through MWD funds.

HIGH-EFFICIENCY WASHING MACHINE REBATES

CBMWD implemented an agreement with MWD for participation in a high efficiency clothes washer incentive program. Through CBMWD, MWD can rebate the City's customers up to $85 per high efficiency clothes washer (HECW).



Figure 4.8: High-Efficient Washing Machines

Participants must be willing to allow an inspection of the installed machine for

verification of program compliance. Machines must have a water factor of 4.0 or less and must meet or exceed the CEE Tier 1 standard. Depending on use, these machines can save about 14 gallons of water a day. Participants are encouraged to contact their local gas and/or electric utility since additional rebates may be available.

4.2.4 BMP 4: COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, & INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS

This BMP deals with toilets, urinals, steamers, cooling towers, food/restaurant equipment, medical equipment, and items related to commercial, institutional, and industrial water use.

The City participates in MWD's "SoCal Water$mart" rebate program. Through MWD's SoCal Water$mart, commercial, industrial, and institutional customers are eligible for rebates to help encourage water efficiency and conservation. The SoCal Water$mart program offers cash rebates on a wide variety of water-saving technologies.

Table 4.2: Retrofit Devices and Rebate Amounts Available under SoCal Water$mart Program

Retrofit Device	Rebate Amount
Premium High-Efficiency Toilet	$40
Ultra-Low-Water or Zero Water Urinal	$200
Plumbing Flow Control Valves	$5/valve (minimum of 10)
Connectionless Food Steamers	$485/compartment
Air-Cooled Ice Machines	$1,000
Cooling Tower Conductivity Controller	$625
pH / Conductivity Controller	$1,750
Dry Vacuum Pumps	$125 per 0.5 HP

SoCal Water$mart CII Program – MWD launched this program on July 1, 2008 and offers rebates to assist CII customers in replacing high-flow plumbing fixtures with low-flow fixtures. Rebates are available only on those devices listed in **Table 4.2** and must replace higher water use devices. Installation of devices is the responsibility of each participant. Participants may purchase and install as many of the water saving devices as are applicable to their site.

CII customers represent a small portion of customers within the City's service area. The majority of rebates given out under this program have been for PHETs, HETs, ULFTs, and landscape devices.

4.2.5 BMP 5: LANDSCAPE PROGRAMS

This BMP deals with establishing parameters for large landscapes, including measurements, budgets, audits, prohibitions, incentives, etc. related to large landscapes.

The City continues to work in partnership with the local fire department, local nurseries, landscape designers, contractors, and the local floriculture growers and schools to help educate customers and landowners in regards to water efficient landscaping (WEL). To improve water use efficiency at public landscapes and greenbelts, the City maintains strategic relationships with the school district and parks department. California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) based controllers with soil moisture sensors are also used at all City parks. In cooperation with CBMWD is also utilized to broaden the messaging regarding efficient irrigation schedules.

- ***Drought Gardening Classes*** - With the increased interest in removing lawns to conserve water, CBMWD partnered with MWD to host Drought Gardening Classes throughout the service area. These three-hour classes provide information and the tools on how to create drought tolerant landscaping. Residents are taught by a landscape professional. Each resident leaves the class with a better understanding on how water flows outside their home and how to best capture and use it for irrigation.

- ***Smart Gardening Workshops*** - The City through CBMWD continues a partnership with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works to bring free, educational gardening workshops to local residents. The workshops, which are offered in English and Spanish, provide information on California native plants, composting and gardening tips for residents, business owners, and local landscapers.



Figure 4.1: Gardening Workshop hosted by CBMWD

These partnerships have proven to be diverse in nature and valuable in strengthening the conservation efforts within the City's service area, particularly within the more disadvantaged areas.

4.2.6 OTHER CITY CONSERVATION MEASURES

WHOLESALE AGENCY PROGRAMS

CBMWD provides financial incentives or equivalent resources, as appropriate and beneficial to retail agencies, to advance water conservation efforts and effectiveness. Incentives have thus far been in the form of rebates offered by MWD through its SoCal Water$mart Program for residential and commercial customers. In addition to rebate programs, CBMWD continues to participate in other MWD water use efficiency programs, such as its California Friendly Landscape and Gardening classes.

Conservation Information Working Group

On a monthly basis, CBMWD meets with its purveyors to discuss various topics pertaining to water conservation and public outreach. Guest speakers are also invited to provide insight on new water efficient technologies and programs available.

4.2.7 IMPLEMENTATION OF RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Rebates for low flow showerheads were offered between 1995 and 2010. High-efficiency washing machine rebates have been supported by the City since 2005; however, no rebates have been issued in the past 10 years. The ULFT rebates have been offered from the City since 2000. In 15 years, the City has recorded a total of 2,000 ULFTs installed in residences. HET rebates replaced ULFT rebates in recent years within MWD agencies.

The City provides customers information regarding available rebates through its website, brochures and mailers sent out in the utility bills. MWD provides metering programs, outreach support, public education and school programs, a number of landscape education and training programs, and various residential and commercial rebates.

4.3 CITY OF COMPTON CONSERVATION PHILOSOPHY

The City recognizes the importance of the BMPs in reducing water demand and will continue to implement the programs during normal supply periods. Also, during a shortage, the City would increase media attention to the water supply situation, emphasize public water education programs, and continue to advertise to customers the importance of installing ULF plumbing fixtures and outdoor conservation methods.



SECTION 5 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

5.1 OVERVIEW

Water supplies may be interrupted or reduced significantly in a number of ways, including droughts, earthquakes, and power outages, which hinder a water agency's ability to effectively deliver water. The ability to manage water supplies in times of drought or other emergencies is an important part of water resources management for a community.

Recent water supply challenges throughout the American Southwest and the State of California have resulted in the development of a number of policy actions that water agencies would implement in the event of a water shortage. In Southern California, the development of such policies has occurred at both the wholesale and retail level. This section addresses elements related to the urban water supplier's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) describing new and existing policies that MWD and the City have in place to respond to water supply shortages, including a catastrophic interruption and up to 50 percent or greater reduction in water supply.

5.2 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

5.2.1 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

Southern California is expected to experience an increase in regional demands in the years 2025 through 2045 as a result of population growth. Although increases in demand are expected, future demands are effectively limited due to the requirements of SBx7-7. It can be reasonably expected that the majority of agencies have met or were near their compliance targets for 2020 and will continue to meet, or will soon meet, their per-capita usage limit in the future.

The data in the MWD 2020 UWMP shows supply reliability projections for average and single dry years and is important to effectively project and analyze supply and demand over the next 25 years for many regional agencies. Projected supplies during single and multiple dry year scenarios indicate MWD's projected supply will exceed its projected single dry year demands in all years. Likewise, for average years, MWD supply exceeds projected demands for all years.

Due to the semi-arid nature of the City's climate and as a result of past drought conditions, the City is vulnerable to water shortages due to its climatic environment and seasonally hot summer months. **Section 3** describes the water availability during single and multiple dry year scenarios. **Tables 5.1**, **5.2**, and **5.3** summarize the supply and demand comparisons during normal, single-dry year, and multiple dry year, respectively. As shown, the City is capable of providing a reliable supply of water to meet the future demands.

Table 5.1: Normal Year Supply & Demand Comparison (AF) (DWR Table 7-2 Retail)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply totals	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
Demand totals	6,974	6,983	6,990	6,999	7,005
Difference	606	597	590	581	575

Table 5.2: Single Dry Year Supply & Demand Comparison (AF) (DWR Table 7-3 Retail)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply totals	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
Demand totals	6,921	6929	6,937	6,944	6,952
Difference	659	651	643	636	628

Table 5.3: Multiple Dry Year Supply & Demand Comparison (AF) (DWR Table 7-4 Retail)

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First year	Supply totals	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
	Demand totals	7,456	7,465	7,473	7,482	7,490
	Difference	124	115	107	98	90
Second year	Supply totals	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
	Demand totals	7,525	7,534	7,542	7,551	7,559
	Difference	55	46	38	29	21
Third year	Supply totals	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
	Demand totals	7,492	7,500	7,509	7,517	7,526
	Difference	88	80	71	63	54
Fourth year	Supply totals	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
	Demand totals	6,639	6,647	6,654	6,662	6,669
	Difference	941	933	926	918	911
Fifth year	Supply totals	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
	Demand totals	6,678	6,685	6,693	6,700	6,708
	Difference	902	895	887	880	872

5.2.2 FIVE-YEAR DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

During a five-year drought, the City may import water to meet demands in excess of its local water supplies. Imported water supplies, like groundwater, are subject to demand increases and reduced supplies during dry years; however, MWD modeling in its 2020 UWMP, as referenced in **Tables 3.7** and **3.8** in **Section 3**, results in 100 percent reliability for full-service demands through the year 2045 for all climatic conditions. Based on the conditions described above, the City anticipates the ability to meet water demand for all climatic conditions for the near future.

New to the 2020 UWMP is the Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) over a 5-year period examining the reliability of the City's water supplies. **Table 5.4** shows the results of the analysis. The analysis was done utilizing DWR's DRA Planning Tool to determine supply and demand projections, and to analyze the City's vulnerability to droughts. The tool also allows water purveyors to utilize potential water usage saving or supply augmentation methods to mitigate supply shortfalls. These water usages saving methods (restrictions) are further discussed in the WSCP. As shown, the City is capable to meet the projected demands based on the estimated water supplies during drought conditions without the need for WSCP stage implementation.

Table 5.4: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment (AF) (DWR Table 7-5)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Water Use	6,969	6,970	6,972	6,639	6,975
Total Supplies	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	611	610	608	941	605
Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)					
Supply Augmentation Benefit from WSCP Response	0	0	0	0	0
Use Reduction Savings Benefit from WSCP Response	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Surplus/Shortfall	611	610	608	941	605
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Response to a future drought would follow the water use efficiency mandates of the City's WSCP along with implementation of the appropriate stage of regional plans, such as MWD's Water Surplus Drought Management (WSDM) Plan as described later in this section.

5.3 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Under CWC Section 10632(a)(2), beginning by July 1, 2022, each urban water supplier is required to prepare their annual water supply and demand assessment (Annual Assessment) and submit an Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to DWR. The Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report will be due by July 1 of every year, as required by CWC Section 10632.1.

This section outlines the City's procedures used in conducting an Annual Assessment, including the following: 1) written decision-making process for determining water supply reliability; and 2) key data inputs and assessment methodology for evaluating the water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year.

5.3.1 DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

The City's Annual Assessment will be mostly based on monthly reviewed and recorded water production and supply figures. Data will be monitored and compared periodically and used to measure the effectiveness of any water shortage contingency stage that may be implemented. Water consumption is monitored regularly through the metering of all City service connections in its distribution system. To determine its water supply reliability and actual reductions in water use during declared water shortages or emergencies, the City can rely on its monthly recorded supply and demand totals. These periodical analyses are used by the City to manage resources to meet projected demands and adjust to changing conditions (i.e., precipitation) throughout the year.

Starting in 2022, City staff will submit and present a finalized Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to the City Council for approval by June each year. City staff will also present determination of recommended water shortage response actions deemed appropriate as a result of the Annual Assessment. Following approval, City staff will submit the approved Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to DWR by July 1 of every year. The functional procedures for the decision-making process are depicted in the following timeline shown in **Figure 5.1**.

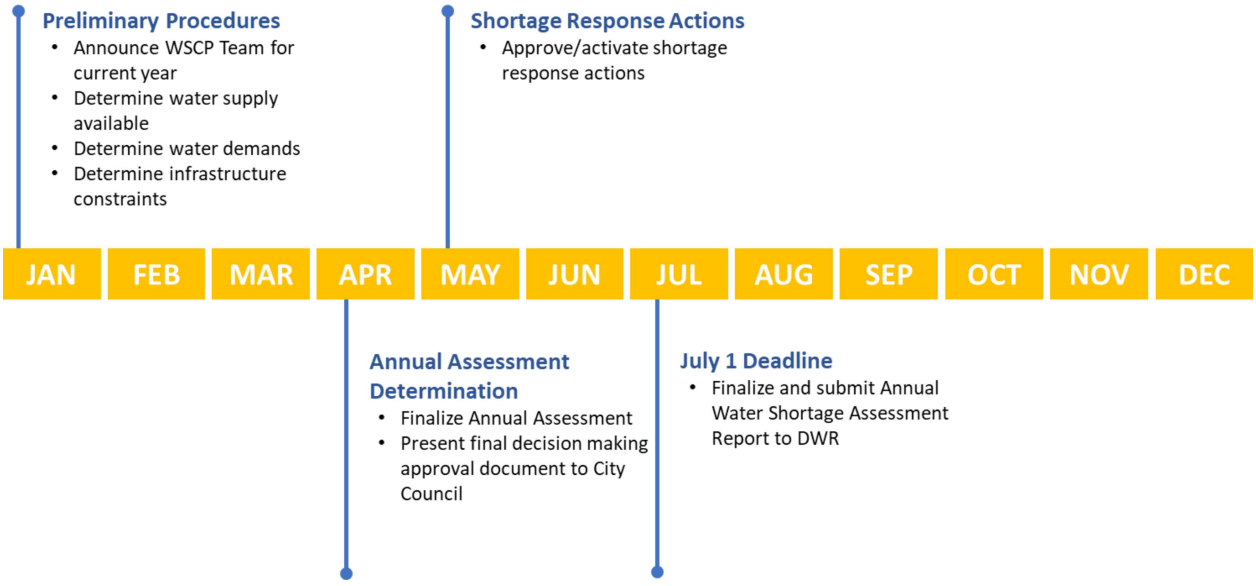


Figure 5.1: Sample Annual Assessment Decision-Making Process Timeline

5.3.2 KEY DATA INPUTS AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

This section defines the key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the water supply reliability for the anticipated conditions for the current year and for one dry year that follows. The Annual Assessment determination will focus on the current year unconstrained demand, infrastructure constraints, and total water supply availability. Moreover, the Annual Assessment will consider the current year's weather, population growth, policies in place that will impact demands, and other influencing factors. The current year available supply will incorporate the hydrological regulatory conditions for the current year and following dry year.

LOCALLY APPLICABLE EVALUATION CRITERIA

The locally applicable evaluation criteria that will be consistently relied on for each Annual Assessment include the following:

1) Assumed unconstrained demand (i.e., demand without any conservation measures) for current year and one dry year
2) Assumed total water supply availability for current year and one dry year
3) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints
   - Any known issues with the water facilities (including water quality conditions limiting local sources)
   - Planned power outages for operation and maintenance
   - New construction and repairs
   - Environmental mitigation measures

- Other constraints that may affect near-term water supply reliability

WATER SUPPLY SOURCES DESCRIPTION AND QUANTIFICATION

As part of the Annual Assessment, the total available water supply evaluation criteria will comprise of the City's water supply sources as shown and quantified in **Tables 5.5** and **5.6**.

Table 5.5: 2020 Water Supplies (AF) (DWR Table 6-8 Retail)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2020	
		Actual Volume	Water Quality
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Central Groundwater Basin - City Wells	7,347	Drinking Water
Purchased or Imported Water	MWD	0	Drinking Water
	Total	7,347	

Table 5.6: Projected Water Supplies (AF) (2025 – 2045) (DWR Table 6-9 Retail)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supplies				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Central Groundwater Basin - City Wells	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058
Purchased or Imported Water	MWD	522	522	522	522	522
	Total	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,508	7,580

Imported Water Purchases

The City receives its imported water supply from MWD through three interconnections with a capacity of 24.33 MGD. Supply from MWD originates from the Colorado River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta in Northern California. The City is projected to be able to have access of its 10-year average (2011-2020) supply with MWD of 522 AFY as shown in **Table 5.6**.

Groundwater Supply

The City uses its groundwater wells to extract groundwater from the Central Groundwater Basin and has an adjudicated pumping right of 5,780 AFY. In addition to its adjudicated right, the City can also pump additional groundwater by leasing groundwater production rights with other Central Basin parties. For FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23, the City has

agreements to lease pumping rights with the City of South Gate for 900 AFY and with La Mirada School District for 378 AFY, which brings the total allowable pumping volume to 7,058 AFY. The City currently maintains 6 active wells (Well Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, and 19) for groundwater extraction. Over the past five years, groundwater has comprised nearly 100 percent of the total potable water supply.

5.4 SHORTAGE STAGES AND SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS

5.4.1 MWD STAGES OF ACTION

WATER SURPLUS & DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN (WSDM)



Figure 5.2: Severe Droughts Highlight the Importance of Conservation Ordinances

In addition to the provisions of the City's WSCP, the City also works in conjunction with MWD to implement conservation measures within the framework of MWD's Water Surplus and Drought Management (WSDM) Plan. The WSDM Plan was developed in 1999 by MWD with assistance and input with its member agencies. The plan addresses both surplus and shortage contingencies. MWD's WSDM Plan documents the stages of action that it would undertake in response to a water supply shortage. the City's water supply shortage stages reflect MWD's WSDM Plan.

The WSDM Plan guiding principle is to minimize adverse impacts of water shortage. The plan guides the operations of water resources (local resources, Colorado River, SWP, and regional storage) to ensure regional reliability. It identifies the expected sequence of resource management actions MWD will take during surpluses and shortages of water to minimize the probability of severe shortages that require curtailment of full-service demands. Mandatory allocations are avoided to the extent practicable; however, in the event of an extreme shortage, an allocation plan will be implemented.

In addition to its WSDM Plan, MWD developed a WSAP, which provides a standardized

methodology for allocation of supplies during times of extreme shortage (Stage 7 in MWD's WSDM Plan). During a shortage, the City's imported water supplies will be allocated based on the methodology documented in MWD's allocation plan.

MWD's WSDM and WSAP Plans help guide drought management for many agencies throughout the region.

The following description of shortage stages is from MWD's 2020 UWMP, page 2-29:

> *"**Shortage**: Metropolitan can meet full-service demands and partially meet or fully meet interruptible demands, using stored water or water transfers as necessary.*
>
> ***Severe Shortage**: Metropolitan can meet full-service demands only by using stored water, transfers, and possibly calling for extraordinary conservation.*
>
> ***Extreme Shortage**: Metropolitan allocates available supply to full-service customers.*
>
> *The WSDM Plan also defines six shortage management stages to guide resource management activities. These stages are not defined merely by shortfalls in imported water supply, but also by the water balances in Metropolitan's storage programs. Thus, a 10 percent shortfall in imported supplies could be a stage one shortage if storage levels are high. If storage levels are already depleted, the same shortfall in imported supplies could potentially be defined as a more severe shortage.*
>
> *When Metropolitan must make net withdrawals from storage to meet demands, it is considered to be in a shortage condition. Under most of these stages, Metropolitan is still able to meet all end-use demands for water. For shortage stages 1 through 3, Metropolitan will meet demands by withdrawing water from storage. At shortage stages 4 and 5, Metropolitan may undertake additional shortage management steps, including issuing public calls for extraordinary conservation and exercising water transfer options, or purchasing water on the open market."*

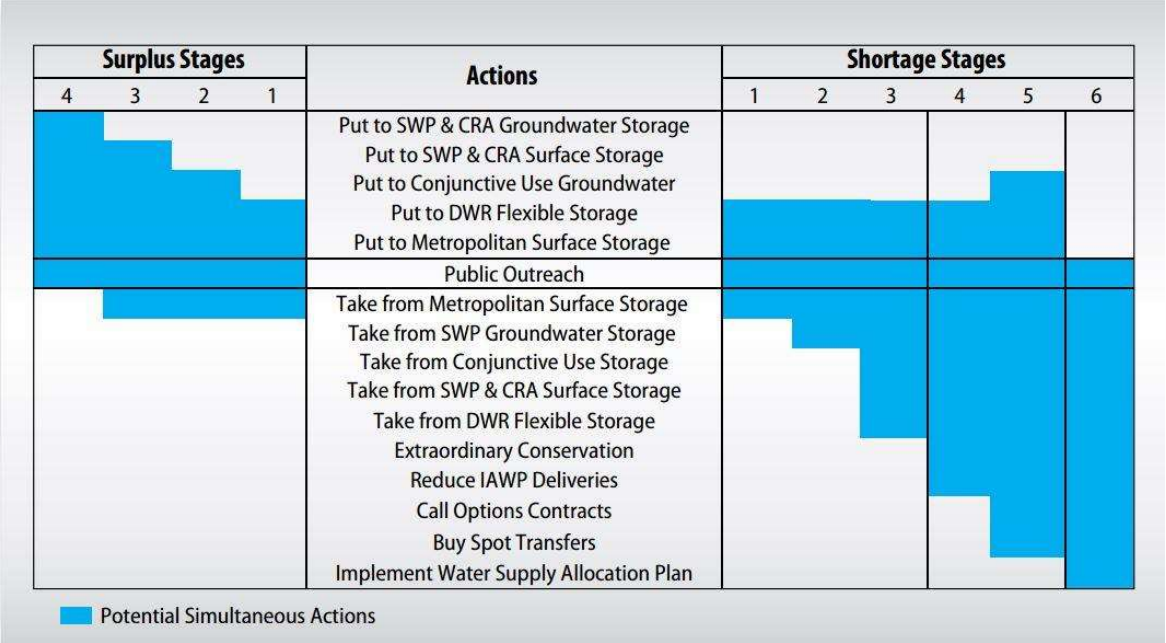


Figure 5.3: MWD WSDM Surplus & Drought Stages

MWD WATER SUPPLY ALLOCATION PLAN (FOR WSDM SHORTAGE STAGE 7)

In February 2008, MWD's Board of Directors adopted a WSAP, which includes a methodology for calculating supply allocations in the event that MWD enters a Shortage Stage 7 and is unable to meet the firm demands of its member agencies. MWD revised its WSAP in 2014 to include the following updates: new FY 2012-13 to FY 2013-14 baseline, implement a Conservation Demand Hardening Adjustment, create a separate Groundwater Replenishment Allocation for applicable agencies, and replace WSAP Penalty Rates with Allocation Surcharges based on the marginal costs of turf removal. It should be noted that the WSAP is not a rationing plan. Rather, it is a pricing plan where water is allocated at regular prices and agencies that choose to take more water pay surcharges. The surcharge pricing mechanism acts to discourage the use of water above the allocation. The WSAP uses a combination of estimated total retail demands and historical local supply production within the member agency service area to estimate the demands on MWD from each member agency in a given year. Based on a number of factors, including storage and supply conditions, MWD then determines whether it has the ability to meet these demands or will need to allocate its limited supplies among its member agencies. Thus, implicit in MWD's decision not to implement an allocation of its supplies is that, at a minimum, MWD will be able to meet

When a WSDM Shortage Stage 7 is triggered, MWD's WSAP helps to assess resources in the most equitable way possible.

the demands identified for each of the member agencies.



Figure 5.4: MWD's Diamond Valley Lake (Potential Reserves for WSAP Allocations)

According to MWD's 2015 IRP, the approach seeks to balance the impacts of a shortage at the retail level while maintaining equity on the wholesale level and takes into account growth, local investments, changes in supply conditions and the demand hardening aspects of non-potable recycled water use and the implementation of conservation savings programs. The methodology attempts to allocate supplies based on an estimate of an agency's relative need for imported water using the following process:

1. Establish a baseline for total retail demands (and adjust for growth) to determine the allocation year total retail demands. (*"What are your total water demands?"*)

2. Estimate the amount of local supplies to be utilized in the allocation year and subtract from total retail demands. This is the allocation year baseline demand on MWD. ("*How much imported water do you need from MWD?*")

3. Apply the minimum allocation percentage (per the regional shortage level) to the allocation year baseline demand and provide minor adjustments based on various criteria. ("*Restrict normal supply deliveries and provide allocation.*")

BASE PERIOD CALCULATIONS (USED TO DETERMINE WSAP REDUCTIONS)

The Base Period is calculated using data from FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14. Base Period wholesale demands are based on the two-year average of demands on MWD during the Base Period, including full-service, seawater barrier, seasonal shift, and surface storage operating agreement demands.

Local supplies for the base period are calculated using a two-year average of groundwater production, groundwater recovery, Los Angeles Aqueduct supply, surface water production, and other imported supplies. Non-potable recycling production is not included in this calculation, which, according to MWD, is intended to address the impact of demand hardening due to recycled water use.

Total potable retail demands for the Base Period are then calculated by adding the Base Period wholesale demands on MWD and the Base Period local supplies.

WSAP ALLOCATION YEAR CALCULATIONS

The next step is to estimate water needs in an allocation year by (1) adjusting the Base Period total retail demands for population or economic growth, and (2) accounting for changes in local supplies.



Figure 5.5: Lake Mead "Bathtub Ring" (December 20, 2020)

The Base Period retail demands are adjusted for growth using the average annual rate of population growth occurring since the two-year base period based on county-level data generated by the California Department of Finance.

Next, these growth-adjusted demands are adjusted again to account for (1) gains and losses of local supply, and (2) extraordinary increases in production over the base year. According to MWD, these adjustments are made to give a more accurate estimate of actual supplies in the allocation year, and, in turn, more accurately reflect an agency's demand for MWD supplies.

The adjustment for gains in local supplies is intended to account for planned or scheduled gains in local supply production above the Base Period, which are not due to extraordinary actions to increase water supply in the allocation year. These previously scheduled increases in supply programs (i.e., San Diego County Water Authority/Imperial Irrigation District) or local production are added to the base period local supplies. Again, new supplies from non-potable recycling projects are not counted as local supplies.

While the local agency does become more reliable with the addition of the new supplies, assuming that the new supplies are available during an allocation, the benefits of these programs are partially offset because the impact of adding the new supplies to the Base Period local supplies is to reduce an agency's dependence on MWD and thus their allocation under the WSAP.

Alternatively, only a portion of the additional supplies from what are termed "extraordinary increases in production" are added back to Allocation Year local supplies depending on the retail shortage level. Extraordinary increases in production include such efforts as purchasing transfers or mining of groundwater basins. By adding only a percentage of the yield from these supplies to Allocation Year local supplies, it has the effect of "setting aside" the majority of yield for the agency who procured the supply.

Table 5.7 reflects the set of percentages used in the WSAP to establish water allocations for each agency.

Table 5.7: Water Allocation Percentages

Regional Shortage Level	Regional Shortage Percentage	Wholesale Minimum Percentage	Maximum Retail Impact Adjustment Maximum
1	5%	92.5%	2.5%
2	10%	85.0%	5.0%
3	15%	77.5%	7.5%
4	20%	70.0%	10.0%
5	25%	62.5%	12.5%
6	30%	55.0%	15.0%
7	35%	47.5%	17.5%
8	40%	40.0%	20.0%
9	45%	32.5%	22.5%
10	50%	25.0%	25.0%

5.4.2 CITY OF COMPTON RESPONSE PLAN

The City of Compton has adopted the Ordinance No. 1851 (**Appendix J**) to respond to water shortages. This ordinance amends Chapter 23 of the Compton Municipal Code by adding Section 23-1.32 (**Appendix F**) relating to the implementation of water conservation measures. This ordinance is referred to as the "Water Conservation Ordinance."

This ordinance authorizes the City Council to protect the public health, safety, and welfare when it is determined there will be a water shortage. The City Council will determine by resolution the water conservation plan. The City Council may implement water conservation measures in addition to those specified in this ordinance.

The objectives of the response plan are to:

1. Prioritize essential uses of available water
2. Avoid irretrievable loss of natural resources
3. Manage current water supplies to meet ongoing and future needs
4. Maximize local municipal water supplies
5. Eliminate water waste citywide
6. Create equitable demand reduction targets
7. Minimize adverse financial effects

The following priorities for uses of available water are listed in order from highest to lowest priority:

1. Health and Safety including: consumption and sanitation for all water users; fire suppression; hospitals, emergency care, nursing/convalescent homes and other similar health care facilities; shelters and water treatment
2. Institutions, including government facilities and schools such as public safety facilities, essential government operations, public pools and recreation areas
3. All non-essential commercial and residential water uses
4. Landscaped areas of significance, including parks, cemeteries, open spaces, government-facility landscaped areas and green belt areas
5. New water demand

CITY OF COMPTON STAGES OF ACTION

The WSCP establishes progressively more serious stages of action dependent on the percent of water shortage. This shortage can be for any reason. The City's Water Conservation Ordinance has six stages of water conservation. A summary of the stages of water shortage is displayed in **Table 5.8**.

Per CWC Section 10632(a)(3)(B), a supplier may continue using their own water shortage levels that were previously used. In accordance with this allowance, the City has chosen to continue to use its current water shortage levels in its WSCP and has included a graphic (**Table 5.8**) to correlate its water shortage levels to the six standard water shortage levels mandated by CWC Section 10632(a)(3)(A).

Table 5.8: Water Supply Shortage Stages – Rationing Stages

City of Compton Shortage Levels			Mandated Standard Shortage Levels	
Phase No.	Water Supply Conditions	% Shortage	Shortage Level	% Shortage
I	Permanent Water Conservation. Phase I Shortage is declared when the City Council determines a 5% reduction in water supplies is likely. In effect at all times.	Up to 5%	1	Up to 10%
II	Phase II Shortage is declared when the City Council determines a 10% reduction in water supplies is likely.	5% to 10%		
III	Phase III Shortage is declared when the City Council determines a 20% reduction in water supplies is likely.	10% to 20%	2	Up to 20%
IV	Phase IV Shortage is declared when the City Council determines a 30% reduction in water supplies is likely.	20% to 30%	3	Up to 30%
V	Phase V Shortage is declared when the City Council determines a 40% reduction in water supplies is likely.	30% to 40%	4	Up to 40%
VI	Phase VI Shortage is declared when the City Council determines a 50% reduction in water supplies is likely.	40% to 50%	5	Up to 50%
			6	>50%

As reflected in **Table 5.8**, the mandatory prohibitions applied by Phase VI will curtail water use up to 50 percent or more below the projected water consumption level. Correspondingly, the City's shortage levels depicted in **Table 5.8** are bundled in such a way that if a conservation stage to reduce water consumption by 40 percent were mandated (CWC standard shortage level 4), the prohibitions and additional conservation measures activated by the City's Phase VI will provide more than enough shortage responses to exceed the conservation goal.

The currently adopted plan has Phase VI up to a 50 percent shortage. The plan will be revised at a later time to include a greater than 50 percent shortage.

The City Council determines that a water shortage emergency could exist based upon the occurrence of one or more of the following conditions:

1. A general water supply shortage takes place due to increased demand or limited supplies.

2. Distribution or storage facilities of the City become inadequate.
3. A major failure or contamination of the supply, storage, and/or distribution facilities of MWD or the City.

5.4.3 PROHIBITIONS

The City's Water Conservation Ordinance No. 1851 lists water conservation requirements that will take effect upon implementation by the City Council. These prohibitions will promote the efficient use of water, reduce or eliminate water waste, and enable implementation of the City's water conservation measures. Water conservation measures become more restrictive per each progressive stage in order to address the increasing differential between water supply and demand.

MANDATORY PROHIBITIONS

The City's six phase approach to implementing water conservation and prohibiting wasteful use during a water shortage includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Phase I – Permanent Baseline Requirements

- No hose washing of sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas or other paved surfaces, except as is required for sanitary purposes.
- No washing of motor vehicles, trailers, boats and other types of mobile equipment shall be done only with a handheld bucket or a hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses, except that washing may be done at the immediate premises of a commercial car wash or with reclaimed water.
- No water shall be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds, lakes or other similar aesthetic structures unless such water is part of a recycling system.
- No restaurant, hotel, cafe, cafeteria or other public place where food is sold, served or offered for sale, shall serve drinking water to any customer unless expressly requested.
- All customers of the CMWD shall promptly repair all leaks from indoor or outdoor plumbing fixtures.
- No lawn, landscape, or other turf area shall be watered more often than every other day. Specifically, all customers with an even address number shall water on even calendar dates of the month, and all customers with an odd address number shall water on odd calendar dates of the month. On the 31st of the month, there shall be

no watering, unless reclaimed water is used. No watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.; except that the provision shall not apply to commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries.

- No customer of the CMWD shall cause or allow the water to run off landscape area into adjoining streets, sidewalks or other paved areas due to incorrectly directed or maintained sprinklers or excessive watering.

Phase II

- No watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
- Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape or other turf areas more often than every other day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.

Phase III

- No watering more often than every other day; and, no watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
- Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape or other turf areas more often than every other day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.
- The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare.

Phase IV

- No watering more often than every third day; and, no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; except that there shall be no restrictions on watering with reclaimed water.
- Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape or other turf areas more often than every third day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.
- The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to

activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare.

Phase V

- No watering more often than every third day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; except that there shall be no restrictions on watering with reclaimed water.
- Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape or other turf areas more often than every third day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.
- The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare.

Phase VI

- No watering more often than every fourth day; and, no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; except that there shall be no restrictions on watering with reclaimed water.
- Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape or other turf areas more often than every third day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.
- The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare.

5.4.4 CONSUMPTION REDUCTION METHODS

Additional consumption reduction methods and their stage of implementation to reduce the use of potable water are listed in **Table 5.9**.

Table 5.9: Consumption Reduction Methods

Stage When Method Takes Effect	Consumption Reduction Methods	Projected Reduction (%)
Phase I	Permanent Water Conservation Requirements	Up to 5%
Phase II	Phase II Prohibitions	5% to 10%
Phase III	Phase III Prohibitions	10% to 20%
Phase IV	Phase IV Prohibitions	20% to 30%
Phase V	Phase V Prohibitions	30% to 40%
Phase VI	Phase VI Prohibitions	40% to 50%

5.4.5 CATASTROPHIC SUPPLY INTERRUPTION

A water shortage emergency could be caused by a catastrophic event such as result of drought, failures of transmission facilities, a regional power outage, earthquake, flooding, supply contamination from chemical spills, and other adverse conditions. Given the great distances imported water supplies travel to reach the City's service area, the region is vulnerable to interruptions along hundreds of miles of pipelines and other facilities associated with delivering the supplies to the region. Additionally, this water is distributed to customers through an intricate network of pipes and water mains that are susceptible to damage from earthquakes and other disasters, natural or otherwise.

MWD

MWD has comprehensive plans for stages of actions it would undertake to address a catastrophic interruption in water supplies through its WSDM and WSAP Plans. MWD also developed an Emergency Storage Objective to mitigate potential interruption in water supplies resulting from catastrophic occurrences within the Southern California region, including seismic events along the San Andreas Fault. In addition, MWD is working with the state to implement a comprehensive improvement plan to address catastrophic occurrences that could occur outside of the Southern California region, such as a probable maximum seismic event in the Delta, which could cause levee failure and disruption of SWP deliveries.

In July 2019, MWD's Board adopted amendments to their Administrative Code allowing deliveries of member agency water supplies in MWD's system during an emergency. With these enabled deliveries, MWD's member agencies will be able to deliver their water

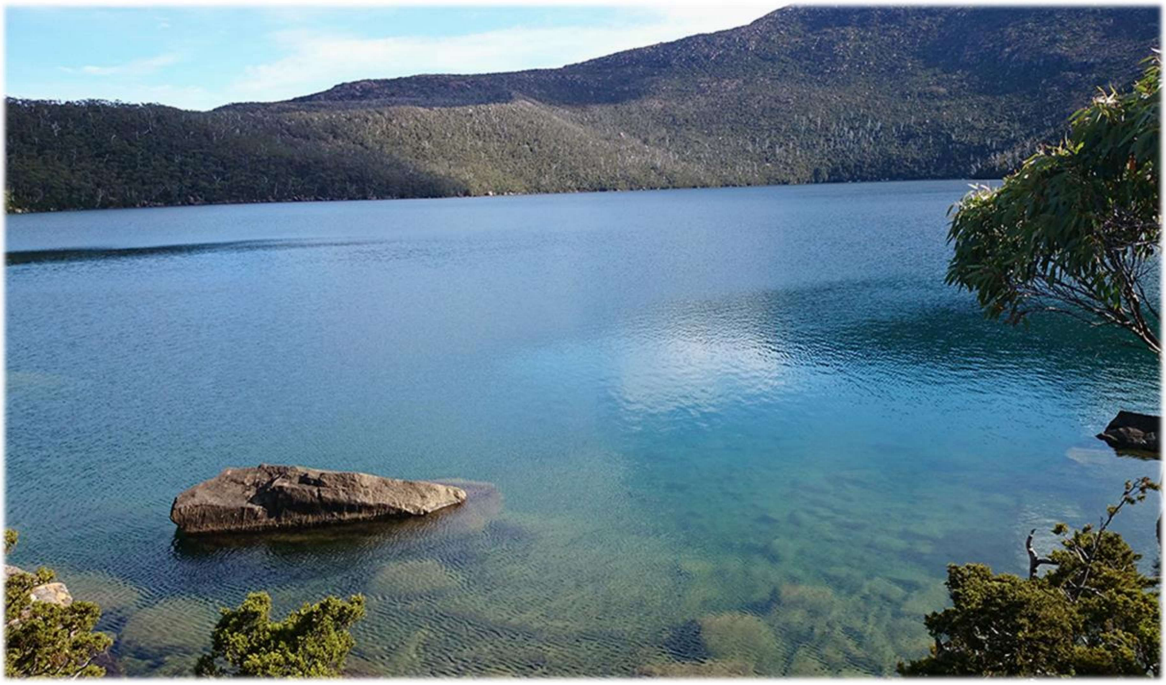


Figure 5.6: Reservoirs Provide Emergency Supplies (Lake Skinner)

through MWD's system under specific emergency conditions. Emergency deliveries using a portion of MWD's system can only be made if MWD is unable to make deliveries to a member agency due to physical damage to its system resulting from a natural disaster or other emergency, and there are no alternatives.

CITY OF COMPTON

The City has adopted ordinances to respond to water shortage. The City is also a participant in the Member Agency Response System (MARS), which was developed by MWD for its members' agencies. The MARS network was developed in a coordinated effort to improve emergency response and expedite mutual aid to participating agencies.

The City's water conservation ordinances assist in the reduction of water use; however, if a natural disaster, such as an earthquake, causes an emergency, the City will follow the MARS network of MWD.

5.4.6 SEISMIC RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Earthquakes can vary significantly in magnitude and the amount of damage caused. Major earthquakes can cause loss of electrical power, damage to the City's structures and

equipment, disruption of service, and injuries to staff. This section provides a description of the City's procedures (i.e., response and mitigation) after an earthquake event.

As mandated in CWC Section 10632.5, beginning January 1, 2020, water suppliers are required to include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan as part of their WSCP to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of their water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities. If an urban water supplier does not have a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan, the urban water supplier may instead, per CWC Section 10632.5(c), include a local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) or a multi-hazard mitigation plan. This requirement is satisfied by the incorporation of elements and analyses from the City's Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA), Emergency Response Plan (ERP), and LHMP. The complete RRA and ERP documents are not presented within this plan due to the highly confidential nature of the reports. Although the City does not currently have a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan, the City does have an LHMP (**Appendix G**), which was updated in April 2011 pursuant to the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

CITY OF COMPTON LHMP

On May 13, 2010, the City kicked off the update to the 2005 LHMP. The process for updating the City's 2005 LHMP started with identifying members for the Task Force, consisting of City staff from various departments and agencies, such as Compton Unified School District. Each team member represented different City department and specific divisions within those departments with a role in mitigation efforts. The Task Force met over a period of six months, and identified characteristics and consequences of natural, technological, and human-caused hazards with significant potential to affect the City. On January 25, 2011, staff presented the LHMP to the City Council for consideration, and the plan was adopted on April 26, 2011.

The City received Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) certification of the LHMP to maximize the City's eligibility for future grant funding for hazard mitigation.

LHMP Purpose

The City prepared the LHMP to be consistent with current FEMA requirements for hazard mitigation plans and to inform the Safety Element of the City's General Plan.

The goals and objectives of the City's LHMP include:

- Greater understanding of hazards faced by a community

- Use of limited resources on hazards with the greatest effect on a community
- Financial savings through partnerships for planning and mitigation
- Reduced long-term impacts and damages to human health and structures, and lower repair costs
- More sustainable, disaster-resistant communities.

SEISMOLOGY OF WATER FACILITIES & VULNERABILITY

An earthquake is caused by the shifting of tectonic plates beneath the Earth's surface. Ground shaking from moving geologic plates collapses buildings and bridges, and sometimes triggers landslides, avalanches, flash floods, fires and tsunamis. The strong ground motion of earthquakes has the potential to cause a great deal of damage to drinking water and wastewater utilities, particularly since most utility components are constructed from inflexible materials (i.e., concrete, metal pipes). Earthquakes create many cascading and secondary impacts that may include, but are not limited to:

- Structural damage to facility infrastructure and equipment
- Water tank damage or collapse
- Water source transmission line realignment or damage
- Damage to distribution lines due to shifting ground and soil liquefaction, resulting in potential water loss, water service interruptions, low pressure, contamination and sinkholes and/or large pools of water throughout the service area
- Loss of power and communication infrastructure
- Restricted access to facilities due to debris and damage to roadways

Additional seismic risks are further described in the City's LHMP.

According to the maps provided on the California Office of Emergency Services' online planning tool (My Plan) and the California Geological Survey's online earthquake hazards zone application (EQ Zapp), one known fault traverses the western edge of the City's service area, which is the Newport-Inglewood Fault. As indicated in the LHMP, there are several fault zones within close proximity of the City, notably including the Palos Verdes Fault. In addition, there are areas and City facilities with increased risk due to landslides and liquefaction. Liquefaction happens when loosely packed sandy or silty materials saturated with water are shaken hard enough to lose strength and stiffness. Liquefied soils behave like a liquid and are responsible for tremendous damage in an earthquake. Liquefaction susceptibility is typically defined on a scale ranging from very low to very high based on the intensity of the earthquake. The known fault lines, landslide zones, and liquefaction zones are shown in **Figure 5.7**.

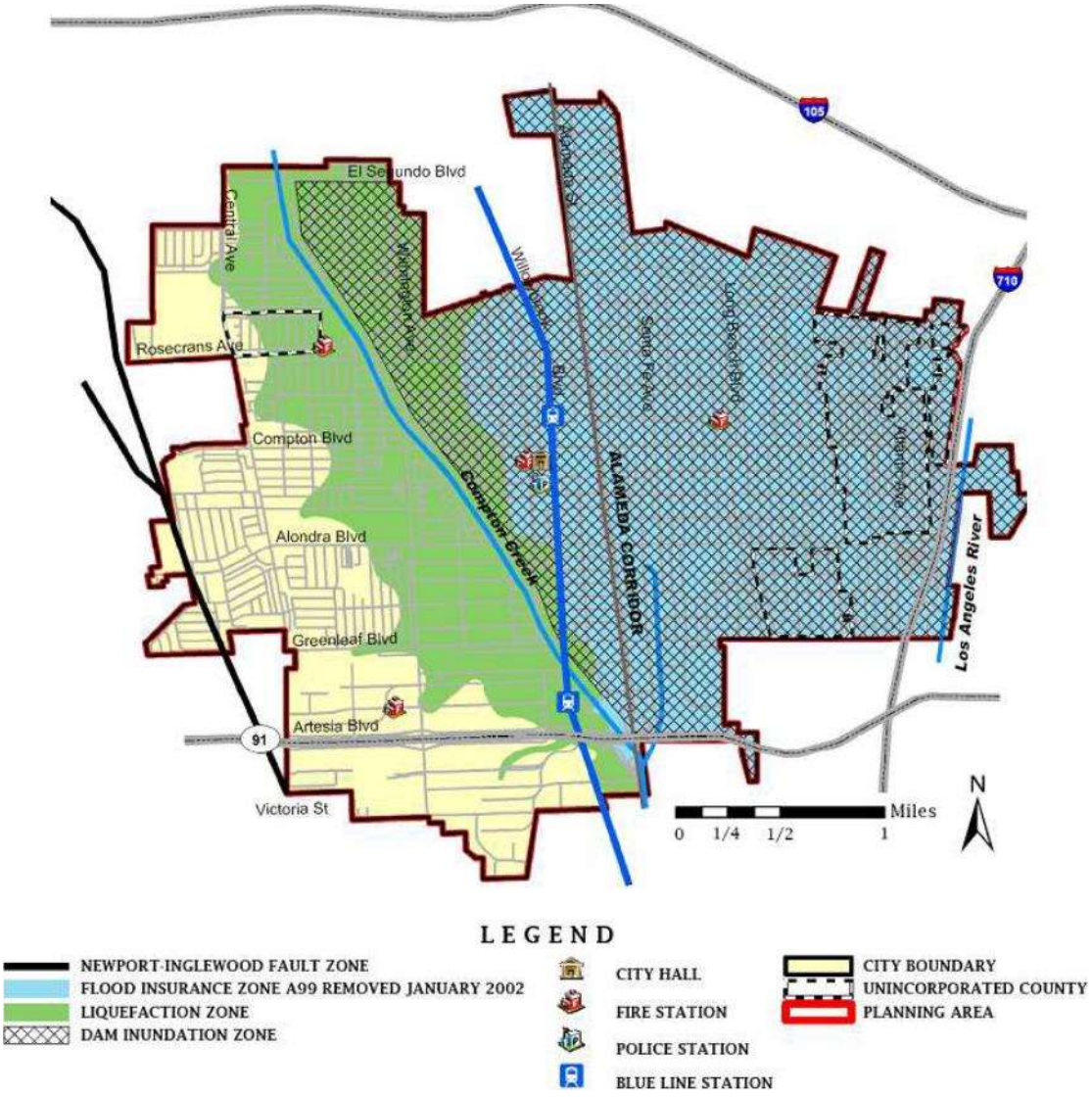


Figure 5.7: Seismic Hazards within the City's Service Area

ERP – EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The City is currently updating its ERP to replace its existing ERP by December 31, 2021 in order to meet the requirements of America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA). The ERP provides City staff with the necessary information, strategies, procedures, and mitigation actions to address earthquake emergencies. The City's ERP policies are intended to guide disaster management planners and emergency responders, and to provide a consistently high level of preparedness at all the facilities.

Per the ERP, after a major earthquake, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated if potential or significant damage has occurred in the City's service area, and the

situation cannot be handled by routine public safety response or immediate mutual aid assistance. The EOC director assigned by the City shall assess the situation and establish the incident command post as necessary. In the event of an emergency, City personnel will be required to inspect all water facilities for apparent signs of damage or abnormal conditions and conserve the existing water supply in the reservoirs from loss through water line breaks in the distribution system.

MITIGATION ACTIONS

Hazard mitigation may occur during any phase of a threat, emergency, or disaster. Mitigation can and may take place during the preparedness (before), response (during), and recovery (after) phases. The process of hazard mitigation involves evaluating a hazard's impact and identifying and implementing actions to minimize or eliminate the impact.



Figure 5.8: The Five Phases of Emergency Management

According to the City's 2011 LHMP, mitigation actions for seismic hazards include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Educate the public on the California Earthquake Insurance Program.
- Encourage reduction of nonstructural and structural earthquake hazards in homes, schools, businesses, and government offices.
- Encourage seismic strength evaluations of critical facilities in the City to identify vulnerabilities for mitigation of schools and universities, public infrastructure, and critical facilities to meet current seismic standards.
- Identify funding sources for structural and nonstructural retrofitting of structures that are identified as seismically vulnerable.
- Strengthen emergency operations by increasing collaboration and coordination among public agencies, non-profit organizations, business, and industry.
- Minimize earthquake damage risk by retrofitting critical facilities.
- Identify safe evacuation routes in high-risk debris flow and landslide areas.

The mitigation actions and goals established by the City to mitigate seismic risks and vulnerabilities are further described within its LHMP and ERP.

5.5 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

5.5.1 INTRODUCTION

The City's communication protocol includes the various channels that the City will utilize to convey critical messages regarding water shortage allocations and voluntary and mandatory actions. A strong communication strategy and a common understanding on the water supply situation and necessary actions between the City and its customers, the public, elected officials, and other key stakeholders are essential should the WSCP need to be activated. How the water shortage messages are addressed to the public are described in this communication protocol. The communication protocol will be in place prior to a water supply shortage. Activation of the communication protocol will continue through all subsequent water shortage stages. The City will ensure outreach efforts are reaching key audiences as needed.

It is important to communicate to its customers the following when urgent conservation is needed:

- Which shortage stage is being implemented;
- What response actions are triggered to save water;
- Why water needs to be saved; and
- What actions the City is taking to respond to the water supply situation.

5.5.2 COORDINATION

The goal of the City's outreach plans during dry periods and water shortages is to maintain effective coordination with key audiences. In order to maintain reliability in this communication, the City will work closely with the City Council. During dry periods or other times of limited supply, the frequency and extent of coordination will increase to ensure outreach tactics are consistent with the changing needs of the City and its customers. In addition to collaboration with its wholesaler, MWD, the City will seek opportunities with outside organizations and agencies to complement its own outreach.

5.5.3 COMMUNICATION GOALS

Communication objectives during an existing or anticipated water shortage condition are shown on the following page.

- Motivate key audiences (i.e., customers) to increase conservation in following any voluntary or mandatory actions called for at the current stage of the WSCP.
- Raise awareness of the drought, regulations, or other conditions affecting water sources and supplies.
- Educate customers, key stakeholders, elected officials, and the general public about water supply reliability, water quality, and water delivery.
- Prepare customers for any potential escalation of the supply shortage stages.

5.5.4 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL FOR CURRENT OR PREDICTED SHORTAGE

A current or predicted shortage, as determined by the City's Annual Assessment, will be addressed to the public and its customers upon submittal of the Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to DWR by July 1 of every year. This notice may be conducted by the City's website, signage in front of City Hall, and wholesale agency coordination.

5.5.5 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL FOR SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS TRIGGERED OR ANTICIPATED TO BE TRIGGERED

The City's customers and public will be notified about any triggered or anticipated to be triggered shortage response actions. Prior to making a public announcement of a water supply shortage level, the City Manager and General Manager of the CMWD shall document the basis for the water shortage declaration and communicate this information to the City Council. The existence of Phases I through VI water supply shortage conditions may be declared by resolution of the City adopted at a regular or special public meeting held in accordance with state law. The mandatory conservation requirements applicable to recommended water supply shortage level conditions will take effect immediately upon adoption by the City Council.

The City Council will change the level designation as appropriate; however, the City Council will not impose mandatory measures without first conducting a duly-noticed public hearing pursuant to CWC Sections 350 et seq., or 375 et seq. The appropriate level of water conservation and the shortage response action triggered by the level is then declared in a public notification posted on the City's website and published in a local newspaper of general circulation. Upon declaration by the City Council that a water shortage emergency exists, the WSCP shall be implemented and remain in effect until the City Council declares the water shortage emergency has ended.

5.5.6 OTHER RELEVANT COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

To reduce water use consumption during any water shortage level, the City will increase its public education and outreach efforts to build awareness of needed actions from the public. Moreover, the City will regularly revise its outreach campaign to reflect current supply conditions. Key communication strategies and associated water shortage level implementation are listed below:

- Promote available water assistance resources for vulnerable populations; specialized outreach for impacted industries (Phase III).
- Keep stakeholders aware of conditions (all Phases).
- Proclaim phase change to key stakeholders and the general public (all Levels).
- Conduct meetings with elected officials and other key civic and business leaders (Phase II).
- Encourage reduced optional outdoor use through outreach (Phase I).

The City may implement these communication strategies through its newsletters, website, and social media platforms to reflect supply conditions. In addition, the City may conduct news briefings or other media outlets (i.e., TV, radio, newspapers) to announce changes in supply conditions.

5.5.7 CRISIS COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

In the event of a catastrophic supply interruption due to a natural disaster or damage to the City water facilities, the City will implement communication procedures in accordance with local, regional, state, and federal emergency response guidelines as outlined in its ERP. Depending upon the severity of the emergency and potential damage to the City water facilities, the City may determine that it is necessary to utilize the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) response and the Incident Command System (ICS). Public information and crisis communication are an integral part of the ICS structure. National Incident Management System (NIMS), SEMS, and ICS have been integrated into the ERP. It provides for a strategic response by all employees and assigns specific responsibilities in the event the plan is activated.

When an incident occurs interrupting supply, the City Manager will go to the designated EOC and begin implementation of City procedures and employ appropriate strategies from the shortage stages in **Table 5.8**.

Crisis communication efforts will concentrate on providing information to the public and external audiences. Furthermore, outreach messaging will reflect emergency conditions and the need to focus on health and public safety. The City will keep the Members of the City Council informed of incident status and coordinate with public health officials.

The City will maintain communication with its wholesaler and its customers. In addition, the City may also authorize release of public information to news media to announce conditions and explain needed action. Finally, the City will ensure ongoing coordination with emergency response services with daily advisories or alerts as needed.

5.6 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

The means by which the City will use to safeguard compliance with and enforcement of water shortage rules include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Warning and citation protocols
- Water-waste patrols
- Fines and surcharges
- Rules and measures associated with fixing breaks or leaks in irrigation systems
- Customer service, education, and communication programs
- Other responses

The City may penalize repeat violators of water waste prohibitions through an escalating series of imposed actions. Compliance and enforcement protocols for violators are further detailed in the City's Municipal Code.

5.6.1 PENALTIES OR CHARGES

Violation of any of the water use restrictions as listed in **Section 5.4.3** will be penalized as follows:

1. The following shall occur during Phase II, III or IV:

   If water is used during any billing period in excess of the water use curtailment amount as set forth in Subsections 23-1.32f2, g2, h2, i2 and j2 of the Compton Municipal Code for that period, a surcharge shall be imposed on said excess at double the basic rate established by the CMWD for each billing unit (100 cubic feet) of water.

a) If the curtailment amount is exceeded for three consecutive billing periods during drought conditions, the CMWD, in addition to said surcharge, may either install a device on the meter to restrict the flow of water or discontinue service to the account upon written notification to the customer.

2. The following shall occur during Phase V or VI:

   If water is used during any billing period in excess of the water use curtailment amount as set forth in Subsections 23-1.32f2, g2, h2, i2 and j2 of the Compton Municipal Code for that period, a surcharge shall be imposed on said excess at triple the basic rate established by the CMWD for each billing unit (100 cubic feet) of water.

   a) If the curtailment amount is exceeded for three consecutive billing periods during drought conditions, the CMWD, in addition to said surcharge, may either install a device on the meter to restrict the flow of water or discontinue service to the account upon written notification to the customer.

3. Civil Penalties. Civil penalties for failure to comply with any provisions of the Water Conservation Ordinance are as follows:

   a) **First Violation**. The CMWD may issue a written notice of the fact of a first violation during a water storage emergency whether it be Phase I, Phase II, Phase III, Phase IV, Phase V, or Phase VI to the customer. The notice shall contain a description of the facts of the violation, a statement of the possible penalties for each violation and a statement informing the customer of his or her right to a hearing on the merits of the violation.

   b) **Second Violation**. For a second violation during a Phase I, Phase II, Phase III or Phase IV water emergency shortage, the CMWD shall impose a surcharge of $35. During Phase V or VI, a surcharge of $50 shall be imposed. These charges will be added to the water bill.

   c) **Third Violation and Subsequent Violations**. For a third and each subsequent violation during any one water shortage emergency, the CMWD shall install a flow restricting device on the service of the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred for a period of not less than 48 hours. The CMWD shall charge the customer the reasonable costs incurred for installing and for

removing the flow-restricting devices and for restoration of normal service. The charge shall be paid before normal service can be restored.

5.6.2 APPEALS PROCEDURE

Any customer receiving notice of a second or subsequent violation of Subsections 23-1.32e2, f2, g2, h2, i2 and j2 of the Compton Municipal Code shall have the right to a hearing by the General Manager of the CMWD or his or her designee, within 15 days of mailing or other delivery of the notice of violation. The customer's timely written request for a hearing shall automatically stay installation of a flow-restricting device on the customer's premises until the Manager renders his or her decision. The customer's timely written request for a hearing shall not stay the imposition of a surcharge unless within the time period to request a hearing, the customer deposits with the CMWD money in the amount of any unpaid surcharge due. If it is determined that the surcharge was wrongly assessed, the CMWD shall refund any money deposited to the customer.

5.6.3 EXEMPTION FROM COMPLIANCE

HARDSHIP WAIVER

If, due to unique circumstances such as a medical need or financial adversity, a specific requirement of the Water Conservation Ordinance would result in undue hardship to a person using water or to property upon which water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to water users generally or to similar property or classes of water users, then the person may apply for a waiver to the requirements in accordance with administrative procedures established by the City.

5.7 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

Under California law, including CWC Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1, Parts 2.55 and 2.6 of Division 6, Division 13, and Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution, the City Council is authorized to implement the water shortage response actions outlined in this section. In all water shortage cases, shortage response actions to be implemented will be at the discretion of the City Council and will be based on an assessment of the supply shortage, customer response, and need for demand reductions.

It is noted that upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the

California Emergency Services Act, Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, based on drought conditions, the state will defer to implementation of locally adopted water shortage contingency plans to the extent practicable. The City will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.

5.8 FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WSCP IMPLEMENTATION

During a catastrophic interruption of water supplies, prolonged drought, or water shortage of any kind, the City will experience a reduction in revenue due to reduced water sales. Throughout this period of time, expenditures may increase or decrease with varying circumstances. Expenditures may increase in the event of significant damage to the water system, resulting in emergency repairs. Expenditures may also decrease as less water is pumped through the system, resulting in lower power costs.

The City receives water revenue from a service charge and a commodity charge based on consumption. The service charge recovers costs associated with providing water to the serviced property. The service charge does not vary with consumption, and the commodity charge is based on water usage. Rates have been designed to recover the full cost of water service in the charges. Therefore, the total cost of purchasing water would decrease as the usage or sale of water decreases.

The City will monitor projected revenues and expenditures should an extreme shortage and a large reduction in water sales occur for an extended period of time. To overcome these potential revenue losses and/or expenditure impacts, the City may establish a Rate Stabilization Emergency Fund that is maintained at 75 percent of the normal Water Department revenue. The goal of the fund is to stabilize rates during a water shortage and to prevent the City from requiring a sharp increase in rates to compensate for lost revenue.

The City also has the authority to increase water use rates during times of drought. Even with the establishment of the Rate Stabilizing Fund, increased rates will be necessary during a shortage. The results of this would be two-fold: bringing in additional revenue with similar sales while simultaneously discouraging water-waste. At this time, the City does foresee implementing a drought surcharge in the event of a water shortage. The WSCP identifies the following rate increase structure during a water shortage:

- Phase I: No rate increase

- Phase II: 5 percent increase of pre-shortage rates
- Phase III: 9 percent increase of pre-shortage rates
- Phase IV: 15 percent increase of pre-shortage rates
- Phase V: 25 percent increase of pre-shortage rates
- Phase VI: 35 percent increase of pre-shortage rates

At the end of the Water Shortage Emergency, the City will also impose a 15 percent increase over pre-shortage rates to assist in continuing conservation efforts, make up for lost surplus water supplies, and make up for lost revenue during the drought.

5.9 MONITORING AND REPORTING

5.9.1 REDUCTION MEASURING MECHANISM

The City's production and consumption data are recorded by meters and reviewed monthly. Data will be monitored and compared periodically and used to measure the effectiveness of any water shortage contingency stage that may be implemented.

The City will follow regional guidelines as the City enters into Water Shortage Stages. If MWD calls for extraordinary conservation, MWD's Drought Program Officer will coordinate public information activities directly with the City and monitor the effectiveness of ongoing conservation programs.

MWD will provide water use monthly reports that will compare each member agency's current cumulative retail usage to their allocation baseline. MWD will also provide quarterly reports on its cumulative retail usage versus its allocation baseline.

5.10 SPECIAL WATER FEATURE DISTINCTION

As required under CWC 10632(b), water features that are not pools or spas must be analyzed and defined separately from pools and spas in the WSCP. Non-pool or non-spa water features may use recycled water, whereas, for health and safety considerations, pools and spas must use potable water. Although the City does not currently use recycled water and does not have the ability to use recycled water due to a lack of infrastructure, the City would use non-potable water for non-pool water features if and when recycled water supply ever becomes available to the City. Furthermore, the WSCP requires potable water recirculation for fountains and decorative water features.

5.11 WSCP ADOPTION AND REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

5.11.1 WSCP PUBLIC NOTICE AND ADOPTION

To encourage broad community participation in the WSCP preparation process, the City provided 60-day notification letters to agencies within the City's service area. Copies of the draft WSCP were made available for public review at the City Hall prior to the public hearing. Shortly before the public hearing, a two-week and a one-week notice was published in the local press alerting the public of the public hearing. At a subsequent Council Meeting following the public hearing, the City's final WSCP was approved and adopted by its Councilmembers on September 13, 2022. **Appendix E** contains the Council resolution adopting the WSCP. The final plan was submitted to DWR within 30 days of Council adoption and includes all information necessary to meet the requirements of CWC Section 10632.

By September 19, 2022, the City's approved WSCP was filed with DWR. By September 19, 2022, the City's plan was submitted to the California State Library, County of Los Angeles, and cities within its service area. The City will make the plan available for public review no later than 30 days after filing with DWR.

5.11.2 WSCP REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

This section discusses the process for reviewing and updating the WSCP to ensure it remains actively used, relevant and appropriate to the community, and consistent with applicable state and local requirements. It is vital that the City's WSCP remain up to date so as to best ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate, appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed, proper procedures for water efficient practices are in place for the community, and better alignment with long-term water use goals.

The CMWD is responsible for maintaining this plan and updating it as needed. The General Manager is the primary City staff member who will carry out this process, under the direction of the City Manager or other appropriate staff member. The General Manager, or their designee, will serve as the WSCP project manager and will coordinate maintenance of the plan, conduct the formal review process, and direct the plan updates. The project manager will assign tasks, which may include collecting data, developing new or updated water shortage mitigation measures, updating sections of the plan, and presenting the plan to others.



SECTION 6 RECYCLED WATER

6.1 OVERVIEW

Recycled water is defined as domestic wastewater purified through primary, secondary and tertiary treatment. The Southern California region, from Ventura to San Diego, discharges over 1 billion gallons of treated wastewater to the ocean each day. Since recycled water is acceptable for a variety of non-potable water purposes such as irrigation, groundwater recharge, and commercial/industrial processes, it is considered a reliable and drought-proof water source and could greatly reduce the region's reliance on imported water. As technological improvements continue to reduce treatment costs, and as public perception and acceptance continue to improve, more reuse opportunities should develop, which will increase demands for recycled water. Recycled water is a critical part of the California water picture because of the area's high likelihood of drought. As part of its overall water resources planning, City of Compton continues to investigate the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of using recycled water.

6.2 AGENCY COORDINATION



Figure 6.2: Clarifier Treating Wastewater

The City is a member agency of the CBMWD. CBMWD oversees water use and distribution within the Central Basin. Apart from assisting in the groundwater management of the Central Basin, CBMWD also sells potable and recycled water to its member agencies. Although the City purchases wholesale water directly from MWD, if the City were to develop a recycled water program, it would be in conjunction with CBMWD. CBMWD updated its recycled water master plan in 2008. This plan identifies only one potential recycled water customer within the service area of the City, with a demand of 42 AFY. Because of this low demand, CBMWD has



Figure 6.3: Joint Water Pollution Control Plant

opted to pursue alternative recycled water projects to expand the recycled water system to areas with a greater demand.

6.3 WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

6.3.1 WASTEWATER COLLECTION

The City is a member agency with the LACSD. LACSD constructs, operates, and maintains facilities to collect, treat, recycle, and dispose of residential, commercial, and industrial wastewater. Individual districts operate and maintain their own portions of the collection system.

Wastewater in the City is collected by the LACSD sewage system and sent to either the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) or one of six water reclamation plants (WRPs) as part of the Joint Outfall System (JOS). The JOS is a regional, interconnected system of facilities providing wastewater collection and treatment for residential, commercial and industrial users in 73 cities. The system includes the main JWPCP in Carson (treatment capacity of 400 mgd) and the following six satellite WRPs:

- Whittier Narrows WRP

- Los Coyotes WRP
- San Jose Creek WRP
- Long Beach WRP
- Pomona WRP
- La Cañada WRP

6.3.2 WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Approximately two-thirds of the wastewater in the JOS is treated at the JWPCP, which carries out primary and secondary treatment prior to discharge into the ocean. The remaining one-third is treated in the six satellite WRPs. At these plants, the wastewater goes through a three-stage treatment process consisting of primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment stages. After tertiary treatment, water is available for use to recycled water customers, used for groundwater recharge, or discharged into the ocean. Although the City is not part of a recycled water system, wastewater collected from the City is treated to recycled water standards and can be distributed through the LACSD's recycled water supply system.

Upon collection of wastewater from the cities of Los Angeles County, wastewater undergoes primary treatment. In this stage, water is collected in long concrete tanks that act as a river. Primary treatment refers to the removal of macroscopic waste particles in the water. Light materials will flow to the top and heavier materials will sink to the bottom. Both the light and heavier materials can be removed and are sent to the JWPCP for disposal.

The JWPCP treats an average of 260 million gallons of wastewater per day. Following treatment, the water is discharged through a network of outfalls extending one and a half miles off the Palos Verdes Peninsula at a depth of approximately 200 feet.

Table 6.1 on the following page summarizes the wastewater collected by the City and transported to LACSD's system in 2020. Per City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering Sewer Design Manual, average per wastewater flow in Los Angeles area is estimated at 90 GPCD. It is estimated that 30.2 percent of the City's effluent, was treated to recycled water standards equally through each of the six satellite WRPs in the Joint Outfall System. The remaining wastewater was estimated to be treated at JWPCP and discharged to the ocean. No wastewater is treated or disposed in the City's service area as LACSD treats and disposes all of the City's wastewater.

Table 6.1: City of Compton Wastewater Collected Within Service Area (DWR Table 6-2 Retail)

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater		
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated?	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2020 (AF)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Treatment Plant Name	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?
LACSD	Estimated	5,277	LACSD - JOS	JWPCP	No
LACSD	Estimated	381	LACSD - JOS	La Cañada WRP	No
LACSD	Estimated	381	LACSD - JOS	Long Beach WRP	No
LACSD	Estimated	381	LACSD - JOS	Los Coyotes WRP	No
LACSD	Estimated	381	LACSD - JOS	Pomona WRP	No
LACSD	Estimated	381	LACSD - JOS	San Jose Creek WRP	No
LACSD	Estimated	381	LACSD - JOS	Whittier Narrows WRP	No
Total Wastewater Collected from Service Area in 2020:		7,560			

6.4 CURRENT RECYCLED WATER USE

At this time, the City does not distribute recycled water in its service area and does not have the ability to use recycled water due to a lack of infrastructure. There are no plans to develop a recycled water system that would serve the City due to alternate priorities by the recycled water wholesaler within the service area, CBMWD, and a lack of funds available; however, the City indirectly benefits from regional uses of recycled water in the Central Basin.

6.5 POTENTIAL RECYCLED WATER USE

Potential recycled water users are locations where recycled water could replace potable water use. The City is planning on expanded use of recycled water for medians, and park

facilities where possible. It may be necessary in the future to require landscaping on private property to use recycled water. A program to educate and guide the potential customers about the benefits and safety of the recycled water will be pursued. Recycled water is less expensive to acquire, more reliable and is the best means to reduce potable water demand.

6.5.1 DIRECT NON-POTABLE REUSE

The City does not have the potential for direct non-potable reuse within their service area due to no existing recycled water system.

6.5.2 INDIRECT POTABLE REUSE

Carson Advanced Water Treatment Plant



Figure 6.3: LACSD Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) in Carson, CA

With changing conditions in the CRA and SWP supplies, imported water has continued to be restricted. In order to maintain a sustainable water supply for Los Angeles and surrounding communities, MWD is determining the feasibility of advanced water treatment of wastewater to be used for groundwater recharge in order to offset a portion of MWD's imported water demand. MWD has partnered with LACSD since 2010 to

determine the potential demands, technical and regulatory constraints of indirect potable reuse (IPR), and to estimate costs associated with the system (MWD Board of Directions Special Committee on Desalination and Recycling, March 2010). LACSD's "Status Report on Recycled Water from 2010-2011" presented the advanced water treatment concept as a 200 MGD (224,110 AFY) facility but has since been revised. Pilot scale testing of treatment systems for the demonstration facility were underway in 2010 with a $33,000 grant from the United States BOR at LACSD's JWPCP in the City of Carson. **Figure 6.3** shows the JWPCP existing site outlined in yellow, the demonstration facility site, and the proposed location of a full-scale plant outlined in red.

On September 21, 2015, MWD representatives presented the "Potential Regional Recycled Water Supply Program" to the Board's Water Planning and Stewardship Committee. The presentation detailed the potential to develop a water supply to recharge groundwater basins and increase the regions water supply portfolio with IPR similar to the Orange County Water District's Groundwater Replenishment System. The program would involve a multi-phased approach with an initial 1 MGD demonstration plant, feasibility studies for full scale facilities, and a financing plan followed by several incremental phases of full-scale facilities up to 150 MGD. The full-scale facility would produce up to 150 MGD of advanced treated water that would be injected into groundwater basins throughout the Los Angeles region, as shown on **Figure 6.4** below.

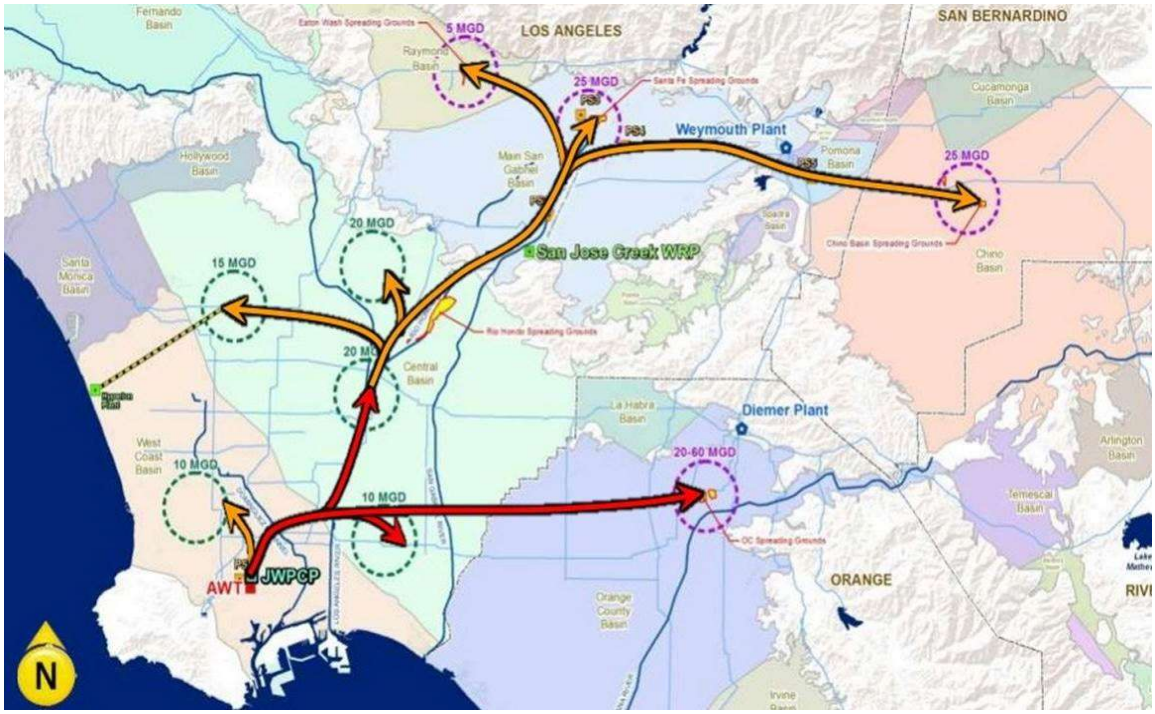


Figure 6.4: MWD's Potential Full Scale Recycled Water Program

6.6 OPTIMIZATION PLAN

Because the City is not using recycled water at this time, it is not practicable to provide a recycled water optimization plan.

To determine if a recycled water project is cost-effective, cost/benefit analyses must be conducted for each potential project. This raises the issue of technical and economic feasibility of a recycled water project requiring a relative comparison to alternative water supply options. Analyses indicate that capital costs of recycled water projects in the City exceed the cost of purchasing additional imported water from MWD. Regardless, the City will continue to conduct feasibility studies for recycle water.

6.6.1 CITY'S RECYCLED WATER FEASIBILITY STUDY

In September 2020, the City conducted a Recycled Water Feasibility Study (Feasibility Study) to determine the feasibility of creating a recycled water system to improve existing potable water irrigation and water process supplies in the City. The Feasibility Study identifies 42 sites from all areas of the City with a total recycled water potential of 951.79 AFY. Potential customers are almost exclusively schools and parks with a few cemeteries. As part of the Feasibility Study, project alternatives were developed into five potential recycled water projects plus a sixth potential "No Project" alternative in order to serve recycled water to irrigation customers within and outside the City service area. The six recycled water project alternatives are as follows:

1. West Basin serve only West Portion
2. West Basin serve East and West Portions
3. Central Basin serve East Portion
4. Central Basin serve East and West Portions
5. Blended rate for options 1 and 3 combined
6. No Project

After identifying the main City irrigation demand areas, the City contacted some of the large potential customers to obtain their interest in and concerns with recycled water use. Much of the areas' use will be by the City for irrigation of park areas. The majority of potential users contacted are familiar with the use and safety of recycled water and did not have any major implementation concerns.

Based on cost, potential revenue, and potential volume of recycle water delivered, the

recommended alternative is "No Project" under the current circumstances or until a rate study / rate adjustment is implemented. Under the best of circumstances where the City incurs no capital costs, the blended wholesale rate for recycled water may not provide enough margin for the City to recoup the displaced contribution to its capital infrastructure from lost potable sales, or potential savings for the end user to justify incurring retrofit costs.



SECTION 7 FUTURE WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

7.1 OVERVIEW

In general, the City of Compton continually reviews practices that will provide its customers with adequate and reliable supplies. As discussed in previous sections, the City is dedicated to maximizing its supply sources while reducing its dependency on imported supplies. The City considers plans for alternate sources such as recycled, greywater, and rainwater harvesting. This section discusses planned and potential future water supply projects and programs, while updating existing plans from 2015 as well as presenting new plans.

7.2 MWD REGIONAL SUPPLY PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

MWD is implementing water supply alternative strategies for the region and on behalf of member agencies to ensure available water in the future, including:

- Conservation
- Water recycling & groundwater recovery
- Storage and groundwater management programs within the region
- Storage related to SWP & CRA
- Other water supply management programs outside of the region

MWD has made investments in conservation and supply augmentation as part of its long-term water management strategy. MWD's approach to a long-term water management strategy was to develop an Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) to include diversified supply sources.

MWD is currently updating its IRP; however, that process will not be completed until after submittal of this UWMP. The IRP projects demands and identifies a mix of supplies to meet those demands. These supplies include desalination, recycling, conservation, brackish

groundwater recovery and conjunctive use. MWD has financial incentive programs in place for local agencies to develop these supplies. The City of Compton supports these incentive programs and contributes to these financial incentives through its payments for water from MWD.

7.2.1 WATER MANAGEMENT TOOLS

Resource optimization, such as local groundwater, storm water recharge, and recycled feasibility studies to minimize the needs for imported water, is key for the City to meet future water demands. The City can meet projected demands with existing facilities and distribution systems. Optimization efforts are typically led by regional agencies in collaboration with local/retail agencies.

7.2.2 TRANSFER OR EXCHANGE OPPORTUNITIES

MWD seeks out opportunities for water transfer and exchanges to ensure reliability within its service area. Water transfers and exchanges help water suppliers distribute water effectively to areas with limited water supplies. For example, MWD accepts water through the SWP and Colorado River for distribution throughout Southern California. The City, although not directly involved in the planning of these opportunities, may benefit from additional water supplies as a result of MWD's efforts in securing water transfers and exchanges. Information on new transfer and exchange opportunities to MWD can be found in the MWD 2020 Urban Water Management Plan Update.

Additionally, the City routinely leases water rights from local groundwater purveyors who are unable to extract groundwater for numerous reasons. This water is used to supplement the local groundwater pumping rights that the City is currently allotted and decrease the reliance on water purchased from MWD. This is also an invaluable source of water in the event of a severe drought. Since the leased water rights are generally on an annual basis, they are considered a short-term transfer. The exception is the City's lease with the City of South Gate and Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District, which are a long-term leases.

7.3 PLANNED WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

Currently, the City has two planned projects that will diversify or expand the water supply available to the City. The City has determined that with the adjudication agreement, the additional capacity of its new wells will be sufficient to produce reliable groundwater. The two projects the City are working on at the moment are shown on the following page.

Well No. 20

Under design/construction probable yield is 1500gpm. **(CITY NEEDS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THIS PROJECT. PROVIDE PHOTOS IF AVAILABLE)**

Well No. 21

Under design. **(CITY NEEDS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THIS PROJECT)**

7.4 DESALINATION OPPORTUNITIES

Seawater desalination represents a significant opportunity to diversify the region's water resources with a new, local water supply. The constant availability of ocean water regardless of weather or climate is a key benefit to seawater desalination. MWD supports seawater desalination to its member agencies by providing technical assistance, regional facilitation of research and information exchanges, and financial incentives through the Local Resources Program (LRP).

MWD and its member agencies have considered seawater desalination since the 1960's, but it has been too expensive compared to other water sources until the 1990's when advances were made in membrane technology, energy recovery, and process design. In the early 2000's, several member agencies began pursuing local projects to diversify their resource portfolios and in 2001, MWD created an incentive program, known as the Seawater Desalination Program (SDP), to support seawater desalination projects. In December 2015, San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) began operating the largest desalination facility in the country. The 56,000 AF Carlsbad project will meet approximately eight percent of San Diego County's water demand and be a reliable, drought-resistant water source. Several other local water agencies are considering seawater desalination projects.

In 2014, MWD modified the provisions of the LRP to include incentives for locally produced seawater desalination projects that reduce the need for imported supplies. To qualify for the incentive, proposed projects must replace an existing demand or prevent new demand on MWD's imported water supplies. In return, MWD offers two incentive formulas under the program: up to $340 per AF for 25 years, depending on the unit cost of the seawater project cost compared to the cost of MWD supplies and up to $475 per AF for 15 years, depending on the unit cost of the seawater project cost compared to the cost of MWD supplies

Brackish groundwater is groundwater with a salinity higher than freshwater, but lower than

seawater. Brackish groundwater typically requires treatment using desalters.

7.4.1 DESALINATION OF GROUNDWATER

There are no sources of brackish groundwater in the City's service area that could potentially serve as a water source for desalination.; however, the City supports MWD's LRP.

7.4.2 DESALINATION OF OCEAN WATER

The City of Compton is not a coastal city and therefore it would be very difficult to establish any desalination project to provide direct supplies. In the future, regional agencies including MWD and CBMWD may develop desalination supplies. But it is expected that future desalination supplies would be utilized by coastal areas. That would allow inland areas to utilize a greater proportion of the current water supplies including groundwater and imported water. CBMWD is not planning any desalination projects. MWD does have several planned but they are all along the coastal areas. A summary of the status of the SDP projects is provided in MWD's 2020 UWMP as shown in **Table 7.1** that could ultimately provide up to 131,000 AFY of new supply.

Table 7.1: Seawater Desalination Projects Under Development within MWD's Service Area

Project	Member Agency Service Area	Planned Capacity AF per Year	Status as of September 2020
Huntington Beach Seawater Desalination Project	Orange County Water District / Municipal Water District of Southern California	56,000	Permitting
West Basin Ocean Desalination Project	West Basin Municipal Water District	20,000 to 60,000	Environmental Impact Report
Doheny Desalination Project	South Coast Water District / Municipal Water District of Orange County	5,000 to 15,000	Permitting
Total: Potential Projects		**81,000 – 131,000**	

SECTION 8 PLAN ADOPTION PROCESS



8.1 OVERVIEW

Recognizing that close coordination among other relevant public agencies is the key to the success of its 2020 UWMP, City of Compton has encouraged broad community participation. These agencies include representation from diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the City's service area to assist in preparation of its plan. The City provided 60-day notification letters to encourage agencies to participate in the UWMP preparation process (**Appendix C**). Copies of the draft UWMP and draft WSCP were made available for public review at the City of Compton City Hall prior to the public hearing. Shortly before the public hearing, a two-week and a one-week notice was published in the local press alerting the public of the public hearing (**Appendix D**). At a subsequent board meeting following the public hearing, the City adopted the 2020 UWMP and WSCP on September 13, 2022. Finally, as required by the UWMP Act, this 2020 UWMP and the WSCP are being provided by the City to DWR, the California State Library, and the public within 30 days of City Council adoption. Details of coordination efforts are provided in **Sections 8.1.1** and **8.2**.

City of Compton's 2020 UWMP is a collaborative effort involving its own staff, outside agencies, and the general public.

8.1.1 WATER CODE REQUIREMENTS

Article 3 of the California Water Code (CWC) requires that the City provide a minimum level of agency and public participation during the UWMP preparation process, as well as the adoption and implementation process of the UWMP. **Table 8.1** on the following page summarizes external coordination and outreach activities carried out by the City during the preparation of its 2020 UWMP, along with corresponding dates.

Table 8.1: Coordination & Outreach during UWMP Preparation

Effort	Description	Date
"60-Day Notification"	Letters sent to Cities, County, and other Agencies	April 15, 2021
Public Hearing	Public Hearing Held at Compton's City Hall (two-week and one-week notices published)	September 13, 2022
Board Adoption	Board Adoption of UWMP by Resolution	September 13, 2022

Also in accordance with Article 3 of the CWC, the City is required to distribute its official (adopted) UWMP and WSCP and make them publicly available. After the adoption of the 2020 UWMP and WSCP by City Council Resolutions (attached as **Appendix E**) on September 13, 2022, the City provided copies of its adopted plans in accordance with **Table 8.2** below:

Table 8.2: UWMP & WSCP Distribution Following Adoption of Plans

Effort	Description	Date
DWR Submittal	Submitted UWMP and WSCP to DWR (within 30 days of adoption)	September 19, 2022
Agency Submittal	Submitted UWMP and WSCP to the California State Library and County of Los Angeles (within 30 days of adoption)	September 19, 2022
Public Access	Made UWMP and WSCP available to public (within 30 days of submittal to DWR)	September 19, 2022

8.2 DETAILS OF COORDINATION EFFORTS

8.2.1 GENERAL PUBLIC COORDINATION

To meet CWC and to provide for its own benefit, the City has actively solicited community participation during the UWMP preparation and adoption process by performing the activities on the following page.

- Encouraging attendance and participation in City Council Meetings prior to the actual UWMP Public Hearing as part of the City's ongoing community outreach efforts

- Soliciting comments on the UWMP while providing copies of its Draft 2020 UWMP at the City of Compton City Hall and on its website
- Holding a public hearing for the express purpose of inviting UWMP comments and opening the floor for public comments to be received

On September 13, 2022, the City held a Public Hearing to receive comments on the 2020 UWMP, including the WSCP as part of the UWMP. Notification of the public meeting for consideration of adoption of the City's draft UWMP was printed in a local newspaper, a copy of which is provided in **Appendix D**. All comments received prior to and during the Public Hearing were taken into consideration in the preparation of the final report. No comments were received during the public hearing.

8.2.2 OUTSIDE AGENCY COORDINATION

The City of Compton coordinated the development of this UWMP with several outside agencies, and the Cities this reside in the City of Compton's service area.

All of the City's water supply planning relates to the policies, rules, and regulations of its regional and local providers. City of Compton is only dependent on imported water from MWD for emergency use. The City mostly relies on local groundwater from the Basin. The Central Basin Water Rights Panel is responsible for coordinating all groundwater pumping activities within the Basin. As such, the City involved these entities in the development of its 2020 Draft UWMP at various levels of contribution as summarized in **Table 8.3**.

Table 8.3: UWMP Coordination Efforts

Retail Agency	Helped Plan Prep.	Contacted for Assistance	Comments on Draft	Notified of Public Hearing	Attended Public Hearing
Central Basin MWD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
County of Los Angeles	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Metropolitan Water District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

8.3 PLAN SUBMITTAL

The City's final 2020 UWMP and WSCP were approved by its City Council on September 13, 2022. The final plans were submitted to DWR within 30 days of City Council approval

and include all information necessary to meet the requirements of California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6 (Urban Water Management Planning).

By September 19, 2022, the City's approved 2020 UWMP and WSCP were filed with DWR. By September 19, 2022, the City's plans were submitted to the California State Library, County of Los Angeles, and cities within its service area. The City will make both plans available for public review no later than 30 days after filing with DWR.


COMPTON
Compton City Hall

November 1, 2022

TO: **HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL**

FROM: **COMPTON MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT**

SUBJECT: **A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON ADOPTING THE 2020 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND FILING THE PLAN WITH THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACT**

SUMMARY

This resolution requests that City Council undertake the following actions:

1. Conduct a Public Hearing on the 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan.
2. Adopt a Resolution approving the 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and file the plan with the California Department of Water Resources.

BACKGROUND

In accordance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act), the City of Compton Municipal Water Department (CMWD) prepared a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). The WSCP has been prepared consistent with the requirements under California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632, which requires that every urban water supplier prepare and adopt a WSCP as part of its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) every five years.

The WSCP is a guide for the City's intended actions during water shortage conditions. It is meant to improve preparedness for droughts and other impacts on water supplies by describing the process used to address varying degrees of water shortages. Certain elements of the WSCP are required by the CWC, including response actions that align with standard water shortage levels based on water supply conditions, as well as shortages resulting from catastrophic supply interruptions. The WSCP is included as Exhibit "B" to its 2020 UWMP which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

To facilitate the development of the WSCP, SA Associates, a California based engineering and water resource consultant with considerable expertise in this field was retained to assist in the preparation of the WSCP for the City. Additionally, State legislation requires that the WSCP be adopted in concert with the UWMP by Resolution at a Public Hearing. Therefore, a legal advertisement of the Hearing was published in

American Print Media (The Compton Bulletin) on Wednesday, October 12, 2022 and Wednesday, October 19, 2022.

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE

The main objectives of the Act are to ensure that sufficient water supplies will be available in the future to meet projected current and long-term requirements; achieve effective conservation and management of urban water supplies; promote efficient use of the City's water resources; and to develop effective and coherent strategies for addressing potential water shortage conditions.

The WSCP is a strategic planning document designed to prepare for and respond to water shortages. This level of detailed planning and preparation is intended to help maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of supply interruptions.

The WSCP is the City's operating manual that is used to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, management. A water shortage may occur due to a number of reasons, such as drought, climate change and catastrophic events. This Plan provides a structured guide for the city to address water shortages, incorporating prescriptive information and standardized action levels, along with implementation actions in the event of a catastrophic supply interruption. A well-structured WSCP allows for real-time water supply availability assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions, to allow for efficient management of any shortage with predictability and accountability.

A significant change in the 2020 Urban Water Management Planning process are changes regarding the Water Shortage Contingency Plan element of the UWMP. The purpose of this element is to ensure that water agencies are prepared to respond to water shortages in an effective and timely manner. Although, water contingency planning has been a requirement of the UWMP since the 1980's, with the passage of the new state legislation in 2018, the WSCP element of the UWMP is now required to be adopted by separate Resolution. It also expands the water shortage levels to be addressed in the WSCP to six levels ranging from 10% to over a 50% shortage. Additionally, a new water reliability assessment will need to be prepared on an annual basis, beginning in 2022.

ALTERNATIVES

Staff does not recommend any alternatives, since the Urban Water Management Planning Act **requires** that "every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, an urban water management plan". Therefore, due to this stipulation the City is required to prepare and adopt a WSCP.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no fiscal impact associated with adopting the attached Resolution, which approves the 2020 WSCP, or filing the plan with the California Department of Water Resources.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that Council adopt the attached Resolution approving the 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan, so that the Plan may be filed with the California Department of Water Resources, in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

VICTOR MEZA
GENERAL MANAGER
MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT

APPROVED FOR FORWARDING:

THOMAS THOMAS
CITY MANAGER

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON ADOPTING THE 2020 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND FILING THE PLAN WITH THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACT

WHEREAS, in accordance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act), the City of Compton Municipal Water Department (CMWD), prepared a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). The WSCP has been prepared consistent with the requirements under Water Code Section 10632, which must be filed with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) every five years; and

WHEREAS, the Act requires that "every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, an urban water management plan"; and

WHEREAS, the main objectives of the Act are to ensure that sufficient water supplies will be available in the future to meet projected current and long-term requirements; achieve effective conservation and management of urban water supplies; promote efficient use of the City's water resources; and to develop effective and coherent strategies for addressing potential water shortage conditions; and

WHEREAS, the WSCP is designed to prepare for and respond to water shortages. The WSCP is the City's operating manual that is used to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive management. This plan provides a structured guide for the City to incorporate standardized action levels, prescriptive information along with implementation actions to efficiently manage water shortages and maintain reliable supplies; and

WHEREAS, State legislation expands the water shortage levels to be addressed in the WSCP to six levels ranging from 10% to over 50% shortage. The City has updated its WSCP in accordance with this legislation as part of the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP); and

WHEREAS, State legislation requires that the WSCP be adopted by Resolution as part of the UWMP at a Public Hearing. Therefore, a legal advertisement of the Hearing was published in American Print Media (The Compton Bulletin) on Wednesday, October 12, 2022 and Wednesday, October 19, 2022; and

WHEREAS, there is no fiscal impact associated with adopting this Resolution, which approves the 2020 WSCP, or filing the plan with the DWR.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That the City Council does hereby declare that the above recitals are true and correct and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 2. That the City Council does hereby adopt the City's 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan, attached herein as Exhibit "B", which was prepared in accordance with Section 10632 of the California Water Code and in accordance with all other applicable provisions of the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

SECTION 3. That the City Clerk is hereby directed to make a copy of the 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan available for public review at the City Clerk's Office no later than 30 days after submittal to the California Department of Water Resources and the California State Library in accordance with Section 10645 of the California Water Code.

SECTION 4. That a copy of the Resolution shall be filed in the offices of the City Manager, City Controller, City Clerk and the Compton Municipal Water Department.

SECTION 5. That the Mayor shall sign and the City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this Resolution.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2022.

_____
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

ATTEST:

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CITY OF COMPTON: ss

I, Alita Godwin, City Clerk of the City of Compton, hereby certify that the forgoing Resolution was adopted by the City Council, signed by the Mayor and attested by the City Clerk at a regular meeting thereof held on the _____ day of _____, 2022.

That said Resolution was adopted by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS-
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS-
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS-
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS-

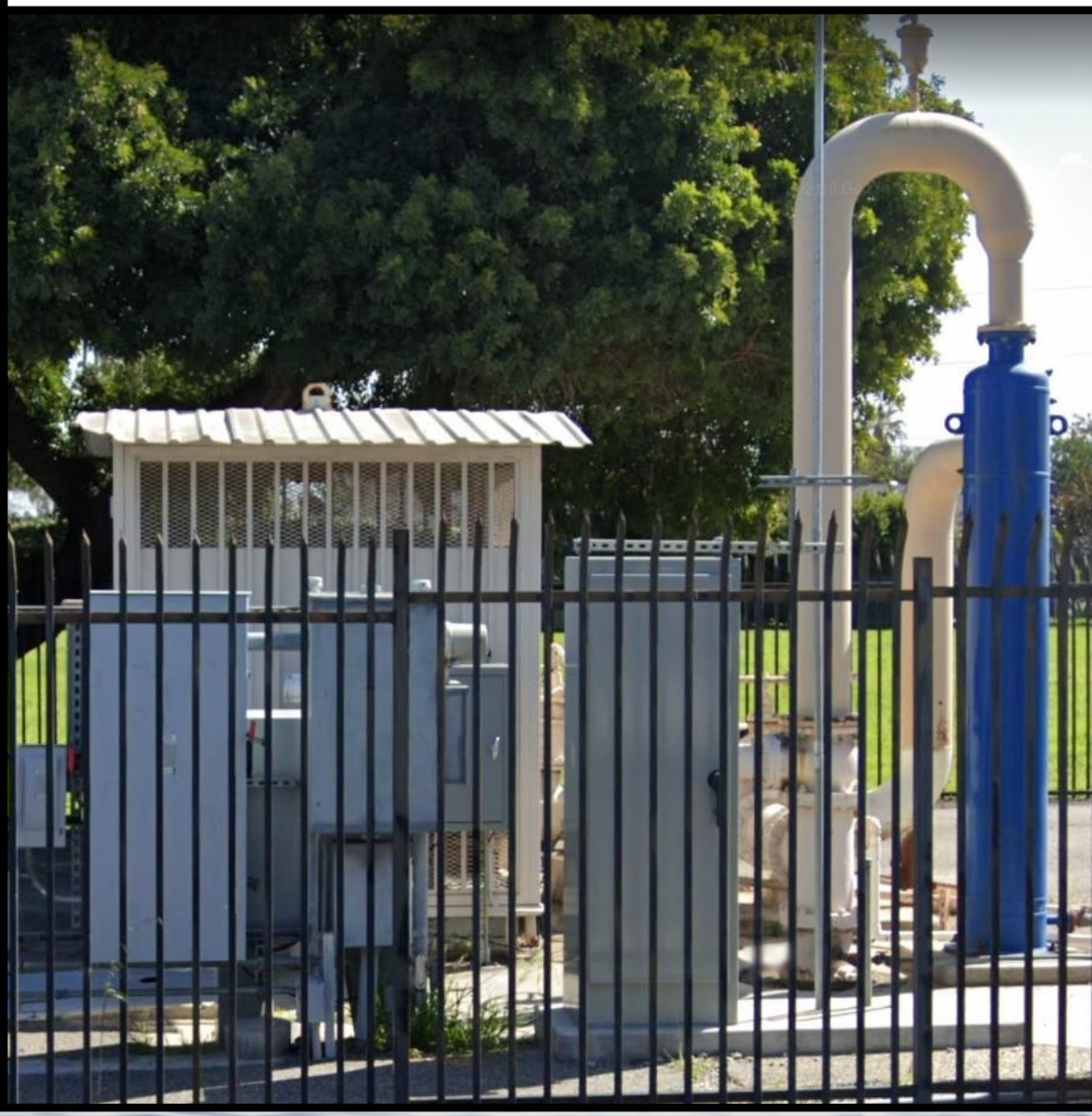
_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

CITY OF COMPTON







SEPTEMBER 2022

PUBLIC DRAFT

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

City of Compton

205 S. Willowbrook Ave.
Compton, CA 90220
Phone: (310) 605-5500

September 2022 Public Draft Copy

Prepared by:

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Appendix B	Compton Municipal Code Section 23-1.32: Water Conservation
Appendix C	City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Appendix D	Ordinance No. 1851

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ACRONYMS

AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
AWIA	America's Water Infrastructure Act
CWC	California Water Code
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
ICS	Incident Command System
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Main Basin	Main San Gabriel Basin
MARS	Member Agency Response System
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
NIMS	National Incident Management System
RRA	Risk and Resilience Assessment
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WSAP	Water Supply Allocation Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSDM	Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan

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1. OVERVIEW

Water supplies may be interrupted or reduced significantly in a number of ways, including droughts, earthquakes, and power outages, which hinder a water agency's ability to effectively deliver water. The ability to manage water supplies in times of drought or other emergencies is an important part of water resources management for a community.

Recent water supply challenges throughout the American Southwest and the State of California have resulted in the development of a number of policy actions that water agencies would implement in the event of a water shortage. In Southern California, the development of such policies has occurred at both the wholesale and retail level. This section addresses elements related to the urban water supplier's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) describing new and existing policies that Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and the City have in place to respond to water supply shortages, including a catastrophic interruption and up to 50 percent or greater reduction in water supply.

2. WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

2.1 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

Southern California is expected to experience an increase in regional demands in the years 2025 through 2045 as a result of population growth. Although increases in demand are expected, future demands are effectively limited due to the requirements of SBx7-7. It can be reasonably expected that the majority of agencies have met or were near their compliance targets for 2020 and will continue to meet, or will soon meet, their per-capita usage limit in the future.

The data in the MWD 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) shows supply reliability projections for average and single dry years and is important to effectively project and analyze supply and demand over the next 25 years for many regional agencies. Projected supplies during single and multiple dry year scenarios indicate MWD's projected supply will exceed its projected single dry year demands in all years. Likewise, for average years, MWD supply exceeds projected demands for all years.

Due to the semi-arid nature of the City's climate and as a result of past drought conditions, the City is vulnerable to water shortages due to its climatic environment and seasonally hot summer months. Section 3 of the City's 2020 UWMP describes the water availability during single and multiple dry year scenarios. **Tables 1**, **2**, and **3** summarize the supply

and demand comparisons during normal, single-dry year, and multiple dry year, respectively. As shown, the City is capable of providing a reliable supply of water to meet the future demands.

Table 1: Normal Year Supply & Demand Comparison (Acre-Feet (AF))

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply totals	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
Demand totals	6,974	6,983	6,990	6,999	7,005
Difference	606	597	590	581	575

Table 2: Single Dry Year Supply & Demand Comparison (AF)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply totals	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
Demand totals	6,921	6929	6,937	6,944	6,952
Difference	659	651	643	636	628

Table 3: Multiple Dry Year Supply & Demand Comparison (AF)

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First year	Supply totals	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
	Demand totals	7,456	7,465	7,473	7,482	7,490
	Difference	124	115	107	98	90
Second year	Supply totals	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
	Demand totals	7,525	7,534	7,542	7,551	7,559
	Difference	55	46	38	29	21
Third year	Supply totals	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
	Demand totals	7,492	7,500	7,509	7,517	7,526
	Difference	88	80	71	63	54
Fourth year	Supply totals	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
	Demand totals	6,639	6,647	6,654	6,662	6,669
	Difference	941	933	926	918	911
Fifth year	Supply totals	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
	Demand totals	6,678	6,685	6,693	6,700	6,708
	Difference	902	895	887	880	872

2.2 FIVE-YEAR DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

During a five-year drought, the City may import water to meet demands in excess of its local water supplies. Imported water supplies, like groundwater, are subject to demand increases and reduced supplies during dry years; however, MWD modeling in its 2020 UWMP results in 100 percent reliability for full-service demands through the year 2045 for all climatic conditions. Based on the conditions described above, the City anticipates the ability to meet water demand for all climatic conditions for the near future.

As part of the WSCP, a Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) was conducted over a 5-year period examining the reliability of the City's water supplies. **Table 4** shows the results of the analysis. The analysis was done utilizing DWR's DRA Planning Tool to determine supply and demand projections, and to analyze the City's vulnerability to droughts. The tool also allows water purveyors to utilize potential water usage saving or supply augmentation methods to mitigate supply shortfalls. These water usages saving methods (restrictions) are further discussed in the WSCP. As shown, the City is capable to meet the projected demands based on the estimated water supplies during drought conditions without the need for WSCP stage implementation.

Table 4: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment (AF)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Water Use	6,969	6,970	6,972	6,639	6,975
Total Supplies	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	611	610	608	941	605
Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)					
Supply Augmentation Benefit from WSCP Response	0	0	0	0	0
Use Reduction Savings Benefit from WSCP Response	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Surplus/Shortfall	611	610	608	941	605
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Response to a future drought would follow the water use efficiency mandates of the City's WSCP along with implementation of the appropriate stage of regional plans, such as MWD's Water Surplus Drought Management (WSDM) Plan as described in **Section 4.1** of this WSCP.

3. ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY & DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Under CWC Section 10632(a)(2), beginning by July 1, 2022, each urban water supplier is required to prepare their annual water supply and demand assessment (Annual Assessment) and submit an Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to DWR. The Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report will be due by July 1 of every year, as required by CWC Section 10632.1.

This section outlines the City's procedures used in conducting an Annual Assessment, including the following: 1) written decision-making process for determining water supply reliability; and 2) key data inputs and assessment methodology for evaluating the water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year.

3.1 DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

The City's Annual Assessment will be mostly based on monthly reviewed and recorded water production and supply figures. Data will be monitored and compared periodically and used to measure the effectiveness of any water shortage contingency stage that may be implemented. Water consumption is monitored regularly through the metering of all City service connections in its distribution system. To determine its water supply reliability and actual reductions in water use during declared water shortages or emergencies, the City can rely on its monthly recorded supply and demand totals. These periodical analyses are used by the City to manage resources to meet projected demands and adjust to changing conditions (i.e., precipitation) throughout the year.

Starting in 2022, City staff will submit and present a finalized Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to the City Council for approval by June each year. City staff will also present determination of recommended water shortage response actions deemed appropriate as a result of the Annual Assessment. Following approval, City staff will submit the approved Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to DWR by July 1 of every year. The functional procedures for the decision-making process are depicted in the following timeline shown in **Figure 1**.

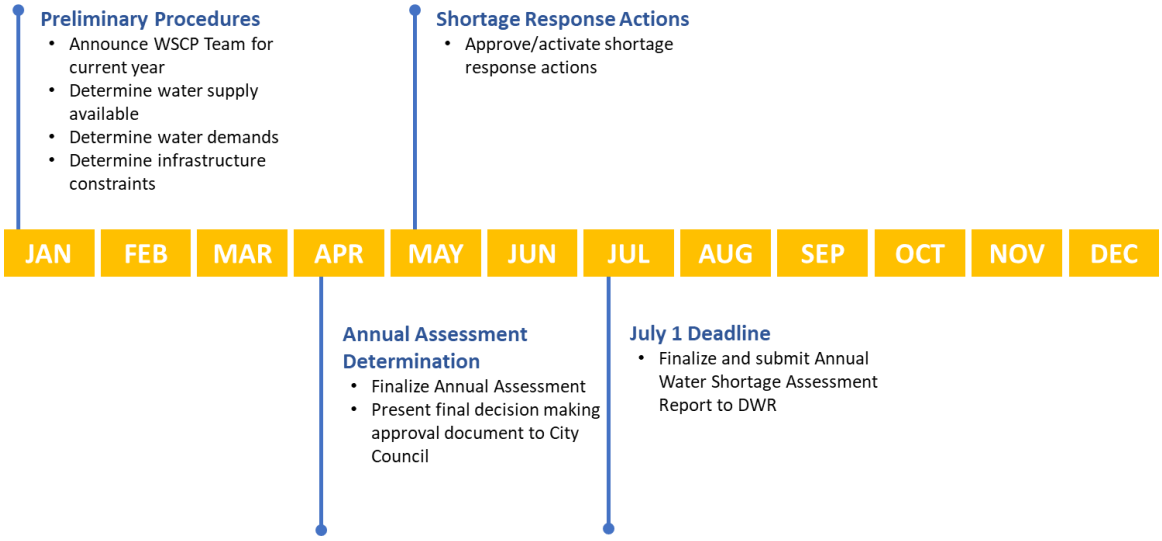


Figure 1: Sample Annual Assessment Decision-Making Process Timeline

3.2 KEY DATA INPUTS AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

This section defines the key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the water supply reliability for the anticipated conditions for the current year and for one dry year that follows. The Annual Assessment determination will focus on the current year unconstrained demand, infrastructure constraints, and total water supply availability. Moreover, the Annual Assessment will consider the current year's weather, population growth, policies in place that will impact demands, and other influencing factors. The current year available supply will incorporate the hydrological regulatory conditions for the current year and following dry year.

LOCALLY APPLICABLE EVALUATION CRITERIA

The locally applicable evaluation criteria that will be consistently relied on for each Annual Assessment include the following:

1) Assumed unconstrained demand (i.e., demand without any conservation measures) for current year and one dry year
2) Assumed total water supply availability for current year and one dry year
3) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints
   - Any known issues with the water facilities (including water quality conditions limiting local sources)
   - Planned power outages for operation and maintenance
   - New construction and repairs
   - Environmental mitigation measures
   - Other constraints that may affect near-term water supply reliability

WATER SUPPLY SOURCES DESCRIPTION AND QUANTIFICATION

As part of the Annual Assessment, the total available water supply evaluation criteria will comprise of the City's water supply sources as shown and quantified in **Tables 5** and **6**.

Table 5: 2020 Water Supplies (AF)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2020	
		Actual Volume	Water Quality
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Central Groundwater Basin - City Wells	7,347	Drinking Water
Purchased or Imported Water	MWD	0	Drinking Water
	Total	7,347	

Table 6: Projected Water Supplies (AF) (2025 – 2045)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supplies				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Central Groundwater Basin - City Wells	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058
Purchased or Imported Water	MWD	522	522	522	522	522
	Total	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,508	7,580

Imported Water Purchases

The City receives its imported water supply from MWD through three interconnections with a capacity of 24.33 MGD. Supply from MWD originates from the Colorado River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta in Northern California. The City is projected to be able to have access of its 10-year average (2011-2020) supply with MWD of 522 acre-feet per year (AFY) as shown in **Table 6**.

Groundwater Supply

The City uses its groundwater wells to extract groundwater from the Central Groundwater Basin and has an adjudicated pumping right of 5,780 AFY. In addition to its adjudicated right, the City can also pump additional groundwater by leasing groundwater production rights with other Central Basin parties. For FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23, the City has agreements to lease pumping rights with the City of South Gate for 900 AFY and with La Mirada School District for 378 AFY, which brings the total allowable pumping volume to

7,058 AFY. The City currently maintains 6 active wells (Well Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, and 19) for groundwater extraction. Over the past five years, groundwater has comprised nearly 100 percent of the total potable water supply.

4. SHORTAGE STAGES AND SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS

4.1 MWD STAGES OF ACTION

WATER SURPLUS & DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN (WSDM)

In addition to the provisions of the City's WSCP, the City also works in conjunction with MWD to implement conservation measures within the framework of MWD's Water Surplus and Drought Management (WSDM) Plan. The WSDM Plan was developed in 1999 by MWD with assistance and input with its member agencies. The plan addresses both surplus and shortage contingencies. MWD's WSDM Plan documents the stages of action that it would undertake in response to a water supply shortage. the City's water supply shortage stages reflect MWD's WSDM Plan.



Figure 2: Severe Droughts Highlight the Importance of Conservation Ordinances

The WSDM Plan guiding principle is to minimize adverse impacts of water shortage. The plan guides the operations of water resources (local resources, Colorado River, SWP, and regional storage) to ensure regional reliability. It identifies the expected sequence of resource management actions MWD will take during surpluses and shortages of water to minimize the probability of severe shortages that require curtailment of full-service demands. Mandatory allocations are avoided to the extent practicable; however, in the event of an extreme shortage, an allocation plan will be implemented.

In addition to its WSDM Plan, MWD developed a Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP),

which provides a standardized methodology for allocation of supplies during times of extreme shortage (Stage 7 in MWD's WSDM Plan). During a shortage, the City's imported water supplies will be allocated based on the methodology documented in MWD's allocation plan.

MWD's WSDM and WSAP Plans help guide drought management for many agencies throughout the region.

The following description of shortage stages is from MWD's 2020 UWMP, page 2-29:

> *"**Shortage**: Metropolitan can meet full-service demands and partially meet or fully meet interruptible demands, using stored water or water transfers as necessary.*
>
> ***Severe Shortage**: Metropolitan can meet full-service demands only by using stored water, transfers, and possibly calling for extraordinary conservation.*
>
> ***Extreme Shortage**: Metropolitan allocates available supply to full-service customers.*
>
> *The WSDM Plan also defines six shortage management stages to guide resource management activities. These stages are not defined merely by shortfalls in imported water supply, but also by the water balances in Metropolitan's storage programs. Thus, a 10 percent shortfall in imported supplies could be a stage one shortage if storage levels are high. If storage levels are already depleted, the same shortfall in imported supplies could potentially be defined as a more severe shortage.*
>
> *When Metropolitan must make net withdrawals from storage to meet demands, it is considered to be in a shortage condition. Under most of these stages, Metropolitan is still able to meet all end-use demands for water. For shortage stages 1 through 3, Metropolitan will meet demands by withdrawing water from storage. At shortage stages 4 and 5, Metropolitan may undertake additional shortage management steps, including issuing public calls for extraordinary conservation and exercising water transfer options, or purchasing water on the open market."*

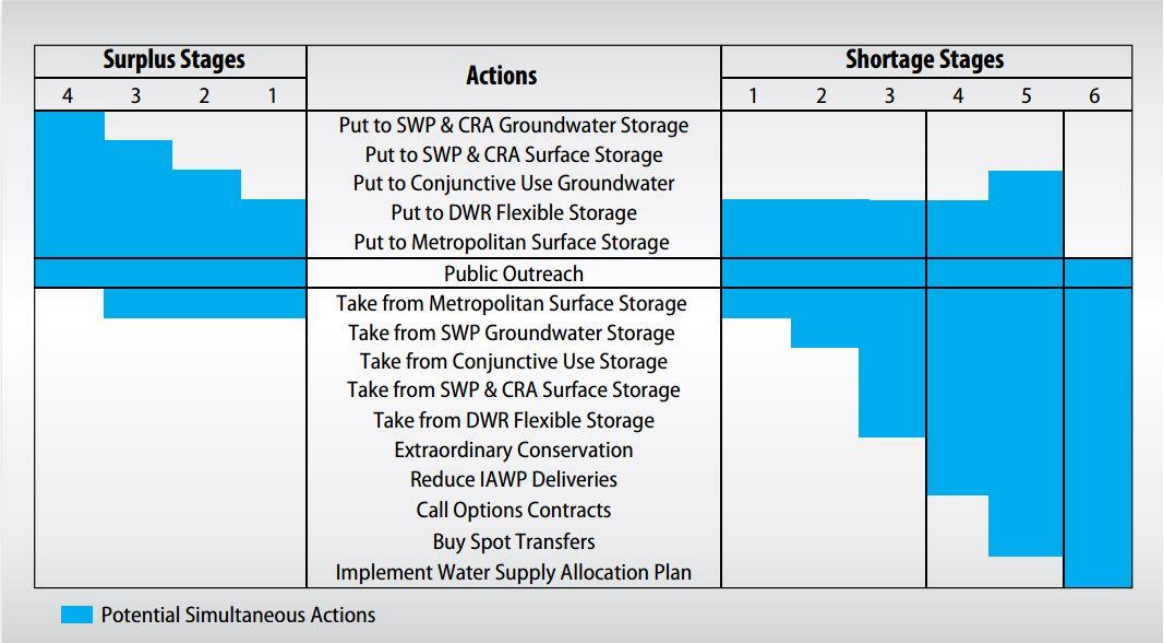


Figure 3: MWD WSDM Surplus & Drought Stages

MWD WATER SUPPLY ALLOCATION PLAN (FOR WSDM SHORTAGE STAGE 7)

In February 2008, MWD's Board of Directors adopted a WSAP, which includes a methodology for calculating supply allocations in the event that MWD enters a Shortage Stage 7 and is unable to meet the firm demands of its member agencies. MWD revised its WSAP in 2014 to include the following updates: new FY 2012-13 to FY 2013-14 baseline, implement a Conservation Demand Hardening Adjustment, create a separate Groundwater Replenishment Allocation for applicable agencies, and replace WSAP Penalty Rates with Allocation Surcharges based on the marginal costs of turf removal. It should be noted that the WSAP is not a rationing plan. Rather, it is a pricing plan where water is allocated at regular prices and agencies that choose to take more water pay surcharges. The surcharge pricing mechanism acts to discourage the use of water above the allocation. The WSAP uses a combination of estimated total retail demands and historical local supply production within the member agency service area to estimate the demands on MWD from each member agency in a given year. Based on a number of factors, including storage and supply conditions, MWD then determines whether it has the ability to meet these demands or will need to allocate its limited supplies among its member agencies. Thus, implicit in MWD's decision not to implement an allocation of its supplies is that, at a minimum, MWD will be able to meet

When a WSDM Shortage Stage 7 is triggered, MWD's WSAP helps to assess resources in the most equitable way possible.

the demands identified for each of the member agencies.



Figure 4: MWD's Diamond Valley Lake (Potential Reserves for WSAP Allocations)

According to MWD's 2015 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), the approach seeks to balance the impacts of a shortage at the retail level while maintaining equity on the wholesale level and takes into account growth, local investments, changes in supply conditions and the demand hardening aspects of non-potable recycled water use and the implementation of conservation savings programs. The methodology attempts to allocate supplies based on an estimate of an agency's relative need for imported water using the following process:

1. Establish a baseline for total retail demands (and adjust for growth) to determine the allocation year total retail demands. (*"What are your total water demands?"*)

2. Estimate the amount of local supplies to be utilized in the allocation year and subtract from total retail demands. This is the allocation year baseline demand on MWD. ("*How much imported water do you need from MWD?*")

3. Apply the minimum allocation percentage (per the regional shortage level) to the allocation year baseline demand and provide minor adjustments based on various criteria. ("*Restrict normal supply deliveries and provide allocation.*")

BASE PERIOD CALCULATIONS (USED TO DETERMINE WSAP REDUCTIONS)

The Base Period is calculated using data from FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14. Base Period wholesale demands are based on the two-year average of demands on MWD during the Base Period, including full-service, seawater barrier, seasonal shift, and surface storage operating agreement demands.

Local supplies for the base period are calculated using a two-year average of groundwater production, groundwater recovery, Los Angeles Aqueduct supply, surface water production, and other imported supplies. Non-potable recycling production is not included in this calculation, which, according to MWD, is intended to address the impact of demand

hardening due to recycled water use.

Total potable retail demands for the Base Period are then calculated by adding the Base Period wholesale demands on MWD and the Base Period local supplies.

WSAP ALLOCATION YEAR CALCULATIONS

The next step is to estimate water needs in an allocation year by (1) adjusting the Base Period total retail demands for population or economic growth, and (2) accounting for changes in local supplies.



Figure 5: Lake Mead "Bathtub Ring" (December 20, 2020)

The Base Period retail demands are adjusted for growth using the average annual rate of population growth occurring since the two-year base period based on county-level data generated by the California Department of Finance.

Next, these growth-adjusted demands are adjusted again to account for (1) gains and losses of local supply, and (2) extraordinary increases in production over the base year. According to MWD, these adjustments are made to give a more accurate estimate of actual supplies in the allocation year, and, in turn, more accurately reflect an agency's demand for MWD supplies.

The adjustment for gains in local supplies is intended to account for planned or scheduled gains in local supply production above the Base Period, which are not due to extraordinary actions to increase water supply in the allocation year. These previously scheduled increases in supply programs (i.e., San Diego County Water Authority/Imperial Irrigation District) or local production are added to the base period local supplies. Again, new supplies from non-potable recycling projects are not counted as local supplies.

While the local agency does become more reliable with the addition of the new supplies, assuming that the new supplies are available during an allocation, the benefits of these programs are partially offset because the impact of adding the new supplies to the Base Period local supplies is to reduce an agency's dependence on MWD and thus their

allocation under the WSAP.

Alternatively, only a portion of the additional supplies from what are termed "extraordinary increases in production" are added back to Allocation Year local supplies depending on the retail shortage level. Extraordinary increases in production include such efforts as purchasing transfers or mining of groundwater basins. By adding only a percentage of the yield from these supplies to Allocation Year local supplies, it has the effect of "setting aside" the majority of yield for the agency who procured the supply.

Table 7 reflects the set of percentages used in the WSAP to establish water allocations for each agency.

Table 7: Water Allocation Percentages

Regional Shortage Level	Regional Shortage Percentage	Wholesale Minimum Percentage	Maximum Retail Impact Adjustment Maximum
1	5%	92.5%	2.5%
2	10%	85.0%	5.0%
3	15%	77.5%	7.5%
4	20%	70.0%	10.0%
5	25%	62.5%	12.5%
6	30%	55.0%	15.0%
7	35%	47.5%	17.5%
8	40%	40.0%	20.0%
9	45%	32.5%	22.5%
10	50%	25.0%	25.0%

4.2 CITY OF COMPTON RESPONSE PLAN

The City of Compton has adopted the Ordinance No. 1851 (**Appendix D**) to respond to water shortages. This ordinance amends Chapter 23 of the Compton Municipal Code by adding Section 23-1.32 (**Appendix B**) relating to the implementation of water conservation measures. This ordinance is referred to as the "Water Conservation Ordinance."

This ordinance authorizes the City Council to protect the public health, safety, and welfare when it is determined there will be a water shortage. The City Council will determine by resolution the water conservation plan. The City Council may implement water

conservation measures in addition to those specified in this ordinance.

The objectives of the response plan are to:

1. Prioritize essential uses of available water
2. Avoid irretrievable loss of natural resources
3. Manage current water supplies to meet ongoing and future needs
4. Maximize local municipal water supplies
5. Eliminate water waste citywide
6. Create equitable demand reduction targets
7. Minimize adverse financial effects

The following priorities for uses of available water are listed in order from highest to lowest priority:

1. Health and Safety including: consumption and sanitation for all water users; fire suppression; hospitals, emergency care, nursing/convalescent homes and other similar health care facilities; shelters and water treatment
2. Institutions, including government facilities and schools such as public safety facilities, essential government operations, public pools and recreation areas
3. All non-essential commercial and residential water uses
4. Landscaped areas of significance, including parks, cemeteries, open spaces, government-facility landscaped areas and green belt areas
5. New water demand

CITY OF COMPTON STAGES OF ACTION

The WSCP establishes progressively more serious stages of action dependent on the percent of water shortage. This shortage can be for any reason. The City's Water Conservation Ordinance has six stages of water conservation. A summary of the stages of water shortage is displayed in **Table 8**.

Per CWC Section 10632(a)(3)(B), a supplier may continue using their own water shortage levels that were previously used. In accordance with this allowance, the City has chosen to continue to use its current water shortage levels in its WSCP and has included a graphic (**Table 8**) to correlate its water shortage levels to the six standard water shortage levels mandated by CWC Section 10632(a)(3)(A).

Table 8: Water Supply Shortage Stages – Rationing Stages

City of Compton Shortage Levels			Mandated Standard Shortage Levels	
Phase No.	Water Supply Conditions	% Shortage	Shortage Level	% Shortage
I	Permanent Water Conservation. Phase I Shortage is declared when the City Council determines a 5% reduction in water supplies is likely. In effect at all times.	Up to 5%	1	Up to 10%
II	Phase II Shortage is declared when the City Council determines a 10% reduction in water supplies is likely.	5% to 10%		
III	Phase III Shortage is declared when the City Council determines a 20% reduction in water supplies is likely.	10% to 20%	2	Up to 20%
IV	Phase IV Shortage is declared when the City Council determines a 30% reduction in water supplies is likely.	20% to 30%	3	Up to 30%
V	Phase V Shortage is declared when the City Council determines a 40% reduction in water supplies is likely.	30% to 40%	4	Up to 40%
VI	Phase VI Shortage is declared when the City Council determines a 50% reduction in water supplies is likely.	40% to 50%	5	Up to 50%
			6	>50%

As reflected in **Table 8**, the mandatory prohibitions applied by Phase VI will curtail water use up to 50 percent or more below the projected water consumption level. Correspondingly, the City's shortage levels depicted in **Table 8** are bundled in such a way that if a conservation stage to reduce water consumption by 40 percent were mandated (CWC standard shortage level 4), the prohibitions and additional conservation measures activated by the City's Phase VI will provide more than enough shortage responses to exceed the conservation goal.

The currently adopted plan has Phase VI up to a 50 percent shortage. The plan will be revised at a later time to include a greater than 50 percent shortage.

The City Council determines that a water shortage emergency could exist based upon the occurrence of one or more of the following conditions:

1. A general water supply shortage takes place due to increased demand or limited supplies.

2. Distribution or storage facilities of the City become inadequate.
3. A major failure or contamination of the supply, storage, and/or distribution facilities of MWD or the City.

4.3 PROHIBITIONS

The City's Water Conservation Ordinance No. 1851 lists water conservation requirements that will take effect upon implementation by the City Council. These prohibitions will promote the efficient use of water, reduce or eliminate water waste, and enable implementation of the City's water conservation measures. Water conservation measures become more restrictive per each progressive stage in order to address the increasing differential between water supply and demand.

MANDATORY PROHIBITIONS

The City's six phase approach to implementing water conservation and prohibiting wasteful use during a water shortage includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Phase I – Permanent Baseline Requirements

- No hose washing of sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas or other paved surfaces, except as is required for sanitary purposes.
- No washing of motor vehicles, trailers, boats and other types of mobile equipment shall be done only with a handheld bucket or a hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses, except that washing may be done at the immediate premises of a commercial car wash or with reclaimed water.
- No water shall be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds, lakes or other similar aesthetic structures unless such water is part of a recycling system.
- No restaurant, hotel, cafe, cafeteria or other public place where food is sold, served or offered for sale, shall serve drinking water to any customer unless expressly requested.
- All customers of the CMWD shall promptly repair all leaks from indoor or outdoor plumbing fixtures.
- No lawn, landscape, or other turf area shall be watered more often than every other day. Specifically, all customers with an even address number shall water on even calendar dates of the month, and all customers with an odd address number shall water on odd calendar dates of the month. On the 31st of the month, there shall be

no watering, unless reclaimed water is used. No watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.; except that the provision shall not apply to commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries.

- No customer of the CMWD shall cause or allow the water to run off landscape area into adjoining streets, sidewalks or other paved areas due to incorrectly directed or maintained sprinklers or excessive watering.

Phase II

- No watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
- Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape or other turf areas more often than every other day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.

Phase III

- No watering more often than every other day; and, no watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
- Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape or other turf areas more often than every other day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.
- The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare.

Phase IV

- No watering more often than every third day; and, no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; except that there shall be no restrictions on watering with reclaimed water.
- Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape or other turf areas more often than every third day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.
- The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to

activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare.

Phase V

- No watering more often than every third day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; except that there shall be no restrictions on watering with reclaimed water.
- Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape or other turf areas more often than every third day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.
- The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare.

Phase VI

- No watering more often than every fourth day; and, no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; except that there shall be no restrictions on watering with reclaimed water.
- Commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscape or other turf areas more often than every third day; and no watering shall be done between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; except that there shall be no restriction on watering with reclaimed water.
- The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare.

4.4 CONSUMPTION REDUCTION METHODS

Additional consumption reduction methods and their stage of implementation to reduce the use of potable water are listed in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Consumption Reduction Methods

Stage When Method Takes Effect	Consumption Reduction Methods	Projected Reduction (%)
Phase I	Permanent Water Conservation Requirements	Up to 5%
Phase II	Phase II Prohibitions	5% to 10%
Phase III	Phase III Prohibitions	10% to 20%
Phase IV	Phase IV Prohibitions	20% to 30%
Phase V	Phase V Prohibitions	30% to 40%
Phase VI	Phase VI Prohibitions	40% to 50%

4.5 CATASTROPHIC SUPPLY INTERRUPTION

A water shortage emergency could be caused by a catastrophic event such as result of drought, failures of transmission facilities, a regional power outage, earthquake, flooding, supply contamination from chemical spills, and other adverse conditions. Given the great distances imported water supplies travel to reach the City's service area, the region is vulnerable to interruptions along hundreds of miles of pipelines and other facilities associated with delivering the supplies to the region. Additionally, this water is distributed to customers through an intricate network of pipes and water mains that are susceptible to damage from earthquakes and other disasters, natural or otherwise.

MWD

MWD has comprehensive plans for stages of actions it would undertake to address a catastrophic interruption in water supplies through its WSDM and WSAP Plans. MWD also developed an Emergency Storage Objective to mitigate potential interruption in water supplies resulting from catastrophic occurrences within the Southern California region, including seismic events along the San Andreas Fault. In addition, MWD is working with the state to implement a comprehensive improvement plan to address catastrophic occurrences that could occur outside of the Southern California region, such as a probable maximum seismic event in the Delta, which could cause levee failure and disruption of SWP deliveries.

In July 2019, MWD's Board adopted amendments to their Administrative Code allowing deliveries of member agency water supplies in MWD's system during an emergency. With these enabled deliveries, MWD's member agencies will be able to deliver their water

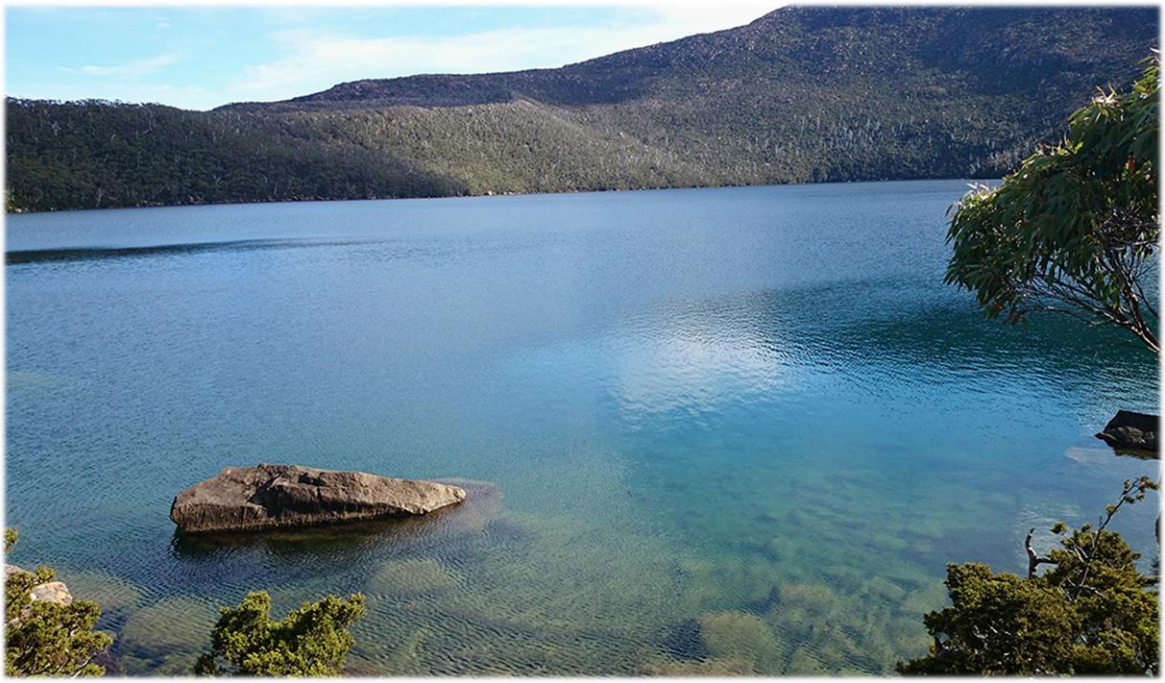


Figure 6: Reservoirs Provide Emergency Supplies (Lake Skinner)

through MWD's system under specific emergency conditions. Emergency deliveries using a portion of MWD's system can only be made if MWD is unable to make deliveries to a member agency due to physical damage to its system resulting from a natural disaster or other emergency, and there are no alternatives.

CITY OF COMPTON

The City has adopted ordinances to respond to water shortage. The City is also a participant in the Member Agency Response System (MARS), which was developed by MWD for its members' agencies. The MARS network was developed in a coordinated effort to improve emergency response and expedite mutual aid to participating agencies.

The City's water conservation ordinances assist in the reduction of water use; however, if a natural disaster, such as an earthquake, causes an emergency, the City will follow the MARS network of MWD.

4.6 SEISMIC RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Earthquakes can vary significantly in magnitude and the amount of damage caused. Major earthquakes can cause loss of electrical power, damage to the City's structures and

equipment, disruption of service, and injuries to staff. This section provides a description of the City's procedures (i.e., response and mitigation) after an earthquake event.

As mandated in CWC Section 10632.5, beginning January 1, 2020, water suppliers are required to include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan as part of their WSCP to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of their water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities. If an urban water supplier does not have a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan, the urban water supplier may instead, per CWC Section 10632.5(c), include a local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) or a multi-hazard mitigation plan. This requirement is satisfied by the incorporation of elements and analyses from the City's Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA), Emergency Response Plan (ERP), and LHMP. The complete RRA and ERP documents are not presented within this plan due to the highly confidential nature of the reports. Although the City does not currently have a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan, the City does have an LHMP (**Appendix C**), which was updated in April 2011 pursuant to the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

CITY OF COMPTON LHMP

On May 13, 2010, the City kicked off the update to the 2005 LHMP. The process for updating the City's 2005 LHMP started with identifying members for the Task Force, consisting of City staff from various departments and agencies, such as Compton Unified School District. Each team member represented different City department and specific divisions within those departments with a role in mitigation efforts. The Task Force met over a period of six months, and identified characteristics and consequences of natural, technological, and human-caused hazards with significant potential to affect the City. On January 25, 2011, staff presented the LHMP to the City Council for consideration, and the plan was adopted on April 26, 2011.

The City received Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) certification of the LHMP to maximize the City's eligibility for future grant funding for hazard mitigation.

LHMP Purpose

The City prepared the LHMP to be consistent with current FEMA requirements for hazard mitigation plans and to inform the Safety Element of the City's General Plan.

The goals and objectives of the City's LHMP include:

- Greater understanding of hazards faced by a community

- Use of limited resources on hazards with the greatest effect on a community
- Financial savings through partnerships for planning and mitigation
- Reduced long-term impacts and damages to human health and structures, and lower repair costs
- More sustainable, disaster-resistant communities.

SEISMOLOGY OF WATER FACILITIES & VULNERABILITY

An earthquake is caused by the shifting of tectonic plates beneath the Earth's surface. Ground shaking from moving geologic plates collapses buildings and bridges, and sometimes triggers landslides, avalanches, flash floods, fires and tsunamis. The strong ground motion of earthquakes has the potential to cause a great deal of damage to drinking water and wastewater utilities, particularly since most utility components are constructed from inflexible materials (i.e., concrete, metal pipes). Earthquakes create many cascading and secondary impacts that may include, but are not limited to:

- Structural damage to facility infrastructure and equipment
- Water tank damage or collapse
- Water source transmission line realignment or damage
- Damage to distribution lines due to shifting ground and soil liquefaction, resulting in potential water loss, water service interruptions, low pressure, contamination and sinkholes and/or large pools of water throughout the service area
- Loss of power and communication infrastructure
- Restricted access to facilities due to debris and damage to roadways

Additional seismic risks are further described in the City's LHMP.

According to the maps provided on the California Office of Emergency Services' online planning tool (My Plan) and the California Geological Survey's online earthquake hazards zone application (EQ Zapp), one known fault traverses the western edge of the City's service area, which is the Newport-Inglewood Fault. As indicated in the LHMP, there are several fault zones within close proximity of the City, notably including the Palos Verdes Fault. In addition, there are areas and City facilities with increased risk due to landslides and liquefaction. Liquefaction happens when loosely packed sandy or silty materials saturated with water are shaken hard enough to lose strength and stiffness. Liquefied soils behave like a liquid and are responsible for tremendous damage in an earthquake. Liquefaction susceptibility is typically defined on a scale ranging from very low to very high based on the intensity of the earthquake. The known fault lines, landslide zones, and liquefaction zones are shown in **Figure 7**.

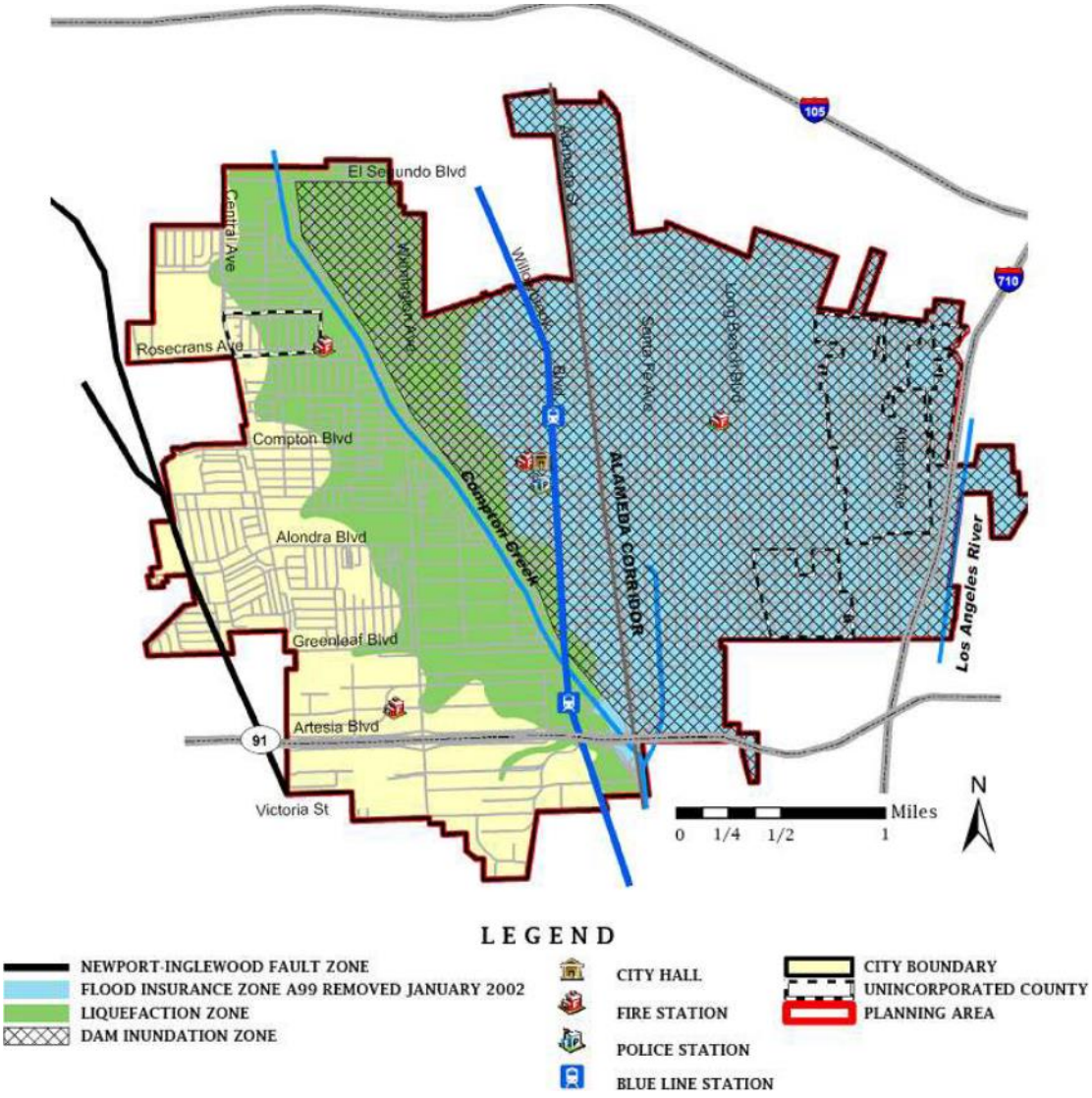


Figure 7: Seismic Hazards within the City's Service Area

ERP – EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The City is currently updating its ERP to replace its existing ERP by December 31, 2021 in order to meet the requirements of America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA). The ERP provides City staff with the necessary information, strategies, procedures, and mitigation actions to address earthquake emergencies. The City's ERP policies are intended to guide disaster management planners and emergency responders, and to provide a consistently high level of preparedness at all the facilities.

Per the ERP, after a major earthquake, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated if potential or significant damage has occurred in the City's service area, and the

situation cannot be handled by routine public safety response or immediate mutual aid assistance. The EOC director assigned by the City shall assess the situation and establish the incident command post as necessary. In the event of an emergency, City personnel will be required to inspect all water facilities for apparent signs of damage or abnormal conditions and conserve the existing water supply in the reservoirs from loss through water line breaks in the distribution system.

MITIGATION ACTIONS

Hazard mitigation may occur during any phase of a threat, emergency, or disaster. Mitigation can and may take place during the preparedness (before), response (during), and recovery (after) phases. The process of hazard mitigation involves evaluating a hazard's impact and identifying and implementing actions to minimize or eliminate the impact.



Figure 8: The Five Phases of Emergency Management

According to the City's 2011 LHMP, mitigation actions for seismic hazards include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Educate the public on the California Earthquake Insurance Program.
- Encourage reduction of nonstructural and structural earthquake hazards in homes, schools, businesses, and government offices.
- Encourage seismic strength evaluations of critical facilities in the City to identify vulnerabilities for mitigation of schools and universities, public infrastructure, and critical facilities to meet current seismic standards.
- Identify funding sources for structural and nonstructural retrofitting of structures that are identified as seismically vulnerable.
- Strengthen emergency operations by increasing collaboration and coordination among public agencies, non-profit organizations, business, and industry.
- Minimize earthquake damage risk by retrofitting critical facilities.
- Identify safe evacuation routes in high-risk debris flow and landslide areas.

The mitigation actions and goals established by the City to mitigate seismic risks and vulnerabilities are further described within its LHMP and ERP.

5. COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The City's communication protocol includes the various channels that the City will utilize to convey critical messages regarding water shortage allocations and voluntary and mandatory actions. A strong communication strategy and a common understanding on the water supply situation and necessary actions between the City and its customers, the public, elected officials, and other key stakeholders are essential should the WSCP need to be activated. How the water shortage messages are addressed to the public are described in this communication protocol. The communication protocol will be in place prior to a water supply shortage. Activation of the communication protocol will continue through all subsequent water shortage stages. The City will ensure outreach efforts are reaching key audiences as needed.

It is important to communicate to its customers the following when urgent conservation is needed:

- Which shortage stage is being implemented;
- What response actions are triggered to save water;
- Why water needs to be saved; and
- What actions the City is taking to respond to the water supply situation.

5.2 COORDINATION

The goal of the City's outreach plans during dry periods and water shortages is to maintain effective coordination with key audiences. In order to maintain reliability in this communication, the City will work closely with the City Council. During dry periods or other times of limited supply, the frequency and extent of coordination will increase to ensure outreach tactics are consistent with the changing needs of the City and its customers. In addition to collaboration with its wholesaler, MWD, the City will seek opportunities with outside organizations and agencies to complement its own outreach.

5.3 COMMUNICATION GOALS

Communication objectives during an existing or anticipated water shortage condition are shown on the following page.

- Motivate key audiences (i.e., customers) to increase conservation in following any voluntary or mandatory actions called for at the current stage of the WSCP.
- Raise awareness of the drought, regulations, or other conditions affecting water sources and supplies.
- Educate customers, key stakeholders, elected officials, and the general public about water supply reliability, water quality, and water delivery.
- Prepare customers for any potential escalation of the supply shortage stages.

5.4 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL FOR CURRENT OR PREDICTED SHORTAGE

A current or predicted shortage, as determined by the City's Annual Assessment, will be addressed to the public and its customers upon submittal of the Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to DWR by July 1 of every year. This notice may be conducted by the City's website, signage in front of City Hall, and wholesale agency coordination.

5.5 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL FOR SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS TRIGGERED OR ANTICIPATED TO BE TRIGGERED

The City's customers and public will be notified about any triggered or anticipated to be triggered shortage response actions. Prior to making a public announcement of a water supply shortage level, the City Manager and General Manager of the CMWD shall document the basis for the water shortage declaration and communicate this information to the City Council. The existence of Phases I through VI water supply shortage conditions may be declared by resolution of the City adopted at a regular or special public meeting held in accordance with state law. The mandatory conservation requirements applicable to recommended water supply shortage level conditions will take effect immediately upon adoption by the City Council.

The City Council will change the level designation as appropriate; however, the City Council will not impose mandatory measures without first conducting a duly-noticed public hearing pursuant to CWC Sections 350 et seq., or 375 et seq. The appropriate level of water conservation and the shortage response action triggered by the level is then declared in a public notification posted on the City's website and published in a local newspaper of general circulation. Upon declaration by the City Council that a water shortage emergency exists, the WSCP shall be implemented and remain in effect until the City Council declares the water shortage emergency has ended.

5.6 OTHER RELEVANT COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

To reduce water use consumption during any water shortage level, the City will increase its public education and outreach efforts to build awareness of needed actions from the public. Moreover, the City will regularly revise its outreach campaign to reflect current supply conditions. Key communication strategies and associated water shortage level implementation are listed below:

- Promote available water assistance resources for vulnerable populations; specialized outreach for impacted industries (Phase III).
- Keep stakeholders aware of conditions (all Phases).
- Proclaim phase change to key stakeholders and the general public (all Levels).
- Conduct meetings with elected officials and other key civic and business leaders (Phase II).
- Encourage reduced optional outdoor use through outreach (Phase I).

The City may implement these communication strategies through its newsletters, website, and social media platforms to reflect supply conditions. In addition, the City may conduct news briefings or other media outlets (i.e., TV, radio, newspapers) to announce changes in supply conditions.

5.7 CRISIS COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

In the event of a catastrophic supply interruption due to a natural disaster or damage to the City water facilities, the City will implement communication procedures in accordance with local, regional, state, and federal emergency response guidelines as outlined in its ERP. Depending upon the severity of the emergency and potential damage to the City water facilities, the City may determine that it is necessary to utilize the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) response and the Incident Command System (ICS). Public information and crisis communication are an integral part of the ICS structure. National Incident Management System (NIMS), SEMS, and ICS have been integrated into the ERP. It provides for a strategic response by all employees and assigns specific responsibilities in the event the plan is activated.

When an incident occurs interrupting supply, the City Manager will go to the designated EOC and begin implementation of City procedures and employ appropriate strategies from the shortage stages in **Table 8**.

Crisis communication efforts will concentrate on providing information to the public and external audiences. Furthermore, outreach messaging will reflect emergency conditions and the need to focus on health and public safety. The City will keep the Members of the City Council informed of incident status and coordinate with public health officials.

The City will maintain communication with its wholesaler and its customers. In addition, the City may also authorize release of public information to news media to announce conditions and explain needed action. Finally, the City will ensure ongoing coordination with emergency response services with daily advisories or alerts as needed.

6. COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

The means by which the City will use to safeguard compliance with and enforcement of water shortage rules include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Warning and citation protocols
- Water-waste patrols
- Fines and surcharges
- Rules and measures associated with fixing breaks or leaks in irrigation systems
- Customer service, education, and communication programs
- Other responses

The City may penalize repeat violators of water waste prohibitions through an escalating series of imposed actions. Compliance and enforcement protocols for violators are further detailed in the City's Municipal Code.

6.1 PENALTIES OR CHARGES

Violation of any of the water use restrictions as listed in **Section 4.3** will be penalized as follows:

1. The following shall occur during Phase II, III or IV:

   If water is used during any billing period in excess of the water use curtailment amount as set forth in Subsections 23-1.32f2, g2, h2, i2 and j2 of the Compton Municipal Code for that period, a surcharge shall be imposed on said excess at double the basic rate established by the CMWD for each billing unit (100 cubic feet) of water.

a) If the curtailment amount is exceeded for three consecutive billing periods during drought conditions, the CMWD, in addition to said surcharge, may either install a device on the meter to restrict the flow of water or discontinue service to the account upon written notification to the customer.

2. The following shall occur during Phase V or VI:

   If water is used during any billing period in excess of the water use curtailment amount as set forth in Subsections 23-1.32f2, g2, h2, i2 and j2 of the Compton Municipal Code for that period, a surcharge shall be imposed on said excess at triple the basic rate established by the CMWD for each billing unit (100 cubic feet) of water.

   a) If the curtailment amount is exceeded for three consecutive billing periods during drought conditions, the CMWD, in addition to said surcharge, may either install a device on the meter to restrict the flow of water or discontinue service to the account upon written notification to the customer.

3. Civil Penalties. Civil penalties for failure to comply with any provisions of the Water Conservation Ordinance are as follows:

   a) **First Violation**. The CMWD may issue a written notice of the fact of a first violation during a water storage emergency whether it be Phase I, Phase II, Phase III, Phase IV, Phase V, or Phase VI to the customer. The notice shall contain a description of the facts of the violation, a statement of the possible penalties for each violation and a statement informing the customer of his or her right to a hearing on the merits of the violation.

   b) **Second Violation**. For a second violation during a Phase I, Phase II, Phase III or Phase IV water emergency shortage, the CMWD shall impose a surcharge of $35. During Phase V or VI, a surcharge of $50 shall be imposed. These charges will be added to the water bill.

   c) **Third Violation and Subsequent Violations**. For a third and each subsequent violation during any one water shortage emergency, the CMWD shall install a flow restricting device on the service of the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred for a period of not less than 48 hours. The CMWD shall charge the customer the reasonable costs incurred for installing and for

removing the flow-restricting devices and for restoration of normal service. The charge shall be paid before normal service can be restored.

6.2 APPEALS PROCEDURE

Any customer receiving notice of a second or subsequent violation of Subsections 23-1.32e2, f2, g2, h2, i2 and j2 of the Compton Municipal Code shall have the right to a hearing by the General Manager of the CMWD or his or her designee, within 15 days of mailing or other delivery of the notice of violation. The customer's timely written request for a hearing shall automatically stay installation of a flow-restricting device on the customer's premises until the Manager renders his or her decision. The customer's timely written request for a hearing shall not stay the imposition of a surcharge unless within the time period to request a hearing, the customer deposits with the CMWD money in the amount of any unpaid surcharge due. If it is determined that the surcharge was wrongly assessed, the CMWD shall refund any money deposited to the customer.

6.3 EXEMPTION FROM COMPLIANCE

HARDSHIP WAIVER

If, due to unique circumstances such as a medical need or financial adversity, a specific requirement of the Water Conservation Ordinance would result in undue hardship to a person using water or to property upon which water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to water users generally or to similar property or classes of water users, then the person may apply for a waiver to the requirements in accordance with administrative procedures established by the City.

7. LEGAL AUTHORITIES

Under California law, including CWC Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1, Parts 2.55 and 2.6 of Division 6, Division 13, and Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution, the City Council is authorized to implement the water shortage response actions outlined in this section. In all water shortage cases, shortage response actions to be implemented will be at the discretion of the City Council and will be based on an assessment of the supply shortage, customer response, and need for demand reductions.

It is noted that upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the

California Emergency Services Act, Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, based on drought conditions, the state will defer to implementation of locally adopted water shortage contingency plans to the extent practicable. The City will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.

8. FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WSCP IMPLEMENTATION

During a catastrophic interruption of water supplies, prolonged drought, or water shortage of any kind, the City will experience a reduction in revenue due to reduced water sales. Throughout this period of time, expenditures may increase or decrease with varying circumstances. Expenditures may increase in the event of significant damage to the water system, resulting in emergency repairs. Expenditures may also decrease as less water is pumped through the system, resulting in lower power costs.

The City receives water revenue from a service charge and a commodity charge based on consumption. The service charge recovers costs associated with providing water to the serviced property. The service charge does not vary with consumption, and the commodity charge is based on water usage. Rates have been designed to recover the full cost of water service in the charges. Therefore, the total cost of purchasing water would decrease as the usage or sale of water decreases.

The City will monitor projected revenues and expenditures should an extreme shortage and a large reduction in water sales occur for an extended period of time. To overcome these potential revenue losses and/or expenditure impacts, the City may establish a Rate Stabilization Emergency Fund that is maintained at 75 percent of the normal Water Department revenue. The goal of the fund is to stabilize rates during a water shortage and to prevent the City from requiring a sharp increase in rates to compensate for lost revenue.

The City also has the authority to increase water use rates during times of drought. Even with the establishment of the Rate Stabilizing Fund, increased rates will be necessary during a shortage. The results of this would be two-fold: bringing in additional revenue with similar sales while simultaneously discouraging water-waste. At this time, the City does foresee implementing a drought surcharge in the event of a water shortage. The WSCP identifies the following rate increase structure during a water shortage:

- Phase I: No rate increase

- Phase II: 5 percent increase of pre-shortage rates
- Phase III: 9 percent increase of pre-shortage rates
- Phase IV: 15 percent increase of pre-shortage rates
- Phase V: 25 percent increase of pre-shortage rates
- Phase VI: 35 percent increase of pre-shortage rates

At the end of the Water Shortage Emergency, the City will also impose a 15 percent increase over pre-shortage rates to assist in continuing conservation efforts, make up for lost surplus water supplies, and make up for lost revenue during the drought.

9. MONITORING AND REPORTING

9.1 REDUCTION MEASURING MECHANISM

The City's production and consumption data are recorded by meters and reviewed monthly. Data will be monitored and compared periodically and used to measure the effectiveness of any water shortage contingency stage that may be implemented.

The City will follow regional guidelines as the City enters into Water Shortage Stages. If MWD calls for extraordinary conservation, MWD's Drought Program Officer will coordinate public information activities directly with the City and monitor the effectiveness of ongoing conservation programs.

MWD will provide water use monthly reports that will compare each member agency's current cumulative retail usage to their allocation baseline. MWD will also provide quarterly reports on its cumulative retail usage versus its allocation baseline.

10. SPECIAL WATER FEATURE DISTINCTION

As required under CWC 10632(b), water features that are not pools or spas must be analyzed and defined separately from pools and spas in the WSCP. Non-pool or non-spa water features may use recycled water, whereas, for health and safety considerations, pools and spas must use potable water. Although the City does not currently use recycled water and does not have the ability to use recycled water due to a lack of infrastructure, the City would use non-potable water for non-pool water features if and when recycled water supply ever becomes available to the City. Furthermore, the WSCP requires potable water recirculation for fountains and decorative water features.

11. WSCP ADOPTION AND REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

11.1 WSCP PUBLIC NOTICE AND ADOPTION

To encourage broad community participation in the WSCP preparation process, the City provided 60-day notification letters to agencies within the City's service area. Copies of the draft WSCP were made available for public review at the City Hall prior to the public hearing. Shortly before the public hearing, a two-week and a one-week notice was published in the local press alerting the public of the public hearing. At a subsequent Council Meeting following the public hearing, the City's final WSCP was approved and adopted by its Councilmembers on September 13, 2022. **Appendix A** contains the Council resolution adopting the WSCP. The final plan was submitted to DWR within 30 days of Council adoption and includes all information necessary to meet the requirements of CWC Section 10632.

By September 19, 2022, the City's approved WSCP was filed with DWR. By September 19, 2022, the City's plan was submitted to the California State Library, County of Los Angeles, and cities within its service area. The City will make the plan available for public review no later than 30 days after filing with DWR.

11.2 WSCP REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

This section discusses the process for reviewing and updating the WSCP to ensure it remains actively used, relevant and appropriate to the community, and consistent with applicable state and local requirements. It is vital that the City's WSCP remain up to date so as to best ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate, appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed, proper procedures for water efficient practices are in place for the community, and better alignment with long-term water use goals.

The CMWD is responsible for maintaining this plan and updating it as needed. The General Manager is the primary City staff member who will carry out this process, under the direction of the City Manager or other appropriate staff member. The General Manager, or their designee, will serve as the WSCP project manager and will coordinate maintenance of the plan, conduct the formal review process, and direct the plan updates. The project manager will assign tasks, which may include collecting data, developing new or updated water shortage mitigation measures, updating sections of the plan, and presenting the plan to others.


COMPTON
Compton City Hall

November 1, 2022

TO: **MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL**

FROM: **PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER**

SUBJECT: **A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON APPOINTING A MEMBER AND ALTERNATE(S) TO THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE LOS ANGELES GATEWAY REGION INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY**

SUMMARY

This Resolution appoints a member and alternate(s) to the governing board of the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority.

BACKGROUND

The Gateway Water Management Authority ("GWMA") is a Joint Powers Authority ("JPA") agency made up of local government agencies representing the entire Gateway region in Southeast Los Angeles County.

The GMWA was formed in 2007 to address water supply reliability, water quality, wastewater, storm water and flood control in the Gateway area, comprising of a population of over 2 million people.

The Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management "IRWM" Joint Powers Authority also known as GWMA is a large watershed-based coalition. It is currently comprised of multiple cities, water agencies and a port that are responsible for coordinating the regional watershed needs of 2 million people in the Gateway Region located in Southeastern Los Angeles County. Distinctive hydrogeological, topographic, demographic and political elements bring the GWMA together as a cohesive, interdependent, self-governing body.

On June 18, 2019, pursuant to Resolution No. 24,041, City Council authorized the City Manager to enter into a Joint Powers Agreement with and issue a purchase order in the amount of $15,000 (annual membership fee) to the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority (GWMA) for membership.

As a result, it is now time to appoint one primary board member and up to three (3) alternates to represent the City of Compton on the Board of the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority.

GWMA Board Members and alternate Board Members serve two-year terms beginning October 1st of each odd-number year and concluding on September 30th two years later. The attached Resolution designates a Board Member and alternate Board Member(s) to serve continuously across successive two-year terms such that the governing body need not re-appoint the same persons to the GWMA Board every two (2) years, unless the governing body desires to change its designated Board Member and/or alternate Board Member or must otherwise fill a vacancy.

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE

In accordance to GWMA's Bylaws adopted on October 12, 2015, all non-Legislative Body appointments must be done by Resolution. Legislative Body appointments may be done by minute order.

Therefore, in order to adopt a Resolution appointing a member and alternate(s) to the Governing Board of the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Authority, City Council's authorization is necessary.

ALTERNATIVE

The City of Compton desires to have representation on the Governing Board pursuant to its membership requirements. Therefore, no other alternative is being proposed.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no fiscal impact.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the City Council approve the Resolution appointing one primary board member and alternate board member (s) representing the City of Compton to the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority.

ALVIN BAUTISTA, P.E., CITY ENGINEER

APPROVED FOR FORWARDING

THOMAS THOMAS
CITY MANAGER

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON APPOINTING A MEMBER AND ALTERNATE (S) TO THE LOS ANGELES GATEWAY REGION INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY GOVERNING BOARD

WHEREAS, the Gateway Water Management Authority ("GWMA") is a Joint Powers Authority ("JPA") agency made up of local government agencies representing the entire Gateway region in Southeast Los Angeles County; and

WHEREAS, the GMWA was formed in 2007 to address water supply reliability, water quality, wastewater, stormwater and flood control in the Gateway area, comprising of a population of over 2 million people; and

WHEREAS, the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management "IRWM" Joint Powers Authority also known as GWMA is a large watershed-based coalition currently comprised of multiple cities, water agencies and a port and its distinctive hydrogeological, topographic, demographic and political elements bring the GWMA together as a cohesive, interdependent, self-governing body; and

WHEREAS, on June 18, 2019, pursuant to Resolution No. 24,041, City Council authorized the City Manager to enter into a Joint Powers Agreement with and issue a purchase order in the amount of $15,000 (annual membership fee) to the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority (GWMA) for membership; and

WHEREAS, as a result, it is now time to appoint one primary board member and up to three (3) alternates to represent the City of Compton on the Board of the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority; and

WHEREAS, GWMA Board Members and alternate Board Members serve two-year terms beginning October 1st of each odd-number year and concluding on September 30th two years later; and

WHEREAS, the City of Compton desire to designate a Board Member and alternate Board Member (s) to serve continuously across successive two-year terms such that the governing body need not re-appoint the same persons to the GWMA Board every two years, unless the governing body desires to changes its designated Board Member and/or alternate Board Member or must otherwise fill a vacancy; and

WHEREAS, the City of Compton is a member of the GWMA; and

WHEREAS, each member agency shall appoint one Member and up to three Alternate Members to the Governing Board in accordance with the GWMA Bylaws; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the GWMA Bylaws, the Member and Alternate Members appointed by this Resolution shall hold office until September 30, 2023; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the GWMA Joint Powers Agreement and the GWMA Bylaws, the Member and Alternate Member (s) shall serve two-year terms beginning October 1st of each odd-numbered year.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That effective_____, _____ is appointed to serve as the GWMA Board Member representing the City of Compton.

SECTION 2. That effective_____, _____, _____ and_____is/are appointed to serve as alternate Board Member (s) representing the City of Compton.

SECTION 3. That the Board Member and alternate Board Member (s) designated above shall continue in their respective positions as if re-appointed for each successive two-year term, unless the Board Member or alternate Board Member (s) is replaced by subsequent action of this legislative body or he or she ceases to be employed by the City.

SECTION 4. That a copy of this Resolution shall be filed in the offices of the City Manager, City Controller, City Clerk, City Attorney and Public Works Department.

SECTION 5. That the Mayor shall sign and the City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this Resolution.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2022.

_____
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

ATTEST:

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CITY OF COMPTON: ss

I, Alita Godwin, City Clerk of the City of Compton, hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by the City Council, signed by the Mayor and attested by the City Clerk at a regular meeting thereof held on the _____ day of _____, 2022.

That said Resolution was adopted by the following vote to wit:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS-
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS-
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS-
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS-

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

BYLAWS

OF

THE LOS ANGELES GATEWAY REGION

INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT

JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 12, 2019

ARTICLE 1. AUTHORITY

Section 1. Authority. These bylaws are adopted pursuant to the authority of Section 6(e)(8) of the Joint Powers Agreement ("Agreement") of the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority ("Authority").

ARTICLE 2. MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Section 1. Board Member Term of Office. The term of office for Board Members and Alternate Board Members (collectively "Board Member" or "Board Members") of the Governing Board ("Board") shall commence on October 1st of each odd-numbered year and terminate on September 30th two years later. The terms of all Board Members of the Governing Board shall run consecutively and shall not be staggered.

Section 2. Appointment to Fill Vacancy. Board Members appointed to fill a vacancy on the Board shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Section 3. Manner of Appointment. A Member agency may appoint a member of its legislative body to the Board by minute action. Alternatively, a Member agency may appoint persons other than a member of the Member agency's legislative body to the Board only by adoption of a resolution. A current Board appointee in office as of September 30th of an odd numbered year is presumed to be his or her Member agency's Board appointee for the following full two-year term without further action of the Member agency's legislative body, unless the Member agency provides written notice of an alternate Board appointee prior to October 1st of that year.

Section 4. Only Individuals can be Appointed to the Board. Member agencies must appoint Board Members by name and not by position or title.

Section 5. Board Members and Alternate Board Members. Each Member Agency may not appoint more than one Member and three Alternate Members.

Section 6. Requirement that a Board Member be an Employee or Officer of a Member Agency. Each member of the Board must be an officer or employee of a member agency and cannot be an employee or owner of a private business providing engineering or consulting services to a member agency regardless of whether the individual is an officer of a member agency.

Section 7. Current Terms of Office. Persons holding office on the date these Bylaws are amended who no longer satisfy the membership criteria shall hold office until they resign, are removed or their terms expire and their successors are appointed.

Section 8. Amendment of Bylaws. These bylaws can be amended by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board Members.

CERTIFICATE OF CHAIR

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Bylaws of the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority and that these Bylaws were duly adopted by the Board of Directors on the date set forth below.

Dated: September 12, 2019

Chair: Lisa Ann Rapp

November 1, 2022

TO: **HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS**

FROM: **PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER**

SUBJECT: **A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON AMENDING THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT 2022-2023 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET AND AUTHORIZE THE CITY MANAGER TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH AND ESTABLISH A PURCHASE ORDER FOR THE LOS ANGELES GATEWAY REGION INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY FOR COST SHARING FOR THE REVISION OF THE LOS ANGELES RIVER COORDINATED INTEGRATED MONITORING PLAN AS REQUIRED BY THE REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LOS ANGELES REGION ($12,300 ANNUALLY)**

SUMMARY

Adoption of this resolution will amend the Public Works Department 2022-2023 Fiscal Year budget and authorize the City Manager to enter into an agreement with and establish a purchase order for the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority for cost sharing for the revision of the Los Angeles River Coordinated Integrated Monitoring Plan as required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region in the amount of $12,300 annually for Fiscal Years 2022-2023, 2023-2024, and 2024-2025.

BACKGROUND

The mission of the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority (“GWMA”) includes the equitable protection and management of water resources within its area.

Between 2005 and 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency approved the Nutrient Total Maximum Daily Load (“TMDL”), Metals TMDL, Los Angeles River Bacteria TMDL, Harbor Toxics TMDL, Beaches/Estuary TMDL with the intent of protecting and improving water quality in the Lower Los Angeles River and the Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters (“TMDLs”).

The TMDLs regulate certain discharges from the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“NPDES”) permit holders, requiring organization and cooperation among the Permittees.

For the purpose of the Agreement, the term "Permittees" shall mean the cities of Downey, Lakewood, Lynwood, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Signal Hill, South Gate, Long Beach, and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District ("LACFCD") and the City of Compton ("Permit Holder").The Permittees and Permit Holder manage, drain or convey storm water into at least a portion of the Lower Los Angeles River ("LLAR") and Compton Creek.

The Permittees and Permit Holder comply with the monitoring requirements of the TMDLs by implementing a Coordinated Integrated Monitoring ("CIMP") for the TMDLs to ensure consistency with other regional monitoring programs and usability with other TMDL related studies.

The Permittees shall continue to implement the current CIMP in the form submitted by the Permittees on July 2, 2015 and approved by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board's ("Regional Board") Executive Officer.

The CIMP must be revised and submitted for approval by the Regional Board as required by the reissued MS4 Permit (Order R4-2021-0105, NPDES No. CAS004004) within 18 months of the effective date of the Order (March 23, 2023).

The Permittees and Permit Holder have authorized GWMA to hire and serve as conduit for paying a qualified consultant team ("Consultant"), approved by the Permittees, to implement and conduct the monitoring set forth in the CIMP.

LLAR monitoring locations operated separately by the Permittees and the LACFCD have been established below the confluence of the Compton Creek and the Los Angeles River.

STATEMENT OF ISSUE

The City of Compton, an individual NPDES permit holder has indicated a desire to be incorporated in the upcoming revision of the CIMP, which will include new monitoring locations in Compton Creek that the City of Compton will be solely financially responsible for.

The Permittees authorized the GWMA to enter into individual separate agreements with such individual NPDES permit holders (which shall not have voting rights in any group relating to the Permittees or the GWMA) for CIMP cost sharing purposes only.

The Permit Holder is such an individual NPDES permit holder and desires to obtain monitoring data collected as part of the CIMP at the monitoring station referred to as "S10" and to share in the costs of the implementation of the CIMP. The Agreement shall commence on September 1, 2022 and expire on June 30, 2025.

Therefore, in order to amend the Public Works Department 2022-2023 Fiscal Year budget and authorize the City Manager to enter into an agreement with and establish a purchase order for the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority for cost sharing for the revision of the Los Angeles River Coordinated Integrated Monitoring Plan as required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region in the amount of $12,300 annually for Fiscal Years 2022-2023, 2023-2024, and 2024-2025, City Council's authorization is necessary.

ALTERNATIVE

There are no other alternatives being recommended at this time. The City is required to comply with the provisions of monitoring as part of the NPDES permit program.

FISCAL IMPACT

The role of the GWMA is to invoice and collect funds from the Permit Holder to cover a portion of the costs of revising the CIMP. The GWMA will invoice and collect funds from the Permit Holder to cover a portion of the costs of hiring and paying the Consultant to prepare, submit, and process the revised CIMP.

The Permit Holder will pay twelve thousand three hundred dollars ($12,300) to the GWMA in exchanged for the Permit Holder's portion of cost share of revising, submitting, and processing the CIMP to incorporate Compton Creek.

In addition to the Annual Payment Amount, the Permit Holder shall pay the GWMA's staff time for hiring the Consultant and invoicing the Permit Holder, audit expenses and other overhead costs, including reasonable legal fees incurred by the GWMA in the performance of its duties under the Agreement ("Administrative Costs"). The GWMA Board annually establishes the fee rate for recovering its Administrative Costs. The GWMA Administrative fee rate for GWMA members charged to the Permit Holder will be between 0 to 5%.

Permit Holder's payment amount is due upon execution of the Agreement and will cover the current fiscal year and if necessary, the following fiscal year. Upon receiving an invoice from the GWMA, the Permit Holder shall pay the invoiced amount to the GWMA within thirty (30) days of the invoice's date.

The Public Works Department 2022-2023 Fiscal Year budget will be amended as follows:

From:

Account No.	Description	Amount
1529-710-000-2710	Measure W Fund Balance	$25,830

To:

Account No.	Description	Amount
1529-710-000-4262	Other Professional Svc.	$25,830

Funds in the amount of $25,830 will be available in the Public Works 2022-2023 Fiscal Years budget in Account No. 1529-710-000-4262. Funding for the remaining term of the agreement will be allocated in future City budgets.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the City Council adopt the attached Resolution.

ALVIN BAUTISTA, P.E., CITY ENGINEER
PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

APPROVED FOR FORWARDING:

THOMAS THOMAS
CITY MANAGER

RESOLUTION NO._____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON AMENDING THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT 2022-2023 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET AND AUTHORIZE THE CITY MANAGER TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH AND ESTABLISH A PURCHASE ORDER FOR THE LOS ANGELES GATEWAY REGION INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY FOR COST SHARING FOR THE REVISION OF THE LOS ANGELES RIVER COORDINATED INTEGRATED MONITORING PLAN AS REQUIRED BY THE REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LOS ANGELES REGION ($12,300 ANNUALLY)

WHEREAS, the mission of the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority ("GWMA") includes the equitable protection and management of water resources within its area; and

WHEREAS, the Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDL regulates certain discharges from National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit holders, requiring organization and cooperation among the MS4 Permittees; and

WHEREAS, between 2005 and 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency approved the Nutrient Total Maximum Daily Load ("TMDL"), Metals TMDL, Los Angeles River Bacteria TMDL, Harbor Toxics TMDL, Beaches/Estuary TMDL with the intent of protecting and improving water quality in the Lower Los Angeles River and the Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters ("TMDLs"); and

WHEREAS, the TMDLs regulate certain discharges from the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit holders, requiring organization and cooperation among the Permittees; and

WHEREAS, for the purposes of the Agreement, the term "Permittees" shall mean the cities of Downey, Lakewood, Lynwood, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Signal Hill, South Gate, Long Beach, and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District ("LACFCD") and the City of Compton ("Permit Holder"); and

WHEREAS, the Permittees and Permit Holder manage, drain or convey storm water into at least a portion of the Lower Los Angeles River ("LLAR") and Compton Creek.

WHEREAS, the Permittees and Permit Holder comply with the monitoring requirements of the TMDLs by implementing a Coordinated Integrated Monitoring ("CIMP") for the TMDLs to ensure consistency with other regional monitoring programs and usability with other TMDL related studies; and

WHEREAS, the Permittees shall continue to implement the current CIMP in the form submitted by the Permittees on July 2, 2015 and approved by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board's ("Regional Board") Executive Officer; and

WHEREAS, the CIMP must be revised and submitted for approval by the Regional Board as required by the reissued MS4 Permit (Order R4-2021-0105, NPDES No. CAS004004) within 18 months of the effective date of the Order (March 23, 2023); and

WHEREAS, the Permittees and Permit Holder have authorized GWMA to hire and serve as conduit for paying a qualified consultant team ("Consultant"), approved by the Permittees, to implement and conduct the monitoring set forth in the CIMP; and

WHEREAS, LLAR monitoring locations operated separately by the Permittees and the LACFCD have been established below the confluence of the Compton Creek and the Los Angeles River; and

WHEREAS, the City of Compton, an individual NPDES permit holder has indicated a desire to be incorporated in the upcoming revision of the CIMP, which will include new monitoring locations in Compton Creek that the City of Compton will be solely financially responsible for; and

WHEREAS, the Permittees authorized the GWMA to enter into individual separate agreements with such individual NPDES permit holders (which shall not have voting rights in any group relating to the Permittees or the GWMA) for CIMP cost sharing purposes only; and

WHEREAS, the Permit Holder is such an individual NPDES permit holder and desires to obtain monitoring data collected as part of the CIMP at the monitoring station referred to as "S10" and to share in the costs of the implementation of the CIMP and the Agreement shall commence on September 1, 2022 and expire on June 30, 2025; and

WHEREAS, the Public Works Department 2022-2023 Fiscal Year budget will be amended as follows:

From:

Account No.	**Description**	**Amount**
1529-710-000-2710	Measure W Fund Balance	$25,830

To:

Account No.	**Description**	**Amount**
1529-710-000-4262	Other Professional Svc.	$25,830; and

WHEREAS, funds in the amount of $25,830 will be available in the Public Works 2022-2023 Fiscal Years budget in Account No. 1529-710-000-4262 and funding for the remaining term of the agreement will be allocated in future City budgets; and

WHEREAS, in order to amend the Public Works Department 2022-2023 Fiscal Year budget and authorize the City Manager to enter into an agreement with and establish a purchase order for the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority for cost sharing for the revision of the Los Angeles River Coordinated Integrated Monitoring Plan as required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region in the amount of $12,300 annually for Fiscal Years 2022-2023, 2023-2024, and 2024-2025, City Council's authorization is necessary.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That the City Manager, upon the advice and approval of the City Attorney is hereby authorized to enter into an Agreement with and establish a purchase order for the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority for Cost Sharing for the Revision of the Los Angeles River Coordinated Integrated Monitoring Plan as required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region in the amount of $12,300 annually for Fiscal Years 2022-2023, 2023-2024, and 2024-2025.

SECTION 2. That the Public Works 2022-2023 Fiscal Year budget shall be amended to appropriate funds as follows:

From:

Account No.	Description	Amount
1529-710-000-2710	Measure W Fund Balance	$25,830

To:

Account No.	Description	Amount
1529-710-000-4262	Other Professional Svc.	$25,830

SECTION 3. `That funds in the amount of $25,830 will be available in the Public Works 2022-2023 Fiscal Years budget in Account No. 1529-710-000-4262 and funding for the remaining term of the agreement will be allocated in future City budgets.

SECTION 4. That a purchase order in the amount of Twelve Thousand Three Hundred Dollars ($12,300.00) per year for cost owed for Fiscal Years 2022-2023, 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 is authorized to be issued for the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority for cost sharing for the revision of the Los Angeles River Coordinated Integrated Monitoring Plan as required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region.

SECTION 5. That the GWMA Board annually establishes the fee rate for recovering its Administrative Costs and the GWMA Administrative fee rate for GWMA members charged to the Permit Holder will be between 0 to 5% and will be allocated accordingly and in future City budgets.

SECTION 6. That copies of this Resolution shall be filed in the offices of the City Manager, City Controller, City Clerk, City Attorney and the Public Works Engineering Department.

SECTION 7. That the Mayor shall sign and the City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this Resolution.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2022.

_____
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

ATTEST:

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CITY OF COMPTON: ss

I, Alita Godwin, City Clerk of the City of Compton, hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by the City Council of the City of Compton, signed by the Mayor and attested by the City Clerk, at a regular meeting thereof, held on the _____ day of _____, 2022.

That said Resolution was adopted by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBERS-
NOES: COUNCILMEMBERS-
ABSTAIN: COUNCILMEMBERS-
ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBERS-

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE LOS ANGELES GATEWAY REGION INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
AND
THE CITY OF COMPTON

FOR COST SHARING FOR THE REVISION OF THE LOS ANGELES RIVER COORDINATED INTEGRATED MONITORING PLAN AS REQUIRED BY THE REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LOS ANGELES REGION

This Agreement is made and entered into as of September 8, 2022 by and between the Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority ("GWMA"), a California Joint Powers Authority, and the City of Compton, a California charter city ("Permit Holder").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the mission of the GWMA includes the equitable protection and management of water resources within its area; and

WHEREAS, for the purposes of this Agreement, the term "Permittees" shall mean the Cities of Downey, Lakewood, Lynwood, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Signal Hill, South Gate, Long Beach, and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District ("LACFCD"); and

WHEREAS, between 2005 and 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency approved the Nutrient Total Maximum Daily Load ("TMDL"), Metals TMDL, Los Angeles River Bacteria TMDL, Harbor Toxics TMDL, Beaches/Estuary TMDL with the intent of protecting and improving water quality in the Lower Los Angeles River and the Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters ("TMDLs"); and

WHEREAS, the TMDLs regulate certain discharges from National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit holders, requiring organization and cooperation among the Permittees; and

WHEREAS, the Permittees and Permit Holder manage, drain or convey storm water into at least a portion of the Lower Los Angeles River ("LLAR") and Compton Creek; and

WHEREAS, the Permittees and Permit Holder comply with the monitoring requirements of the TMDLs by implementing a Coordinated Integrated Monitoring and ("CIMP") for the TMDLs to ensure consistency with other regional monitoring programs and usability with other TMDL related studies; and

WHEREAS, the Permittees shall continue to implement the current CIMP in the form submitted by the Permittees on July 2, 2015 and approved by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board's ("Regional Board") Executive Officer; and

WHEREAS, the CIMP must be revised and submitted for approval by the Regional Board as required by the reissued MS4 Permit (Order R4-2021-0105, NPDES No. CAS004004) within 18 months of the effective date of the Order (March 23, 2023); and

WHEREAS, the Permittees and Permit Holder have authorized GWMA to hire and serve as conduit for paying a qualified consultant team, ("Consultant"), approved by the Permittees, to implement and conduct the monitoring set forth in the CIMP; and

WHEREAS, LLAR monitoring locations operated separately by the Permittees and the LACFCD have been established below the confluence of Compton Creek and the Los Angeles River; and

WHEREAS, the City of Compton, an individual NPDES permit holder has indicated a desire to be incorporated in the upcoming revision of the CIMP, which will include new monitoring locations in Compton Creek that the City of Compton will be solely financially responsible for; and

WHEREAS, the Permittees authorized the GWMA to enter into individual separate agreements with such individual NPDES permit holders (which shall not have voting rights in any group relating to the Permittees or the GWMA) for CIMP cost sharing purposes only; and

WHEREAS, the Permit Holder is such an individual NPDES permit holder and desires to obtain monitoring data collected as part of the CIMP at the monitoring station referred to as "S10" and to share in the costs of the implementation of the CIMP.

WHEREAS, the role of the GWMA is to invoice and collect funds from the Permit Holder to cover a portion of the costs of revising the CIMP.

WHEREAS, the Permit Holder and the GWMA are collectively referred to as the "Parties."

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions set forth herein, the Parties do hereby agree as follows:

Section 1. Recitals. The recitals set forth above are fully incorporated as part of this Agreement.

Section 2. Purpose. The purpose of this Agreement is for the Permit Holder to cost share in the preparation, submission, and approval process for the revised CIMP.

Section 3. Cooperation. The Parties shall fully cooperate with one another to achieve the purposes of this Agreement.

Section 4. Voluntary Nature. The Parties voluntarily enter into this Agreement.

Section 5. Binding Effect. This Agreement shall become binding on GWMA and the Permit Holder.

Section 6. Term. This Agreement shall commence on September 1, 2022 and shall expire on June 30, 2025, unless terminated earlier pursuant to this Agreement.

Section 7. Role of the GWMA.

(a) The GWMA shall invoice and collect funds from the Permit Holder to cover a portion of the costs of hiring and paying the Consultant to prepare, submit, and process the revised CIMP.

(b) The GWMA shall administer the Consultant's contract for revision of the CIMP by contracting with and paying the Consultant.

Section 8. Financial Terms.

(a) The Permit Holder shall pay twelve thousand three hundred dollars ($12,300) to the GWMA in exchange for the Permit Holder's portion of cost share of revising, submitting, and processing the CIMP to incorporate Compton Creek.

(b) In addition to the Annual Payment Amount, the Permit Holder shall pay the GWMA Administrative Fee which is a charge for the Permit Holder's share of the GWMA's staff time for hiring the Consultant and invoicing the Permit Holder, audit expenses and other overhead costs, including reasonable legal fees incurred by the GWMA in the performance of its duties under this Agreement ("Administrative Costs"). The GWMA Board annually establishes the fee rate for recovering its Administrative Costs. The GWMA Administrative fee rate for GWMA members charged to the Permit Holder shall be anywhere between 0 to 5%.

(c) Permit Holder's payment amount is due upon execution of this Agreement and shall cover the current fiscal year and if necessary, the following fiscal year.

(d) Upon receiving an invoice from the GWMA, the Permit Holder shall pay the invoiced amount to the GWMA within thirty (30) days of the invoice's date.

(e) The Permit Holder will be delinquent if its invoiced payment is not received by the GWMA within forty-five (45) days after the invoice's date. If the Permit Holder is delinquent, the GWMA will: 1) verbally contact the representative of the Permit Holder; and 2) submit a formal letter from the GWMA Executive Officer to the Permit Holder at the address listed in Section 12 of this Agreement. If payment is not received within sixty (60) days of the invoice date, the GWMA may terminate this Agreement. However, no such termination may be ordered unless the GWMA first provides the Permit Holder with thirty (30) days written notice of its intent to terminate the Agreement. The terminated Permit Holder shall remain obligated to GWMA for its delinquent payments and any other obligations incurred prior to the date of termination. If the GWMA terminates this Agreement because the Permit Holder is delinquent in its payment, Permit Holder shall no longer be entitled to the monitoring data collected as part of the CIMP.

(f) Any delinquent payments by the Permit Holder shall accrue

compound interest at the average rate of interest paid by the Local Agency Investment Fund during the time that the payment is delinquent.

Section 9. Independent Contractor.

(a) The GWMA is, and shall at all times remain, a wholly independent contractor for performance of the obligations described in this Agreement. The GWMA's officers, officials, employees and agents shall at all times during the term of this Agreement be under the exclusive control of the GWMA. The Permit Holder cannot control the conduct of the GWMA or any of its officers, officials, employees or agents. The GWMA and its officers, officials, employees, and agents shall not be deemed to be employees of the Permit Holder.

(b) The GWMA is solely responsible for the payment of salaries, wages, other compensation, employment taxes, workers' compensation, or similar taxes for its employees and consultants performing services hereunder.

Section 10. Indemnification and Insurance.

(a) The Permit Holder shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the GWMA and the Permittees and their officers, employees, and other representatives and agents from and against any and all liabilities, actions, suits proceedings, claims, demands, losses, costs, and expenses, including legal costs and attorney's fees, for injury to or death of person(s), for damage to property (including property owned by the GWMA and any Permittee) for negligent or intentional acts, errors and omissions committed by the Permit Holder or its officers, employees, and agents, arising out of or related to that Permit Holder's performance under this Agreement, except for such loss as may be caused by GWMA's own negligence or that of its officers, employees, or other representatives and agents, excluding the Consultant.

(b) GWMA makes no guarantee or warranty that the reports prepared by GWMA and its Consultant shall be approved by the relevant governmental authorities. GWMA shall have no liability to the Permit Holder for the acts or omissions of GWMA's Consultant. The Permit Holder's sole recourse for any act or omission of the GWMA's Consultant shall be against the Consultant and its insurance.

Section 11. Termination.

(a) The Permit Holder may terminate this Agreement for any reason, or no reason, by giving the GWMA prior written notice thereof, but the Permit Holder shall remain responsible for its entire Annual Payment Amount through the end of the current fiscal year during which Permit Holder terminates the Agreement and shall not be entitled to any refund of any portion of said Annual Payment Amount. Moreover, unless the Permit Holder provides written notice of termination to the GWMA by the March 30th immediately prior to the new fiscal year, the Permit Holder shall also be responsible for its Annual Payment Amount through the end of the new fiscal year (*e.g.*, If the Permit Holder terminates on April 1, 2021, Permit Holder is responsible for the Annual Payment Amounts for both FY 2020-2021 and FY 2021-2022. If the Permit Holder terminates on

March 25, 2021, the Permit Holder is responsible for its Annual Payment Amount only for FY 2020-2021, not for FY 2021-2022). If the Permit Holder terminates the Agreement, the Permit Holder shall remain liable for any loss, debt, or liability otherwise incurred through the end of the new fiscal year.

(b) The GWMA may, with a majority vote of the full GWMA Policy Board, terminate this Agreement upon not less than thirty (30) days written notice to the Permit Holder. Any remaining funds not due and payable or otherwise legally committed to Consultant shall be returned to the Permit Holder.

Section 12. Miscellaneous.

(a) Permit Holder has been accepted as a participant in the CIMP and shall not be entitled to appoint a representative or to vote or participate in any way in decisions assigned to Permittees. Participant status entitles Permit Holder only to the monitoring data collected as part of the CIMP for any fiscal year in which the participant has paid its Annual Payment Amount. By entering into this Agreement, neither the GWMA nor its member agencies represent that they condone or support the Permit Holder's business activities or the cause of its discharge.

(b) Notices. All Notices which the Parties require or desire to give hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed given when delivered personally or three (3) days after mailing by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) to the following address or as such other addresses as the Parties may from time to time designate by written notice in the aforesaid manner:

To GWMA:

Ms. Grace J. Kast
GWMA Executive Officer
Gateway Water Management Authority
16401 Paramount Boulevard
Paramount, CA 90723
Phone: (626) 485-0338
Email: gracekast.gateway@gmail.com

To the Permit Holder:

City of Compton
Attn: Thomas Thomas
205 South Willowbrook Avenue
Compton, CA 90220
Phone: (310) 605-5577
Email: contactcm@comptoncity.org

(c) Amendment. The terms and provisions of this Agreement may not be amended, modified or waived, except by a written instrument signed by all Parties.

(d) Waiver. Waiver by either the GWMA or the Permit Holder of any term, condition, or covenant of this Agreement shall not constitute a waiver of any other term, condition, or covenant. Waiver, by the GWMA or the Permit Holder, to any breach of the provisions of this Agreement shall not constitute a waiver of any other provision or a waiver of any subsequent breach of any provision of this Agreement.

(e) Law to Govern: Venue. This Agreement shall be interpreted, construed, and governed according to the laws of the State of California. In the event of litigation between the Parties, venue shall lie exclusively in the County of Los Angeles.

(f) No Presumption in Drafting. The Parties to this Agreement agree that the general rule than an agreement is to be interpreted against the Party drafting it, or causing it to be prepared, shall not apply.

(g) Severability. If any term, provision, condition or covenant of this Agreement is declared or determined by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void, or unenforceable, the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall not be affected thereby and this Agreement shall be read and construed without the invalid, void, or unenforceable provisions(s).

(h) Entire Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement of the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior or contemporaneous agreements, whether written or oral, with respect thereto.

(i) Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be an original, but all of which taken together shall constitute but one and the same instrument, provided, however, that such counterparts shall have been delivered to all Parties to this Agreement.

(j) Legal Representation. All Parties have been represented by counsel in the preparation and negotiation of this Agreement. Accordingly, this Agreement shall be construed according to its fair language.

(k) Authority to Execute this Agreement. The person or persons executing this Agreement on behalf of Permit Holder warrants and represents that he or she has the authority to execute this Agreement on behalf of the Permit Holder and has the authority to bind Permit Holder.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed on their behalf, respectively, as follows:

DATE:_____

LOS ANGELES GATEWAY REGION INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

_____
Adriana Figueroa
GWMA Chair

_____
Nicholas R. Ghirelli
GWMA General Counsel

DATE: _____

PERMIT HOLDER

City of Compton

_____
Signature

_____
Print Name & Title

November 1, 2022

TO: **HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS**

FROM: **FIRE DEPARTMENT**

SUBJECT: **A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH KJ CONSULTANTS TO PROVIDE FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR THE COMPTON FIRE DEPARTMENT ($40,000)**

SUMMARY

Adoption of this resolution will authorize the City Manager to enter into a three (3) year agreement (i.e. July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2025) with KJ Consultants for Fire Protection Engineering Services. Additionally, a purchase order in the amount of Forty Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($40,000.00) is requested to provide funds to cover invoices for the services to be rendered.

BACKGROUND

The Department must review new building and building improvement plans to assure that contractors are in compliance with current fire codes and regulations; however, the Department does not have sufficient staff to perform fire protection engineering services, thus there is a need to engage the services of a qualified and experienced engineering firm to review building plans as related to fire codes and regulations.

STATEMENT OF ISSUE

An RFP was published for Fire Protection Engineering Services on May 3, 2022, closed on May 25, 2022. The City Clerk received four (4) proposals from the following vendors: KJ Consultants ($50.00 per hour), Astral Engineers ($225.00 per hour), P2S ($329.00 per hour) and Jensen Hughes ($265.00-$330.00 per hour). All firms have Qualified Plan checkers. After reviewing the proposals for the 2022-2023 Fiscal Year, staff determined that the needs of the Department would be best met by contracting with KJ Consulting because they provided the lowest, most responsive bid that meet the Fire Department's needs.

City Council approval is needed because the expenditure is in excess of $25,000.00 Dollars.

FISCAL IMPACT

The estimated cost for Fiscal Year 2022-2023 is Forty Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($40,000.00). Funds for this expenditure are available in the 2022-2023 Fiscal Year budget in Account No. 1001-690-000-4262.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Council adopt the attached Resolution.

RONERICK SIMPSON, FIRE CHIEF
COMPTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

APPROVED FOR FORWARDING:

THOMAS THOMAS
CITY MANAGER

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH KJ CONSULTANTS TO PROVIDE FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR THE COMPTON FIRE DEPARTMENT ($40,000)

WHEREAS, the Fire Department requires the assistance of a qualified and experienced engineering firm to review building plans to ensure compliance with all applicable codes and regulations; and

WHEREAS, an RFP was published for Fire Protection Engineering Services on May 3, 2022, closed on May 25, 2022. The City Clerk received four (4) proposals from the following vendors: KJ Consultants ($50.00 per hour), Astral Engineers ($225.00 per hour), P2S ($329.00) and Jensen Hughes ($265- $330.00; and

WHEREAS, All four consultants have qualified plan checkers that will provide such services needed by this Department; and

WHEREAS, Staff is recommending that the Department continues to use KJ Consultants for its fire protection engineering services because it submitted the lowest, most responsible bid; and

WHEREAS, the estimated cost for fire protection engineering services for the remainder of Fiscal Year 2022-2023 is Forty Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents ($40,000.00); and

WHEREAS, funds for this expenditure for Fiscal Year 2022-2023 are currently budgeted in the Fire Department budget and funding for the remaining years of the agreement shall be appropriated in future City budgets.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That the City Manager, on the advice and approval of the City Attorney is hereby authorized to enter into a three (3) year agreement (i.e. July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2025) with KJ Consultants for providing fire protection engineering services for the City of Compton Fire Department.

SECTION 2. That a purchase order is authorized to be established in the amount of Forty Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents, ($40,000.00) to cover invoices for the Department's anticipated share of fire protection engineering services for Fiscal Year 2022-2023.

SECTION 3. That the funds for this expenditure be available in Account No. 1001-690-000-4262. Funding for the remaining years of the agreement shall be appropriated in future City budgets.

SECTION 4. That a copy of this resolution shall be forwarded to the offices of the City Manager, City Attorney, City Controller and the Fire Department.

SECTION 5. That the Mayor shall sign and the City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this resolution.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____ 2022.

_____
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

ATTEST:

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CITY OF COMPTON: ss

I, Alita Godwin, City Clerk of the City of Compton, hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the City Council, signed by the Mayor and attested by the City Clerk at a regular meeting thereof held on the _____ day of _____, 2022.

That said resolution was adopted by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: **COUNCIL MEMBERS-**
NOES: **COUNCIL MEMBERS-**
ABSENT: **COUNCIL MEMBERS-**
ABSTAIN: **COUNCIL MEMBERS-**

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

Official Pricing

QUOTATION #004921

Confidential

Quote for: City of Compton, CA

Quote Date: May 25th, 2022
Expires: Jun 25th, 2022
Contract Term: 1 Year
Rep: Scott Dettling – 866.998.WENS
sdettling@inspironlogistics.com

Annual Service

Qty	Product	Price (USD)
1	**WENS System Account** • Unlimited Administrators • Unlimited Group & Subgroups • Unlimited Voice, SMS (SMPP) Text (Public Safety only), Email, Paging, Facebook, Twitter and Desktop Alerts • Unlimited "Keyword" functionality • Automated NOAA "Weather Alerts" • GIS Mapping (Google/Esri) w/shapefile import & storage • IPAWS (EAS, WEA,NWEM, etc.)	***$12,590.00 Year 1***
1	**WENS Voice Module for PUBLIC Notification** • Text to Speech Converter • Integrated Voice Recorder & Upload • Voice Delivery Receipts • Real-time reporting • Custom caller ID per account • Optional automated response module (user response) • Sample Voice Message option • Introduction feature w/custom on-the-fly creation • TDD/TTY Compliant	*included*
1	**WENS Shift Manager** • Position Tabulation • Response Generation & Reporting	included
1	**WENS Geographical Information System (GIS)** • Polygonal/Radius Selector Tool • Auto-Shape Inventory Recorder • NOAA Coordinate Analyzer • Automatic User geo-coding (long/lat convertor)	included

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Proposed Cost and Billing Structure Option B

Annual Cost	Description Of The Service
Pay As You Use Package **$6,950.00 / YR** **Plus Usage Fees** Billed Monthly or Annually Depending On The City's Preference • Initial 60 Days At No Cost to allow the City to request HQE to make any minor changes that were not identified in the RFP. * • After the initial 60 Days, the annual service (12 months) will start.	**Package Includes** • Pays As You Use Rates With No Penalty Fees ○ $0.02 Per SMS Texts ○ $0.02 Per Voice Calls • Free Unlimited Emails • Free Unlimited Social Posts • Free Unlimited FEMA IPAWS Alerts • Free Unlimited Push Notifications • Free Text-To-Speech Modules • Up to 5 Free Foreign Languages for Auto Translation • Annual Refresher Training For City's Staff Includes training, all required security updates and patches. A fully hosted and services software

* Only required to cover the cost of SMS/Voice Calls during this cost-free period for modifications

5. Training, Customer Support, & Value Added Services

5.1 Training

- HQE will provide the City of Compton with the training specified in the solicitation. The training focused on:
  - SiRcom SMART Alert Software (SiSA) Familiarity
  - Adding & Deleting Administrators & Users
  - Creating, Editing, & Sending Notifications (FEMA IPAWS, Calls, SMS Text, Emails, Social Media, Push Notifications)
  - Creating, Editing, Uploading, & Downloading Group(s), Subgroup(s), and User(s)
  - Generating Reports
  - How To Request Technical or Customer Support To HQE
- HQE will provide the City of Compton with a robust webinar-based training support
  - Super Administrator: 2 Hours
  - Administrator training: 1 Hour
  - General user training: 30 Minutes
- City of Compton will be provided with training materials
  - **Unlimited** access and download of user manuals
  - **Unlimited** access download of training materials

HQE SYSTEMS, INC. | A Service-Disabled Veteran Owned Small Business (SDVOSB)
Use or disclosure of data contained on this sheet is subject to the restriction on the title page of this proposal.

OnPage BlastIt pricing is as follows:

ONPAGE - BlastIT							
Contacts	Price / Contact	Monthly Cost	Yearly Cost	3-Yrs Cost	Gov Discount	Gov Price/Mo	Msgs Pckg
250+	$3.50	$875.00	$10,500.00	$31,500.00	0%	$875.00	Unlimited
500+	$2.57	$1,287.00	$15,444.00	$46,332.00	0%	$1,287.00	Unlimited
1000+	$1.96	$1,956.00	$23,472.00	$70,416.00	10%	$1,760.40	Unlimited
1500 +	$1.57	$2,356.00	$28,272.00	$84,816.00	12%	$2,073.28	Unlimited
2500+	$1.27	$3,167.00	$38,004.00	$114,012.00	15%	$2,691.95	Unlimited
5000+	$0.98	$4,920.00	$59,040.00	$177,120.00	20%	$3,936.00	Unlimited
25,000+	$0.49	$12,300.00	$147,600.00	$442,800.00	25%	$9,225.00	Unlimited
50,000+	$0.30	$15,000.00	$180,000.00	$540,000.00	25%	$11,250.00	Unlimited

Price includes Web Console and unlimited messages in the United States. Additional Web Consoles can be purchased for $2,400 per year each.

A short code line will be required to send up to 24,000 messages in 4 minutes. The cost of a short code line is $1,500 per month.

Above pricing includes;

- Unlimited messages within the United States
- Web Console

Submitted by: _____ Date: _____

ONSOLVE

Sales Quote: Q-298266

Offer Expires: January 11, 2022

Prepared for:
Jimmy McCombs
Chief
City of Compton, CA
201 S. Acacia Avenue
Compton, CA 90220
(310) 537-8012
jimmy.mccombs@comptonfire.org

Prepared by:
Megan Stacy
SLG Account Manager
OnSolve
780 West Granada Blvd
Ormond Beach, FL 32174
(386) 202-2314
megan.stacy@onsolve.com

Payment Terms: Net 30
Billing Frequency: Annually
Currency: USD

Subscription Service Fees

Critical Communications

Item/Description	Order Term	Qty	Annual Price*	Term Total
CodeRED Standard Renewal	07/01/2022 - 06/30/2023	1	$23,760.00	$23,760.00
CodeRED Premium Data	07/01/2022 - 06/30/2023	1	$0.00	$0.00
CodeRED Quarterly Data Load	07/01/2022 - 06/30/2023	1	$0.00	$0.00
CodeRED Foreign Language Message Translation	07/01/2022 - 06/30/2023	3	$0.00	$0.00
CodeRED IPAWS Integration	07/01/2022 - 06/30/2023	1	$0.00	$0.00
			Critical Communications Subscription Fees	$23,760.00

ORDER TOTAL **$23,760.00**

Annual Fees

Year 1 Subscription Fees + Non-Recurring Service Fees	**$23,760.00**

*The fees shown above may have been rounded to two decimal places for display purposes. As many as ten decimal places may be present in the actual price. The totals for this order were calculated using the actual price, rather than the fees displayed above, and are the true and binding totals for this order.

Cust Id: 314 Ad Id: 28903 Sch Id: 86459

Your Control #: FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEERING SERVICES

THE COMPTON BULLETIN
800 E. COMPTON BLVD.
COMPTON, CA 90221
310-635-6776

VERNELL MCDANIEL
CITY OF COMPTON
CITY CLERKS OFFICE
205 S WILLOWBROOK AVENUE
COMPTON, CA 90220

Proof of Publication

2015.5 C.C.P.

State of CA, County of Los Angeles

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the agent of the printer of The Bulletin, a newspaper of general circulation, published weekly in the City of Compton, County of Los Angeles, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, that the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

05/04/22

I certify (or declare) under the penalty of perjury that the following is true and correct. Dated at Compton, CA on

Signature Tzia Grace Bellosa 05/06/2022

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL

FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEERING SERVICES

CITY OF COMPTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

The City of Compton is seeking proposals from qualified firms to provide Fire Protection Engineering Services for the City's Fire Department. A formal Request for Proposal (RFP) is accessible from the City's website at http://www.comptoncity.org/officials/clerk/bids.

In order to be considered in the selection process, interested parties shall submit five (5) copies of their proposal no later than 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, May 25, 2022 to:

City of Compton

Alita Godwin, MMC

City Clerk's Office

205 South Willowbrook Avenue

Compton, CA 90220

All inquiries relating to this RFP process shall be submitted to Ronerick D. Simpson, Fire Chief, Compton Fire Department, City of Compton, 201 South Acacia Avenue, Compton, CA 90220. For telephone inquiries, call (310) 605-5670, and/or email inquiries to rsimpson@comptoncity.org.

The City of Compton thanks you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Alita Godwin

City Clerk

Publish Dates: May 4, 2022

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
CITY OF COMPTON
AND
KJ Consultants

This **AGREEMENT** is entered by and between the **CITY OF COMPTON**, a municipal corporation of the State of California (hereinafter referred to as **"CITY"**) located at 205 South Willowbrook Avenue, Compton, California 90220, and **KJ Consultants** (hereinafter referred to as **"CONSULTANT"** located at 12340 Seal Beach Boulevard, Suite B-131, Seal Beach, California 90740.

RECITALS:

WHEREAS, the Compton Fire Department requires the assistance of a qualified and experienced engineering firm to review building plans to ensure compliance with all applicable codes and regulations; and

WHEREAS, Consultant (KJ Consultants) warrants that it is specifically trained, experienced, competent, and has the resources to provide such services which will be required by this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, by Resolution No. _____, adopted on the ____ of _____ 2022, the City Council authorized the City Manager, upon the advice and approval of the City Attorney to enter into a thirty six (36) month (July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2025) professional services agreement with KJ Consultants to provide Fire Protection Engineering Services; and

WHEREAS, Consultant is willing to render such professional services subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, Consultant and City**,** for the consideration, terms and conditions herein described, mutually agree as follows:

AGREEMENT:

1. **Services to be rendered by consultant.** It is the mutual understanding of the parties that the Consultant shall perform and be responsible for providing fire protection engineering plan review services on an "as-needed" basis in accordance with the current California Building Code, California Fire Code, NFPA Standards and all applicable City of Compton regulations, standards and policies for review of residential, commercial and industrial building plans and fire suppression, detection and alarm systems plans, including expedited and third party review services, as more specifically described within Consultants **"Proposal for Plan Checking Services"** dated May 25, 2022.

Consultant acknowledges that in entering into this Agreement the City is relying on Consultant's special skills and experience to do and perform the services in accordance with best standards of professional practice. While performing the services, Consultant agrees to perform all the said work and furnish all the necessary materials at his own cost and expense necessary to complete said services in a manner consistent with that degree of care and skill

ordinarily exercised by members of the same profession currently practicing under similar circumstances and to the reasonable satisfaction of the City**.**

Consultant services hereunder shall be performed in good, workmanlike and professional manner. Consultant shall be responsible for correcting and completing all errors and omissions related to the services provided by the Consultant for this Agreement at no additional cost to the City**.** "Errors" and "Omissions" for purposes of this paragraph are defined to mean a failure by the Consultant to meet the standards of his profession as set forth in the preceding paragraph. The acceptance of the services by City does not release Consultant from these obligations.

Consultant will be responsible for employing or engaging all persons Consultant determines that are necessary, if any, to perform the services required by this Agreement. All of Consultant's staff will be qualified by training and experience to perform their assigned tasks. Consultant will give his personal attention to the fulfillment of the provisions of this Agreement by all of his employees and subconsultants, if any, and will keep the services under his control. On demand of City, if any employee or subconsultant of consultant fails or refuses to carry out the provisions of this Agreement or appears to be incompetent or to act in a disorderly or improper manner, he or she will be discharged immediately from the services rendered pursuant to this Agreement.

Susan Privitera-Johnson, Owner shall be primarily responsible for performing the services required by this Agreement.

2. **Duration of Contract.** The parties agree that this Agreement shall commence effective July 1, 2022 and be effective through June 30, 2025, unless terminated earlier.

3. **Compensation.** The method of payment for the services rendered will be based on a fee-for-services basis, billable at a rates identified within **Consultant's "Cost Proposal"**, which is incorporated herein. It is understood and agreed between the Parties that the maximum compensation payable for the services to be provided by the **CONSULTANT** during the term of this Agreement shall be limited to a not-to-exceed amount of **Forty Thousand Dollars ($40,000.00) per year for three years**. Except as to those "Reimbursable Expenses" specified in Consultant's Proposal" and agreed to by the City, the total price paid to the Consultant will include compensation for all work, including travel, materials, supplies, vendor services, expenses and subcontracted work. No additional compensation will be paid to the Consultant, unless there is a change in the scope of the work or the scope of the project, adjustment to the total compensation will be negotiated between the Consultant and the City. Adjustment in the total compensation will not be effective until authorized and approved in writing by the Parties.

Consultant will generally adhere to the schedule set forth by the City, provided that City will grant reasonable extensions of time for the performance of the serves occasioned by unusually lengthy governmental reviews of Consultant's work product or other unavoidable delays occasioned by unforeseen circumstances; provided, further, that such unavoidable del will not include strikes, lockouts, work stoppages, or other labor disturbances conducted by or on behalf of Consultant's officers or employees.

Consultant acknowledges the importance to City of City project schedule and agrees to put forth its best professional efforts to perform the services in a manner consistent with that schedule. City understands, however, that Consultant's performance must be governed by

sound practices. Consultant will work such overtime or engage such personnel and equipment as necessary to maintain the schedule, without additional compensation.

Progress payments may be made in arrears based on the percentage of work and deliverables completed by the Consultant. If Consultant fails to submit the required deliverable items according to schedule or as required by the Agreement, except for those amounts that are due and not reasonably in dispute, the City shall have the right to delay payment and/or terminate this Agreement in accordance with the provisions noted herein.

Consultant shall be reimbursed within thirty (30) days, or as promptly as fiscal procedures may permit, for the undisputed reasonable value of services performed, upon receipt by the City of itemized invoices for services completed. Invoices shall be submitted no later than 45 calendar days after the performance of work for which the Consultant is billing. Invoices shall detail the work performed on each task as applicable. Invoices shall be delivered or mailed to the **Fire Chief of the Compton Fire Department** at the following address: **City of Compton, 205 South Willowbrook Avenue, Compton, California 90220.**

In the event of termination, the Consultant shall be entitled to compensation for the undisputed reasonable value of services performed to the effective date of termination, including any noncancellable obligations incurred prior to termination; provided, however, that the City may condition payment of such compensation upon the Consultant's delivery to the City of any and all City property, documents, reports, records, materials and work product associated with the performance of this Agreement.

4. **Ownership of Materials.** All product produced by Consultant or his agents, employees, and subconsultants pursuant to this Agreement (the "Work Product") is the property of City. In the event this Agreement is terminated, all Work Product produced by Consultant or his agents, employees and subconsultants pursuant to this Agreement will be delivered to City pursuant to the termination clause of this Agreement.

The Work Product may be used by City and its agents, employees, representatives, and assigns, in whole or in part, or in modified form, for all purposes City may deem advisable, without further employment of or payment of any compensation to Consultant; provided, however, that if this Agreement is terminated for any reason prior to completion of the Project and if under such circumstances City uses, or engages the services of and directs another consultant to use the Work Product, City agrees to hold Consultant harmless from any and all liability, costs, and expenses relative to claims arising out of matters and/or events which occur subsequent to the termination of this Agreement as a result of causes other than the fault or negligence of Consultant, or anyone for whose acts it is responsible, in preparation of the Work Product. Consultant will not be responsible for deficiencies solely attributable to modifications of the Work Product performed by others, or that arise from use of the Documents in connection with a project or site other than that shown in the Work Product.

5. **Independent Consultant Status.** Consultant, its officers, employees, subconsultants, subcontractors, agents and volunteers (collectively hereinafter the "Consultant"), will perform the services in Consultant's own way and pursuant to this Agreement as an independent Consultant and in pursuit of Consultant's independent calling, and not as an employee of City. The persons used by Consultant to provide the services under this Agreement will not be considered employees of City for any purposes. Neither the City nor any of its officers, employees, agents or volunteers shall have any control over the conduct of the Consultant, except as expressly set forth in this Agreement. Consultant expressly warrants that while engaged in carrying out and

complying with any terms and conditions of this Agreement that Consultant shall not at any time or in any manner, represent that Consultant is in any manner officers, employees, agents or volunteers of the City. Consultant shall obtain no rights to retirement, health care or any other benefit that accrue to City officials, officers, or employees. Consultant expressly waives any claim to such rights.

The payment(s) made to Consultant pursuant to the Agreement will be the full and complete compensation to which Consultant is entitled. City will not make any federal or state tax withholdings on behalf of Consultant or his agents, employees or subconsultants. City will not pay any workers' compensation insurance, retirement contributions or unemployment contributions on behalf of Consultant or his employees or subconsultants. Consultant agrees to indemnify and pay City within thirty (30) days for any tax, retirement contribution, social security, overtime payment, unemployment payment or workers' compensation payment which City may be required to make on behalf of Consultant or any agent, employee, or Consultant of Consultant for work done under this Agreement. At the City's election, City may deduct the amounts paid pursuant to this section, from any balance owing to Consultant.

6. Successors, Assignment and Delegation. City and the Consultant each binds themselves, their partners, successors, assigns and legal representatives to the other hereto and to partners, successors, assigns and legal representatives of such other party in respect to all covenants, agreements and obligations contained in this Agreement.

The expertise and experience of Consultant are material considerations for this Agreement. Consultant shall not assign or transfer any interest in this Agreement or the performance of any of Consultant's obligations under this Agreement without the prior written consent of the City. Any attempted assignment or transfer of any of Consultant's rights, duties or obligations arising under this Agreement shall be null and void.

7. Nondiscriminatory Employment Practices. During the performance of this Agreement, the Consultant agrees not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, sex, creed, color, religion, age, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, political affiliation, handicap or belief in accordance with requirements of City, State or Federal laws and regulations. Consultant will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment without regard to their race, sex, creed, color, religion, age, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, political affiliation, handicap or belief in accordance with requirements of City, State or Federal laws and regulations. Such actions shall include, but not be limited to the following: employment, upgrading, demotion or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoffs or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The Consultant agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees, applicants and subconsultants for employment, notices setting forth the provisions of this non-discrimination clause.

In the event of the Consultant's non-compliance with the non-discrimination clause of this Agreement, this Agreement may be immediately canceled, terminated or suspended in whole or in part.

8. Subcontracting. Consultant's services are unique and personal. Except as may be agreed to by the City, Consultant will not subcontract any portion of the services without prior written approval of Fire Chief. If Consultant subcontracts any of the services, Consultant will be fully responsible to City for the acts, errors and omissions of Consultant's subconsultant and of

the persons either directly or indirectly employed by the subconsultant, as Consultant is for the acts and omissions of persons directly employed by Consultant. Nothing contained in this Agreement will create any contractual relationship between any subconsultant of Consultant and City. Consultant will be responsible for payment of subconsultants. Consultant will bind every subconsultant and every subconsultant of a subconsultant by the terms of this Agreement applicable to Consultant's work unless specifically noted to the contrary in the subcontract and approved in writing by City.

9. Other Consultants. The City reserves the right to employ other consultants in connection with the services.

10. Indemnification. Consultant shall indemnify and save harmless the City, its officials, officers, employees, agents and volunteers (collectively hereinafter the "City"), against any and all damages to property or injuries to or death of any person or persons, including property and employees or agents of the City and shall indemnify and save the City from any and all liability and expense including reimbursement of reasonable defense costs and legal fees, and claims, demands, suits, actions or proceedings of any kind or nature, including Workers' Compensation claims, of or by anyone whomsoever to the extent resulting from or arising out of the negligent, reckless or willful misconduct for the Consultant, his officers, employees, subconsultants or agents in the performance of the duties undertaken by Consultant pursuant to this Agreement.

This indemnification and hold harmless obligation does not extend to claims arising out of the negligence or willful misconduct of the City.

11. Insurance. Without limiting the Consultant's indemnification of the City, Consultant shall obtain and maintain, at its cost and expense, for the duration of the Agreement and any and all amendments, insurance against claims for injuries to persons or damage to property which may arise out of or in connection with performance of the services by Consultant or Consultant's agents, representatives, employees or subconsultants. The insurance will be obtained from an insurance carrier admitted and authorized to do business in the State of California. Such evidence shall specifically identify this Agreement and shall contain express conditions that the City is to be given written notice at least thirty (30) days in advance of any termination or implementation of a reduction of limits or material change of insurance coverage as specified herein. ***Failure on the part of the Consultant to procure or maintain insurance shall constitute a material breach upon which the City may immediately terminate this Agreement***. All insurance required hereunder shall be primary with respect to any insurance maintained by the City**.**

Coverages and Limits. Consultant will maintain the types of coverages and minimum limits indicated below, unless the Risk Manager or City Manager, in consultation with the City Attorney approves a lower amount. These minimum amounts of coverage will not constitute any limitations or cap on Consultant's indemnification obligations under this Agreement. City, its officers, agents, volunteers and employees make no representation that the limits of the insurance specified to be carried by Consultant pursuant to this Agreement are adequate to protect Consultant. The coverage will contain no special limitations on the scope of its protection to the below-designated insureds except for Workers Compensation and errors and omissions insurance. Consultant will obtain occurrence coverage, excluding Professional Liability, which will be written as claims-made coverage. If Consultant believes that any required insurance coverage is inadequate, Consultant will obtain such additional insurance coverage, as Consultant deems adequate, at Consultant's sole expense.

11.1 Commercial General Liability Insurance. $1,000,000 combined single-limit per occurrence for bodily injury, personal injury and property damage. If the submitted policies contain aggregate limits, general aggregate limits will apply separately to the work under this Agreement or the general aggregate will be twice the required per occurrence limit.

11.2 Workers' Compensation and Employer's Liability. Workers' Compensation limits as required by the California Labor Code and Employer's Liability limits of $1,000,000 per accident for bodily injury. Workers' Compensation and Employer's Liability insurance will not be required if Consultant has no employees and provides, to City's satisfaction, a declaration stating this.

11.3 Professional Liability. Errors and omissions liability appropriate to Consultant's profession with limits of not less than $1,000,000 per claim. The coverage shall also provide an extended two (2) year reporting period commencing upon termination or cancellation of this Agreement.

Endorsements. For Commercial General Liability Insurance, Consultant will ensure that the policies are endorsed to name the City of Compton and its respective elected and appointed officers, officials, employees, agents and volunteers as **"additional insureds"** with respect to liability arising out of the activities of the Consultant. Any failure to comply with reporting provisions of the policies shall not affect coverage provided to the City. ***Prior to City's execution of this Agreement, Consultant will furnish certificates of insurance and endorsements to City.***

Waiver of Subrogation. The policies shall contain a waiver of subrogation for the benefit of City.

Consultant shall ensure any and all subconsultants and subcontractors performing services under this Agreement meet the insurance requirements of this Agreement.

12. Permits and Licenses. Consultant, at its own expense, during the term of this Agreement, shall obtain and maintain all appropriate business and professional permits, licenses and certificates that may be required in connection with the performance of services by the Consultant. Upon execution of this Agreement, the Consultant shall show evidence of a business license permit in conformance with *Section 9-1.2* of the *Compton Municipal Code*.

13. Maintenance of Records. Consultant will maintain complete and accurate records with respect to costs incurred under this Agreement. All records will be clearly identifiable. Consultant will allow a representative of City during normal business hours to examine, audit, and make transcripts or copies of records and any other documents created pursuant to this Agreement. Consultant will allow inspection of all work, data, documents, proceedings, and activities related to the Agreement for a period of three (3) years, or longer if required by law, from the date of final payment under this Agreement.

14. Warranties. Consultant represents and warrants (i) that Consultant has no obligations, legal or otherwise, inconsistent with the terms of this Agreement or with Consultant's undertaking this relationship with City, (ii) that the performance of the services called for by this Agreement do not and will not violate any applicable law, rule or regulation or any proprietary or other right of any third party, (iii) that Consultant will not use in the performance of his responsibilities under this Agreement any confidential information or trade secrets of any other

person or entity and (iv) that Consultant has not knowingly entered into or will enter into any agreement (whether oral or written) in conflict with this Agreement.

15. Federal and State Withholding Taxes. Consultant shall be responsible for paying when due all federal and state income withholding taxes for all earning under this Agreement. Consultant agrees to indemnify City for any claims, costs, losses, fees, penalties, interest, or damages suffered by City resulting from Consultant's failure to comply with this provision.

16. General Compliance with Laws. Consultant will keep fully informed of federal, state and local laws and ordinances and regulations which in any manner or in any way affect the performance of the services by Consultant. Consultant will at all times observe and comply with these laws, ordinances, and regulations and will be responsible for the compliance of the services with all applicable laws, ordinances and regulations.

17. Termination. In the event of the Consultant's failure to prosecute, deliver, or perform the services, after giving written notice of default and two (2) days to correct the same, then, in addition to any other remedies, City may terminate this Agreement for nonperformance by notifying Consultant in writing. Consultant has five (5) business days to deliver any documents owned by City and all work in progress to City address contained in this Agreement. City will make a determination of fact based upon the work product delivered to City and of the percentage of work that Consultant has performed which is usable and of worth to City in having the Agreement completed. Based upon that finding City will determine the final payment of the Agreement. In the event City elects to terminate, City will have the right to immediate possession of all Work Product and work in progress prepared by Consultant, whether located at the project site, at Consultant's place of business, or at the offices of a subconsultant.

The City's obligation is payable only from funds appropriated for the purpose of this Agreement. All funds for payments after the end of the current fiscal year are subject to the City's legislative appropriation for this purpose. In the event this Agreement extends into succeeding fiscal year periods and the City Council does not allocate sufficient funds for the next succeeding fiscal year payments, this Agreement shall terminate immediately upon written notice from the City.

Either Party, upon tendering fifteen (15) calendar days written notice to the other Party, may terminate this Agreement for convenience. In this event and upon request of City, Consultant will assemble the work product without charge and put it in order for proper filing and closing and deliver it to City. Consultant will be paid for work performed to the termination date; however, the total will not exceed the lump sum fee payable under this Agreement. City will make the final determination as to the portions of tasks completed and the compensation to be made.

18. Covenants Against Contingent Fees. Consultant warrants that Consultant has not employed or retained any company or person, other than a bona fide employee working for Consultant, to solicit or secure this Agreement, and that Consultant has not paid or agreed to pay any fee, commission, percentage brokerage fee, gift, or any other consideration contingent upon, or resulting from the award or making of this Agreement. For breach or violation of this warranty, City will have the right to terminate this Agreement for nonperformance, or in its discretion, to deduct from the Agreement price or consideration, or otherwise recover, the full amount of the fee, commission, percentage brokerage fees, gift, or contingent fee.

19. Certifications. The Consultant, under penalty of perjury, certifies that, except as noted below, he/she or any other person associated therewith in the capacity of owner, partner, director, manager:

- Is not currently under suspension, debarment, voluntary exclusion, or determination of ineligibility by any Federal, State or local agency;
- has not been suspended, debarred, voluntarily excluded or determined ineligible by any Federal, State or local agency within the past 3 years;
- does not have a proposed debarment pending; and
- has not been indicted, convicted, or had a civil judgement rendered against he/she/it by a court of competent jurisdiction in any matter involving fraud or official misconduct in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal, State or local antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property within the past 3 years; and
- are not presently indicted or otherwise criminally or civilly charge by a governmental entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in the preceding paragraph; and
- have not had one or more public transaction (Federal, State or local) terminated for cause or default within the past 3 years.

If there are any exceptions to this certification, insert the exceptions in the following space.

[Supply exceptions on separate page]

For any exception noted above, indicate below to who it applies, initiating agency and dates of action.

[Attach separate page]

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction. The above certifications are part of this contract. Signing this agreement on the signature portion thereof shall also constitute signature of the above Certifications.

Susan Privitera-Johnson, Owner **Date**

20. Jurisdiction, Venue and Governing Law. Any action at law or in equity brought by either of the Parties for the purpose of enforcing a right or rights provided for by this Agreement will be tried in a court of competent jurisdiction in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, and the Parties waive all provisions of law providing for a change of venue in these proceedings to any other county. This agreement will be governed by the laws of the State of California.

21. Testimony. Consultant will testify at City's request if litigation is brought against City in connection with Consultant's services under this Agreement. Unless the action is brought by Consultant, or is based upon Consultant's actual or alleged negligence or other wrongdoing, City, upon prior written agreement with Consultant will compensate Consultant for time spent in preparation for testimony, testimony, and travel at Consultant's standard hourly rates at the time of actual testimony.

22. Waivers. The waiver by either Party of any breach or violation of any term, covenant, or condition of this Agreement or of any applicable law will not be deemed to be a waiver of such term, covenant, condition or law or of any subsequent breach or violation of same or of any other term, covenant, condition or law. The acceptance by either Party of any fee or other payment which may become due under this Agreement will not be deemed to be a waiver of any preceding breach or violation by the other Party of any term, covenant, or condition of this Agreement or any applicable law.

23. Authority. The individuals executing this Agreement and the instruments referenced in it on behalf of Consultant each represent and warrant that they have the legal power, right and actual authority to bind Consultant to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

24. Severability. If any term, provision, condition or covenant of this Agreement or its application to any party or circumstances shall be held, to any extent, invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement, or the application of the term, provision, condition or covenant to persons or circumstances other than those as to whom or which it is held invalid or unenforceable, shall not be affected, and shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

25. Amendments. This Agreement may be modified or amended only be written document executed by both Consultant and City's City Manager and approved as to form by the City Attorney. Such document shall expressly state that it is intended by the parties to amend the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

26. Confidentiality. All documents, reports, information, data, and exhibits prepared or assembled by Consultant in connection with the performance of the services pursuant to the Agreement are confidential until released by the City to the public, and the Consultant will not make any of these documents or information available to any individual or organization not employed by the Consultant or the City without the written consent of the City before any such release.

27. Entire Agreement. This Agreement, together with any other written document referred to or contemplated by it embody the entire Agreement and understanding between the parties relating to the subject matter of it. The City Manager is authorized, in consultation with the City Attorney, to agree to non-material amendments to this Agreement. Neither this Agreement nor any of its provisions may be amended, modified, waived or discharged except in a writing signed by both parties.

28. Notices. Any notices required or permitted under this Agreement shall be effective when delivered in person; and effective one (1) business day after delivery by facsimile transmission; and effective five (5) days after mailing by U.S. Mail, postage prepaid and properly addressed as follows:

To Consultant:	**KJ Consultant** **12340 Seal Beach Boulevard, Suite B-131** **Seal Beach, California 90740** **Attn: Susan Privitera-Johnson, Owner** **(562) 600-0122**
To City:	**City of Compton** **205 South Willowbrook Avenue** **Compton, California 90220** **Attn: Fire Chief, Compton Fire Department** **(310) 605-5670** **(310) 632-8414 – fax.**
Copy to:	**City of Compton** **205 South Willowbrook Avenue** **Compton, California 90220** **Attn: City Manager**

In the event of any change of address, the moving party is obligated to notify the other party of the change of address in writing. Each party may amend, supplement and update the notice list to add, delete or replace any listed individuals; however, the amendment must be in writing.

29. Miscellaneous. No provision of this Agreement is to be interpreted for or against either party because that party or that party's legal representative drafted such provision.

Should either party hereto, or any representative, successor or assign of either party hereto, resort to litigation to enforce the provisions of this Agreement, the party or parties prevailing in such litigation shall be entitled, in addition to such other relief as may be granted, to recover its or their reasonable attorney's fees and costs in such litigation from the party or parties against whom enforcement is sought.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, CONSULTANT has executed this Agreement, and the **CITY**, by its City Manager, who is authorized to do so, has executed this Agreement.

KJ Consultants
CONSULTANT

Dated: _____ **By _____**
Susan Privitera-Johnson, Owner

CITY OF COMPTON
Recommended for Approval:

By _____ **Dated: _____**
Ronerick Simpson, Fire Chief

Approved by:

Dated: _____ **By _____**
Thomas Thomas, City Manager

Approved as to form:

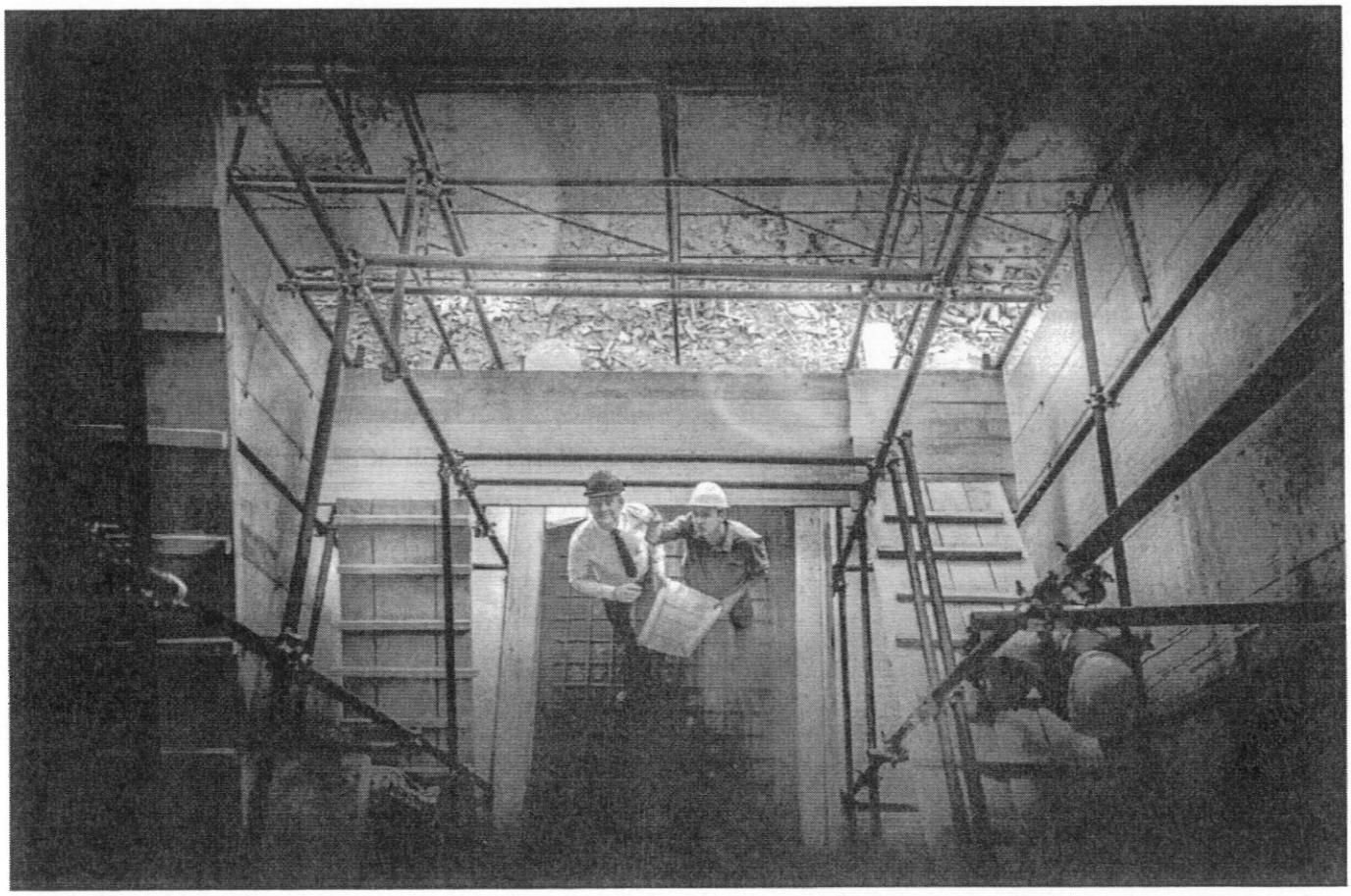
By _____ **Dated: _____**
Eric Perrodin, City Attorney

ATTEST:

Dated: _____ **By _____**
Alita Godwin, City Clerk

CITY OF COMPTON

Fire Protection Engineering Services



PREPARED FOR

City of Compton
Fire Department
ATTN: Mr. Ronerick D. Simpson, Fire Chief
201 South Acacia Avenue
Compton, CA 90220

Proposal No.: P22-0310
Date: May 25, 2022

JENSEN HUGHES
Advancing the Science of Safety

Meghan Goodwin, CFEI
2099 S. State College Blvd, Suite 540
Anaheim, CA 92806

mgoodwin@jensenhughes.com
+1 714-450-1700

jensenhughes.com

1.0 Scope of Services

Jensen Hughes, Inc. (Consultant) is pleased to provide this proposal for fire protection engineering services to the City of Compton's Fire Department (Client) for third party review services, referred to hereafter as the Project. This proposal is based on information contained in the Request for Proposal (RFP) received on May 5, 2022.

Jensen Hughes understands the City of Compton is seeking consulting services under the terms of agreement that may encompass but are not limited to the following items for a three (3) year contract:

1. Fire and life safety review of design documents at all design stages, including but not limited to: specifications, product data and calculations, to identify code compliance issues related to life safety and fire protection provisions of California Statewide Building Code and applicable NFPA standards;
2. Design of fire alarm and detection system, and fire suppression/sprinkler systems;
3. Design and review of mass notification systems;
4. Location of portable fire extinguishers;
5. Design and review of special hazard suppression systems such as pre-engineered kitchen hood extinguishing equipment, clean-agent, and foam suppression;
6. System upgrades and repairs;
7. Studies, such as the effect a renovation may have on building egress; and
8. Fire Alarm Project Information Reports

This proposal is valid for ninety (90) days. All information contained in this proposal is considered proprietary and should not be shared without receiving written permission from Jensen Hughes.

Jensen Hughes appreciates the opportunity to assist the City of Compton. If you have any questions, please contact me at 714-450-1700 or mgoodwin@jensenhughes.com.

Sincerely,

Jensen Hughes

Meghan Goodwin
Consultant

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5.0 Fee Schedule

ALL-INCLUSIVE HOURLY RATE STRUCTURE

Based upon the anticipated level of effort, Jensen Hughes will perform the scope of services on a time and expense basis for an estimated fee as shown below. Professional services are based upon the hourly rates established in the All-Inclusive Hourly Bill Rate Schedule.

Table 1: Hourly Bill Rate Schedule

Labor Category	*Fees*
1. Senior Consultant	$ 265 – 330
1. Consultant	$ 195 – 240
2. Associate	$ 175 – 185
3. Technician	$ 100 – 140
4. Administrative	$ 98 – 120

The established rates will be kept in place for all three (3) years of the agreement:

- Year 1: July 1, 2023 to June 20, 2023
- Year 2: July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024
- Year 3: July 1, 2024 to June 20, 2025

PAYMENTS

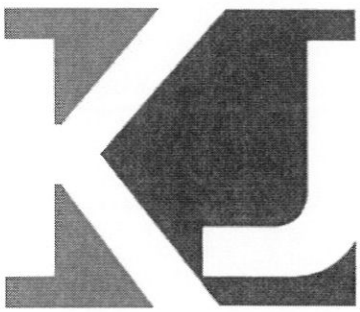
- Jensen Hughes will invoice client monthly based on hours expended and agreed-upon bill rates. Invoices are due upon receipt. Invoices remaining unpaid after thirty (30) days from receipt shall be subject to a service fee of 1.5% per month, and Jensen Hughes reserves the right to pursue all available remedies, including, without limitation, suspension of services, court costs, collection costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, expert fees, and all other costs allowed by law, which may be incurred by Consultant in pursuit of unpaid invoices.
- All invoices will be submitted following Jensen Hughes' standard invoice format.
- Any deviation from the Jensen Hughes standard invoice format and submission process (including the use of customized billing formats and client portals for invoice submission) will result in a service fee of 1.5% over and above the agreed-upon fee.

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RESPONSE TO A REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL FOR FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES FOR THE CITY OF COMPTON FIRE DEPARTMENT







Proposal Prepared For:
City of Compton
Fire Department
201 South Acacia Avenue
Compton, California 90220

Ronerick D. Simpson, Fire Chief
310.605.5670 Office

rsimpson@comptoncity.org

Proposal Provided By:
KJ Consultants, Incorporation
12340 Seal Beach Boulevard
Suite B-131
Seal Beach, California 90740

Susan Privitera-Johnson, President
562.600.0122 Office
562.743.3430 Cellular
susan@kjconsultants.net

May 25, 2022

Compton Fire Department
Fire Chief Ronerick Simpson
201 South Acacia Avenue
Compton, California 90220

Fire Chief Simpson-

I want to thank you in advance for an opportunity to provide you and the City of Compton-Fire Department with a proposal for Fire Protection Engineering Services.

As you know, KJ Consultants, Incorporation has been providing fire protection engineering services to the City of Compton-Fire Department since 2018. We have provided over 300 plan reviews per year, for the last five years. In addition, we have supported specialized site inspection services, including but not limited to emergency responder radio coverage systems (BDA's), hazardous materials installations, and motion picture and filming production facilities. We have also provided Fire and Building Code assistance, including research and referral support to the field inspectors. KJ Consultants has also provided assistance in the development projects, serving with the City of Compton's best interest in mind.

As you know, our prime plan reviewer, Kurt Johnson, served the Compton Fire Department for nearly ten years in the Fire Prevention Bureau. During his employment with the Compton Fire Department, Kurt was integral in all aspects of plan reviewing and inspections, throughout the City. With this experience, it allows KJ Consultants an opportunity to be a better resource to the City of Compton through this contract and relationship.

Please feel free to contact me directly via electronic mail at susan@kjconsultants.net, or via telephone at the office at 562.600.0122, or via cellular telephone at 562.743.3430.

Thank you again for the opportunity.

Susan Privitera-Johnson
President

Qualification and/or Resume
Kurt Johnson (Primary)

PROFILE

Dedicated professional with 30 years of public safety experience, including serving as a Fire Protection Specialist, Fire Inspector, Plan Reviewer, Assistant Fire Marshal, Deputy Fire Marshal, and Fire Marshal, with the capability of performing all types (1) of plan reviews and inspections for new and tenant improvements (4 and 6) to and inclusive of those related to fire alarm and detection systems, fire suppression and sprinkler systems (2 and 8), mass notification systems (3), special hazard suppression systems, pre-engineered and kitchen hood extinguishing, clean-agent, and foam suppression systems (5), access and egress planning (7), and all compliance with local, state, and nationally recognized codes, laws, regulations, and standards.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

KJ Consultants, Incorporation, Seal Beach, California ***2010 – Present***

Responsible for providing fire prevention services, including inspections, plan reviews, bureau management, project development, etc., for cities, special districts, and counties.

Montebello Fire Department, Montebello, California ***2003 – 2020***

Responsible for the planning, direction, management, coordination, and participation of/in the Fire Prevention Bureau, and Municipal Code Enforcement Division, including inspections, plan reviews, bureau management, project development, etc..

Compton Fire Department, Compton, California ***1994 – 2003***

Responsible for the planning, direction, management, coordination, and participation of/in the Fire Prevention Bureau, including inspections, plan reviews, project development, etc..

Santa Fe Springs Fire Department, Santa Fe Springs, California ***1992 – 1994***

Responsible for the participation of/in the Fire Prevention Bureau, including inspections, plan reviews, etc..

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

California State Fire Marshal (CSFM) Certifications

- ***Fire Marshal***
- ***Plans Examiner***
- ***Fire Protection Specialist***
- ***Fire Prevention Officer III***

Cost and/or Pricing Schedule

To Whom It May Concern:

As stated previously, KJ Consultants, Incorporation has provided fire protection engineering services to the Compton Fire Department since 2018. And, over that time period, KJ Consultants have continued to provide that service with no increase in costs to the City of Compton. In continuation of that promise to the City of Compton, our pricing will remain the same as it was when we started providing services, for the three year duration of this agreement.

$50.00 per hour for plan reviews
$50.00 per hour for inspections
$50.00 per hour for code consulting (at the request of and for fire department)
$50.00 per hour for meetings

$35.00 per hour for travel to and from securing paper plans
$35.00 per hour for travel to and from inspections
$35.00 per hour for travel to and from meetings

Please feel free to contact me directly via electronic mail at susan@kjconsultants.net, or via telephone at the office at 562.600.0122, or via cellular telephone at 562.743.3430, if you have questions about the cost and/or pricing related to this agreement.

Thank you again for the opportunity.

Susan Privitera-Johnson
President

References

Ronerick Simpson, Fire Chief
City of Compton-Fire Department
201 South Acacia Avenue
Compton, California 90220
310.605.5670 Office
rsimpson@comptoncity.org
Plan Review and Inspection Services from 2018 to Present

Vincent Capelle, Fire Chief
City of West Covina-Fire Department
1444 West Garvey Avenue South
West Covina, California 91790
626.939.8824 Office
909.772.5695 Cellular
vcapelle@westcovina.org
Plan Review Services from November 2020 to Present

Dana Carey, Emergency Manager
County of Yolo-Office of Emergency Services
120 West Main Street, Suite E
Woodland, California 95695
530.406.4930 Office
530.400.8203 Cellular
dana.carey@yolocounty.org
Fire and Emergency Management Consulting Services from August 2019 to Present

Kathy Schaefer, Fire Marshal
City of Fullerton-Fire Department
312 East Commonwealth Avenue
Fullerton, California 92832
714.738.3387 Office
714.388.7542 Cellular
kathy.schaefer@fullertonfire.org

Plan Review and Inspection Services from August 2019 to Present

May 23, 2022

Astral Engineers
PO Box 190
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91729

City of Compton Fire Protection Engineering Services
Proposal #P220036

Engineering Proposal

PREPARED FOR:
Ronerick D. Simpson, Fire Chief
Compton Fire Department
201 S Acacia Ave.
Compton, CA 90220

PREPARED BY:
Eric DeSplinter, Principal Engineer
909.566.0717
eric.desplinter@astraleng.com

ASTRAL ENGINEERS

May 23, 2022

Ronerick D. Simpson, Fire Chief
Compton Fire Department
201 S Acacia Ave.
Compton, CA 90220

RE: Fire Protection Engineering Services RFP

Dear Ronerick,

Astral Engineers is pleased to submit our qualifications for the City of Compton Fire Department Fire Protection Engineering Services RFP. We have an array of engineering expertise including design and review of MEP and fire protection projects for low-rise and high-rise buildings. Having mechanical, electrical, and fire protection engineers on staff and handling designs in all such disciplines gives us a solid understanding of not just fire code, but all codes related to fire and life safety. This is critically important in serving you at the highest professional level, as we are able to see the big picture of how various building systems are impacted by fire and life safety requirements. An example is our understanding of wall fire/smoke ratings and their impact on the various rated dampers that go in them. We are routinely training and educating architects and other engineers on this cross-discipline building design topic.

We are highly familiar with code and NFPA standards, and this has been recognized by engineers in the industry as one of our key strengths. Our ability to quickly find code requirements and having an organized system allows us to reference the most important items quickly.

Astral Engineers is a small company with the expertise of a large company. This allows us to provide the personalized service you would expect from a top-tier small business, yet we have a wealth of knowledge and resources available more often associated with large firms. Our key personnel have all been senior leadership at large nationwide engineering companies where we initially gained extensive experience performing plan reviews. Ryan Shaw has experience as a fire protection and plumbing engineering supervisor for a 45-person office at one of the largest engineering firms in the country. He specializes in water-based fire protection systems. Prior to joining Astral Engineers, James Lessard was a firmwide electrical engineering leader at one of the largest A/E firms in the nation. He specializes in all types of fire alarm systems and mass notification systems. I oversee all fire protection operations and deals with specialty situations such as clean agent systems, building tenability, smoke control, stairwell pressurization, and rational analysis.

We are excited for the opportunity to provide the City of Compton with quality fire protection engineering services. Thank you for your consideration. Please reach out with any questions. Our contact information can be found in our attached resumes.

Sincerely,

Eric DeSplt

Eric DeSplinter
CEO, Principal Engineer

Cost Structure

Astral Engineers proposes to perform the fire protection engineering services based on time and material cost not to exceed the maximum project fee limits listed below. The minimum fee will be $1,000.

The maximum project fee is intended to give the City an assurance of a maximum expected cost for each project. These limits include the initial plan review and one backcheck review. If our time spent on the project is less than the maximum limit, we will only charge for the time spent on the project. This structure provides the advantage of lower project cost if the project is simple and doesn't require much time to review while also limiting the maximum cost. If more than one backcheck is required, the time for the second, third, and any subsequent backchecks will be billed based on our hourly rates.

Maximum Project Fee	
Construction Cost ($)	**Fee Rate (% of Construction Cost)**
Under 500,000	0.32%
500,000-1,999,999	0.28%
2,000,000-4,999,999	0.22%
5,000,000-9,999,999	0.16%
10,000,000-49,999,999	0.12%
50,000,000+	0.08%

Hourly Rates

Principal Engineer	$225
Engineering Manager	$200
Senior Engineer	$185
Project Engineer	$165
Engineer	$135
Senior Designer	$155
Project Designer	$115
Designer	$100

P2S INC

PROPOSAL MEMORANDUM

May 23, 2022

City of Compton
Fire Department
201 South Acacia Avenue
Compton, CA 90220

Attention: Mr. Ronerick D. Simpson, Fire Chief

Ref: Fire Protection Engineering Services

Thank you for the opportunity to submit the enclosed Statement of Qualifications for the project referenced above. Enclosed are five hard copies and a USB drive containing a digital PDF copy of our Statement of Qualifications. Please let me know if you have any questions or if anything else is needed.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit our qualifications.

Sincerely,

Aravind Batra
Vice-President, Senior Electrical Engineer
aravind.batra@p2sinc.com

P2S ENG

5000 EAST SPRING STREET, SUITE 800
LONG BEACH, CA 90815
P2SINC.COM



City of Compton Fire Department

Fire Protection Engineering Services

PROPOSAL & STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

MAY 23, 2022

FIRE PROTECTION CONSULTING SERVICES

P2S ENG

P2S INC.
RATE SCHEDULE FOR ENGINEERING SERVICES ON A TIME AND EXPENSE BASIS

Category		Rate
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER		$329
ENGINEER GRADE 05		$276
ENGINEER GRADE 04		$267
ENGINEER GRADE 03		$229
ENGINEER GRADE 02	Shahpoor Khosravi	$211
ENGINEER GRADE 01	Andres Jimenez	$187
DESIGN ENGINEER GRADE 05		$229
DESIGN ENGINEER GRADE 04		$211
DESIGN ENGINEER GRADE 03	Quang Nguyen	$187
DESIGN ENGINEER GRADE 02	Hector Ramirez, Alex Hoeft	$166
DESIGN ENGINEER GRADE 01		$147
DESIGNER GRADE 04		$157
DESIGNER GRADE 03		$147
DESIGNER GRADE 02		$135
DESIGNER GRADE 01		$129
CAD/BIM DESIGNER GRADE 04		$130
CAD/BIM DESIGNER GRADE 03	As-Needed	$118
CAD/BIM DESIGNER GRADE 02		$105
CAD/BIM DESIGNER GRADE 01		$96
COMMISSIONING GRADE 05		$276
COMMISSIONING GRADE 04		$239
COMMISSIONING GRADE 03		$204
COMMISSIONING GRADE 02		$163
COMMISSIONING GRADE 01		$140
PROJECTASSISTANT		$96

In addition, for direct out-of-pocket expenses (if and when they occur) we quote the following:

1)	Automobile:	at current IRS rate per mile from home office for travel outside Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, San Bernardino, Riverside & King counties
2)	Travel Expense:	at Cost
3)	Subsistence:	While away from home office for more than 1 day: at Cost, but not to exceed $250 per day per person.
4)	Plan Check Fees:	at Cost plus 10% markup
5)	Third Party Services:	at Cost plus 10% markup

- Printing and copy services
- Consultant and subcontract professional fees
- Surveying / Soils Investigation
- Testing Laboratory Work

LIABILITY LIMITS

Professional Liability	$ 2,000,000.
General Liability	$ 5,000,000.

Effective January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022
RT-222

November 1, 2022

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: CITY MANAGER

SUBJECT: A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON APPROVING FIRST QUARTER BUDGET AMENDMENTS TO THE 2022-2023 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET, TRANSFERRING FUNDS BETWEEN VARIOUS ACCOUNTS, AND AMENDING THE EXISITING PERSONNEL SUMMARY

SUMMARY

Adoption of this resolution will authorize amendments to the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Adopted Budget which was adopted by the City Council on June 30, 2022. Consistent with its commitment to prudence, the Council will review the First Quarter Fiscal Year 2022-2023 expenditures.

Based on this review, Council will consider a resolution to amend expenditure appropriations to address budgetary issues that arose between the adoption of the budget and the present. The City Manager is recommending adjustments needed in order to maintain a balanced budget and correct any inadvertent errors. All of these transactions are “cost neutral” (i.e. they do not increase or decrease net Budget appropriations).

BACKGROUND

The annual budget is a planning document used to fund policies and programs as directed by Council and is based on assumptions and projections. As a result of the daily monitoring, staff revised expenditures to make necessary budget corrections.

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE

Budget Adjustment for Fiscal Year 2022-2023

The proposed budget amendments are all cost neutral and the total revenues and expenditures remain balanced as projected for the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Adopted Budget.

The following budget transactions are necessary in order to add personnel positions that will increase the level in services provided and correct any inadvertent errors realized since the adoption of the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Budget.

1) Water Department Adjustments

Decrease Budget Accounts:

• 5000-860-000-4199	Medi-Cal Contribution	$ 340,000.00
	Total	**$ 340,000.00**

Increase Budget Accounts:

• 5000-860-4235	Store Purchases	$25,000.00
• 5000-870-4235	Store Purchases	$25,000.00
• 5000-880-4235	Store Purchases	$50,000.00
• 5000-870-4236	Maintenance & Repair	$50,000.00
• 5000-900-4336	Water/Computer Equip	$15,000.00
• 5000-900-4335	Office Furniture/Equip	$20,000.00
• 5000-880-4273	Training	$15,000.00
• 5000-860-4273	Training	$12,000.00
• 5000-880-4334	Machinery & Equip	$20,000.00
• 5000-870-4334	Machinery & Equipt	$20,000.00
• 5000-890-4217	Printing - Outside	$47,000.00
• 5000-890-4206	Water/Taxes	$1,000.00
• 5000-900-4249	Special Depart Exp	$60,000.00
	Total	**$ 340,000.00**

2) Measure P – Anti-Graffiti Program

Decrease Budget Accounts:

• 1004-000-000-4269	Measure P	$ 50,000.00
	Total	**$ 50,000.00**

Increase Budget Accounts:

• 1001-680-000-4271	Sheriff's Department	$ 50,000.00
	Total	**$ 50,000.00**

3) Housing Successor

Decrease Budget Accounts:

• 1205-000-000-3010	Successor Fund	$ 185,000.00
	Total	**$ 185,000.00**

Increase Budget Accounts:

• 1205-920-000-4249	Special Dept Expense	$ 500.00
• 1205-920-000-4262	Other Prof Services	$ 30,000.00
• 1205-920-000-4269	Other Contract Svcs	$ 25,000.00
• 1205-920-000-4270	Conventions & Mtgs	$ 50,000.00
• 1205-920-000-4273	Training	$ 50,000.00
	Total	**$185,000.00**

4) Position Changes

Recreation Department:

The Adopted Budget contained the position of Superintendent of Recreation as the "placeholder" for the department head of the Recreation Department while City Management and ACSME Local 2325 met and conferred on the new title, salary and duties. The new title was determined to be Director of Recreation with a salary of $120,780 per year. The difference of $41,244 will be offset with salary savings accrued by vacant positions in the department.

The following budget amendment is required:

Add Positions:

One (1) 1.0 FTE Director of Recreation

Remove Position:
One (1) 1.0 FTE Superintendent of Recreation

The proposed budget amendments will add a personnel position that will increase the level in services provided and correct any inadvertent errors while maintaining a balanced 2022-2023 Fiscal Year Budget. All changes are to take effect on the approval of this resolution.

FISCAL IMPACT

The City of Compton has a balanced budget and the recommendations are cost neutral and does not have a negative impact on the City's balanced budget for FY 2022-2023.

ALTERNATIVE

The City Council has the option of considering these recommendations individually, collectively, or in the numbered groups and then direct staff accordingly.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the City Council adopt the attached Resolution authorizing the City Manager to make budget amendments to the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Budget.

**THOMAS THOMAS
CITY MANAGER**

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON APPROVING FIRST QUARTER BUDGET AMENDMENTS TO THE 2022-2023 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET, TRANSFERRING FUNDS BETWEEN VARIOUS ACCOUNTS, AND AMENDING THE EXISITING PERSONNEL SUMMARY

WHEREAS, pursuant to Resolution No. 25,694, the City Council of the City of Compton adopted the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Budget on June 30, 2022; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary in order to balance all expenditures, correct any inadvertent errors, and increase the City's level of service; and

WHEREAS, staff has identified positions that can be funded using salary savings that was realized since the commencement of the Fiscal Year 2022-2023; and

WHEREAS, the City adopted a new position Director of Recreation and salary to oversee the Recreation Department subsequent to the adoption of the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Budget revised the Classification Specification; and

WHEREAS, the funding was inadvertently allocated to the Water Department's Medi-Cal Contribution and those funds were intended for other functions within the department; and

WHEREAS, funding for the Housing Successor was not included in the adopted budget funding must now be distributed to fund the department's operations; and

WHEREAS, staff will update the in the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Adopted Budget Book available in the City Clerk's Office as well as the online version on the City's website; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Budget Amendments add personnel positions that will increase the level in services provided and correct any inadvertent errors while maintaining a balanced 2022-2023 Fiscal Year Budget. All changes are to take effect on the approval of this resolution.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That the City Manager is hereby authorized to make the following budget amendment to the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Adopted Budget:

Decrease Expenditure Accounts:

• 5000-860-000-4199	Medi-Cal Contribution	$ 340,000.00
	Total	$340,000.00

Increase Expenditure Accounts:

• 5000-860-000-4235	Store Purchases	$25,000.00
• 5000-870-000-4235	Store Purchases	$25,000.00
• 5000-880-000-4235	Store Purchases	$50,000.00
• 5000-870-000-4236	Maintenance & Repair	$50,000.00
• 5000-900-000-4336	Computer Equip	$15,000.00
• 5000-900-000-4335	Office Furniture/Equip	$20,000.00
• 5000-880-000-4273	Training	$15,000.00
• 5000-860-000-4273	Training	$12,000.00
• 5000-880-000-4334	Machinery & Equip	$20,000.00
• 5000-870-000-4334	Machinery & Equipt	$20,000.00
• 5000-890-000-4217	Printing - Outside	$47,000.00
• 5000-890-000-4206	Water/Taxes	$1,000.00
• 5000-900-000-4249	Special Depart Exp	$60,000.00
	Total	$ 340,000.00

SECTION 2. That the City Manager is hereby authorized to make the following budget amendment to the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Adopted Budget for Public Works – Street Maintenance:

Decrease Budget Account:

• 1004-000-000-3109	Measure P	$50,000.00
	Total	$50,000.00

Increase Budget Account:

• 1004-720-000-4236	Store Purchases	$50,000.00
	Total	$50,000.00

SECTION 3. That the City Manager is hereby authorized to make the following budget amendment to the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Adopted Budget for the following change in the Recreation Department:

Add Positions:

- One (1) 1.0 FTE Director of Recreation

Delete Position

- One (1) 1.0 FTE Superintendent of Recreation

SECTION 4. That the City Manager is hereby authorized to make the following budget amendment to the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Adopted Budget for the following change in the Housing Successor Department:

Decrease Budget Account:

• 1205-000-000-3010	Successor Fund	$185,000.00
	Total	$ 185,000.00

Increase Expenditure Accounts:

• 1205-920-000-4249	Special Dept Expense	$500.00
• 1205-920-000-4262	Other Prof Services	$30,000.00
• 1205-920-000-4269	Other Contract Services	$25,000.00
• 1205-920-000-4270	Conventions & Mtgs	$50,000.00
• 1205-920-000-4273	Training	$50,000.00
	Total	$ 185,000.00

SECTION 5. That all changes are to take effect immediately.

SECTION 6. That a certified copy of this Resolution shall be filed in the Offices of the City Clerk, City Attorney, City Manager and City Controller.

SECTION 7. That the Mayor shall sign and the City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this Resolution.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2022.

_____
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

ATTEST:

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CITY OF COMPTON: ss

I, Alita Godwin, City Clerk of the City of Compton, hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by the City Council, signed by the Mayor, and attested by the City Clerk at a regular meeting thereof held on the _____ day of _____, 2022.

That said Resolution was adopted by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: **COUNCIL MEMBERS-**
NOES: **COUNCIL MEMBERS-**
ABSENT: **COUNCIL MEMBERS-**
ABSTAIN: **COUNCIL MEMBERS-**

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

November 1, 2022

TO: **MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS**

FROM: **CITY MANAGER**

SUBJECT: **A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON APPROVING AN AMENDMENT TO THE POSITION CLASSIFICATION PLAN BY ADOPTING NEW CLASSIFICATION SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE POSITION OF DIRECTOR OF RECREATION**

SUMMARY

The City Council will consider a resolution amending the Position Classification Plan to add the position of Director of Recreation.

BACKGROUND

The City Manager authorized a review of the City's current Position Classification Plan to add the position of Director of Recreation.

The City and representatives of the applicable employee bargaining union, AFSCME 2325, met, conferred and agreed to amend the Position Classification Plan and add the new position, Director of Recreation.

After conducting a properly noticed public hearing pursuant to the provisions of Sections 1010 and 1103 of the Compton City Charter on October 11, 2022, the Personnel Board approved amendment to the classification plan to include the new classification specification of Director of Recreation and recommended approval and adoption thereof to the City Council at its meeting conducted on October 21, 2022.

STATEMENT OF ISSUE

After review, staff has determined that in order to better classify the positions according to authority, duties and responsibilities and to meet the current departmental needs it is necessary to amend the Classification Plan by adding the classification of Director of Recreation. These revisions will update the existing Classification Plan. The Director of Recreation position shall be added to the Salary Schedule, under American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Local 2325, AFL-CIO, Council 36 under the Chef Executive" employees' section.

The salary range for the Director of Recreation is 192.

	Step A	Step E
Annual	$102,984.00	$120,780.00
Monthly	$8,582.00	$10,065.00
Bi-Weekly	$3,960.92	$4,645.38
Hourly	$49.5115	$58.0673

FISCAL IMPACT

The Fiscal Year 2022-23 Budget will be amended to provide for salaries and benefits for the above new classification.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the proposed resolution be adopted by the City Council.

THOMAS THOMAS
CITY MANAGER

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON APPROVING AN AMENDMENT TO THE POSITION CLASSIFICATION PLAN BY ADOPTING NEW CLASSIFICATION SPECIFICATIONS FOR DIRECTOR OF RECREATION

WHEREAS, the City Manager authorized a review of the City's Position Classification Plan to add the Director of Recreation position; and

WHEREAS, the City and representative(s) of AFSCME 2325, met and conferred and agreed to amend the Position Classification Plan to include the new classification; and

WHEREAS, after conducting a properly noticed public hearing pursuant to the provisions of Sections 1010 and 1103 of the Compton City Charter on October 11, 2022 the Personnel Board approved amendment to the classification plan to include the new classification specification for Director of Recreation and recommend approval and adoption thereof to the City Council on October 21, 2022; and

WHEREAS, after review, staff has determined that in order to better classify the positions according to authority, duties and responsibilities and to meet the current departmental needs it is necessary to amend the Classification Plan by amending the classification of Director of Recreation**;**

WHEREAS, the proposed salary for the Director of Recreation is range 192, funds are included in the City's 2022-2023 adopted Fiscal Year budget; therefore, no anticipated fiscal impact will result from approving this resolution.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COMPTON DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That the proposed amendment to the classification plan includes the new classification specification of Director of Recreation and is hereby approved and added to the Position Classification Plan of the City of Compton.

Section 2. That the Director of Recreation position shall be added to the Salary Schedule, under American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Local 2325, AFL-CIO, Council 36 under the Chief Executive" employees' section.

Section 3. That the salary range for the Director of Recreation is 192.

	Step A	Step E
Annual	$102,984.00	$120,780.00
Monthly	$8,582.00	$10,065.00
Bi-Weekly	$3,960.92	$4,645.38
Hourly	$49.5115	$58.0673

Section 4. That a copy of this Resolution shall be filed in the offices of the City Clerk, City Attorney, Human Resources, City Manager and the City Controller.

Section 5. That the Mayor shall sign and the City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this Resolution.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2022.

_____
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

ATTEST:

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) so
CITY OF COMPTON)

I, Alita Godwin, City Clerk of the City of Compton, hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by the City Council of the City of Compton, signed by the Mayor and attested by the City Clerk at a regular meeting thereof held on this _____ day of _____, 2022.

That said Resolution was adopted by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBERS-
NOES: COUNCILMEMBERS-
ABSTAIN: COUNCILMEMBERS-
ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBERS-

_____
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF COMPTON

City of Compton		
DIRECTOR OF RECREATION		
Department: Recreation	**Class Code:**	
Creation Date: September, 2022	**FLSA Status:**	Exempt
Personnel Board Approved:	**Bargaining Unit:** AFSCME 2325	
Council Approved:		

GENERAL PURPOSE: Under administrative direction, plans, organizes, directs and administers the activities and operations of the Recreation Department, assures the effective coordination of recreation programs and strategies including business/financial operations, management, capital improvement programs, special events; coordinates assigned activities with other City departments and outside agencies; and performs other related duties.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED/EXERCISED: An incumbent of this class is a department head under the administrative direction of the City Manager, with responsibility for policy development, program planning, fiscal management, administration, and operational direction of the City's Recreation Department. The incumbent is responsible for accomplishing department objectives and goals within guidelines established by the City Manager and City Council, and exercises supervision over subordinate managerial, supervisory, technical, labor and trades and clerical support personnel.

PRIMARY DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

The following essential functions are those that are critical, integral, necessary, crucial, primary and fundamental to the job. Incumbents who possess the requisite skill, experience, education, and other job-related requirements of a position are expected to perform the essential functions of the job with or without a reasonable accommodation.

*The following duties **ARE NOT** intended to serve as a comprehensive list of all duties performed by all employees in this classification, only a representative summary of the primary duties and responsibilities. Incumbent(s) may not be required to perform all duties listed and may be required to perform additional, position-specific duties.*

- Assumes full management responsibility for all Recreation Department personnel and activities including the community recreation programs, parks, cultural, leisure time programs for all ages and interest groups; special events, community recreation facilities.
- Manages the development and implementation of the Recreation Department goals, objectives, policies and priorities for each assigned service area; establishes appropriate service and staffing levels within City policy; allocates resources accordingly.
- Continuously monitors and evaluates the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery methods and procedures; assesses and monitors work load, administrative and support systems, and internal reporting relationships; identifies opportunities for improvement and directs the implementation of changes.
- Monitors trends in regional Recreation practices, and recommends operational and policy improvements; monitors Department operations to identify and resolve problems and priorities; evaluates programs, services, and activities to assure they are meeting community needs.
- Represents the Department to other City departments, elected officials and outside agencies; explains and interprets departmental programs, policies and activities; investigates and resolves sensitive, significant, and controversial issues.
- Plans, develops and presents the departmental budget monitors expenditures; develops and implements long term plans, goals and objectives focused on supporting the City's mission and City Council's objectives.

PRIMARY DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued):

- Provides leadership and works with supervisors to develop and retain highly competent staff through selection, compensation, training and management practices that support the City's mission and values.
- Prepares, reviews and approves the formal performance evaluation of department staff, and coaches' staff for improvement and development; initiates disciplinary action up to and including dismissal as required to correct behavior.
- Provides staff assistance to the City Manager and City Council; prepares and presents staff reports and other necessary correspondence; prepares and presents oral and written reports to the City Council, City Manager and other groups.
- Coordinates department activities with those other departments, outside agencies and organizations; provides technical assistance as necessary.
- Plans, coordinates and/or attends various special events; participates on a variety of boards and commissions; attends and participates in professional group meetings; stays abreast of new trends and innovations in the field of recreation.
- Composes, reviews, edits and approves all reports including requests for Council action and weekly or monthly reports of departmental activity.
- Performs related duties and responsibilities as assigned.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

Education and Experience:

Possession of a Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university in Recreation, Business or Public Administration or a related field; AND seven (7) years experience in parks and recreation program management, including three (3) years supervisory experience; OR an equivalent combination of education and experience.

Required Licenses or Certifications:

- Must possess a valid California Class C Driver's License.
- Professional certification from National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) is preferred.

Required Knowledge of:

- City organization, operations, policies and procedures.
- Laws, ordinances, policies, rules and regulations governing the conduct and safety of municipal parks, and public recreational facilities and programs.
- City Code, City Ordinances, Standard Operating Manual, personnel policies and procedures, and applicable Memoranda of Understanding.
- Legal liabilities and responsibilities for recreation services staff.
- Modern practices and trends in Parks and Recreation program planning and project management.
- Local community resources and regional community services programs.
- Principles and practices of administrative management, including personnel rules, budgeting, procurement, strategic planning and effective employee supervision.
- Organizational and management practices applicable to the analysis and evaluation of programs, policies and operational needs.
- Principles and practices of organization, administration and personnel management.
- Principles and practices of budget preparation and administration.

Required Skill in:

- Establishing and maintaining effective working relationships with staff, City departments, elected officials, outside agencies, community groups, local businesses, and the general public.
- Developing recommendations for improvements of recreation programs and facilities.
- Supervising and leading staff, and delegating tasks and authority.
- Assessing and prioritizing multiple tasks, projects and demands.
- Promoting and enforcing safe work practices.
- Operating a personal computer utilizing standard and specialized software.
- Effective verbal and written communication.

Physical Demands / Work Environment:

- Work is primarily performed in a standard office environment.
- Work may be performed outdoors with time spent in moderate to high temperatures (above 90 degrees).
- Work may involve exposure to wet surfaces, occasional loud noise and dust.

MEET AND CONFER

CITY OF COMPTON
AND
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES
(AFSCME LOCAL 2325)

On July 21, 2022, the City of Compton (City) and AFSCME, Local 2325 (the Union) met and agreed to the creation of the Director of Recreation position utilizing and editing the Director of Parks and Recreation job specification. Both parties agreed to the removal of all reference regarding Park Maintenance and to establish the salary of the position at Range 192.

The City and the Union hereby agree to the creation of the attached Director of Recreation position at salary Range 192:

CITY:

Thomas Thomas
City Manager

Date: 8-3-22

UNION: for EBurd

Desmond Fletcher
AFSCME 2325 President

Date: 8/2/22

Kimberly McKenzie
AFSCME 2325 Vice-President

Date: 8/2/22

This agreement by the parties is subject to City Council's approval