

## REPORT Card for Los Angeles County

## Bridges Dams Drinking Water Flood Control Parks Ports Solid Waste Streets and Highways Transit Urban Runoff Wastewater System

Los Angeles County Infrastructure GPA C+

Total Annual Investment Needs — \$10 Billion

www.ascelasection.org

Bridges — Over 40% of the County's bridges rate a C or lower, including many that are structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. Needed improvements include upgrading of older safety rail, adding lanes (widening), and major replacements.

Dams — Many of the County's 96 dams are over 50 years old and their auxiliary, mechanical, and electrical components are nearing the end of their useful lives. If the existing dams are not kept in safe operating condition, their structural and functional condition will deteriorate placing the public's flood protection and water conservation benefits in jeopardy.

**Drinking Water** — While, water quality and capacity generally rate well, facility condition does not with a large percentage of the County's water systems constructed prior to 1950 and nearing the end of their useful lives. The replacement of these aging distribution systems poses a major problem for water agencies.

Flood Control — Although the County's flood control system performed well during historic rains earlier this year, it is nevertheless important to continue improvements to the aging system including measures to protect water quality and reduce pollution.

Parks — The City and County of Los Angeles operate over 700 recreational facilities. Some of these facilities are below desirable operating standards while others are in need of upgrade or replacement. Additional funding is also required for land acquisition to acquire and develop new park facilities.

Ports — The San Pedro Ports comprise the fifth busiest shipping terminal in the world. Given the important role they play in our local economy, a good on-going maintenance program in addition to regular assessment and upgrade of the ports infrastructure are vital to ensuring the continued reliable movement of cargo.

Solid Waste — Los Angeles County has the largest and most complex solid waste system in California. Despite the numerous available disposal facilities, solid waste managers are faced with various challenges, including decreasing landfill capacity, overcoming public opposition to establishing new facilities, recycling and disposal constraints, and transportation issues.

Streets and Highways — Traffic congestion and local pavement conditions have continued to decline during recent years. Without significant additional funding, congestion and pavement condition in Los Angeles County will continue to worsen, resulting in increased vehicle repair costs, traffic delays, fuel consumption, and vehicle emissions.

Transit — While Southern California has benefited from numerous regional and local transit systems, the area continues to suffer from a number of operating issues that prohibit continued growth. These issues include continually worsening traffic, which slows busses, effecting on time performance; the need for additional trips to compensate for traffic delays; and rising fuel costs.

Urban Runoff — Urban runoff continues to pose major water quality problems in Southern California with experts disagreeing on the needed funding requirements by two orders of magnitude. Despite these problems, there has been a recent positive development in the 2004 passage of the City of Los Angeles' Measure O, a general obligation bond for water quality improvements.

Wastewater System — Most of the thousands of miles of primary and secondary sewers, hundreds of pump stations, and numerous major treatment plants in Los Angeles are in fair to good condition. Nevertheless, there are a number of facilities which rated a "C" or "D" that need to be upgraded, rehabilitated, or replaced.

