

IV.Q UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

INTRODUCTION

This section addresses the projected demand that may be placed on utility service providers, whether this demand can be met without the need for additional infrastructure, and whether the proposed project would be in compliance with regulations governing the provision of these utilities. Assessment of impacts on utility infrastructure varies depending on the utility, but generally includes the comparison of project-generated demand against existing and anticipated resource supplies and/or conveyance capacity. Determination of impacts depends on estimation of demand generated by the proposed project compared to the availability and capacity of existing supplies and the conveyance infrastructure. The analysis of the potential water supply impacts is based, in part, on the Water Supply Assessment prepared by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) dated August 3, 2010 for the Jordan Downs Specific Plan. The Water Supply Assessment referenced in this section is included as Appendix G.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Stormwater and Drainage

The Specific Plan area is located in a highly urbanized area with paved roads and other impervious surfaces. Stormwater drainage from the Specific Plan area is provided by the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LADPW) Bureau of Sanitation (BOS) and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD). The LADPW BOS constructs and maintains local tributary drains and catch basins which collect and convey stormwater to major storm drains and open flood control channels maintained by the LACFCD.¹

The LACFCD maintains and operates the east-west 97th Street West Branch, 97th Street Branch, 103rd Street West Branch, 103rd Street Branch storm drain pipes, located beneath 97th and 103rd Street, respectively. These storm drain pipes collect and convey stormwater from the Specific Plan area to the Glen Avenue Drainage System, which is also maintained by the LACFCD. The Glen Avenue Drainage System is one of the major drainage systems of the Compton Creek Watershed. Stormwater collected by the Glen Avenue Drainage system is conveyed to the LACFCD-maintained Compton Creek channel where it is further conveyed to the Los Angeles River and ultimately to the Pacific Ocean at the Long Beach Harbor area.² A section of the Glen Avenue Drainage system bisects the Specific Plan area and consists of a six foot by six foot underground concrete reinforced box culvert that has a total stormwater flow capacity of 381 cubic feet per second (cfs), or 234.8 million gallons per day (gpd). The LADPW maintains and operates stormdrain pipes located beneath 99th Place, 101st Street, and 102nd Street. These stormdrain pipes also collect and convey stormwater from the Specific Plan area to the Glen Avenue Drainage System.

The approximately 118-acre Specific Plan area is not located within a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100- or 500-year flood zone.³ During a 50-year storm event, the estimated peak flow rate of stormwater within the Specific Plan area would be 311.4 cfs, and the 24-hour runoff volume would be 5.32 acre-feet. During a 0.75-inch storm, the Specific Plan area would have an expected peak flow rate of approximately 26.66 cfs and a 24-hour runoff volume of approximately 5.32 acre-feet.⁴

¹Los Angeles General Plan. The Framework Element. Chapter 9.

²Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers and Watershed Council, *Compton Creek Watershed Master Plan*, June 2005.

³Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map 06037C1805F*, September 2008.

⁴Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles, *Broken Dream: What Happened at Jordan Downs Phase I: Existing Conditions Report*, March 2009.

Water

The LADWP supplies water to the City, portions of the cities of West Hollywood and Culver City, and minor portions outside of the City limits.⁵ The LADWP has a service area of 465 square miles, serves approximately four million residents, and has 712,992 water connections. The City’s water supply sources are the Los Angeles Aqueduct (LAA), local groundwater, purchased water from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD), and recycled water.⁶ **Table IV.Q-1** shows the LADWP water supplies from 2000 to 2009. As shown, LADWP had an available water supply of 561,306 acre-feet of water in 2009, of which approximately 137,084 acre-feet of water (24 percent) was from the LAA. Approximately 64,996 (12 percent) was from local groundwater, approximately 354,789 acre-feet (63 percent) was purchased from the MWD, and approximately 7,489 acre-feet (less than one percent) was recycled water. In addition, less than 3,052 acre-feet (one percent) of the LADWP’s water supply was transferred, spread, spilled, or put into storage.

Los Angeles Aqueduct

Snowmelt runoff from the Eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains and groundwater from Owens Valley Groundwater Basin is collected and conveyed to the City via the LAA. The LAA supplies are primarily from snowmelt and, secondarily, from groundwater pumping. LAA supplies can fluctuate yearly due to varying hydrologic conditions. In recent years, the LAA supplies have been less than the historical average because of LADWP’s obligations to perform environmental restoration in the Mono and Inyo Counties. The LAA has delivered an average of 239,100 acre-feet of water annually over the last five fiscal years. Based on computer modeling results, LADWP projects that the average annual LAA delivery is expected to be between 200,000 acre-feet and 230,000 acre-feet per year.

TABLE IV.Q-1: LADWP WATER SUPPLY						
Year	LAA	Local Groundwater	MWD	Recycled Water	Transfer, Spread, Sills, and Storage	Total (acre-feet)
2000	255,183	87,946	336,116	1,998	2,569	678,674
2001	266,923	79,073	309,234	1,675	-1,994	658,899
2002	179,338	92,376	410,329	1,949	-1,405	685,392
2003	251,942	90,835	322,329	1,759	2,528	664,338
2004	202,547	71,731	391,934	1,774	-2,958	670,944
2005	368,939	56,547	185,346	1,401	3,140	608,993
2006	378,922	63,270	188,781	4,890	-1,336	637,199
2007	129,400	89,018	439,436	3,369	1,044	660,449
2008	147,365	60,149	429,110	7,081	1,664	642,041
2009	137,084	64,996	354,789	7,489	3052	561,306

SOURCE: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Water Supply Assessment – Jordan Downs Specific Plan Area

Groundwater

The LADWP traditionally extracts groundwater from nine well fields throughout the Owens Valley and three local groundwater basins. The City owns approximately 315,000 acres of property in Owens Valley. In accordance with a long-term groundwater management plan, groundwater pumped from Owens Valley by LADWP is used in Owens Valley and in the City. Additionally, LADWP currently exercises its adjudicated extraction rights in three local groundwater basins: San Fernando, Sylmar, and Central. **Table IV.Q-2** lists the quantities of water the LADWP extracted from the Owens Valley, San Fernando, Sylmar, and Central groundwater basins.

⁵City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. 2005 Urban Water Management Plan.

⁶Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. LADWP Quick Facts and Figures. <http://www.ladwp.com/ladwp/cms/ladwp000509.jsp>. Accessed May 16,2010.

TABLE IV.Q-2: LADWP GROUNDWATER EXTRACTIONS				
Water Year (October-September)	Owens Valley Groundwater Basin (acre-feet)	San Fernando Groundwater Basin (acre-feet)	Sylmar Groundwater Basin (acre-feet)	Central Groundwater Basin (acre-feet)
2004-2005	85,820	49,085	1,110	13,401
2005-2006	57,412	38,042	2,175	13,725
2006-2007	58,621	76,251	3,919	13,609
2007-2008	60,337	50,009	2,997	10,754
2008-2009	68,149	53,023	868	11,817
/a/ The groundwater extraction values from the Owens Valley Groundwater is from April 1 to March 31.				
SOURCE: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Water Supply Assessment – Jordan Downs Specific Plan Area, August 19, 2010.				

The Owens Valley groundwater basin underlies the Benton, Hammil, and Chalfant Valleys in Mono County and the Round and Owens Valleys in Inyo. The Owens Valley groundwater basin has a surface area of approximately 1,030 square miles.⁷ Currently, the amount of groundwater withdrawn from the Owens Valley Basin does not exceed the amount of water recharged in the groundwater basin and, thus, is not in a state of overdraft. In 1990, the City and Inyo County, as a part of the preparation of the long-term groundwater management agreement, prepared the *Green Book for the Long-Term Groundwater Management Plan for the Owens Valley and Inyo County* (Green Book). The Green Book contains plans and procedures to prevent overdraft conditions from groundwater pumping as well as to manage vegetation in Owens Valley. If present groundwater management practices continue, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) projects that Owens Valley would not turn into a state of overdraft.⁸

The LADWP pumps groundwater from the following local groundwater basins: San Fernando Valley, Sylmar, and Central. The San Fernando Valley and Sylmar Groundwater Basins are subject to a 1979 legal judgment, “City of San Fernando vs. the City of Los Angeles.” Groundwater pumping of the San Fernando Valley and Sylmar Groundwater Basins is reported to the court-appointed Upper Los Angeles River Area (ULARA) Watermaster. The Water Supply Assessment (WSA) prepared for the proposed project includes copies of the judgment showing the groundwater entitlements. Further information about the ULARA is in the ULARA Watermaster Report. The Central Groundwater Basin is also subject to court judgments. Pumping from the Central groundwater basin is reported to the DWR, who acts as Watermaster. The enclosed WSA includes copies of portions of the judgments showing the LADWP’s groundwater entitlements to the Central Basin. The complete judgments related to Central Basin groundwater entitlements are available for review at the DWR.

The San Fernando Valley Groundwater Basin is bounded on the north and northwest by the Santa Susana Mountains, on the north and northeast by the San Gabriel Mountains, on the east by the San Rafael Hills, on the south by the Santa Monica Mountains and Chalk Hills, and on the west by the Simi Hills. The San Fernando Valley Groundwater Basin has a surface area of approximately 226 square miles. The San Fernando Groundwater Basin has a total storage capacity of approximately 3,670,000 acre-feet of water.⁹ The LADWP has monitored the water quality of the water pumped from the San Fernando Valley Groundwater Basin. Water quality testing has resulted in detected levels of contaminants trichloroethylene (TCE), perchloroethylene (PCE), and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected. The presence of these chemicals related to the improper chemical disposal practices of San Fernando Valley companies in the past. The LADWP has been coordinating with other agencies to perform various remedial investigations followed by appropriate actions to maximize groundwater use

⁷California Department of Water Resources. *California’s Groundwater Bulletin 118*. February 2004.

⁸California Department of Water Resources. *California’s Groundwater Bulletin 188 – Update 2003*. October 2003.

⁹California Department of Water Resources. *California’s Groundwater Bulletin 118*. February 2004.

from the San Fernando Valley Groundwater Basin. A detailed discussion of the San Fernando Groundwater Basin water quality is found in Section IV.I Hydrology & Water Quality.

The LADWP currently has an annual entitlement to 87,000 acre-feet of water from the San Fernando Valley Groundwater Basin. In addition, the LADWP has accumulated nearly 406,313 acre-feet of stored water credits in the San Fernando Basin as of October 2008 (120,560 acre-feet of stored water credits are available to be pumped now and 285,753 acre-feet are held in reserve). In addition to its annual entitlement, LADWP can withdraw water associated with its stored water credits during normal and dry years or in an emergency.

The Sylmar Groundwater Basin is a confined aquifer system separated from the San Fernando Valley Groundwater Basin by the Sylmar Fault Zone in the underlying geology. The Sylmar Groundwater Basin storage capacity is 310,000 acre-feet.¹⁰ The Sylmar Basin is located in the northern part of the ULARA, consists of 5,600 acres, and comprises 4.6 percent of the ULARA valley fill. The LADWP currently has an annual entitlement of 3,405 acre-feet from the Sylmar Basin.

The Central Groundwater Basin is a subbasin of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles Groundwater Basin.¹¹ The Central Groundwater Basin is bounded on the north by a surface divide called the La Brea High, and on the northeast and east by emergent less permeable Tertiary rocks of the Elysian, Repetto, Merced and Puente Hills. The Central Groundwater Basin has a storage capacity of 13,800,000 acre-feet. LADWP's adjudicated rights to extract groundwater from the Central Basin allows for an annual entitlement to groundwater from the Central Basin of 15,000 acre-feet per year.

As shown in **Table IV.Q-2** above, the LADWP pumped 53,023, 868, and 11,817 acre-feet of water in 2009 from the San Fernando, Sylmar, and Central Groundwater Basins, respectively. The LADWP plans to continue production from its groundwater basins in the coming years to offset reductions in imported supplies. However, extraction from the groundwater basins is limited by the water quality and overdraft protection of the aforementioned groundwater basins. Both the LADWP and DWR have programs in place to monitor wells to prevent overdraft. LADWP's groundwater pumping practice is based on a "safe-yield" operation. The objective, over a period of years, is to extract an amount of groundwater equal to the native and imported water that recharges the groundwater basin.

Metropolitan Water District

The MWD is the largest water wholesaler for domestic and municipal uses in Southern California. The MWD is a consortium of 26 member agencies, which include the LADWP. The MWD service area encompasses the service areas of its 26 member agencies, approximately 5,200 square miles, and includes portions of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties. Per Section 135 of the MWD Act, each of MWD's 26 member agencies has a preferential right to purchase water from the MWD.¹² As of June 30, 2006, the LADWP has a preferential right to purchase 21.16 percent of MWD's total water supply.

As one of the 26 member agencies, the LADWP purchases water from the MWD to supplement LADWP water supplies from the LAA and local groundwater basins. The MWD imports its water supplies imports water from Northern California through the State Water Project's (SWP) California Aqueduct (CAA) and the Colorado River through the MWD-owned Colorado River Aqueduct. LADWP will continue to rely on MWD to meet its current and future supplemental water needs.

¹⁰Metropolitan Water District. *Groundwater Assessment Study*. September 2007.

¹¹California Department of Water Resources. *California's Groundwater Bulletin 118*. February 2004.

¹²The Metropolitan Water District Act was passed in 1928 to form the MWD. MWD Act governs how the MWD operates within the State.

State Water Project

Water from the SWP is conveyed to the MWD's service area through the CAA. The CAA receives water from Oroville Dam, which stores and releases water from the Feather River, and unregulated flows diverted directly from the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (Delta).

The MWD signed a long-term contract with the DWR in 1960 to receive a share of the SWP water (approximately 46 percent). MWD's current contract with the DWR is scheduled to expire in 2035. Upon the expiration of its current contract with the DWR, MWD has the option to continue service under substantially the same terms and conditions of the existing contract. MWD presently intends to exercise this option and continue service to at least year 2052.

Colorado River

The Colorado River was the original source of water for the MWD since the MWD's establishment in 1928. Water from the Colorado River is conveyed to the MWD's service area through the MWD-owned Colorado Aqueduct. Water from the Colorado River, and its tributaries, is also available to other users in the State and those in the states of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. In addition, a 1944 treaty allows for the country of Mexico to receive a 1.5-million-acre-foot allotment of water from the Colorado River.

The State has a basic apportionment of 4.4 million acre-feet of water per year from the Colorado River. In addition, the State is able to use Colorado River water that is apportioned to but not used by the states of Arizona and Nevada. A priority system was formed in 1931 that became the basis of distributing the State's apportionment of Colorado River water to water agencies within the State. MWD's may receive up to 550,000 acre-feet of water from the State's basic apportionment of Colorado River Water. In addition, the MWD may also receive 662,000 acre-feet of water from the Colorado River, which is in excess of the State's basic apportionment. However, the states of Arizona and Nevada have increased their water usage from the Colorado River, which has resulted in no unused water apportionment available to California since 2002. In addition, severe drought in the Colorado River Basin has reduced the storage in the system reservoirs. As a response, in 2003, the MWD ceased taking surplus deliveries as an effort to mitigate the effects of the drought. MWD's net diversions from the Colorado River have been limited to a low of 633,000 acre-feet of water in 2006 and a high of 905,000 acre-feet in 2008. MWD anticipates that its Colorado River Aqueduct deliveries would exceed one million acre-feet under its Five-Year Supply Plan.

Water Distribution Infrastructure

The LADWP's water distribution infrastructure comprises 7,100 miles of water pipelines, 699,600 service connections, and 56,500 fire hydrants. Other water facilities include over 70 pumping stations, 100 reservoirs and tanks, 23 chlorination sites, 3 fluoridation stations, and a state-of-the-art filtration plant.¹³ The LADWP provides water to the Specific Plan area by using: (1) a 10-inch waterline along 97th Street between Grape Street and Croesus Avenue, (2) an 8-inch waterline runs north/south along Grape Street, and (3) a 12-inch waterline that changes size to an 8-inch waterline along 103rd Street that continues easterly toward Alameda Street. There are no known water service problems/deficiencies in the project area.¹⁴ The existing water connections serving the Specific Plan area range from one to six inches in diameter.

¹³Los Angeles Department of Water and Power: Water Services & Construction, available at: <http://www.ladwp.com/ladwp/cms/ladwp001966.jsp>, Accessed on April 6, 2010.

¹⁴Written Correspondence. Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, June 12, 2009.

Existing Water Consumption

As shown in **Table IV.Q-3**, the estimated water usage of the existing uses within the Specific Plan area is approximately 527,377 gpd, or 591 acre-feet per year. The estimated water usage represents less than one percent of the total water supplied by the LADWP during the 2008-2009 fiscal year.

TABLE IV.Q-3: WATER USAGE FROM EXISTING USES ON SPECIFIC PLAN AREA	
Use	Water Usage (gpd)
City of Los Angeles Portion of Specific Plan Area /a/	526,679.94
Annexation Area /a/	698.31
Total Water Usage within Specific Plan area	527,377.25
<small>/a/ Existing water use was obtained from historical water billing records (2004-2008)</small>	
<small>SOURCE: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, <i>Water Supply Assessment for the Jordan Downs Specific Plan</i>, August 19, 2010..</small>	

Sewage and Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater generated from the Specific Plan area is collected and conveyed by LADPW BOS and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (LACSD) infrastructure. The LACSD provides wastewater treatment services to the Specific Plan area.

Wastewater Conveyance Infrastructure

The LADPW BOS wastewater collection and conveyance infrastructure includes over 6,500 miles of major interceptor and mainline sewers, 46 pumping plants, and various diversion structures. The Specific Plan area is within the City’s Regional Sanitary Sewer System (CLARSS). Wastewater collected by the CLARSS is treated by the LACSD Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP). The Specific Plan area is served by eight-, 12-, and 15-inch vitrified clay sewage pipes that are owned, operated, and maintained by the City.

The LACSD sewage system comprises 1,400 miles of main trunk sewers and 11 wastewater plants. The 23 districts of the LACSD operate and maintain LACSD wastewater conveyance infrastructure within each of their respective territories. The Specific Plan area is located in the jurisdictional boundaries of LACSD’s District No. 1. Wastewater collected by the sewage pipes serving the Specific Plan area is conveyed to the LACSD Holmes-Willowbrook, Crockett Boulevard-Glen Avenue, and Joint Outfall E, Unit 4 Relocation Trunk Sewers. The Holmes-Willowbrook Trunk Sewer is located within Wilmington Avenue at 102nd Street. The Holmes-Willowbrook Trunk Sewer is an 18-inch pipe that has a design capacity of 3.4 million gallons per day (mgd) and had a measured peak flow of 1.5 mgd in 2009. The Crockett Boulevard-Glen Avenue Trunk Sewer is located within the right-of-way southeast of the intersection of Laurel Place and 97th Street. The Crockett Boulevard-Glen Avenue Trunk Sewer is a 15-inch pipe that has a design capacity of 1.7 mgd and had a measured peak flow of 1.0 mgd in 2009. The Joint Outfall E, Unit 4 Relocation Trunk Sewer is located beneath Santa Ana Boulevard, northwest of Mona Boulevard. The Joint Outfall E, Unit 4 Relocation Trunk Sewer is a 30-inch pipe that has a design capacity of 10.9 mgd and had a measured peak flow of 6.1 mgd in 2009. Wastewater collected by these three trunk sewers is conveyed to the JWPCP for treatment.

Wastewater Treatment Infrastructure

The LACSD operates the JWPCP on 420 acres of land in the City of Carson. The JWPCP provides preliminary, advanced primary, and secondary wastewater treatment. Currently, the JWPCP has a design capacity of 400 mgd and an average flow of 281.1 mgd.¹⁵ Wastewater treated at JWPCP is disinfected

¹⁵County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles, Adriana Raza, Customer Service Specialist, March 24, 2010.

and sent out into the Pacific Ocean through a network of ocean outfalls that extend two miles off the coast of the Palos Verdes Peninsula at a depth of 200 feet. This ocean outfall produces a safe dilution level in excess of 100 parts seawater to one part wastewater.

Existing Wastewater Generation

The estimated wastewater generation for the existing uses within the Specific Plan area is shown in **Table IV.Q-4**. The calculations in **Table IV.Q-4** assume water used to irrigate the Jordan Downs Recreation Center open space areas and Mudtown Farms would be absorbed by the ground and/or collected and conveyed off-site via stormdrain infrastructure. In addition, it is assumed that any water used for the existing surface/off-street parking areas of the Specific Plan area would not be drained by wastewater conveyance infrastructure and treated at the JWPCP.

TABLE IV.Q-4: ESTIMATED WASTEWATER GENERATION USAGE OF EXISTING USES ON SPECIFIC PLAN AREA	
Use	Wastewater Generation (gpd) /a/
City of Los Angeles Portion of Specific Plan Area /b/	438,882.39
Annexation Area	581.90
Total Water Usage within Specific Plan area	439,464.29
<small>/a/ Wastewater generation by existing uses within the Specific Plan area is assumed to be equivalent to 88.33 percent of water usage. SOURCE: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, <i>Water Supply Assessment for the Jordan Downs Specific Plan</i>, August 19, 2010.</small>	

As shown in **Table IV.Q-4**, the existing uses on the Specific Plan area generate approximately 439,464 gpd, or 0.439 mgd of wastewater. The estimated wastewater generation from the existing uses is approximately 12, 25, and four percent of the design capacities of the Holmes-Willowbrook, Crockett Boulevard-Glen Avenue, and the Joint Outfall E, Unit 4 Relocation Trunk Sewers, respectively. The estimated wastewater generation of the existing uses is approximately less than one percent of the total daily treatment capacity of the JWPCP.

Solid Waste

Solid waste generated by land uses within the Specific Plan area is collected and disposed by the LADPW BOS South Los Angeles Collection Division and the private waste hauling company Consolidated Disposal Service.^{16,17} The LADPW BOS collects and disposes solid waste generated by the Jordan Downs public housing complex and the Jordan Downs Recreation Center. Solid waste collected by the BOS is taken to the BOS-operated Central Los Angeles Recycling and Transfer Station (CLARTS) and then transferred to Sunshine Canyon Landfill for disposal. Solid waste generated by David Starr Jordan Senior High school is collected and disposed by a private waste hauler, Consolidated Disposal Service (CDS). Collection and disposal practices of CDS are discussed in the following paragraph.

The Annexation Area is within the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) Florence Garbage Disposal District (GDD). GDDs are areas within unincorporated Los Angeles County where solid waste collection and disposal services are provided to residents by private waste haulers who contract with the LACDPW.¹⁸ CDS, a subsidiary of Republic Services, contracts with the LACDPW to

¹⁶Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Service Locator Website, available at: <http://gis.dpw.lacounty.gov/servicelocator/index.cfm>, Accessed on April 4, 2010.

¹⁷Written Correspondence. City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Bureau of Sanitation. Dated May 30, 2010.

¹⁸Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, *Garbage Disposal Districts*, Available at: <http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/gdd/>, Accessed on July 29, 2010.

provide solid waste collection and disposal services to the Florence GDD.¹⁹ CDS is responsible for collecting and disposing of solid waste generated by industrial land uses that are currently part of the Annexation Area and, as previously mentioned, David Starr Jordan Senior High School. Solid waste collected by CDS would most likely be taken to the closest Republic Services transfer station, which is the BFI-Compton Transfer Station, and then disposed of at the Sunshine Canyon Landfill.

The Sunshine Canyon Landfill is operated by Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI) and is located at 14747 San Fernando Road in Sylmar, a community within the City of Los Angeles. The Sunshine Canyon Landfill has a closure date of December 31, 2037. It has a daily permitted capacity of 12,100 tons and remaining capacity of 82,980,247 tons.^{20,21}

Table IV.Q-5 shows estimated solid waste generation of the existing uses with the Specific Plan area. Existing uses generate approximately 11,508 pounds of solid waste per day or 0.05 percent of the daily permitted capacity of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill.

TABLE IV.Q-5: ESTIMATED SOLID WASTE GENERATION FROM EXISTING USES ON SPECIFIC PLAN AREA			
Use	Units	Solid Waste Generation Factor	Solid Waste Generation (ppd)
Jordan Downs Housing Complex /a/	700 dwelling units	12.23 pounds/household/day	8,561
Jordan Downs Recreation Center /b/	7,000 square feet	5 pounds/1,000 square feet/day	35
Jordan Downs High School	1,602 students	1 pound/student/day	1,602
Industrial – HACLA-owned properties	138,000 square feet	5 pounds/1,000 square feet/day	690
Industrial – Privately-owned properties	124,000 square feet	5 pounds/1,000 square feet/day	620
Total Solid Waste Generated by Existing Uses on Specific Plan area			11,508
<small>/a/ The City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide solid waste generation factor for residential land uses utilizes the household unit. /b/ There is no solid waste generation factor for recreational uses in the LA CEQA Thresholds Guide or the California Integrated Waste Management Board solid waste generation rate list. The commercial solid waste generation factor was determined to conservatively characterize solid waste generated by the Jordan Downs Recreation Center. SOURCE: City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide, 2006, and California Integrated Waste Management Board, 2010.</small>			

Regulatory Framework

City of Los Angeles General Plan, Public Facilities and Services Element. The City of Los Angeles General Plan provides growth and development policies by providing a comprehensive long-range view of the City as a whole. The General Plan provides a comprehensive strategy for accommodating long-term growth should it occur as projected. Applicable goals and policies that apply to all development within the City of Los Angeles include a balanced distribution of land uses, adequate housing for all income levels, and economic stability.

Stormwater and Drainage

City of Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 64.12. Section 64.12 of the LAMC requires applicants to receive a permit from the City’s Board of Public Works prior to the construction, alteration, or repair of a

¹⁹Republic Services is a private solid waste management company that collects, hauls, transfers, and landfills solid waste generated by its customers. Republic Services has subsidiary companies which include Consolidated Disposal Service and Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI).

²⁰California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, Solid Waste Facility Listing/Detail Page, available at: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/19-AA-2000/Detail/>, Accessed on August 3, 2010.

²¹Count of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, *Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan – 2008 Annual Report*, October 2009.

storm drain connection to the City's storm drain system. Applicants for a storm drain connection permit must comply with all requirements set forth in Section 64.12 of the LAMC.

City of Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 64.15. Section 64.15 of the LAMC requires applicants to provide the City's Board of Public Works a fee for each permit issued under the provisions of Section 64.15 of the LAMC. In addition, an inspection fee must be paid prior to obtaining a permit for each linear foot of connection laid, re-laid or exposed when application is made for a permit to excavate or tunnel for the purpose of laying, relaying, or exposing sewer housing connection or storm drain connection pipe in any public street, public place, or public right-of-way.

Water

California Water Code Section 10910. Section 10910 et seq. of the California State Water Code provides regulations with relevant to land use planning and water supply availability. Provisions relevant to land use planning and water supply availability were codified into Section 10910 of the Water code by the California State Senate Bill (SB) 610. SB 610 was passed by the State Senate in 2001. Water Code Section 10910 requires the identification of any public water system that may supply water for a proposed project that are subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, a water supply assessment would be required under the following circumstances:

- A proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units
- A proposed shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space
- A proposed commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space
- A proposed hotel or motel, or both, having more than 500 rooms
- A mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified in this subdivision
- A proposed industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area
- A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project

Also, if a project that requires a water supply assessment and is not included in a recently adopted public water system's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), then it must include a discussion "with regard to whether the public water system's total projected water supplies available during normal, single-dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project in addition to the public water system's existing and planned future uses, including agriculture and manufacturing uses."

California State Senate (SB) Bill 221. SB 221 was approved by the State Assembly in 2001. SB 221 amended Section 11010 of the State Business and Professions Code, amended Sections 65867.5 and added Sections 66555.3 and 66473.7 to the State Government Code. SB 221 requires an applicant to request and receive written verification from a local water agency of the availability of sufficient water supply prior to the approval of a proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units. Section 66473.7(i) of the Government Code exempts any residential project proposed for a site that is within an urbanized area and has been previously developed for urban uses, or where the immediate contiguous properties surrounding the residential project site are, or previously have been, developed for urban uses, or housing projects that are exclusively for very low and low-income households. Therefore, the proposed project is not subject to the requirements of SB 221.

Urban Water Management Planning Act. In 1983, the California Legislature enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act, which was codified into Sections 10610 to 10656 of the California Water Code. Section 10610.4 of the California Water Code requires urban water suppliers to develop water management plans to actively pursue the efficient use of available supplies. Every five years, water suppliers are required to develop Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) to identify short-term and long-term water demand management measures to meet growing water demands. The LADWP, as a water supplier, has prepared and adopted an UWMP. The City's latest UWMP was completed in the year 2005. The proposed project is expected to comply with the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

LADWP 2005 Urban Water Management Plan. The LADWP UWMP was prepared in accordance to the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (CWMPA). Language of the Act can be found in the California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6, Section 10610-10656. The CWMPA requires that urban water suppliers develop water management plans, every five years, to actively pursue efficient use of available supplies. In accordance to the CWMPA, the LADWP prepared an UWMP. The latest LADWP UWMP was released in 2005. The LADWP UWMP includes a (1) description the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier, (2) conservation efforts to reduce water demand, (3) activities to develop alternative sources of water, an assessment of reliability and vulnerability of water supply, and a water shortage contingency analysis.

City of Los Angeles Emergency Water Conservation Plan. On June 4, 2008, California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger issued Executive Order (EO) S-06-08 in which declared that there is a Statewide drought and encouraged local water districts and agencies to "reduce water consumption locally and regionally for the remainder of 2008 and prepare for potential worsening water conditions in 2009."²² Since the issuance of EO S-06-08, the City and the LADWP has amended its Emergency Water Conservation Plan (EWCP) and implemented Phase I and Phase II of the EWCP. The EWCP is outlined within Chapter XII, Article I of the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC). The EWCP was last amended on August 25, 2010 and, currently, Phase II of the EWCP is in effect.

Under Phase II of the EWCP, prohibited water uses outlined in Phase I of the EWCP shall continue to be applicable, except as specifically provided below:

- Non-watering days. No landscape irrigation shall be permitted on any other day other than Monday, Wednesday, or Friday for odd-numbered street addresses and Tuesday, Thursday, or Sunday for even-numbered street addresses. Street addresses ending in one-half or any other fraction shall conform to permitted uses for the last whole number in the address. Watering times shall be limited to:
 - Non-conserving nozzles (spray head sprinklers and bubblers) – no more than eight minutes per watering day per station for a total of 24 minutes per week
 - Conserving nozzles (standard rotors and multi-stream rotary) – no more than fifteen (15) minutes per cycle and up to two cycles per watering day per station for a total of 90 minutes per week.
- Upon written Notice to the Department, irrigation of Sports Fields may deviate from the non-watering days to maintain play areas and accommodate event schedules; however, to be eligible for this means of compliance, a Customer must reduce his overall monthly water use by the LADWP Board-adopted degree of shortage plus an additional five percent from the Customer Baseline Water Usage within 30 days.
- Upon written Notice to the LADWP, Large Landscape Areas may deviate from the non-watering days by meeting the following requirements: 1) must have approved weather-based irrigation controllers registered with the Department (eligible weather-based irrigation controllers are those approved by

²²Executive Order S-06-08. Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger. June 4, 2008.

the MWD or the Irrigation Association Smart Water Application Technologies (SWAT) initiative); 2) must reduce overall monthly water use by the Department Board-adopted degree of shortage plus an additional five percent from the Customer Baseline Water Usage within 30 days; and 3) must use recycled water if it is available from the Department.

- These above provisions do not apply to drip irrigation supplying water to a food source or to hand-held hose watering of vegetation, if the hose is equipped with a self-closing water shut-off device, which is allowed every day during Phase III except between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

In addition to current EWCP addressing the Statewide drought issues, the following City Ordinances and State Codes also govern water consumption within the City:

- City Ordinance 165,004 - Reduces water consumption by requiring new buildings to install water conservation fixtures, such as ultra low-flush toilets, urinals, taps, and showerheads, and plumbing fixtures which reduce water loss from leakage in order to obtain building permits in the City of Los Angeles. In addition, there are provisions requiring xeriscaping – the use of low-maintenance, drought-resistant plants.
- City Ordinance 166,080 - Prohibits the use of hoses to wash sidewalks, walkways, driveways, or paved parking areas.
- Title 20, California Code of Regulations, Section 1605.1 - State mandates to conserve water by establishing efficiency standards that give the maximum flow rate of all new shower heads, lavatory, sink faucets and tub spout diverters.
- Health and Safety Code, Section 17921.3 - All buildings require low-flush toilets and urinals.
- Health and Safety Code, Section 116785 - Prohibits the installation of residential water softening or conditioning appliances unless certain conditions are met and requires the installation of water conservation devices on fixtures using softened or conditioned water.

Wastewater

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB). The SRWQCB is one of the nine State Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) that are under the purview of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The SWRCB sets statewide policy and, together with the nine State RWQCBs, implements State and federal laws and regulations that pertain to water quality. The SRWQCB implements State and federal laws and regulations within its jurisdiction and as well as continuously maintains its Water Quality Control Plan. The LACSD and the proposed project are expected to comply with all regulations of the SRWQCB.

LACSD Wastewater Ordinance. The *Wastewater Ordinance* was enacted in 1972 and last amended in 1998. The purpose and intent of the *Wastewater Ordinance* is to protect the environment and public health; to provide for the maximum possible beneficial public use of the LACSD wastewater facilities through adequate regulation of sewer construction, sewer use, and industrial wastewater discharges; to provide for equitable distribution of the LACSD's costs; and to provide procedures for complying with requirements placed upon the LACSD by other regulatory agencies. Section 401 of the *Wastewater Ordinance* requires persons discharging industrial wastewater directly, or indirectly, into LACSD trunk sewers to obtain a permit before constructing new or modifying existing facilities to discharge wastewater. In addition, Section 401 of the *Wastewater Ordinance* requires persons discharging wastewater directly or indirectly into LACSD facilities to obtain a separate permit to discharge industrial wastewaters into the LACSD sewerage system. Section 406 of the *Wastewater Ordinance* prohibits and restricts all persons discharging wastewater into the LACSD sewerage system to discharge of wastewater that may violate any requirements or permits of the LACSD, including those of the LARWQCB. The *Wastewater Ordinance* requires applicants to have sewer connection plans approved by the LACSD Chief Engineer and all required fees and charges paid prior to obtaining a permit from the LACSD.

LACSD Connection Fee Program. The LACSD is authorized by the California Health and Safety Code Sections 5400 to 5474 to charge a fee for the privilege of connection to the LACSD's Sewerage System or increasing the strength or quantity of wastewater attributable to a particular parcel or operation already connected. The connection fee is a capital facilities fee that is imposed in an amount sufficient to construct an incremental expansion of the Sewerage System to accommodate the proposed project.

City of Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 64.12. Section 64.12 of the LAMC requires applicants to receive a permit from the City's Board of Public Works prior to the construction, alteration, or repair of a sewage connection to the City's sewer system. Applicants for a sewer connection permit must comply with all requirements set forth in Section 64.12 of the LAMC. As a condition to receiving a City sewer permit, applicants are required to present a sewer permit, obtained from the LACSD, to the Board of Public Works.

City of Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 64.15. Section 64.15 of the LAMC requires applicants to provide the City's Board of Public Works a fee for each permit issued under the provisions of Section 64.15 of the LAMC. In addition, an inspection fee must be paid prior to obtaining a permit for each linear foot of connection laid, re-laid, or exposed when application is made for a permit to excavate or tunnel for the purpose of laying, relaying, or exposing sewer housing connection or storm drain connection pipe in any public street, public place, or public right-of-way. Section 64.15 of the LAMC also requires that the City perform a Sewer Capacity Availability Review (SCAR) whenever a person seeks a permit to connect one or more properties to the City's sewer collection system, or proposed additional discharge through their existing public sewer connection, or wishes to obtain a SCAR in anticipation of a future sewer connection and that future connection or that proposed or future development is anticipated to generate 10,000 gallons or more of sewage per day. The SCAR is an analysis of the existing sewer collection system to determine if there is adequate capacity existing in the sewer collection system to safely convey the newly generated sewage to the appropriate sewage treatment plant. All costs incurred by the City in performing a SCAR would be paid to the Board of Public Works by the applicant prior to the SCAR is conducted. Section 64.15 of the LAMC also requires that a sewer connection fee be paid to the LACSD prior to obtaining a permit.

Solid Waste

California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939). Solid waste regulation in California is governed by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is commonly known as Assembly Bill (AB) 939. The Act, codified into the California Public Resources Code, emphasizes a reduction of waste disposed in California landfills. To achieve a reduction of waste in California landfills, AB 939 requires all city and county plans to include a waste diversion schedule with the goals to divert 25 percent of solid waste from landfills by 1995 and divert 50 percent of solid waste from landfills by the year 2000. To achieve these goals, AB 939 emphasizes that cities and counties reduce the production, recycle, and reuse solid waste.

City of Los Angeles General Plan Framework. Chapter 9 of the City's General Plan Framework discusses the need for solid disposal (e.g., landfills) and transfer facilities to accommodate solid waste remaining after AB 939 solid waste diversion targets have been met. To divert solid waste from solid waste disposal and transfer facilities, the City has implemented source reduction programs such as home composting, a Curbside Recycling Program, and composting programs that produce the City's TopGro soil amendment. The General Plan Framework emphasizes that the City should site businesses in appropriate locations within its boundaries that handle, process, and/or manufacture recyclable commodities to allow for a full circle recycling system to develop. In addition, the General Plan Framework states that Recycling Market Development Zones and other Development zone areas should be utilized to bring these types of businesses into the City.

City of Los Angeles Solid Waste Integrated Resources Management Plan. The City's Solid Waste Integrated Waste Management Plan (SWIRP) is being prepared and is under environmental review.²³ The SWIRP will supersede the City's Solid Waste Management Policy Plan (CiSWMPP). The SWIRP is a long-range master plan for solid waste management in the City. The SWIRP proposes an approach for the City to achieve a goal to divert 70 and 90 percent of solid waste from landfills by 2013 and 2025, respectively. The SWIRP targeted diversion rates would be implemented by enhancing the City's existing solid waste reduction and diversion policies, the implementation of new policies and programs, and the development of future solid waste facilities to meet the City's recycling and solid waste infrastructure needs over a 20-year planning period. The SWIRP would assume that the solid waste facilities would be within a 100-mile radius of the City. At this time, specific locations of the solid waste facilities have not been identified, rather will SWIRP note the number and type of facilities that would be required over course of the 20-year planning period.²⁴ The SWIRP and related Draft EIR are anticipated to be approved in June and July 2011, respectively.²⁵

City of Los Angeles Recovering Energy, Natural Resources, and Economic Benefit from Waste for Los Angeles Plan. The City's Recovering Energy, Natural Resources, and Economic Benefit from Waste for Los Angeles (RENEW LA) Plan is a 20-year plan, adopted by the City Council. The primary goal of the RENEW LA Plan is to reduce, reuse, recycle or conserve resources that are currently being disposed to achieve an overall diversion rate of 90 percent by 2025. A key of the RENEW LA Plan include the establishment of a system of Conversion Technology to process the remaining residual material still disposed of at landfills and achieve significant additional diversion whether in the form of traditional recyclables, compost, fuels, chemicals, or energy. However, the RENEW LA Plan does not contain specific recommendations with respect to the type of Conversion Technology that should be used.

Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 12.21 A.19. LAMC Section 12.21 A.19 requires adequate areas for the collection and loading or recyclable materials that would be diverted from landfills and also addresses source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. Relevant development projects that are subject to the provisions of Section 12.21 A.19 include:

- Commercial, industrial, or institutional buildings where solid waste generated by the facility is collected and loaded
- A new public facility or an improvements to an existing public facility where solid waste generated by the facility is collected and loaded
- A residential building having four or more living units where solid waste generated is collected and loaded
- Four or more residential units, including single-family detached homes, where solid waste generated by the units is collected and loaded and serves all four or more units

LAMC Section 12.21 A.19 recycling area or room requirements include but are not limited to the requirement that property owners supply and maintain recycling areas or rooms adequate for all recyclable materials generated by the uses occupying a site and the minimum size standards for required recycling rooms or areas. In addition, if a development project adds a trash chute it must also provide a recycling chute that is clearly marked "Recycling Chute" at every point of entry. Relevant to this proposed project, is the following recycling area or room minimum size standard:

- For multiple residential uses of 51 or more units, or commercial, industrial or institutional uses

²³City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, *Notice of Preparation and Public Scoping Meeting for Draft Program Environmental Impact Report*, August 12, 2010.

²⁴*Ibid.*

²⁵City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, *Los Angeles Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan*, Available at: <http://www.zerowaste.lacity.org/home/index.html>, Accessed on November 4, 2010.

having a total floor area of greater than 7,500 square feet, the minimum recycling area or room shall be 100 square feet.

Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 66.32. The purpose of the LAMC Section 66.32 is to assist the City in meeting AB 939 diversion goals and the City's diversion goal of 70 percent by year 2020. Section 66.32 of the LAMC requires that construction and demolition solid waste be hauled by City-certified construction and demolition solid waste haulers whom would transport the construction and demolition solid waste to City-certified construction and demolition solid waste processors. Compliance with Section 66.32 of the LAMC would ensure that at least 50 percent of solid waste generated by the construction and demolition associated with a development would be diverted from landfills.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Significance Thresholds

In accordance with Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant impact on utilities and service systems if the proposed project were to:

- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board;
- Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;
- Have sufficient water supplies available to serve them from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements are needed;
- Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's alternative solid waste disposal needs; and/or
- Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Project Design Features

The proposed project has been designed to meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design for Neighborhood Development (LEED ND) certification requirements and the City's water efficiency requirements set forth in Article V of the LAMC. The proposed project would include water conservation measures to reduce water demand and any associated wastewater generation such as: residential clothes washers, waterless urinals (non-residential usage), smart irrigation controllers, the usage of native plants in the landscaping, xeriscaping, and rotating sprinkler systems.

Prior to the construction of the proposed project a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and an Erosion Plan will be developed and implemented. The SWPPP and the Erosion Plan would minimize construction-related stormwater flows from the Specific Plan area. In addition, a Standard Urban Stormwater Management Plan (SUSMP) would be prepared for the proposed project. As part of the requirements of an SUSMP, the proposed project would have site-specific Best Management Practices (BMPs). Examples of detention BMPs include the usage, where feasible, stormwater harvesting/storage equipment such as cisterns and/or rain barrels. Detention BMPs would reduce peak stormwater discharge rate to or below existing stormwater runoff rates per City and County guidelines. Infiltration BMP systems would recharge groundwater by means of infiltration, which would concurrently reduce stormwater discharge into existing stormwater collection and conveyance facilities. Examples of infiltration BMPs include the usage of, where feasible, bioswales and landscape infiltration planters that

will act as stormwater catchment systems for sidewalks, surface parking lots, and roadways. Infiltration systems, such as bioswales and landscape infiltration planters would facilitate stormwater infiltration and groundwater recharge within the Specific Plan area. These BMPs allow for more localized infiltration and would recharge the groundwater supply at several locations throughout the Specific Plan area. If infiltration is possible, then a combination of detention and infiltration BMPs will be chosen.

During the construction of the proposed project, some demolition material would be diverted from landfills and reused in the roadways within the Specific Plan area. As part of the proposed project's LEED ND certification requirements related to Green Infrastructure and Building, the proposed project would use roadway infrastructure materials that have 50 percent of their mass made of postconsumer recycled content, in-place reclaimed materials, and one-half of pre-consumer (or postindustrial) recycled content. This method of using recycled materials as part of roadway infrastructure is the proposed project's Green Street Strategy. The Green Street Strategy involves the re-use of demolition material, generated during the construction phase of the proposed project, as subsurface material for new streets throughout the Specific Plan area. Also, proposed project compliance with LAMC Section 66.32 would ensure that at least 50 percent of solid waste, generated during the construction and demolition phases of the proposed project, would be diverted from landfills. In addition, the proposed project would comply with LAMC Section 12.21 A.19 and construct recycling areas or rooms of at least 100 square feet for each building component.

Analysis of Proposed Project Impacts

Storm Water and Drainage

Construction

Construction of the proposed project would include the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities. Construction of the proposed project would not create additional pervious surfaces which would increase the stormwater flows into existing stormwater drainage facilities. In addition, temporary stormwater management practices associated with the proposed project's SWPPP and Erosion Plan would minimize and control stormwater flows and run off into existing stormwater drainage facilities. Therefore, the construction of the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact upon stormwater facilities serving the Specific Plan area.

Operation

Project design features would reduce the amount of stormwater drained into the LADPW and LACFCD stormdrain collection and conveyance facilities. As part of the SUSMP requirements, the proposed project would have site-specific operational detention and infiltration BMPs. Detention BMPs would reduce the peak stormwater discharge rate to or below existing stormwater runoff rates per City and County guidelines. Infiltration BMP systems would recharge groundwater by means of infiltration, which would concurrently reduce stormwater discharge into existing stormwater drainage facilities. Stormwater runoff within the Specific Plan area would also decrease due to the increase of pervious surfaces associated with the proposed project's 6.38-acre Central Park and 2.57 acres of landscaped areas and plazas. The pervious surfaces within the Specific Plan area would absorb stormwater and decrease runoff flow into existing stormwater collection and drainage facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact upon stormwater drainage facilities.

Water

Construction

Water Supplies and Conveyance Infrastructure

Construction of the proposed project would occur in four phases and the buildout of all phases is anticipated to take seven years. A temporary increase in water usage associated with the construction workers and activities on-site is anticipated. However, the increase in wastewater generation associated with construction workers and activities on-site relative to the operation of the proposed project is temporary and nominal. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on water supply and conveyance infrastructure.

Water Supply

The estimated water usage of the proposed project is listed in **Table IV.Q-6**, below. The proposed project would use approximately 523,118 gpd of water. Operation of the proposed project is anticipated to result in a net water savings of approximately 4,260 gpd, or 4.8 acre-feet per year. As shown in Table IV.M-8 in Section IV.M Population, Housing, & Employment, the proposed project's estimated population, housing, and employment growth represents 39, 26, and 24 percent of the Southeast Los Angeles Community Plan Area SCAG population, housing, and employment growth projections, respectively. Population, housing, and employment growth of the proposed project would not exceed Southeast Los Angeles Community Plan Area SCAG population, housing, and employment growth projections and, therefore, is not anticipated to require new water supply entitlements and/or require the expansion of existing or construction of new water treatment facilities. In addition, the LADWP anticipates that the proposed project's net water savings would not impact projected supplies during average, single-, and multiple-dry water years through the year 2030 as described in the LADWP UWMP. Moreover, in the Water Supply Assessment for this project, the LADWP determined that it would be able to meet the water demand of the proposed project.²⁶ Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact upon water supplies.

²⁶Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Water Supply Assessment – Jordan Downs Specific Plan Area.

TABLE IV.Q-6: ESTIMATED WATER USAGE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT					
Use	Units	Water Use Factor /a/	Base Demand (gpd)	Water Efficiency Requirements Ordinance Savings (gpd)	Estimated Water Demand (gpd)
City of Los Angeles Portion of Specific Plan Area					
2-bd Townhouse	218 Units	300	65,400	2,658.51	62,741
3-bd Townhouse	192 Units	383	4,845	4,485.60	68,754.40
4-bd Townhouse	162 Units	467	75,600	6,201.36	69,398.64
1-bd Apartment	204 Units	120	24,480	2,487.78	21,992.22
2-bd Apartment	156 Units	160	24,960	3,937.05	21,022.95
3-bd Apartment	179 Units	200	35,800	6,851.12	28,947.88
4-bed Apartment	29 Units	240	6,960	1,362.28	5,597.73
5-bd Apartment	21 Units	280	5,880	986.46	4,893.53
1-bd Condo	24 Units	120	2,880	292.68	2,587.32
2-bd Condo	98 Units	160	15,680	2,476.28	13,206.73
3-bd Condo	101 Units	200	20,200	3,866	16,333.72
4-bd Condo	16 Units	240	3,840	751	3,088.40
Swimming Pool	4,000 Sq. Ft.	0.34	1,360	0	1,360.84
Community Center	300 Occupants	4	1,200	212.03	987.97
Gym	17,000 Sq. Ft.	0.25	4,250	304.12	3,945.88
Existing HS & Mudtown Farms	N/A	N/A	47,023	0/a/	47,023.07
Potential Elementary School	650 Students	8	5,200	925.07	4,274.93
Potential HS Expansion	750 Students	12	9,000	1,082.92	7,917.08
Retail	10,000 Sq. Ft.	0.08	800	64.43	735.57
Parking Structure	770,000 Sq. Ft.	0	0	N/A	0
Proposed Landscaping	497,867 Sq. Ft.		35,398		35,398.23
Subtotal Water Demand within City Portion of the Specific Plan Area					420,208
Less Existing Water Use in City Portion of the Specific Plan Area					(526,679)
Less Additional Conservation					(47,480)
Total Water Demand Within City Portion of the Specific Area					(153,951)
Annexation Area					
2-bd Townhouse	63 Units	300	18,900	788.29	18,131.72
3-bd Townhouse	43 Units	383	16,483	1,085.21	15,398.12
4-bd Townhouse	59 Units	467	27,533	2,258.52	25,274
1-bd Apartment	82 Units	120	9,840	999.99	8,840.01
2-bd Apartment	63 Units	160	10,800	1,589.96	8,490.04
3-bd Apartment	71 Units	200	14,200	2,717.88	11,482.12
4-bed Apartment	11 Units	240	2,640	516.73	2,123
5-bd Apartment	8 Units	280	2,240	375.80	1,864.20
Commercial Office	87,500 Sq. Ft.	0.15	13,125	246.65	12,878.35
Retail	245,000 Sq. Ft.	0.08	19,600	1,716.76	17,883.24
Warehouse	108,750 Sq. Ft.	0.02	2,175	128.87	2,046.13
Manufacturing	48 Employees	98	4,736.67	128.87	4,607.80
Restaurant – Full Svc	740 Seats	30	22,000	361.42	21,838.58
Restaurant –Fast Food	50 Seats	20	1,000	78.17	921.83
Surface Parking	240,000 Sq. Ft.	0.02	4,800	N/A	4,800
Subtotal Water Demand within Annexation Area					156,579
Less Existing Water Use in Annexation Area					(698)
Less Additional Conservation					(6,191)
Total Water Demand Within Annexation Area					149,691
Net Water Demand of Proposed Project					(4,260)
/a/ The Water Efficiency Requirements Ordinance savings are not applicable because these uses already exist.					
SOURCE: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, <i>Water Supply Assessment for the Jordan Downs Specific Plan</i> , August 19, 2010.					

Water Conveyance Infrastructure

The number and size of water connections from the Specific Plan area to the LADWP water distribution system and off-site water distribution infrastructure (i.e. water mains) was designed to serve the existing residential and industrial uses within the Specific Plan area. The proposed project would intensify the use of LADWP's existing water connections and off-site distribution infrastructure. The proposed project could require construction of new or improvements to the existing water connections, and/or improvements to off-site water distribution infrastructure serving the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would have a significant impact on the water distribution infrastructure.

Wastewater

Construction

Wastewater Conveyance and Treatment Infrastructure

Construction of the proposed project would occur in four phases and the buildout of all phases is anticipated to take seven years. A temporary increase in wastewater generation associated with the construction workers and activities on-site is anticipated. However, the increase in wastewater generation associated with construction workers and activities on-site relative to the operation of the proposed project is temporary and nominal. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on wastewater conveyance and treatment infrastructure.

Operation

Wastewater Conveyance Infrastructure

The estimated wastewater generation from the proposed project would be less than the water usage of the proposed project. Water used to irrigate the Mudtown Farms and open space would be absorbed by the ground and/or collected and conveyed off-site via stormdrain infrastructure. In addition, water used for the proposed surface/off-street parking areas would not be drained by wastewater conveyance infrastructure and treated at the JWPCP.

As shown in **Table IV.Q-7**, the proposed project, with water conservation measures, would generate approximately 482,916 gpd of wastewater. Net wastewater generated by the proposed project is approximately 43,455 gpd. The anticipated increase of wastewater generation from the Specific Plan area by the operation of the proposed project would reduce the remaining capacities of the Holmes-Willowbrook, Crockett Boulevard-Glenn, and the Joint Outfall E, Unit 4 Relocation Trunk Sewers by approximately two, six, and one percent if each trunk sewer received 100 percent of the wastewater generated from the proposed project, respectively. However, since the Specific Plan area is served by the three LACSD trunk sewers, it is assumed that the LACSD would divert wastewater generated by the Specific Plan area in a manner as to prevent the maximum capacity of the aforementioned trunk sewers from being reached. Therefore, the reduction of the remaining capacities of the Holmes-Willowbrook, Crockett Boulevard-Glenn, and the Joint Outfall E, Unit 4 Relocation Trunk Sewers is anticipated to be less than what has been calculated for this analysis. In addition, developers of land uses associated with the proposed project are expected to comply with the LACSD *Wastewater Ordinance* and Connection Fee Program. Compliance with the *Wastewater Ordinance* and Connection Fee Program would ensure that development of the proposed project's connection plans meet LACSD requirements and that any necessary incremental expansion of the LACSD sewerage system would be made to accommodate the developments under the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact upon LACSD wastewater conveyance infrastructure.

TABLE IV.Q-7: ESTIMATED WASTEWATER GENERATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT		
Use	Units	Estimated Wastewater Generation /a/ (gpd)
City of Los Angeles Portion of Specific Plan Area		
2-bd Townhouse	218 Units	62,741
3-bd Townhouse	192 Units	68,754.40
4-bd Townhouse	162 Units	69,398.64
1-bd Apartment	204 Units	21,992.22
2-bd Apartment	156 Units	21,022.95
3-bd Apartment	179 Units	28,947.88
4-bd Apartment	29 Units	5,597.73
5-bd Apartment	21 Units	4,893.53
1-bd Condo	24 Units	2,587.32
2-bd Condo	98 Units	13,206.73
3-bd Condo	101 Units	16,333.72
4-bd Condo	16 Units	3,088.40
Swimming Pool	4,000 Square Feet	1,360.84
Community Center	300 Occupants	987.97
Gym	17,000 Square Feet	3,945.88
Existing High School and Mudtown Farms	N/A	47,023.07
Potential Elementary School	650 Students	4,274.93
Potential High School Expansion	750 Students	7,917.08
Retail	10,000 Square Feet	735.57
Subtotal Wastewater Generation within City Portion of the Specific Plan Area		384,810
Less Existing Wastewater Generation within in City Portion of the Specific Plan Area		(438,882)
Less Additional Conservation		(47,480)
Total Wastewater Generation Within City Portion of the Specific Area		(101,552)
Annexation Area		
2-bd Townhouse	63 Units	18,131.72
3-bd Townhouse	43 Units	15,398.12
4-bd Townhouse	59 Units	25,274
1-bd Apartment	82 Units	8,840.01
2-bd Apartment	63 Units	8,490.04
3-bd Apartment	71 Units	11,482.12
4-bd Apartment	11 Units	2,123
5-bd Apartment	8 Units	1,864.20
Commercial Office	87,500 Square feet	12,878.35
Retail	245,000 Square Feet	17,883.24
Warehouse	108,750 Square Feet	2,046.13
Manufacturing	48 Employees	4,607.80
Restaurant – Full Service, Indoor Seat	740 Seats	21,838.58
Restaurant – Fast Food, Indoor Seat	50 Seats	921.83
Subtotal Wastewater Generation within Annexation Area		151,780
Less Existing Wastewater Generation in Annexation Area		582
Less Additional Conservation		(6,191)
Total Wastewater Generation Within Annexation Area		145,007
Net Wastewater Generation of Proposed Project		43,455
<i>/a/ Assumes wastewater generation of the proposed project is equivalent to water usage of the proposed project.</i>		
SOURCE: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Water Supply Assessment – Jordan Downs Specific Plan Area.		

The existing sewer connections from the Specific Plan area and the local sewage collection system operated by the LADPW BOS were designed to serve the existing of residential and industrial land uses within the Specific Plan area. The proposed project would intensify the use of existing sewer connections and local sewage collection system. The proposed project would require improvements to the existing sewage connections, the construction of new sewer connections, and improvements to the City’s local sewer system serving the Specific Plan area. Developers of the proposed project are expected to comply with the requirements of Sections 64.12 and 64.15 of the LAMC. The proposed project’s compliance

with Sections 64.12 and 64.15 of the LAMC would ensure that any necessary expansions to the sewer connections are constructed and/or improved to LADPW specifications. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact upon LADPW BOS wastewater conveyance infrastructure.

Wastewater Treatment Infrastructure

As mentioned previously, the proposed project would generate approximately 482,919 gpd of wastewater, and a net wastewater generation increase of 43,455 gpd. Wastewater generated by the proposed project represents approximately 0.03 percent decrease of the JWPCP's remaining daily treatment capacity of 118.9 mgd. Wastewater generated by the proposed project would be offset by the proposed project's design features, which meet LEED ND requirements. The above wastewater generation calculations do not take into account the proposed project's LEED ND requirements. The 482,919 gpd estimate is thus considered to be conservative, with the actual amount of wastewater generated by the proposed project anticipated to be less than that. The estimated wastewater generated by the proposed project is anticipated to not cause the LACSD to expand the JWPCP to accommodate the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on wastewater treatment infrastructure.

The proposed project includes industrial, residential, and commercial components. Developers and operators of industrial uses are expected to comply with the Section 401 of the LACSD *Wastewater Ordinance* and obtain a permit for any new or modified sewer connections and obtain a permit to discharge industrial wastewater. In addition, operators of industrial, residential, and commercial land uses of development associated with the proposed project would be subject to the Section 406 of the LACSD *Wastewater Ordinance*. Compliance with Sections 401 and 406 of the LACSD *Wastewater Ordinance* would ensure that the proposed project would not cause the LACSD to exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the LARWQCB. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on wastewater treatment requirements of the LARWQCB.

Solid Waste

Construction and Demolition

Table IV.Q-8 lists the estimated amount of solid waste generated during the demolition and construction phases of the proposed project. The proposed project would generate approximately 274,204 tons of solid waste during the proposed project's demolition and construction phases. The proposed project is expected to comply with Section 66.32 of the LAMC during the demolition phase of the proposed project. Compliance with Section 66.32 of the LAMC would ensure that at least 50 percent of the demolition solid waste generated by the proposed project would be diverted from the Sunshine Canyon Landfill. Compliance with Section 66.32 of the LAMC would ensure at least 50 percent of the solid waste generated during the demolition and construction phase of the proposed project would be diverted from the Sunshine Canyon Landfill. A maximum of approximately 137,102 would be disposed of at the Sunshine Canyon Landfill. Solid waste generated during the demolition and construction phase that is hauled to the Sunshine Canyon Landfill would reduce the Sunshine Canyon Landfill's remaining capacity by approximately 0.18 percent. Sunshine Canyon Landfill is anticipated to have a permitted capacity available to accommodate the solid waste generated during the demolition phase of the proposed project. Daily deliveries of solid waste generated during the demolition phase of the proposed project are not anticipated to exceed the 12,100-ton daily intake capacity of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill. Therefore, the demolition and the construction phase of the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact upon the Sunshine Canyon Landfill.

Operation

Solid waste during the operation of the proposed project’s residential and commercial/industrial components is anticipated to be collected by the LADPW BOS and private waste haulers, respectively. Solid waste collected within the Specific Plan area is anticipated to be hauled to Sunshine Canyon Landfill. **Table IV.Q-9** shows the estimated daily solid waste generated during the operation of the proposed project. The proposed project would generate approximately 34,783 pounds, or 17 tons, of solid waste per day. Net solid waste generated by the proposed project is approximately 23,275 pounds, or 12 tons, of solid waste per day. Solid waste generated by the proposed project represents less than one percent of the daily permitted intake capacity of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill. The proposed project is anticipated to comply with AB 939 and divert at least 50 percent of the solid waste generated within the Specific Plan area from the Sunshine Canyon Landfill. The proposed project compliance with AB 939 would result in reduction of solid waste generated by the proposed project to 11,638 pounds, or 18 six tons, per day. Solid waste generated by the proposed project, during compliance with AB 939, represents approximately less than one percent of the daily permitted intake capacity of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill. Solid waste generated by the proposed project is anticipated to be accommodated by the Sunshine Canyon Landfill. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact upon the Sunshine Canyon Landfill.

TABLE IV.Q-8: ESTIMATED SOLID WASTE GENERATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT DURING DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION PHASES				
Use	Building Area (sq ft)	Solid Waste Generation Rate (pounds/sq ft) /a/	Solid Waste Generated (pounds)	Solid Waste Generated (tons)
Demolition Phase				
Existing Residential Units (700 units) /b/	704,150	115	80,977,250	40,489
Existing Service Buildings /b/	45,738	155	7,089,390	3,545
Roads/surface parking/landscape /a/	2,728,227	155	422,875,185	211,438
Industrial Buildings – HACLA-owned	138,000	155	21,390,000	10,695
Industrial Buildings – Privately-owned	124,000	155	19,220,000	9,610
Total Solid Waste Generated During Demolition Phase			551,551,825	275,776
Construction Phase				
New Elementary School /b/	80,000	3.89	311,200	156
High School (New Wing) /b/	80,000	3.89	311,200	156
Residential (1,800 Units) /b/	2,182,535	4.38	9,559,503	4,780
Commercial/Retail	210,000	3.89	816,900	408
Mixed Use	20,000	3.89	77,800	39
Light Industrial	292,000	3.89	1,135,880	568
Family Resource Center	50,000	3.89	194,500	97
Joint-use gymnasium	17,000	3.89	66,130	33
Pool Facility	3,000	3.89	11,670	6
Total Solid Waste Generated During Construction Phase			12,484,783	6,242
Total Solid Waste Generated during Construction and Demolition Phases			564,036,608	282,018
/a/Solid waste generation rates obtained from US EPA Characterization of Building-Related Construction and Demolition Debris study. /b/Building Area was obtained from the Master Plan Horizontal and Public Investments, Residential and Commercial Development – Draft Cost Study for Jordan Downs Development. SOURCE: United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1998 and Davis Langdon, <i>Master Plan Horizontal and Public Investments, Residential and Commercial Development – Draft Cost Study for Jordan Downs Development Los Angeles, California, March 31, 2010.</i>				

TABLE IV.Q-9: ESTIMATED SOLID WASTE GENERATION DURING THE OPERATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT			
Use	Units	Solid Waste Generation Factor	Solid Waste Generation
Residential	1,800 dwelling units	12.23 pounds/dwelling unit/day	22,014
Commercial/Retail	420 employees	10.53 pounds/employee/day	4,423
Light Industrial Uses	417 employees	8.93 pounds/employee/day	3,724
Mixed Uses	40 employees	8.93 pounds/employee/day	357
David Starr Jordan High School	1,602 students	1.00 pounds/student/day	1,602
High School Expansion	750 students	1.00 pounds/student/day	750
Elementary School	650 students	1.00 pounds/student/day	650
Family Resource Center	100 employees	10.53 pounds/employee/day	1,053
Joint-use gymnasium	17 employees	10.53 pounds/employee/day	179
Pool Facility	3 employees	10.53 pounds/employee/day	32
Total Solid Waste Generated by the Proposed Project			34,783
Total Solid Waste Generated by Existing Uses on Specific Plan Area			(11,508)
Net Solid Waste Generated by the Proposed Project			23,275
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide, 2006, and California Integrated Waste Management Board, 2010.			

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Stormwater and Drainage

The geographic context for the cumulative analysis on stormwater and drainage is the Compton Creek Watershed. All nine related projects identified in Section III Environmental Setting of this Draft EIR, are within the Compton Creek Watershed. The nine related projects are within a highly urbanized area of Los Angeles County. Development of the nine related projects is not anticipated to substantially increase the amount of impervious surfaces within the Compton Creek Watershed and, thus, is not anticipated to increase the surface water runoff into stormwater drainage facilities operated and maintained by LACFCD and the municipalities the related projects are within. In addition, the related projects would employ construction and operational design measures to reduce the amount of stormwater runoff into existing stormwater collection and conveyance facilities. The proposed project and the nine related projects are required to prepare a SWPPP and Erosion Plan prior to construction. Implementation of SWPPPs and Erosion Plans would minimize stormwater flows during construction. In addition, the proposed project and the nine related projects would be required to prepare and implement SUSMPs which would have detention and infiltration BMPs. Implementation of detention and/or infiltration BMPs by the proposed project and the nine related projects would reduce volume of stormwater runoff from the project sites into the local and LACFCD-maintained stormwater collection and conveyance facilities. Therefore, impacts related to stormwater and drainage would not be cumulatively considerable.

Water

The geographic context for the cumulative analysis on water supply and conveyance infrastructure is the service area of the LADWP. Of the nine related projects, only two are within the service area of the LADWP: the Wattstar Theatre and Education Center, and the Public High School. **Table IV.Q-10** shows the water usage of the proposed project and related projects within the LADWP service area.

TABLE IV.Q-10: ESTIMATED WATER USAGE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AND TWO RELATED PROJECTS			
Related Project	Units	Water Usage Factor (gpd/unit) /b/	Water Usage (gpd)
Wattstar Movie Theatre – City of Los Angeles /a/	1,040 Seats	4	4,992
Wattstar -- Education Center	12,000 Square feet	.150	1,800
Public High School	500 Students	12	6,000
Total Estimated Water Usage of the Related Projects			11,960
Water Usage by Proposed Project			523,118
Total Water Usage by the Proposed and Related Projects			535,078
/a/ Assuming that there are 20 square feet of space per seat.			
/b/ Assumes the water usage factor is equivalent to wastewater generation factor.			
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide, 2006 and TAHA, 2010.			

As shown **Table IV.Q-10**, the proposed project and the related projects would use approximately 535,078 gpd of water. The proposed project and the related projects would use more water within the LADWP service area. The proposed project would proportionally use more water, approximately 98 percent, than the two related projects served by the LADWP. However, the LADWP has determined that it will have sufficient supplies to serve the proposed project. Thus, new or additional water entitlements are anticipated to not be needed to serve the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project’s impacts upon the LADWP’s provision of water would not be cumulatively considerable. Therefore, impacts related to water supply would not be cumulatively considerable.

Currently, the land that would accommodate the two related projects is vacant.²⁷ For a conservative analysis, the sites are assumed to have no existing water connections due to their vacant status. Development and operation of the two related projects would intensify the use of local water distribution infrastructure (i.e. off-site water mains and water connections) and could require the construction of new water connections and/or improvements to existing local water distribution infrastructure. The proposed project could potentially also require improvements to the local water distribution infrastructure and, therefore, impacts to waster conveyance would not be cumulatively considerable.

Wastewater

The geographic context for the cumulative analysis of wastewater treatment and conveyance infrastructure is the service area of the LACSD. The proposed project and the nine related projects are within the service area of the LACSD. Seven related projects are within the cities of Lynwood and South Gate. The Wattstar Theater and Education Center are within the service area of CLARSS. Wastewater generated by the proposed project and the related projects in the cities of Los Angeles, Lynwood, and South Gate would be treated by the JWPCP. **Table IV.Q-11** lists the estimated wastewater generated by the proposed project and related projects.

²⁷Iteris, *Jordan Downs Draft Traffic Impact Study*, June 2010.

TABLE IV.Q-11: ESTIMATED WASTEWATER GENERATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AND NINE RELATED PROJECTS			
Related Project	Units	Wastewater Generation Factor (gpd/unit)	Wastewater Generation (gpd)
Wattstar Movie Theatre – City of Los Angeles /a/	1,040 Seats	4	4,160
Wattstar -- Education Center	12,000 Square feet	0.150	1,800
Public High School	500 Students	12	6,000
Shopping Center	600,000 Square feet	0.325	195,000
Shopping Center	50,000 Square feet	0.325	16,250
Mixed Use Development			
Retail Center	18,090 Square Feet	0.325	5,879
Townhouses	47 Dwelling units	195	9,165
East Los Angeles College Firestone Campus	12,000 Students	20	240,000
LAUSD Elementary School No. 9	650 Students	20	13,000
Single-Family Housing	120 Dwelling units	260	31,200
Single-Family Housing	30 Dwelling units	260	7,800
Total Estimated Wastewater Generation of Related Projects			530,254
Net Wastewater Generated by Proposed Project			43,455
Total Wastewater Generated by the Proposed and Related Projects			573,709
/a/ Assuming that there are 20 square feet of space per seat.			
SOURCE: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and TAHA, 2010.			

As shown in **Table IV.Q-11**, the proposed project and related project would produce approximately 573,709 gpd of wastewater. Wastewater generated by the proposed and related projects would reduce the remaining capacity of the JWPCP by 0.5 percent. The reduction of the remaining treatment capacity of the JWPCP is not anticipated to cause the LACSD to construct new wastewater treatment facilities or expand the existing JWPCP. The calculation of the related projects' wastewater generation is before the implementation of any water efficiency and conservation measures that would reduce wastewater generation. Cumulative wastewater generation is anticipated to be reduced to a lower rate as the proposed and related projects implement water efficiency and conservation measures per the local municipal regulations the projects are within. Therefore, impacts related to wastewater treatment facilities would not be cumulatively considerable.

Prior to connecting to the LACSD wastewater conveyance system, the LACSD Wastewater Ordinance requires that the proposed project and related projects to provide the LACSD with sewer connection plans and pay a connection fee. Payment of the LACSD sewer connection fee would ensure that any incremental expansions of the LACSD wastewater conveyance infrastructure is made to accommodate wastewater generation of the proposed project and related projects. Therefore, impacts related to wastewater conveyance facilities would not be cumulatively considerable.

Solid Waste

The proposed project's impacts upon landfills during the construction, demolition, and operation phase of the proposed project would be less than significant. Because project-related impacts upon landfills would be less than significant, the proposed project would not be cumulatively considerable. Therefore, impacts related to solid waste and landfills would not be cumulatively considerable.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Stormwater and Drainage

No mitigation measures related to stormwater and drainage are necessary.

Water

No mitigation measures related to water supply are necessary.

The proposed project could potentially require the need for new or expanded water connections to the LADWP water distribution system. The following mitigation measure is recommended to ensure that there is sufficient water supply infrastructure to adequately serve the proposed project:

- U1** Building plans and water connection plans developed during specific project design review shall be subject to review and approval by the LADWP. If additional water connections and/or improvements to off-site water distribution infrastructure are necessary to serve the proposed project, such improvements shall be implemented to the satisfaction of LADWP.

Wastewater

No mitigation measures related to wastewater are necessary.

Solid Waste

No mitigation measures related to solid waste are necessary.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Stormwater and Drainage

Stormwater and drainage impacts would remain less than significant.

Water

Water supply impacts would remain less than significant.

Water conveyance infrastructure impacts were determined to be potentially significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure **U1** would reduce the water conveyance infrastructure impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Wastewater

Wastewater treatment and conveyance infrastructure impacts would remain less than significant.

Solid Waste

Solid waste impacts would remain less than significant.