5.13 Utilities and Service Systems

5.13 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

The utilities and service systems analysis includes water, wastewater (sewer), solid waste, natural gas, electricity, and telecommunications. This section presents existing conditions, which provide the necessary baseline information. Criteria by which an impact may be considered potentially significant are provided, along with a discussion of potential impacts pursuant to *CEQA Guidelines* Appendix G. Mitigation measures are identified to avoid or lessen potential impacts, where necessary.

This section is based on the following documentation:

- City of Whittier Final Addendum No 1 to Final 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, (Stetson Engineers Inc., July 2014);
- City of Whittier Final 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (Stetson Engineers Inc., May, 2011);
- City of Whittier Sewer System Management Plan (RMC Water and Environment, July 2011);
- Lincoln Specific Plan Water Supply Assessment (RBF Consulting, July 21, 2014); and
- Water and Wastewater Facilities Evaluation (RBF Consulting, August 1, 2014).

This section is also based upon information from public service and utility agencies; refer to Appendix 11.2, *NOP Comment Letters,* and Appendix 11.13, *Public Services/Utility Correspondence*,

5.13.1 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

WATER

Water Supply

The City of Whittier coordinates its water supplies with the Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD), a regional water wholesaler, County of Los Angeles, the Watermaster of the Main San Gabriel Basin, and the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (USGVMWD or Upper District). The City is served by the Whittier Utility Authority (WUA) and three other water retailers including San Gabriel Valley Water Company, California Domestic Water Company and Suburban Water Systems. The Project site is specifically located within the WUA service area.[1]

WHITTIER UTILITY AUTHORITY

The WUA provides water service to approximately 65 percent of the City's residents, which equates to a service population of approximately 56,000 persons within its service area. The City has 11,341 service connections, which serve five types of water use sectors within the City's service area including single family residential, multifamily residential, commercial, industrial, institutional and landscape irrigation.

[1] RBF Consulting, *Lincoln Specific Plan Water Supply Assessment,* July 21, 2014.

The City operated the Whittier Narrows Operable Unit groundwater treatment plant (WNOU-GTP) under contract with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). As the levels of contamination have decreased at the Whittier Narrows, USEPA has modified the cleanup systems by reducing extraction and treatment capacity.[2] In May 2013, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) became responsible for Whittier Narrows Operable Unit (WNOU) treatment system operation, which contracted with another water purveyor to operate the treatment plant. This allowed WUA to take advantage of the successful basin cleanup over almost 12 years and reduce operating expenses.

WUA's water supplies include groundwater pumped from the Main San Gabriel Basin (Main Basin) and the Central Basin, and recycled water. The WUA owns and operates groundwater wells that pump from both basins.

MAIN SAN GABRIEL BASIN

The Main Basin is located within the San Gabriel Valley in southeastern Los Angeles County. The San Gabriel River and its distributary, the Rio Hondo, drain an area of about 490 square miles upstream of Whittier Narrows. The Main Basin is a large groundwater basin replenished by stream runoff from the adjacent mountains and hills, by rainfall directly on the surface of the San Gabriel Valley floor, subsurface inflow from Raymond Basin and Puente Basin, and by return flow from water applied for overlying uses. Additionally, the Main Basin is replenished with imported water. The Main Basin serves as a natural storage reservoir, transmission system and filtering medium for wells constructed therein.

The City pumps groundwater from the Main Basin from the City's three active wells (Wells No. 13, No. 15, and No. 16) located near Whittier Narrows Dam. These wells are located within the Main Basin and have a combined capacity of approximately 9,200 gallons per minute (gpm). Until recently, the City received treated water from the WNOU-GTP in lieu of producing the same quantity of water from City-owned wells in the Main Basin. The City stopped receiving treated water from the WNOU-GTP in 2013 but continues to pump groundwater from City-owned wells in the Main Basin. The groundwater supply from the Main Basin is pumped to the reservoir storage facilities and then delivered to the City's customers. The City has the legal right to pump groundwater from the Main Basin. Although there is no limit on the quantity of water that may be extracted by Parties to the Main Basin Adjudication, including the City, groundwater production in excess of a Party's water right, or its proportional share (pumper's share) of the Operating Safe Yield (OSY), requires purchase of untreated imported water to recharge the Main Basin. The City has the legal right to a pumper's share of 4.18519 percent of the OSY.

The Main Basin Judgment provides for the administration of the provisions of the Main Basin Judgment by a nine-member board (Watermaster). The Main Basin Judgment provides a means for replacing all annual extractions in excess of a Party's annual right to extract water with supplemental water. It establishes a Main Basin annual OSY, which is used to allocate to each Party its portion of the OSY, which can be produced free of a Replacement Water Assessment. The Main Basin has about 7,600,000 acre-feet of available storage. Significant drought events have occurred from 1969 to 1977, 1983 to 1991, 1998 to 2004, and 2006-07 to 2008-09. In each drought cycle, the Main Basin was managed to maintain its water levels. Currently, the City has a right to a pumper's share of 4.18519 percent of the OSY. The City's prescriptive right is 8,271 acre-feet based on OSY of 198,000 acre-feet. During the 2014-2015

[2] U.S. EPA, *San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Cleanup Superfund Progress Report,* January 2014.

fiscal year, the Main Basin OSY was 150,000 acre-feet and the City's OSY allocation was 6,278 acre-feet.[3]

The water deliveries from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to the Upper District are used for direct use and basin replenishment. The City's supplies do not include direct use and imported water supply through the Upper District and is used only for meeting its needs for Water Replenishment and Make-up obligations under the Main Basin and Long Beach Judgments.

CENTRAL BASIN

Central Basin is located in Los Angeles County approximately 20 miles southeasterly of downtown Los Angeles. The City of Whittier is located within the Central Basin Division II Service Area.[4] According to the Central Basin 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (Central Basin UWMP) Table 3-1, *Current & Projected Water Supplies in Central Basin (In Acre-Feet)*, Central Basin's 2010 water supply portfolio was comprised of: 68.4 percent groundwater, 24 percent imported water; and 7.6 percent recycled water. The Central Basin is currently not in overdraft.[5] The City pumps groundwater from Central Basin through its two active wells, Wells No. 8 and No. 14.

According to the Central Basin Adjudication, the City has an allowed pumping allocation of 895 acre-feet per year (AFY), with Parties able to pump up to 20 percent more of its annual allowed pumping allocation plus any "carry-over". Carryover includes 20 percent of allowed pumping allocation or 20 acre-feet. The Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) is responsible for recharging Central Basin. Water levels have remained steady despite several drought periods. Historically, the Central Basin has been well managed for over 40 years of adjudication, resulting in a stable and reliable water supply. Under the current Judgment, water rights are fixed and do not vary year to year. Water producers cannot exceed their water rights by more than 20 percent in any year and an adjustment is made the following year. In addition, water producers cannot carry over more than 20 percent of their water rights for use in the following year.

WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

The water supply reliability, which is based on the *Lincoln Specific Plan Water Supply Assessment* (WSA), is examined in detail in WSA Section 5.0, *Reliability of Water Supplies*, and summarized, as follows:

- *Normal Conditions*. Under normal conditions, the City's projected normal water year demand over the planning horizon of the *City of Whittier Final Addendum No. 1 to Final 2010 Urban Water Management Plan* (Whittier UWMP Addendum) in five-year increments was based on the City's 2015 and 2020 Urban Water Use Targets of 145 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) and 134 GPCD, respectively. The City's projected supply is based on the reliability of supply in the Main Basin and Central Basin. The City's projected 2015 water demand is 7,690 AFY and forecast 2035 water demand is

[3] Stetson Engineers Inc,, *City of Whittier Final Addendum No 1 to Final 2010 Urban Water Management Plan,* July 2014.
[4] Central Basin Municipal Water District, *Service Area,* http://www.centralbasin.org/serviceArea.html?searchTerm=service%20area, Accessed April 3, 2014.
[5] Department of Water Resources, *California's Groundwater Bulletin 118, Update 2003,* October 2003.

7,999 AFY. As indicated in WSA Table 5.4, the City's supplies anticipate meeting demands under normal conditions through 2035.

- *Single Dry Year Conditions*. As the City experienced a single-dry year during fiscal year 2006-07 and a normal water year during fiscal year 2005-06, the ratio between the normal water year and single-dry year was estimated for the City's demand. This ratio and the projected demand during a normal water year from WSA Table 5.4 was used to estimate the City's projected demand during a single-dry year over the planning horizon of the Whittier UWMP Addendum in five-year increments through 2035. The City's projected supply is based on the reliability of supply in the Main Basin and Central Basin. Under single dry year conditions, the City's forecast 2035 water demand is 8,323 AFY. As indicated in WSA Table 5.5, the City's supply can meet demands during a single-dry year through 2035.

- *Multiple Dry Year Conditions*. The City experienced multiple dry years during fiscal years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. The ratio between the normal water year in 2005-06 and multiple dry years and the City's 2015 and 2020 Urban Water Use Targets were estimated for the City's demand. This ratio and the projected demand during a normal water year from WSA Table 5.4 was used to estimate the City's projected demand during multiple dry years over the planning horizon of the Whittier UWMP Addendum in five-year increments through 2035. Under multiple dry year conditions, the City's forecast 2035 water demand is 8,323 AFY for the First Year Supply, 7,572 AFY for the Second Year Supply, and 8,551 for the Third Year Supply. As indicated in WSA Table 5.6, the City's supply can meet demands during multiple-dry years through 2035.

Project Water Demand

The Project site contains 52 institutional buildings, which were formerly a part of a youth correctional facility. Although, the facility has remained vacant since its closure in 2004, it is used for filming activities. An auto recycling business totaling 6,105 square feet is also located on the Project site. Given the minimal activities that occur on the Project site, the current water demand is considered negligible.

Water Facilities

WUA

The WUA operates both water supply and distribution systems. The water supply system is a pressurized collection system that conveys the groundwater produced from its Main Basin and Central Basin wells to the main supply facility, Pumping Plant No. 2 (PP2);[6] refer to Exhibit 5.13-1, *Whittier Narrows Operable Unit and City Well Supply System*.

PP2 pumps directly into the main pressure zone of the WUA distribution system, which is a network of pipelines, pump stations, storage tanks and regulation valves. The distribution system necessarily operates within several pressure zones due to the wide range of elevations of its end-use customers. Each pressure zone is designed to provide adequate pressures for daily operation, as well as emergency fire protection. The main pressure zone of the WUA is

[6] The replacement of WUA's Pumping Plant No. 2 has been designed and is currently under construction, scheduled for completion in 2015. This project will increase pumping capacity, improve system hydraulics, improve water quality and mitigate storage deficiency.

the 464 Zone. All other pressure zones operated by the WUA are supplied directly from this zone either by pumping to higher zones or pressure-regulating to lower zones. The Project site is within the 464 Zone as shown in Exhibit 5.13-2, *Existing Whittier Utility Authority Domestic Water System*.

The Project site is within the service area of the 464 Pressure Zone. The 464 Zone is served by the PP2, which boosts the groundwater supply to storage tanks and end users within the 464 Zone. Storage for the zone is provided by Greenleaf No. 2 and 7A Reservoirs, and the Ocean View Reservoir. An existing 14-inch diameter water pipeline is located in Whittier Boulevard to the east of the site. A 12-inch diameter pipeline at the south end of the Project site loops from Washington Boulevard, Crowndale Avenue, and Barnum Drive, and through easements, connecting to an 8-inch diameter pipeline in the Whittier Boulevard frontage street. An existing 4-inch meter served the former youth correctional facility from the 12-inch pipeline. A 3/4-inch meter serves the auto recycling business (Future Expansion Area) from the 8-inch pipeline adjacent to Whittier Boulevard. Exhibit 5.13-3, *Existing and Proposed Domestic Water Pipelines*, illustrates the existing pipelines serving the Project site.

WASTEWATER

Wastewater Generation

The Project site contains 52 institutional buildings, which were formerly a part of a youth correctional facility. Since its closure in 2004, the facility has remained vacant. Currently, the facility is used for filming activities. An auto recycling business totaling 6,105 square feet is also located on the Project site. As minimal activities occur on the Project site, the current wastewater generation is considered negligible.

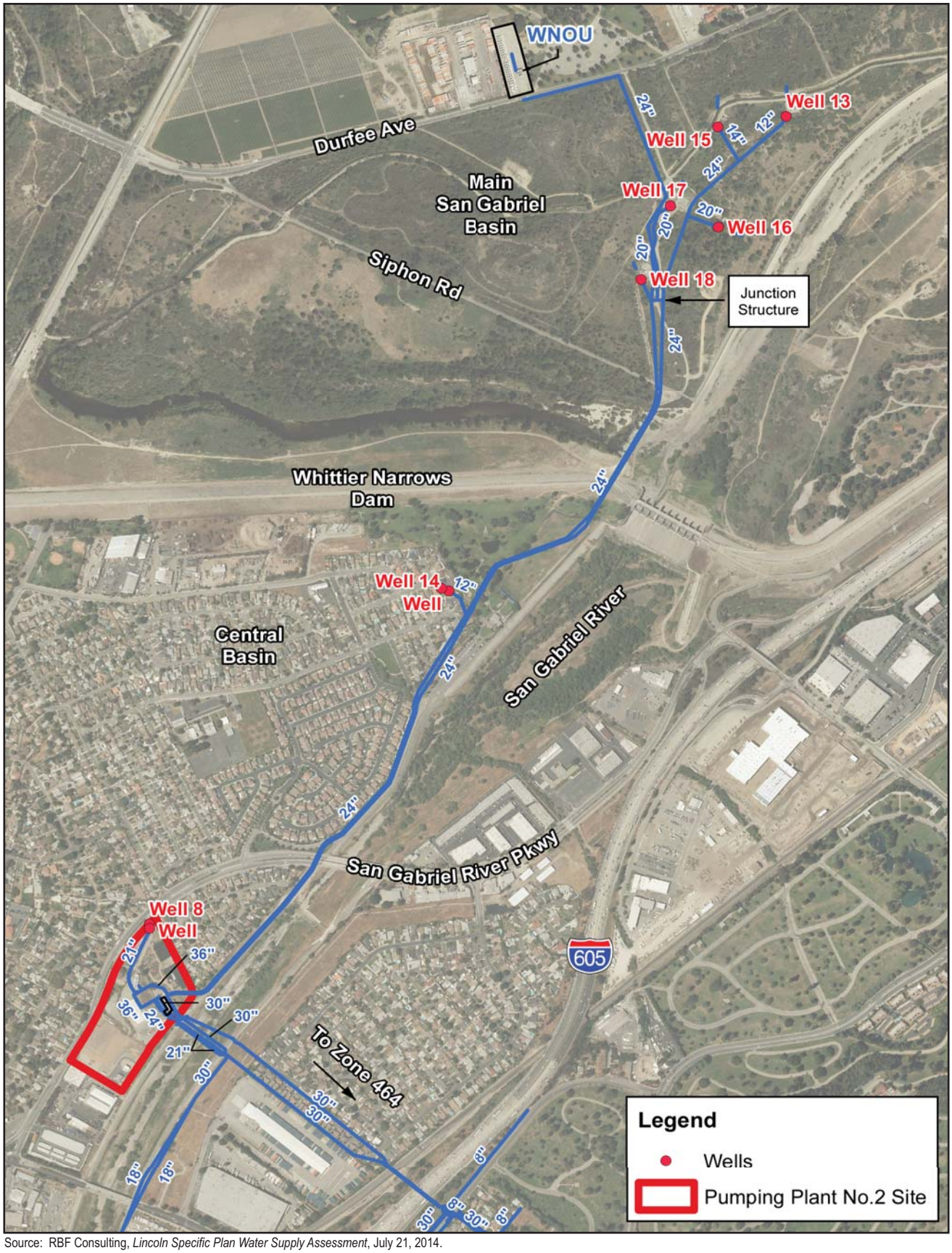
Wastewater Facilities

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (LACSD) operate ten water reclamation plants (WRPs) and one ocean discharge facility, which treat approximately 510 million gallons per day (mgd), 165 mgd of which are available for reuse. The capacities at these facilities range from 0.2 mgd (La Cañada WRP) to 400 mgd (Joint Water Pollution Control Plant); the San Jose Creek WRP is the largest of the water reclamation plants with a capacity of 100 mgd.[7] The Project site is located within the jurisdictional boundaries of District No. 18.[8]

Sewer System. Wastewater flow originating from the Project site discharges to a local (City) sewer, before it is conveyed to the Districts' South Plant Outfall Trunk Sewer, located in Washington Boulevard, at Rivera Road. This 21-inch diameter trunk sewer has a design capacity of 3.6 mgd and conveyed a peak flow of 2.4 mgd, when last measured in 2013.[9]

[7] Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, Wastewater Facilities, http://www.lacsd.org/wastewaterwwfacilities/default.asp, Accessed May 12, 2014.
[8] Written Correspondence: Raza, Adriana, Customer Service Specialist, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, February 26, 2014.
[9] Ibid.



Source: RBF Consulting, *Lincoln Specific Plan Water Supply Assessment*, July 21, 2014.

NOT TO SCALE

LINCOLN SPECIFIC PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

RBF CONSULTING
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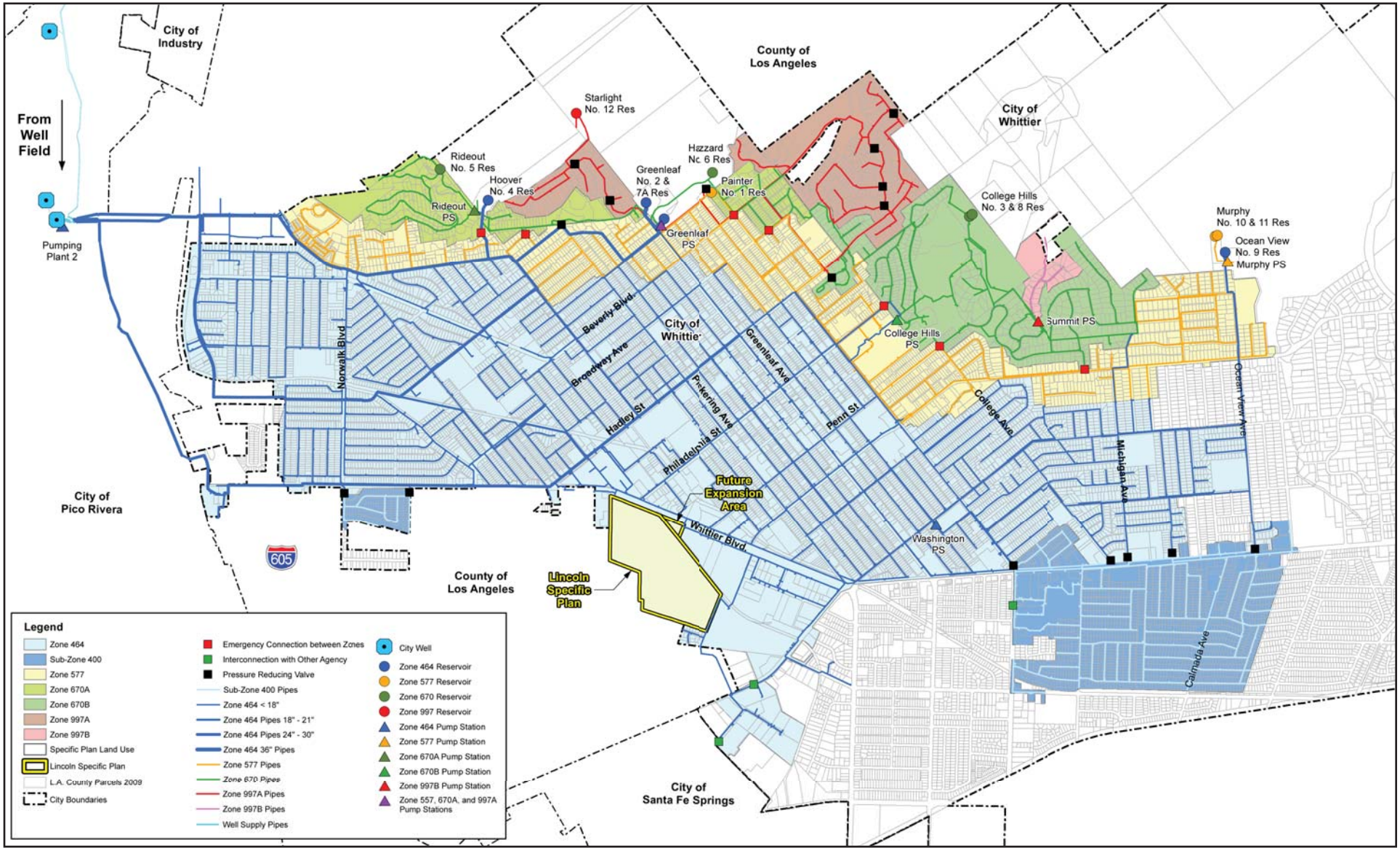
Whittier Narrows Operable Unit and City Well Supply System

Exhibit 5.13-1



Source: RBF Consulting, *Lincoln Specific Plan Water Supply Assessment;* July 21, 2014.

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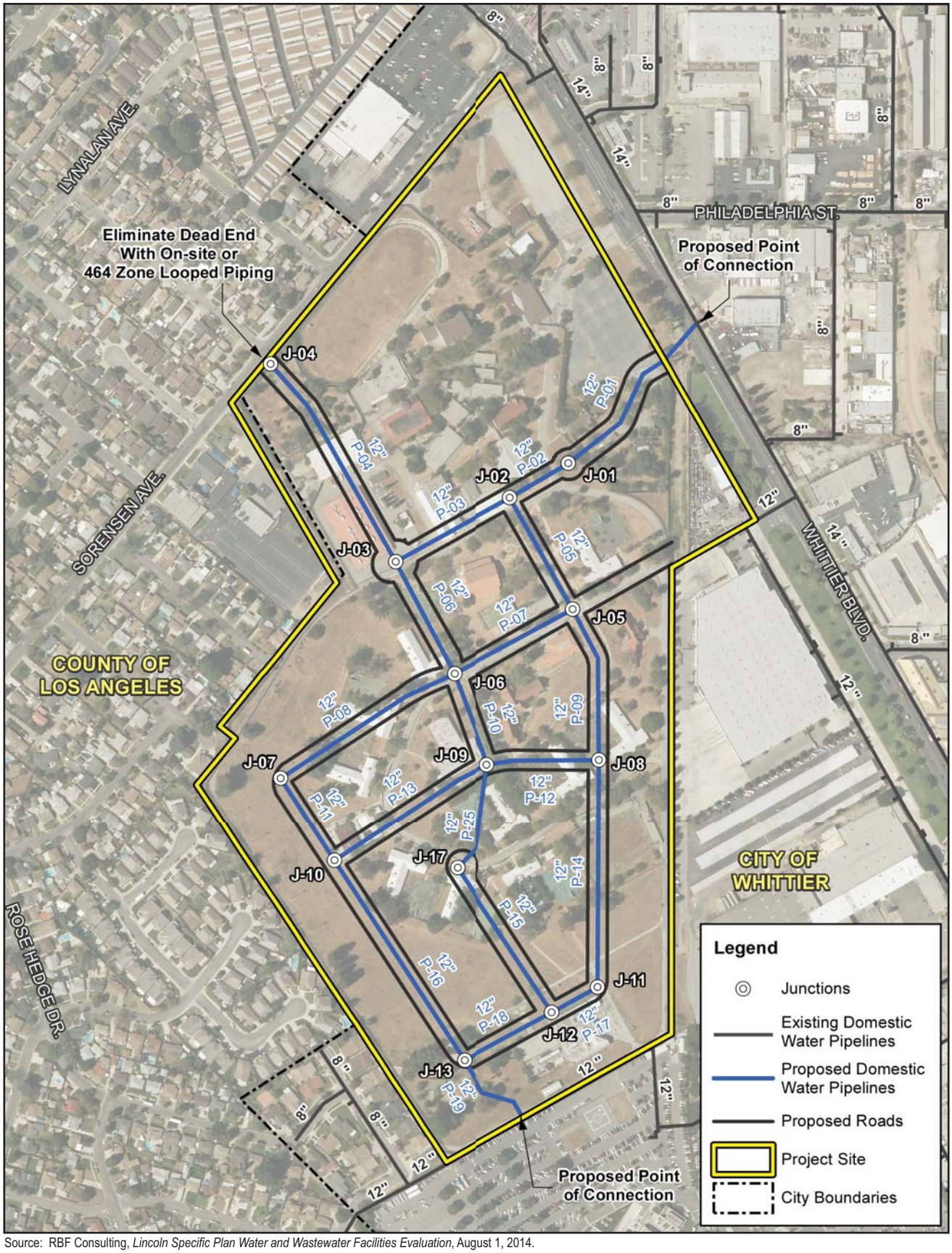
LINCOLN SPECIFIC PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Existing Whittier Utility Authority Domestic Water System

Exhibit 5.13-2



Source: RBF Consulting, *Lincoln Specific Plan Water and Wastewater Facilities Evaluation*, August 1, 2014.

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LINCOLN SPECIFIC PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Existing and Proposed Domestic Water System

Exhibit 5.13-3

Wastewater Treatment. Wastewater originating from the Project site is treated by the LACSD's Long Beach Water Reclamation Plant (LBWRP), located at 7400 E. Willow Street. The facility provides primary, secondary and tertiary treatment for a design capacity of 25 mgd and currently processes an average flow of 17.5 mgd of wastewater.[10]

CITY OF WHITTIER SEWER SYSTEM

The City's Sewer Maintenance Division maintains 210 miles of sewer lines within the City. The City's wastewater collection system consists of approximately 190 miles of sanitary sewer mains and 4,081 manholes. In addition, there are approximately 7 miles of private sewers and 15 miles of the LACSD's trunk sewers within the City limits that the City does not own or maintain.

The wastewater flows from the former youth correctional facility were conveyed by a private sewer that connects to the County's system. Approximately 2,220 feet of 8-inch and 10-inch County-owned sewers were affected by flow from the former youth correctional facility. The wastewater flows from the existing auto recycling business are served by the 10-inch sewer in Whittier Boulevard.

SOLID WASTE

The City's Solid Waste Division provides solid waste collection (garbage refuse) service to the western portion of the City. The remaining portion of the City is served by franchised waste hauling companies, Consolidated Disposal Service and Waste Management. The Solid Waste Division also operates the Savage Canyon Landfill, which handles disposal of solid waste in the Project area vicinity. Savage Canyon Landfill is responsible for waste generated from the City and its contract haulers. This landfill has a total capacity of 3,350 tons per day and has a remaining capacity of 9,510,833 cubic yards.[11] This landfill has 40 years of total capacity left.[12] It should also be noted that at the end of 2012, the City had 32 diversion programs in place.[13] The Project site is served by the City's municipal solid waste collection service.[14]

Solid waste from Whittier that cannot be recycled or diverted is disposed of at landfills. According to the Jurisdictional Profile for Whittier, the City disposed of approximately 101,325 tons of solid waste in 2012 with several additional regional disposal facilities including:[15]

- Puente Hills Landfill;
- Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill;
- Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill; and
- El Sobrante Landfill.

[10] Ibid.
[11] Cal Recycle, Savage Canyon Landfill Facility/Site Summary, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/19-AH-0001/Detail/, Accessed April 3, 2014.
[12] Written Correspondence, Smith, Vicki, Management Analyst, City of Whittier Public Works Department, February 13, 2014.
[13] Cal Recycle, Countywide, Regionwide, and Statewide Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Progress Report, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/Jurisdiction/DiversionDisposal.aspx, Accessed April 3, 2014.
[14] Written Correspondence, Smith, Vicki, Management Analyst, City of Whittier Public Works Department, February 13, 2014.
[15] Cal Recycle, Jurisdictional Disposal By Facility, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/Viewer.aspx?P=OriginJurisdictionIDs%3d576%26ReportYear%3d2012%26ReportName%3dReportEDRSJurisDisposalByFacility, Accessed April 3, 2014.

The Project site includes 52 institutional buildings, which were formerly a part of a youth correctional facility. As the facility has remained vacant since its closure in 2004, it has only been used for filming activities. The Project site also includes an auto recycling business totaling 6,105 square feet. The Project site's current solid waste generation is considered negligible.

DRY UTILITIES

The location of the electric, natural gas, and telecommunications facilities within the Project site are illustrated on Exhibit 5.13-4, *Proposed Dry Utilities*.

Electrical Service

The City is located entirely within Southern California Edison's (SCE) service territory. SCE maintains and operates the transmission and distribution infrastructure necessary to provide electricity to end users within Whittier and throughout its entire service area. There is an existing overhead 12kv pole line located across Sorensen Avenue to the west side at Keith Drive and an existing guy pole with sidewalk anchor that will be protected in place or adjusted for improvements on Sorensen Avenue at the east side of the Project site.[16]

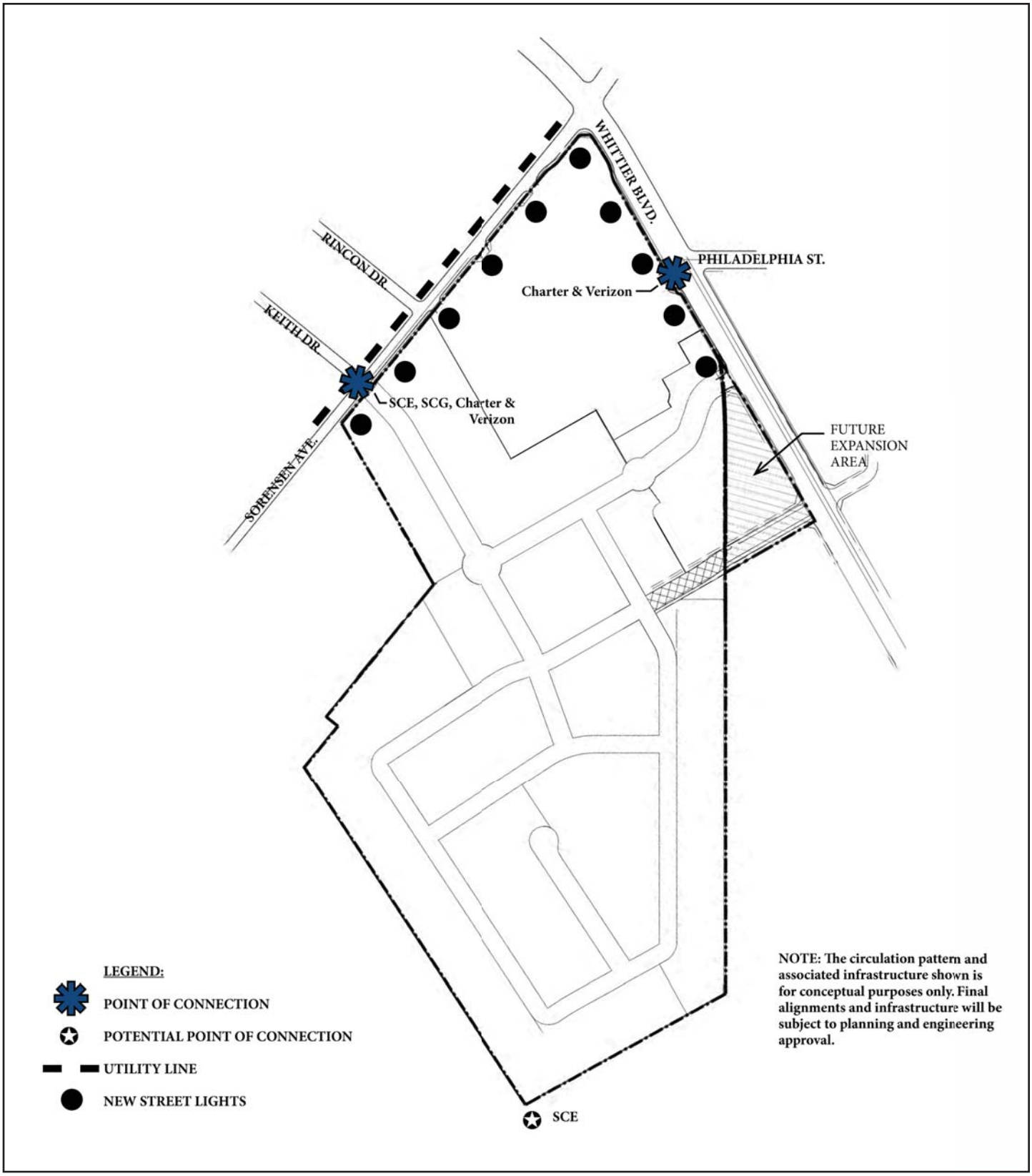
Natural Gas Service

Whittier is located entirely within Southern California Gas Company's (SCG) service territory. Natural gas service to the Project site is provided via an existing SCG four-inch main in the west side of Sorensen Avenue, with potential connection via a trench across Sorensen Avenue at Keith Drive. In addition, SCG does have an eight-inch high pressure main in the northerly/westbound lanes of Whittier Boulevard but has indicated that the Sorensen Avenue main is adequate to provide gas service to the Project site;[17] refer to Exhibit 5-13.4.

Telecommunications

Verizon and Charter Communications currently provide telecommunication services within the City. As early as January 2015, services provided by Charter Communications may be switched to Comcast Corporation.[18] Telecommunications service to the Project site is provided through overhead facilities on the west side of Sorensen Avenue at Keith Drive.[19]

[16] Daniellan Associates, *Lincoln Specific Plan*, August 22, 2014.
[17] Ibid.
[18] Los Angeles Times, *Comcast to swap customers with Charter in an effort to ease TWC deal,* April 29, 2014.
[19] Ibid.



Source: Danielian Associates, *Lincoln Specific Plan*, August 22, 2014.

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LINCOLN SPECIFIC PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Proposed Dry Utilities

Exhibit 5.13-4

5.13.2 EXISTING REGULATORY SETTING

WATER

State of California

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT ACT

The Urban Water Management Plan Act (UWMP Act) was passed in 1983 and codified as California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10657. Since its passage in 1983, the Act has been amended on several occasions. In 2004, the Act was amended to require additional discussion of transfer and exchange opportunities, non-implemented demand management measures, and planned water supply projects. Most recently, in 2005, the Act was amended to require water use projections (required by California Water Code Section 10631) to include projected water use for single-family and multi-family residential housing needed for lower income households. In addition, Government Code Section 65589.7 was amended to require local governments to provide a copy of the adopted housing element to water and sewer providers. The 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." Urban water suppliers must file these plans with the California Department of Water Resources every five years describing and evaluating reasonable and practical efficient water uses, reclamation, and conservation activities. As required by the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California and Assembly Bill 11 (Filante, 1991), the 2005 UWMP Act, incorporated water conservation initiatives, and a Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

WATER CONSERVATION ACT OF 2009

Senate Bill X7-7, the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (WCA) creates a framework for future planning and actions by urban (and agricultural) water suppliers to reduce California's water use. The law requires urban water suppliers to reduce statewide per capita water consumption by 20 percent by 2020. Additionally, the State is required to make incremental progress towards this goal by reducing per capita water use by at least 10 percent by 2015. Each urban retail water supplier was required to develop water use targets and an interim water use target by July 1, 2011. Each urban retail water supplier was required, by July 2011, to include in their water management plan the baseline daily per capita water use, water use target, interim water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use.

SENATE BILL 610

Water Code Sections 10610 to 10656 require water suppliers to prepare an UWMP to promote water demand management and efficient use in their service areas. UWMPs are included with the environmental document for specified projects.

In regard to water supply, the Water Code (commonly referred to as SB 610, according to the enacting legislation) requires preparation of a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) for certain

projects.[20] The Water Code requires that a WSA be prepared for any "project" which would consist of one or more of the following:[21]

- 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 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 mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified above; or
- 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.
- A WSA has been prepared for this project and is provided as Appendix 11.15.

SENATE BILL 221

Senate Bill 221 (SB 221)[22] amended state law to improve the link between information on water supply availability and land use at the tentative map preparation phase of a project. SB 610 and SB 221 are companion measures which seek to:

- Promote more collaborative planning between local water suppliers and cities and counties;
- Require that detailed information regarding water availability be provided to city and county decision-makers prior to approval of specific large development projects;
- Require that this detailed information be included in the administrative record that serves as the evidentiary basis for an approval action by the city or county on such projects; and
- Recognize local control and decision making regarding the availability of water for projects and the approval of projects.

SB 221 pertains only to residential projects and establishes the relationship between the WSA prepared for a project and the project approval under the Subdivision Map Act.

EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

Title 24 of the California Administrative Code contains the California Building Standards, including the California Plumbing Code (Part 5), which promotes water conservation. Title 20 addresses Public Utilities and Energy and includes appliance efficiency standards that promote

[20] Water Code Sections 10910–10915.
[21] Water Code Section 10910(b).
[22] Business and Professions Code Section 11010 and Government Code Section 66473.4.

water conservation. In addition, a number of State laws listed below require water-efficient plumbing fixtures in structures:

- Title 20, California Administrative Code, Section 1604(g) establishes efficiency standards that give the maximum flow rate of all new showerheads, lavatory faucets, sink faucets, and tub spout diverters.
- Title 20 California Administrative Code Section 1606 prohibits the sale of fixtures that do not comply with established efficiency regulations.
- Title 24, California Administrative Code, Sections 25352 (i) and (j) address pipe insulation requirements, which can reduce water used before hot water reaches equipment or fixtures. Insulation of water-heating systems is also required.
- Health and Safety Code Section 17921.3 requires low-flush toilets and urinals in virtually all buildings.
- Health and Safety Code, Section 116785 prohibits installation of residential water softening or conditioning appliances unless certain conditions are satisfied, and includes the requirement that water conservation devices on fixtures using softened or conditioned water be installed.

Regional

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

On October 12, 2010, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's board of directors updated the Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP), which provides a roadmap for maintaining regional water supply reliability over the next 25 years. The updated IRP establishes a planning framework that sets the stage for programs that will ensure reliability through water conservation, imported water supplies, and local actions. The baseline core actions within the IRP would be sufficient to keep the region in balance under observed water conditions and demand trends. If future conditions are likely to change, it places in motion a baseline set of water supply and conservation initiatives and sets the stage for additional short-term actions if they prove necessary.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

The City defers to the County of Los Angeles Fire Department (LACFD) design fire flow standards. The Land Development Unit (LDU) sets LACFD conditions specifically with regards to water and access on every land development issue within Los Angeles County. The LDU reviews all subdivisions and applies fire flow and hydrant spacing requirements, in accordance with LACFD regulations and the property's zoning. LACFD's fire prevention regulations provide standards for fire flow, hydrant spacing, and specifications.[23]

[23] County of Los Angeles Fire Department Website, *Fire Prevention Regulations*, http://lafd.org/prevention/hydrants/division_9_fc.html, Accessed April 3, 2014.

CENTRAL BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT 2010 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Project site is located within the jurisdiction of the CBMWD. In compliance with legislative requirements, CBMWD prepared the Central Basin UWMP. The Central Basin UWMP is intended to reflect changes in the region's water supply trends as well as provide conservation and water use efficiency policies. The Central Basin UWMP is also used to guide the service area's water use and management efforts through the year 2015, when an update to the UWMP is required. It also provides insight into the Basin's expected water demands over the next 25 years, current and future water supplies to meet demands and provides long-term water reliability. The Central Basin UWMP concludes that demand for retail imported water is expected to grow 0.3 percent over each five year period through 2035 while groundwater demand will remain consistent due to limited amount of extractable pumping rights. Recycled and conserved water will meet the rise in demand over the next 25 years.[24]

City of Whittier

WHITTIER URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

In compliance with the State mandate and accordance with the best practices of water management, the City prepared the Final 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (Whittier UWMP) in May 2011. The Plan includes existing and planned water supply sources, and past, current, and projected water demands while also describing water management tools and options used by the City to maximize local resources and minimize the need to import water. According to the Whittier UWMP, the City's projected water demand is projected to follow the same trends as the increase in the City's service area population. The projected population within the City's service area is not expected to increase significantly in the next 20 years; by an average rate of about 0.2 percent per year. The City's forecasted water demand would remain relatively stable through Year 2035, at approximately 8,323 AFY. In July 2014, the City prepared the Whittier UWMP Addendum that presents the most recent production data on the significantly reduced per-capita water use from previous years primarily due to the current statewide drought status and water conservation efforts. The Whittier UWMP Addendum concludes that the supply available to the City can meet the total demand during a normal year, single-dry year and multiple dry year conditions over the next 20 years.[25]

WHITTIER MUNICIPAL CODE

Whittier Municipal Code (WMC) Title 13, Division I, Chapter 13.04, *Installation and Services* and Chapter 13.08, *Rates and Charges* establishes the installation, service applications, service fees, rates and charges for governing water service from the City's Public Works Department. The City Council is given and shall have full power and authority to order the construction or installation of water storage facilities, water mains, and all appurtenances necessary for the storage, transmission and services of water either inside or outside the corporate limits of the City. Additionally, Ordinance No. 3003, adopted on June 25, 2013, approved and fixed the rates and charges for any and all water service, approved the water rates adjustment, and other fee changes to water bills rendered by the City.

[24] Central Basin Municipal Water District, *Central Basin Municipal Water District Draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan*, March 2011.

[25] Stetson Engineers Inc., *City of Whittier Addendum No. 1 to Final 2010 Urban Water Management Plan*, July 2014.

WMC Chapter 13.42, *Water Conservation in Landscaping*, forms standards and procedures for the design, installation and management of water-conserving landscapes in order to utilize available plant, water and land resources to avoid excessive landscape water demands while ensuring high quality landscape design. Pursuant to WMC Chapter 13.43, *Water Efficient Landscaping,* institutes an alternative model acceptable under AB 1881 as being at least as effective as the State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance in order to:

1. Promote the values and benefits of landscapes while recognizing the need to invest water and other resources as efficiently as possible;

2. Establish a structure for planning, designing, installing, and maintaining and managing water efficient landscapes in new construction and rehabilitated projects;

3. Establish provisions for water management practices and water waste prevention for existing landscapes;

4. Use water efficiently without waste by setting a maximum applied water allowance (MAWA) as an upper limit for water use and reduce water use to the lowest practical amount; and

5. Encourage the use of economic incentives that promote the efficient use of water, such as implementing a budget-based tiered-rate structure.

WMC Chapter 3.24.080, *Water Tax*, imposes a tax upon every person in the City using water, which is delivered through mains or pipes. The tax imposed is at the rate of five percent of the charges made for metered water and minimum charges for services, including customer charges, ready to serve charges, standby charges, and annual and monthly charges.

WASTEWATER

Federal

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

As authorized by the Clean Water Act (CWA), the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Program controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States. Point sources are discrete conveyances such as pipes or man-made ditches. Industrial, municipal, and other facilities must obtain permits if their discharges go directly to surface waters. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) administers the NPDES permitting program and is responsible for developing NPDES permitting requirements. The SWRCB works in coordination with the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) to preserve, protect, enhance, and restore water quality. The City is within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles RWQCB (LARWQCB).

The Municipal Storm Water Permitting Program regulates storm water discharges from municipal separate storm sewer (drain) systems (MS4s). Most of these permits are issued to a group of co-permittees encompassing an entire metropolitan area. The Los Angeles County Flood Control District, the County of Los Angeles, and the City of Whittier along with 83 other incorporated cities therein (Permittees) discharge pollutants from their MS4s. Storm water and non-storm water enter and are conveyed through the MS4 and discharged to surface water

bodies of the Los Angeles Region. These discharges are regulated under countywide waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. R4-2012-0175[26] (NPDES Permit No. CAS004001, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges Within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County, Except Discharges Originating from the City of Long Beach MS4)*, which was adopted November 8, 2012.[27] The MS4 Permit Order provides the revised waste discharge requirements for MS4 discharges within the Los Angeles County watersheds, which includes the City of Whittier. The MS4 Permit Order became effective December 28, 2012.

CLEAN AIR ACT

In 1990, the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) was dramatically revised and expanded to give the USEPA even broader authority to implement and enforce regulations reducing air pollutant emissions. The FCAA also gives the USEPA authority to limit emissions of air pollutants coming from such sources as utilities, among others.

Compliance with the FCAA requires that sanitation districts base their wastewater treatment plants' design capacities on the regional growth forecasts adopted by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG); refer to Section 6.3, *Growth-Inducing Impacts*. Specific SCAG regional growth forecast policies are incorporated into the Clean Air Plans prepared by Air Quality Management Districts. The Project site is located within jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), which prepared the 2012 Air Quality Management Plan (2012 AQMP) to improve air quality in the South Coast Air Basin. As previously noted, wastewater originating from the Project is treated at the Long Beach Water Reclamation Plant, which has a design capacity of 25 mgd and currently processes an average flow of 17.5 mgd.[28] Any expansion of the Districts' facilities must be sized and service phased in a manner that would be consistent with SCAG's regional growth forecast for the County of Los Angeles, among the others. The available capacity of the Districts' treatment facility is, therefore, limited to levels associated with the approved growth identified by SCAG.

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

The LACSD is authorized by the California Health and Safety Code to charge a fee for the privilege of connecting (directly or indirectly) to the Districts' sewerage system or increasing the strength or quantity of wastewater attributable to a particular parcel or operation already connected. This 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 a proposed project. Payment of a connection fee is required before a permit to connect to the sewer is issued.

[26] State of California Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region Website, http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb4/water_issues/programs/stormwater/municipal/la_ms4/2012/Order%20R4-2012-0175%20-%20A%20Final%20Order%20revised.pdf, Accessed April 11, 2014.

[27] Ibid.

[28] Written Correspondence: Raza, Adriana, Customer Service Specialist, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, February 26, 2014.

City of Whittier

WHITTIER SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

In compliance with the SWRCB Order 2006-0003: Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (GWDR), as revised by Order No. WQ 2008-0002.EXEC on February 20, 2008, the City prepared the City of Whittier Sewer System Management Plan (Whittier SSMP) and revised in July 2011. The GWDR prohibits sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) and requires reporting of SSOs using the statewide electronic reporting system. The Whittier SSMP provides a plan and schedule to properly manage, operate and maintain parts of the sanitary sewer system and as a result help reduce and prevent SSOs. The goals of the Whittier SSMP are as follows:

- To properly manage, operate, and maintain all portions of the City's wastewater collection system;
- To provide adequate capacity to convey the peak wastewater flows;
- To reduce the frequency of SSOs and, wherever possible, prevent SSOs;
- To mitigate the impacts association with any SSO that may occur;
- To meet all applicable regulatory notification and reporting requirements;
- To provide the necessary resources to adequately manage, operate, and maintain all portions of the City's sewer system; and
- To provide the necessary resources to implement capital improvements to provide adequate capacity to convey peak wastewater flows and rehabilitate or replace the City's sewer infrastructure.[29]

WHITTIER MUNICIPAL CODE

Pursuant to WMC Section 8.12.190, *Depositing Sewage*, no person shall permit the contents of any cesspool, septic tank or water closet, sewer or sewage effluent, excrement, urine, slop water, butcher shop offal, refuse, rubbish, cans or any dead animal, dead fowl or putrid or offensive animal or vegetable matter or other type of refuse to remain or be deposited or discharged upon the surface of the ground or upon any premises, lot or in any building, basement or in any public street, or into any standing water, stream or excavation or public place. Additionally, nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the depositing of rubbish in any lawfully existing public landfill.

Pursuant to WMC Chapter 8.26, *Sewer User Fees,* the owner of each privately owned lot located in the city is imposed a sewer user fee, with the proceeds being utilized by the city for the operation, maintenance, and capital improvement costs of the sewer system.

WMC Chapter 3.16, *Sewer Construction Fund,* creates a special capital outlay fund by the City treasury for property owners whose property will be benefited by any such sewer mains, house connections, and appurtenances. No property shall be connected to any public sewer in the city

[29] RMC Water and Environment In Association with Larson Consulting., *City of Whittier Sewer System Management Plan*, July 2011.

unless the owner has paid for the construction of the sewer to which his property is to be connected.

Pursuant to WMC Chapter 13.32, *Construction and Connection*, the City provides provisions for sewer construction, connection, and disconnection of main sewers, house sewers, trunk sewers, Y or T saddles, connection through another lot or parcel of land and new subdivisions.

SOLID WASTE

State of California

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE RECOVERY ACT OF 1972

The Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Act of 1972 is the legislation that addresses solid waste. The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), which was created by this Act, was given broad authority related to solid waste handling, disposal, and reclamation. Under this Act, the CIWMB initially (1) created a State solid waste management and resource recovery policy; (2) developed minimum standards for solid waste handling and disposal; and (3) approved county Solid Waste Management Plans (SWMP). The CIWMB was responsible for enforcing the legal provisions dealing with solid waste management and disposal for protecting the environment and public health and safety. On October 29, 2012, the Office of Administrative Law approved Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 8.2, *Revised Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Regulations* to primarily change all regulatory references from CIWMB to Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) and to implement other non-substantive changes adopted by CalRecycle.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT

In 1989, the Legislature adopted the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) to "reduce, recycle, and re-use solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible." The term "integrated waste management" refers to the use of a variety of waste management practices to safely and effectively handle the municipal solid waste stream with the least adverse impact on human health and the environment. AB 939 establishes a waste management hierarchy as follows:

- Source Reduction;
- Recycling;
- Composting;
- Transformation; and
- Disposal.

The law also requires that each county prepare a new Integrated Waste Management Plan and each city prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) by July 1, 1991. The SRRE is required to identify how each jurisdiction will meet the mandatory state waste diversion goal of 50 percent by the year 2000. The Act mandated that California's 450 jurisdictions (i.e., cities, counties, and regional waste management compacts), implement waste management programs aimed at a 25 percent diversion rate by 1995 and a 50 percent diversion rate by 2000. If the 50 percent goal was not met by the end of 2000, the jurisdiction was required to submit a petition for a goal extension to CalRecycle. Senate Bill (SB) 2202 made a number of changes to the municipal solid waste diversion requirements under the Integrated Waste Management Act. These changes included a revision to the statutory requirement for 50 percent diversion of

solid waste to clarify that local governments shall continue to divert 50 percent of all solid waste on and after January 1, 2000. California jurisdictions are required to submit annual reports to CalRecycle to update their progress in reducing waste set forth in AB 939 goals.[30]

MANDATORY COMMERCIAL RECYCLING

On May 7, 2012, the Office of Administrative Law approved Assembly Bill (AB) 341 to adopt regulations for mandatory commercial recycling. The law addresses recycling requirements for businesses that generate 4 or more cubic yards of commercial solid waste per week and multifamily residential dwellings with 5 or more units, regardless of the amount of waste generated. In addition, local jurisdictions would need to implement a program that includes education, outreach, monitoring and reporting. The regulations are designed to allow jurisdictions flexibility to utilize their existing tools and solid waste management infrastructure to inform the businesses of the state requirement and to follow up with businesses that are not recycling. In addition to Mandatory Commercial Recycling, AB 341 sets a statewide goal for 75 percent disposal reduction by the year 2020. This is not written as a 75 percent diversion mandate for each jurisdiction. CalRecycle would evaluate the jurisdiction's implementation of its outreach, education, and monitoring programs during its AB 939 review of the jurisdiction's SRRE.

City of Whittier Recycling Program

In July 2001, the City expanded the Recycling Program to help decrease the amount of trash disposed at the landfill in accordance with AB 939. The program includes recycling information for single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial, used motor oil, used tires, electronic waste, household items, composting, grass materials, construction and demolition materials. For the 2012 reporting year, Whittier implemented a total of 32 diversion programs. For 2012, the most recent reporting year, Whittier calculated Disposal Rates were 6.5 pounds per person per day (PPD) per resident and 23.5 PPD per employee, which were less than their Disposal Rate Targets.[31] Therefore, based on preliminary data, the City is currently achieving AB 939's diversion requirement.

City of Whittier Municipal Code

Pursuant to WMC Section 8.12.190, *Deposits of Refuse,* no person shall permit or allow any deposit or accumulation of any refuse in or upon any lot or upon any public or private drive, alley or street, or in any building, or any other public or private place within the city, except as provided in this code. In addition, no person shall keep, deposit or allow to accumulate any refuse upon any premises for more than fourteen days. All material not included within the definition of refuse, accumulated in, or at any premises shall be removed and disposed of by the owner of the property.

[30] California Public Resources Code Section 41821.

[31] Cal Recycle, Countywide, Regionwide, and Statewide Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Progress Report, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/Jurisdiction/DiversionDisposal.aspx, Accessed April 3, 2014.

DRY UTILITIES

State of California

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) regulates investor-owned electric power and natural gas utility companies in the State of California. Assembly Bill 1890, enacted in 1996, deregulated the power generation industry, allowing customers to purchase electricity on the open market. Under deregulation, the production and distribution of power that was under the control of investor-owned utilities (e.g., SCE) was decoupled.

All new construction in California is subject to the energy conservation standards set forth in California Administrative Code Title 24, Part 6, Article 2. These are prescriptive standards that establish maximum energy consumption levels for the heating and cooling of new buildings. Title 24 addresses the use of energy-efficient building standards, including ventilation, insulation, and construction, as well as the use of energy saving appliances, conditioning systems, water heating, and lighting.

CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS CODE

California Code of Regulations Title 24, California Building Standards Code (CBC), governs the design and construction of all building occupancies and associated facilities and equipment throughout California. The Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings were established in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce California's energy consumption. The standards are updated periodically to allow consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods. New standards were adopted by the CPUC in 2005 as mandated by AB 970 to reduce California's electricity demand. The new standards went into effect on October 1, 2005. The standards emphasize energy efficiency measures that save energy at peak periods and seasons, improve the quality of installation of energy efficiency measures, incorporate recent publicly funded building science research, and collaborate with California utilities to incorporate results of appropriate market incentives programs for specific technologies.

CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE

In 2010, the CBC was amended to include more stringent requirements. Specifically, the amendments involved part 11 of the CBC known as the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code) and took effect January 1, 2011. The provisions of the CALGreen Code are directed to energy efficiency standards regulated by the California Energy Commission (CEC) and State-owned buildings, among other types of occupancies. The 2010 Standards are expected to substantially reduce the growth in electricity and natural gas use. Additional savings result from the application of the Standards on building alterations, such as those within Section V (Site Lighting) including Subpart E (Windows), F (Roofs), and S (Mechanical Equipment). These savings are cumulative, increasing as years go by. For the purposes of mandatory energy efficiency standards for non-residential developments, the CALGreen Code defers to the mandatory building standards adopted by the CED.

City of Whittier Municipal Code

Pursuant to WMC Section 15.04.010(9)(a) *California Codes Adoption by Reference*, the City has adopted by reference the California Green Building Standards Code, 2013 Edition for the

purpose of improving public health, safety and general welfare by enhancing the design and construction of buildings through the use of building concepts having a reduced negative impact or positive environmental impact and encouraging sustainable construction practices in planning and design, water efficiency and Conservation, material conservation and resource efficiency and environmental quality within the city.

5.13.3 IMPACT THRESHOLDS AND SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines* contains the Initial Study Environmental Checklist form used during preparation of the project Initial Study, which is contained in Appendix 11.1 of this EIR. The Initial Study includes questions relating to public services and utilities. The issues presented in the Initial Study Checklist have been utilized as thresholds of significance in this section. Accordingly, the project would result in a significant environmental impact if one or more of the following occurs:

- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board;
- Require or result in the construction of new water facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental effects;
- Require or result in the construction of new wastewater facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental effects;
- Require or result in the construction of wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental effects;
- Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental effects (refer to Section 5.8, *Hydrology and Water Quality*);
- Have insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlement and resources, and new or expanded entitlement is needed;
- Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;
- Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; and
- Comply with Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Based on these standards, the effects of the proposed project have been categorized as either a "less than significant impact" or a "potentially significant impact." Mitigation measures are recommended for potentially significant impacts. If a potentially significant impact cannot be reduced to a less than significant level through the application of mitigation, it is categorized as a significant unavoidable impact.

Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines* does not include a threshold for impacts resulting from dry utilities. For purposes of this analysis, the Project would result in a significant environmental impact if the following occurs:

- Require or result in the construction of new dry utilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

5.13.4 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

WATER FACILITIES

- **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION WOULD RESULT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW WATER FACILITIES OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACILITIES, THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD CAUSE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS.**

Impact Analysis: The Project would be served by a single water system that would meet both domestic and fire flow demands. The Project's proposed domestic water system is illustrated in Exhibit 5.13-3. As shown, the water system would have two connection points to serve the proposed land uses. The onsite water system would consist of a 12-inch domestic water connection to the existing 14-inch water main in Whittier Boulevard and a 12-inch domestic water connection to an existing 12-inch water main to Washington Boulevard, along the southerly edge of the Project site. The onsite water distribution system would consist of 4-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains.

The Project's internal water distribution system would be developed as a public system. Dead-end pipelines in the water system would be avoided, as these limit reliability, redundancy, and available fire flow, and could require regular flushing.

To alleviate potential concerns related to dead-end pipelines, the Project's water system would include the following:

1. A 12-inch pipeline connecting the cul-de-sac "F" Street to "E" Street to add looping to avoid a dead-end line in "F" Street.

2. A looping pipeline to avoid a dead-end line at the north end of "B" Street. Because Sorensen Avenue at this location represents the City's service area limits, and the City has no distribution pipeline currently in operation within Sorensen Avenue south of Whittier Boulevard, the City would implement either of the following two options:

    a. Construct a new pipeline in Sorensen Avenue from "B" Street to the existing 14-inch pipeline in Whittier Boulevard. It should be noted that an easement may be required for any portion of this pipeline located outside of City limits.

    b. Loop the onsite system for circulation between Planning Areas 1, 2, and 7 to eliminate dead-end pipelines.

The San Gabriel Valley Water Company (SGVWC) serves the residents on the north side of Sorensen Avenue, and is in close proximity to the Project; however, the City has indicated that a

mutually-beneficial interconnection would not be feasible due to the limited hydraulic capacity of SGVWC facilities at this location. The preferred looping option would be determined during the design phase.

The Project would be subject to compliance with Mitigation Measure USS-1, which requires the two existing primary points of connection to be sized for full service within the Specific Plan development. It is anticipated that the existing 3/4-inch line serving the auto recycling business (Future Expansion Area) would be abandoned. The onsite water system would be sized as a looped 12-inch diameter system, which would be able to convey the maximum day demand plus the required fire flow. The sizing and capacity of these facilities would be verified by the City upon review of final plans and specifications as part of the City's standard plan review and approval process.

For fire flow requirements, the City defers to LACFD standards. Final fire flows would be based on actual sizes of buildings and types of construction used. The worst case fire flow location was identified based on available and required fire flow using a hydraulic model. To minimize construction constraints for the Project in terms of building size, type, and location, it is assumed that a single commercial or residential building could be constructed anywhere within its respective planning area that would require the maximum fire flow and volume, i.e., type V-B construction material and 85,101 square feet or greater. This would require a fire flow of 8,000 gpm; however, reductions in required fire flow of up to 75 percent may be allowed. It is assumed that a 50 percent reduction would be allowed as a conservative approach. Based on the Water and Wastewater Facilities Evaluation, the proposed single water system would be able to provide adequate water supply for fire flow demands.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure USS-1, which requires appropriate connection points, looping, and sizing of pipelines and service connections, would ensure that water can be adequately conveyed to the Project for domestic and fire flow uses. All water facility improvements associated with the Project would consist of local pipelines within and immediately surrounding the Project site. No new water supply infrastructure (e.g., groundwater wells, regional water supply mains) would be necessary. The environmental effects associated with the construction of these local conveyance facilities are analyzed throughout this EIR. Upon implementation of recommended mitigation, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

USS-1 Prior to building permit issuance, the two proposed connection points shall be sized for full service within the Specific Plan. In addition, the onsite water system shall be sized as a looped 12-inch diameter system, which will be able to convey the maximum day demand plus the required fire flow.

Level of Significance: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.

WATER SUPPLY

- **THE PROJECT WOULD NOT RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS RELATED TO WATER SUPPLY, AS EXISTING WATER ENTITLEMENTS AND RESOURCES ARE SUFFICIENT TO SERVE THE PROJECT.**

Impact Analysis: In compliance with SB 610 and SB 221, a WSA has been conducted to verify that sufficient water supply is available to the water provider during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years within a 20-year projection that will meet the Project's projected demand. The WSA uses the information presented in the Whittier UWMP and UWMP Addendum that examines existing and future water supply sources, groundwater management, that is relevant to the water supply for the Project, as well as water management tools and options to maximize local resources and minimize the need to import water.

The Project is estimated to result in an increase in domestic water demand including potential irrigation demand by 394,721 gpd (442 AFY) as shown in Table 5.13-1, *Estimated Project Water Demand*. According to the WSA, the City's current (2012-13) water demand is approximately 6.6 mgd (8,141 AFY) including unaccounted for water. This represents a significant decrease in per-capita usage and overall usage from previous years prior to the recent State-wide drought. The reduced demands are attributable to water conservation implemented as a result of the recent drought and economic recession. By 2035, the Whittier UWMP estimates total production requirements of the City to be approximately 8,323 AFY. The City has determined that sufficient water supplies are available, and would be available 20 years from now, for its existing and projected demands. As shown in Table 5.13-2, *City Water Supply and Demand, Multiple Dry Years (AFY)*, even under a conservative multiple dry year scenario, the City would maintain an adequate water supply as compared to projected demand (including the proposed Project). The WSA also includes the following findings:

- The Project is not specifically identified in the Whittier UWMP nor in the 2014 Addendum; however, demand growth in the service area through 2035 has been projected to be equal to or greater than the demands estimated for the Project and other development projects, which is planned to be met by the City's current groundwater production and imported water rights.

- Under single and multi-dry year conditions, the City would meet its water demand through the combination of: 1) increasing production of groundwater within the rules and regulations of the Main and Central Basin Watermasters, and their respective groundwater management plans; and/or 2) decreasing demand through water conservation measures.

- Currently, the City's groundwater supply is highly reliable now and through 2035, the Whittier UWMP planning horizon because of its participation in the groundwater management practices of both the Main and Central Basins.

Therefore, there would be sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources, and no new or expanded entitlements would be needed. A less than significant impact would occur in this regard.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance: Less Than Significant Impact.

Table 5.13-1
Estimated Project Water Demand[1]

Planning Area	Description	Acres	Commercial (SF)	Residential (DU)	Unit Demand Factor (gpd/ac)[2,4]	Average Demand		
						gpd	AFY	gpm
1	Commercial - The Market	12.85	170,000	-	2,360 gpd/ac	30,326 gpd	34 AF	21.06 gpm
2	Commercial - Heritage Court	2.86	25,850	-	2,360 gpd/ac	6,750 gpd	8 AF	4.69 gpm
	Roads	0.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Medium Density Residential (10.66 DU/AC)	9.48	-	139	570 gpd/du	79,230 gpd	89 AF	55.02 gpm
	Open Space (potential irrigation)	1.52	-	-	3,500 gpd/ac[3]	5,320 gpd	6 AF	3.69 gpm
	Roads	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Medium Density Residential (7.40 DU/AC)	10.14	-	91	570 gpd/du	51,870 gpd	58 AF	36.02 gpm
	Open Space (potential irrigation)	0.82	-	-	3,500 gpd/ac[3]	2,870 gpd	3 AF	1.99 gpm
	Roads	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Medium Density Residential (9.45 DU/AC)	7.64	-	96	570 gpd/du	54,720 gpd	61 AF	38.00 gpm
	Roads	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Medium High Density Residential (15.40 DU/AC)	6.15	-	128	570 gpd/du	72,960 gpd	82 AF	50.67 gpm
	Roads	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	High Density Residential (30.93 DU/AC)	8.06	-	296	260 gpd/du	76,960 gpd	86 AF	53.44 gpm
	Roads	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Open Space (potential irrigation)	2.57	-	-	3,500 gpd/ac[3]	8,995 gpd	10 AF	6.25 gpm
	Roads	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Future Expansion Area	2.00	12,500	-	2,360 gpd/ac	4,720 gpd	5 AF	3.28 gpm
	Project Totals	***75.56***	***208,350***	***750***	-	***394,721 gpd***	***442 AF***	***274.11 gpm***
	Project Total Domestic Water Demand					***377,536 gpd***	***423 AF***	***262.18 gpm***
	Project Total Potential Irrigation Demand					***17,185 gpd***	***19 AF***	***11.93 gpm***

Notes:
1. Land Use statistics based on Lincoln Specific Plan, July 2014. Note that the acreage associated with Open Space has decreased slightly (from a total of 4.91 acres to 4.6 acres) since preparation of the Water Supply Assessment. Thus, the assumptions for water demand in this table represent a conservative (higher) estimate of water demand for the Project.
2. No value in City of Whittier Master Plan. Value assumed based on industry standard practice for landscape irrigation in southern California.
3. Planning Area 7 consists of high-density multi-family residential usage, which has been assigned a flow factor of 260 gpd/DU. For conservative flow estimation purposes, residential land use in all other Planning Areas has been assigned a Single Family Residential unit flow factor.

Source: RBF Consulting, *Lincoln Specific Plan Water Supply Assessment;* July 19, 2014

Table 5.13-2
City Water Supply and Demand, Multiple Dry Years (AFY)

Supply Years		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Multiple-Dry Year First Year Supply	Supply	7,263	9,272	9,272	9,272	9,272
	Carryover	3,983	-	-	-	-
	Supply Total	11,246	9,272	9,272	9,272	9,272
	Demand Total	8,002	8,081	8,161	8,241	8,323
	Difference (supply minus demand)	3,244	1,191	1,111	1,031	949
	Difference as percent of supply	29%	13%	12%	11%	10%
	Difference as percent of demand	41%	15%	14%	13%	11%
Multiple-Dry Year Second Year Supply	Supply	7,263	9,272	9,272	9,272	9,272
	Carryover	3,983	-	-	-	-
	Supply Total	11,246	9,272	9,272	9,272	9,272
	Demand Total	7,280	7,352	7,425	7,498	7,572
	Difference (supply minus demand)	3,966	1,920	1,847	1,774	1,700
	Difference as percent of supply	35%	21%	20%	19%	18%
	Difference as percent of demand	54%	26%	25%	24%	22%
Multiple-Dry Year Third Year Supply	Supply	7,263	9,272	9,272	9,272	9,272
	Carryover	3,983	-	-	-	-
	Supply Total	11,246	9,272	9,272	9,272	9,272
	Demand Total	8,221	8,302	8,384	8,467	8,551
	Difference (supply minus demand)	3,025	970	888	805	721
	Difference as percent of supply	27%	10%	10%	9%	8%
	Difference as percent of demand	37%	12%	11%	10%	8%

Source: RBF Consulting, *Lincoln Specific Plan Water Supply Assessment;* July 19, 2014.
Note: The multiple dry year scenario from the WSA was utilized, as it represents a conservative analysis of project impacts.

WASTEWATER FACILITIES

- **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION WOULD REQUIRE THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW WASTEWATER FACILITIES OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACILITIES, THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD CAUSE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.**

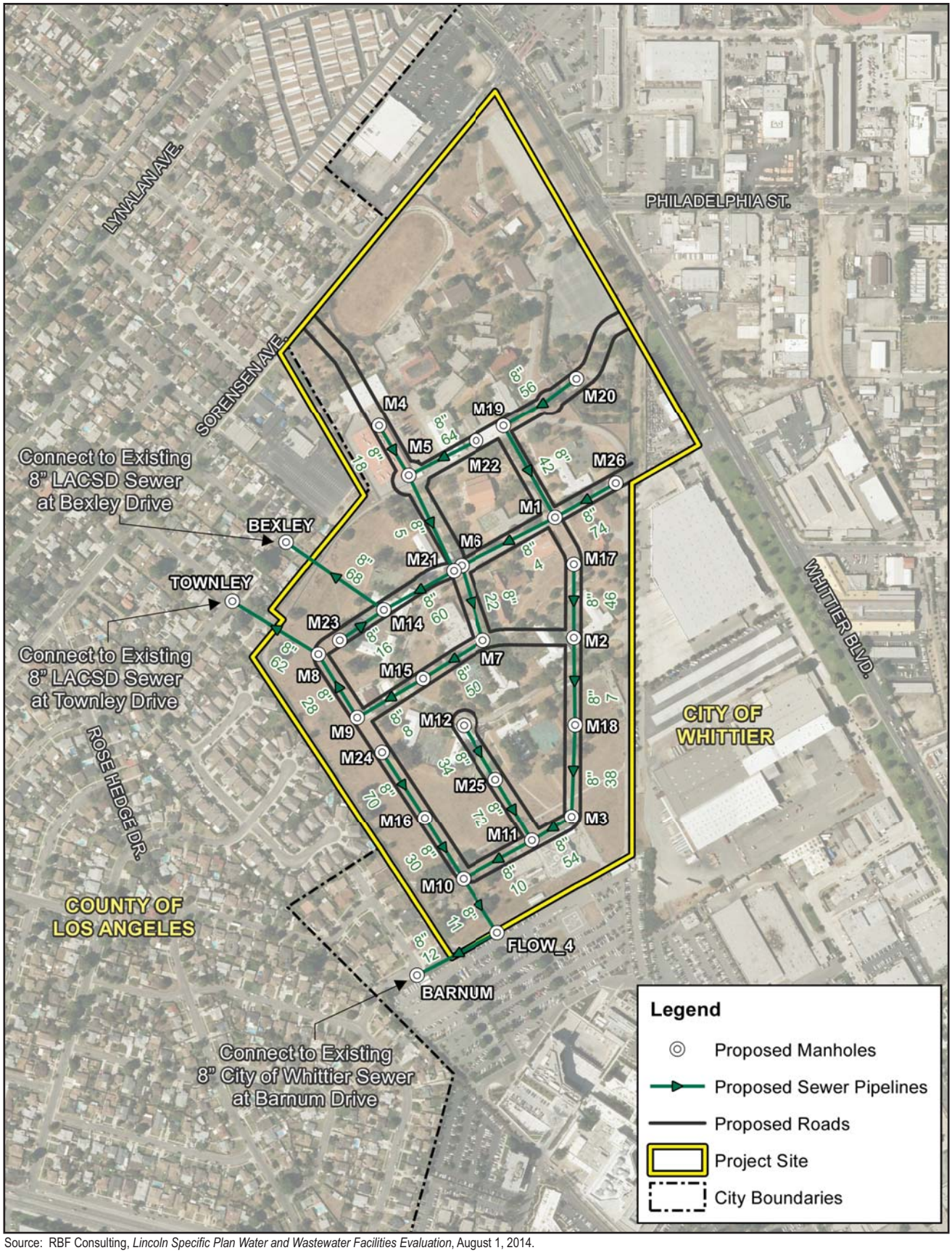
Impact Analysis: Project implementation would allow for increased development within the Project area, including residential and commercial uses. According to the *Lincoln Specific Plan Water and Wastewater Facilities Evaluation*, Project implementation would generate approximately 231,390 gallons per day (gpd) of wastewater, which would increase the demand for wastewater conveyance and treatment. Estimates were based on proposed land use types, building square footages for commercial uses, number of persons per residential unit, and unit flow factors from LACSD Table 1 – Loading for Each Class of Land Use.[32] The proposed higher density land uses for the Project site is estimated to roughly triple historical water demands; therefore, it could be assumed that wastewater flows could triple, similarly. The City had initially evaluated an off-site sewering alternative including approximately 1,900 linear feet of gravity sewer extending from the south end of the Project through easements within the Presbyterian Intercommunity Hospital (PIH) property and a retirement community to the southeast; however, recent discussions and negotiations with the land owners regarding the requested easements indicate this may not be feasible. Currently, the onsite wastewater collection system is proposed to convey wastewater off-site at three points of connection as shown in Exhibit 5.13-5, *Proposed Wastewater Collection System*: 1) the existing 8-inch sewer in Bexley Drive, which is an LACSD facility; 2) the existing 8-inch sewer in Townley Drive, which is also an LACSD facility; and 3) the existing 8-inch sewer in Barnum Drive, which is a City facility that ultimately discharges to an LACSD facility. The sizing and alignment of all proposed sewers would be verified during the design phase of the Project to ensure adequate wastewater conveyance as part of the City's and LACSD's standard plan review process.

A sewer hydraulic model analysis was used to verify conceptual sizing and alignments of sewers proposed to serve the Lincoln Specific Plan development. The results indicate a peak flow of approximately 108 gpm to the Bexley Drive connection, 125 gpm to the Townley Drive connection, and 71 gpm to the Barnum Drive connection. The results indicate the proposed onsite collection system would provide adequate service for the Project planned land uses, i.e., all depth ratios are less than 50 percent.

Although the Project would result in an increase in demand on LACSD conveyance facilities, the LACSD is empowered by the California Health and Safety Code to charge a connection fee for direct or indirect connections to the LACSD sewerage system. The connection fee is a capital facilities fee that is imposed to construct an incremental expansion of the sewerage system to accommodate the proposed Project.[33] Upon adherence to existing LACSD project review requirements and payment of required connection fees, Project implementation would not cause the LACSD wastewater treatment requirements to be exceeded and would not result in significant impacts related to the construction of new wastewater facilities or expansion of existing facilities. Impacts associated with Project implementation would be less than significant in this regard.

[32] The estimate is based on personal communications between LACSD staff and RBF Consulting on June 30, 2014, and included a detailed breakdown of unit types and counts.

[33] Written Correspondence: Raza, Adriana, Customer Service Specialist, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, February 26, 2014.



Source: RBF Consulting, *Lincoln Specific Plan Water and Wastewater Facilities Evaluation*, August 1, 2014.

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LINCOLN SPECIFIC PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Proposed Wastewater Collection System

Exhibit 5.13-5

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance: Less Than Significant Impact.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

- **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION WOULD NOT RESULT IN AN EXCEEDANCE OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS OR REQUIRE THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES THAT COULD CAUSE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.**

Impact Analysis: Wastewater service to the Project site is provided by collection facilities owned, operated, and maintained by the City of Whittier, which ultimately discharge to LACSD trunk sewers. According to LACSD, wastewater generated by the Project will be treated by the LBWRP, which has a design capacity of 25 mgd and currently processes an average of 17.5 mgd.[34] Therefore, approximately 7.5 mgd of available capacity exists at the LBWRP.

Based on the *Water and Wastewater Facilities Evaluation*, the Project is estimated to generate an average wastewater flow of 231,390 gpd, which would not exceed the available capacity at the LBWRP (approximately 7.5 mgd).[35] This daily Project wastewater generation represents approximately three percent of the LBWRP's available daily capacity. Therefore, adequate capacity exists to serve the Project's projected demand and Project implementation would not require increases in the LBWRP's design capacities. In addition, the Project Applicant would be required to pay a standard LACSD sewer connection fee that would be utilized to construct incremental sewer system improvements as development within the LACSD service area occurs.[36] Project implementation would not require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental effects. A less than significant impact would occur in this regard.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance: Less Than Significant Impact.

SOLID WASTE

- **THE PROJECT WOULD NOT RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS RELATED TO SOLID WASTE LANDFILL CAPACITIES AND WOULD NOT CONFLICT WITH FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL STATUTES AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO SOLID WASTE.**

[34] Written Correspondence: Raza, Adriana, Customer Service Specialist, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, February 27, 2014.
[35] RBF Consulting, *Lincoln Specific Plan Water and Wastewater Facilities Evaluation*, August 1, 2014.
[36] Written Correspondence: Raza, Adriana, Customer Service Specialist, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, February 27, 2014.

Impact Analysis: Table 5.13-3, *Project Solid Waste Generation*, quantifies the Project's estimated solid waste generation. As shown, the Project's estimated solid waste generation is 14,346 tons per year. Savage Canyon Landfill currently serves the Project area and would be able to serve the Project site. The landfill only accepts waste generated from the City and its contract haulers.

Table 5.13-3
Project Solid Waste Generation

Facility Description	Proposed Development (SF)[3]	Proposed Development (DU)[3]	Generation Rate[2] (lbs/day/employee)Generation (lbs/day)[3]	Generation (tpy)[3]
Commercial (SF)[1]	208,350		10.53 lbs/employee/day	5,174
Medium Density Residential (DU/AC)		563	12.23 lbs/du/day	6,885
Single Family Residential (DU/AC)		187	12.23 lbs/du/day	2,287
Total Project	***208,350***	***750***		***14,346***

Notes:
1. Solid waste generation was determined by the division of total development by an employment factor (SF per employee) of 424 average employees per acre for Commercial (Other Retail/Services) multiplied by generation rate.
   Southern California Association of Governments Website, *Employment Density Study Summary Report*, October 31, 2001, Page 4, http://www.scag.ca.gov/pdfs/Employment_Density_Study.pdf, Accessed April 28, 2014.
2. CalRecycle Website, *Estimated Solid Waste Generation and Disposal Rates*, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastechar/wastegenrates/, Accessed April 28, 2014.
3. SF = square feet; DU = dwelling unit; Lbs = Pounds per day; tpy = tons per year.

Table 5.13-4, *Landfill Capacities,* shows the maximum daily permitted throughput and anticipated closure dates for the landfills that receive solid waste from Whittier.

As noted above, solid waste within the Project site is served by Savage Canyon Landfill. This landfill has a total maximum daily permitted throughput of 3,350 tons per day and has a remaining capacity of 9,510,833 cubic yards.[37] The Project's projected solid waste generation (14,346 tpy or 39.3 tons per day) represents approximately one percent of the Savage Canyon Landfill's maximum daily permitted throughput.

Based on daily throughput volumes and anticipated closure dates shown in Table 5.13-4, the Project would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs. Further, the Project would be required to comply with the City's Recycling Program for diverting solid waste. The program includes information on recycling residential and commercial waste to construction and demolition materials. Compliance with the City's Recycling Program would reduce the volume of solid waste ultimately disposed of at a landfill. Additionally, compliance with the Recycling Program would be in furtherance of meeting the City's disposal rate targets and exceeding AB 939's 50 percent diversion requirement. Continued compliance with the Recycling Program would ensure that the Project would comply with the statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with federal, state, or local statutes and regulations related to solid waste, and a less than significant impact would occur in this regard.

[37] Savage Canyon Landfill Facility/Site Summary, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/19-AH-0001/Detail/, accessed April 28, 2014.

Table 5.13-4
Landfill Capacities

Facility	Maximum Daily Permitted Throughput (tons/day)	Anticipated Closure Date
Antelope Valley Public Landfill	3,564	1/1/2042
Azusa Land Reclamation Company Landfill	6,500	1/1/2025
Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill	6,000	11/24/2019
Commerce Refuse-To-Energy Facility	1,000	Not Available
El Sobrante Landfill	16,054	1/1/2045
Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center	5,100	3/1/2044
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill	8,000	12/31/2021
Puente Hills Landfill[1]	Not Available	Not Available
Savage Canyon Landfill	3,350	12/31/2055
Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center	9,250	1/31/2052
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility	2,240	Not Available
Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill	12,100	12/31/2037

Notes:
1. The facility's operational status is closing.

Sources:
CalRecycle Website, *Jurisdiction Disposal By Facility*, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/Viewer.aspx?P=OriginJurisdictionIDs%3d576%26ReportYear%3d2012%26ReportName%3dReportEDRSJurisDisposalByFacility, accessed April 28, 2014.
CalRecycle Website, *Facility/Site Summary Details, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/Search.aspx,* accessed April 28, 2014.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance: Less Than Significant Impact.

DRY UTILITIES

- **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION WOULD NOT REQUIRE OR RESULT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DRY UTILITIES OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING UTILITIES, THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD CAUSE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.**

Impact Analysis: The Project's proposed dry utilities are illustrated on Exhibit 5.13-4.

Electrical Service

Table 5.13-5, *Project Electrical Demand*, quantifies the Project's electrical demand. As shown, the Project's estimated electrical demand is approximately 7.0 million kilowatt hours (approximately 7,043 megawatt hours) per year. However, the Project would be subject to compliance with the energy conservation standards set forth in California Administrative Code Title 24, Part 6, Article 2. Therefore, through compliance with Title 24 requirements, the

Project's actual electrical demand would likely be less than estimated in Table 5.13-5, and the values shown are considered conservative.

Table 5.13-5
Project Electrical Demand

Facility Description	Proposed Development (SF)[2]	Proposed Development (DU/AC)[2]	Demand Rate[1] (KWh/sf/year)[2]	Demand (KWh/year)
Commercial (SF)[3]	208,350		13.55	2,823,142
Medium Density Residential (DU)[4]		563	5,626.5	3,167,720
Single Family Residential (DU)[4]		187	5,626.5	1,052,156
Total Project	***208,350***	***750***		***7,043,018***

Notes:
1. South Coast Air Quality Management District, *CEQA Air Quality Handbook Table A9-11-A*, April 1993.
2. SF = square feet; DU/AC dwelling units per acre; and kWh = kilowatt-hour.
3. Based on Table A9-11-A's "Retail" demand rate.
4. Based on Table A9-11-A's "Residential" demand rate.

Electrical service to the Project site would be provided by SCE via multiple points. These points would be via trench located across Sorensen Avenue to the west side at Keith Drive where there is an existing overhead 12kv pole line, and at other points located along Sorensen Avenue between Keith Drive and Whittier Boulevard and potentially at the southeast corner of the Project site, where it meets PIH Health. Additionally, there is an existing guy pole with sidewalk anchor that would be protected in place or adjusted for improvements on Sorensen Avenue at the east side of the Project site. All new extensions would be underground.

New street lights would need to be installed on the south side of Whittier Boulevard along the project frontage and on the east side of Sorensen Avenue from Whittier Boulevard to just south of Keith Drive.

The Project Applicant would be required to comply with all policies, extension rules, and pay applicable fees assessed by SCE to extend electricity lines to serve the proposed uses. SCE would not provide service to new developments if there were not adequate electricity supplies and infrastructure to maintain existing service levels and meet the anticipated electricity demands of the specific development requesting service. Before the issuance of any Grading Permit, the Project Applicant would coordinate with SCE to determine the exact location of the electrical facilities. Therefore, the Project would not have a significant impact on SCE's capacity to provide electrical power services to the service area, and proposed electrical facilities would not have a significant impact in this regard.

Natural Gas Service

Table 5.13-6, *Project Natural Gas Demand*, quantifies the Project's natural gas demand. As shown, the Project's estimated natural gas demand is approximately 43.35 million cubic feet per year.

Table 5.13-6
Project Natural Gas Demand

Facility Description	Proposed Development (SF)[2]	Proposed Development (DU/AC)[2]	Usage Rate[1] (cf/sf/month)[2]	Demand (cf/month)	Demand (million cf/year)
Commercial (SF)[3]	208,350		2.90	604,215	7.25
Medium Density Residential (DU)[4]		563	4,011.5	2,258,475	27.10
Single Family Residential (DU)[4]		187	4,011.5	750,151	9.00
Total Project	***208,350***	***750***		***3,612,840***	***43.35***

Notes:
1. South Coast Air Quality Management District, *CEQA Air Quality Handbook Table A9-12-A*, April 1993.
2. SF = square feet; DU/AC dwelling units per acre; and cf/sf/month = cubic feet per square foot per month.
3. Based on Table A9-12-A's "Retail" demand rate.
4. Based on Table A9-12-A's "Residential" demand rate.

The Project would be subject to compliance with the energy conservation standards set forth in California Administrative Code Title 24, Part 6, Article 2. Therefore, through compliance with Title 24 requirements, the Project's actual natural gas demand is anticipated to be less than estimated in Table 5.13-6, and the values shown are considered conservative.

Although SCG has an 8-inch high pressure main in the northerly westbound lanes of Whittier Boulevard, an adequate supply is anticipated to be available through the existing 4-inch main in the west side of Sorensen Avenue.[38] The location of gas lines and Project point of connection is shown in Exhibit 5.13-4. As an adequate supply is anticipated to be available, the impacts would be less than significant in this regard.

Telecommunications

Telecommunications services to the Project are proposed via the existing overhead facilities located on the west side of Sorensen Avenue at Keith Drive. Verizon would supply communications infrastructure with multiple points of connection via trench across Sorensen Avenue between Keith Drive and Whittier Boulevard with the extended facilities underground. Charter Communications proposes a connection point approximately 900 feet north of Whittier Boulevard in front of 12130 Philadelphia Street. These new facilities will be located underground. The location of the Project points of connection is illustrated in Exhibit 5.13-4. Telecommunication services would be provided to the Project site once the Applicant fulfills the terms and conditions of Verizon and Charter Communications tariff rules and regulations on file with the CPUC.

All future development within the Specific Plan area would be subject to compliance with Title 24 requirements, and applicable regulations and fees under CPUC. As concluded in these sections, the dry utilities' environmental impacts would be less than significant. Adherence to these existing regulations would ensure Project impacts related to dry utilities are less than significant.

[38] Daniellan Associates, *Lincoln Specific Plan*, August 22, 2014.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance: Less Than Significant Impact.

5.13.5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

- **THE PROJECT, COMBINED WITH CUMULATIVE DEVELOPMENT, COULD CREATE INCREASED DEMAND FOR UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS THAT COULD CAUSE SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS.**

Development within the City associated with the Project and related cumulative projects identified in Section 4.0, *Basis of Cumulative Analysis*, would not result in significant cumulative impacts to utilities and service systems.

WATER FACILITIES

Impact Analysis: For purposes of water system impact analysis, cumulative impacts are considered for cumulative projects which involve water facilities also utilized by the Project. The cumulative projects involve new developments that would result in increased demands on the local water system. As concluded above, the Project would similarly place greater demands on the system. Therefore, the Project's incremental effects to the water system are cumulatively considerable. The *Water and Wastewater Facilities Evaluation* analyzed the Project's impacts upon capacity, pressures, and fire flows in the water system serving the site and surrounding area. The analysis concluded water facility improvements for service reliability and redundancy, appropriate sizing of all facilities including pipelines and service connections were necessary to ensure that the Project combined with cumulative development would be adequately served. The Project would have a less than significant impact to water facilities with mitigation incorporated. Additionally, each cumulative project would be required to submit individual analysis of their potential impacts upon the water system and demonstrate how the project satisfies minimum standards. For example, as the replacement of City's aging PP2 has been designed and is currently under construction, scheduled for completion in 2015, the City shall consider evaluating the available operational storage capacity upon completion of the PP2 project. Therefore, the combined cumulative impacts to the water system associated with the Project's incremental effects and those of the cumulative projects would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: Refer to Mitigation Measure USS-1.

Level of Significance: Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.

WATER SUPPLY

Impact Analysis: For purposes of water supply analysis, cumulative impacts are considered for cumulative projects located within the service areas addressed in the Whittier UWMP. The cumulative projects involve new developments, which would result in increased water demands. As concluded above, the Project is estimated to result in an increase in water demand of 394,721 gpd. Therefore, the Project's incremental effects to water supplies are cumulatively considerable. The WSA considered the Project's water demands, along with existing and cumulative developments. The WSA concluded sufficient water supply is available to the water

provider during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years with estimated projections through 2035 that would meet the Project's demands, in addition to existing and planned future uses within the WUA service area. The Project would have a less than significant impact to water supplies. Therefore, the combined cumulative impacts to water supplies associated with the Project's incremental effects and those of the cumulative projects would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance: Less Than Significant Impact.

WASTEWATER FACILITIES

Impact Analysis: For purposes of sewer system impact analyses, cumulative impacts are considered for the following cumulative projects which involve wastewater facilities also utilized by the Project. The cumulative projects involve new developments, which would result in increased demands on the local sewer system. As concluded above, the Project would similarly place greater demands on the system. Therefore, the Project's incremental effects to the sewer system are cumulatively considerable. The *Water and Wastewater Facilities Evaluation* analyzed the Project's impacts upon capacity in the sewer system serving the site and surrounding area. As the additional flows proposed from the Project have been determined to exceed the site's existing service capacity, the analysis concluded the Project would require a new sewering option to convey flows to larger LACSD sewer facilities and to ensure the Project, when combined with cumulative development, would be adequately served. The Project would have a less than significant impact to sewer facilities. Additionally, each cumulative project would be required to submit individual analysis of their potential impacts upon the sewer system and demonstrate how the project satisfies minimum standards. Therefore, the combined cumulative impacts to the sewer system associated with the Project's incremental effects and those of the cumulative projects would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance: Less Than Significant Impact.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Impact Analysis: For purposes of wastewater treatment, cumulative impacts are considered for cumulative projects, which would generate wastewater that would be treated at the LBWRP. The cumulative projects involve new developments, which would result in increased demands on wastewater treatment at the LBWRP. As concluded above, the Project would similarly place greater demands on the LBWRP. Therefore, the Project's incremental effects to the LBWRP capacity, which is currently at 7.5 mgd,[39] are cumulatively considerable. However, the Project Applicant would be required to pay applicable connection fees assessed by the California Health and Safety Code and the LACSD for increasing the strength or quantity of wastewater attributable to a particular parcel or operation that is already connected. This connection fee is a capital facilities fee that is imposed in an amount sufficient to construct an incremental

[39] Written Correspondence: Raza, Adriana, Customer Service Specialist, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, February 27, 2014.

expansion of the sewerage system to accommodate the proposed Project.[40] Therefore, the Project is required to pay connection fees to ensure that the combined cumulative impacts to the LBWRP capacity associated with the Project's incremental effects and those of the cumulative projects would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance: Less Than Significant Impact.

SOLID WASTE

Impact Analysis: For purposes of solid waste analysis, cumulative impacts are considered for cumulative projects, which dispose of their wastes at the landfills also utilized by the Project. The cumulative projects involve new developments, which would increase solid waste generation, impacting capacities of the landfills receiving their wastes. As concluded above, the Project would similarly increase solid waste generation and impact capacities at landfills. Therefore, the Project's incremental effects to landfill capacities are cumulatively considerable. However, compliance with the Whittier Recycling Program and respective cities' SRREs would reduce the volume of solid waste ultimately disposed of at a landfill. Additionally, compliance with the SRRE would be in furtherance of meeting each jurisdiction's disposal rate targets and exceeding AB 939's 50 percent diversion requirement. Therefore, the combined cumulative impacts to landfill capacities associated with the Project's incremental effects and those of the cumulative projects would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance: Less Than Significant Impact.

DRY UTILITIES

Impact Analysis: For purposes of dry utilities analyses, cumulative impacts are considered for cumulative projects, which are located in the SCE, SCG, Verizon, and Charter Communications telecommunication service areas. As concluded above, the Project would be subject to compliance with the Title 24 energy conservation standards and applicable regulations and fees under CPUC. Therefore, the Project's incremental effects to dry utilities are not cumulatively considerable.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance: Less Than Significant Impact.

5.13.6 SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS

No significant impacts related to utilities and service systems have been identified following implementation of the recommended mitigation measure.

[40] Ibid.

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