4.13 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

The following section provides an analysis of utilities for the proposed Belmont Pool Revitalization Project (proposed Project) in the City of Long Beach (City). Utilities associated with the proposed Project include the provision or disposition of electricity, natural gas, water, wastewater, and solid waste disposal services. Information on previous conditions for the former Belmont Pool facilities presented in this section is based on a variety of sources. As such, specific references are identified within the subsection for each respective issue. This section addresses the following utility service systems (the service provider is noted in parenthesis):

- Electricity (Southern California Edison [SCE])
- Natural Gas (City of Long Beach Gas and Oil Department [LBGO])
- Water (Long Beach Water Department [LBWD])
- Wastewater (Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts [LACSD])
- Solid Waste (LACSD)

Scoping Process

The City distributed the first Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) between April 18, 2013, and May 17, 2013. The City received three comment letters in response to the first NOP during the public review period. Only one comment letter raised issues regarding utilities. LACSD stated that wastewater flow originating from the Project site would discharge to the local sewer line, which is not maintained by LACSD, for conveyance to LACSD's Anaheim Street Trunk Sewer. LACSD also commented that the wastewater generated by the proposed Project would be treated at the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) located in the City of Carson. The LACSD letter further stated that the available capacity of LACSD's treatment facility is limited to levels associated with the approved growth identified by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). As such, LACSD's response did not constitute a guarantee of wastewater service; instead, LACSD advised the City that LACSD intends to provide service up to the levels that are legally permitted.

Due to the revisions in the Project Description, the City re-issued an updated NOP for the Draft EIR between April 9, 2014, and May 8, 2014. The City received five comment letters in response to the second NOP during the public review period. Only one comment letter raised issues regarding utilities. LACSD reiterated its comments on the original NOP by stating that wastewater flow originating from the Project site would discharge to the local sewer line, which is not maintained by LACSD, for conveyance to either or both LACSD's Anaheim Street Trunk Sewer or the Joint Outfall C Unit 3D Trunk Sewer, and would be treated at the Carson JWPCP. LACSD also commented that the available capacity of LACSD's treatment facility is limited to levels associated with the approved growth identified by SCAG. Again, LACSD's response did not constitute a guarantee of wastewater service. LACSD advised the City that it intends to provide service up to the legally permitted levels. The recommendations and concerns raised during the scoping process related to utilities are addressed in this EIR section.

4.13.1 Methodology

The impact analyses presented in this section are based on information from the utility service providers identified above, including SCE, LBGO, LBWD, and LACSD. Additional information was further obtained from the service providers' websites.

4.13.2 Existing Environmental Setting

The *State of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines*, Appendix F, Energy Conservation, states that EIRs are required to include a discussion of the potential energy impacts of proposed projects, with particular emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. The discussion below provides information pertaining to existing energy supplies and energy use patterns in the region and locality.

Electricity. The Project site is within the service territory of SCE, an independently owned utility, which provides electrical service throughout the City. SCE distributes electricity purchased through the California Power Exchange.

In January 2014, the California Energy Commission (CEC) published the Final Forecast for California Energy Demand for the years 2014 through 2024. According to the CEC, the electricity consumption in the SCE service area was estimated to be 100,365,000,000 kilowatt-hours (kWh) in both the high- and low-demand scenarios in 2012. According to the CEC, the electricity consumption in the SCE service area was estimated to be 99,786,000,000 kWh in the low-demand scenario and 103,936,000,000 kWh in the high-demand scenario in 2015. [1,2] According to the CEC, electricity consumption in the SCE service area is projected to reach between 109,206,000,000 kWh in the low-demand scenario and 120,745,000,000 kWh in the high-demand scenario in 2024.[3] Peak electricity demand is projected to reach between 24,482,000 kWh and 27,513,000 kWh in 2024.

Based on calculations using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) (Version 2013.2.2) the former Belmont Pool facilities were estimated to consume approximately 421,344 kWh per year (kWh/yr) of electricity. As such, the annual electrical demand associated with previous conditions on site represents approximately 0.0004 percent of the electricity consumption in the SCE service area in the years 2012 and 2015.

Natural Gas. The Project site is within the service territory of LBGO. Established in 1924, the LBGO provides natural gas services to residents and businesses of Long Beach and Signal Hill,

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1 California Energy Commission (CEC). January 2014. California Energy Demand 2014-2024 Final Forecast. Volume 2: Electricity Demand by Utility Planning Area. January 2014 Website: http://www.energy.ca.gov/2013publications/CEC-200-2013-004/CEC-200-2013-004-V2-CMF.pdf (accessed February 20, 2015).

2 The CEC Report provides energy consumption forecasts for 2012 and 2015. No forecast is provided for 2014.

3 CEC. January 2014. California Energy Demand 2014-2024 Final Forecast. Volume 2: Electricity Demand by Utility Planning Area. January 2014 Website: http://www.energy.ca.gov/2013publications/CEC-200-2013-004/CEC-200-2013-004-V2-CMF.pdf (accessed February 20, 2015).

serving approximately 500,000 residents and businesses in the Cities of Long Beach and Signal Hill through over 1,800 miles (mi) of LBGO pipelines.[1] According to the 2014 California Gas Report, Long Beach's customer load profile is 56 percent residential and 44 percent commercial/industrial. The City's gas use is expected to remain fairly constant, increasing from 9.0 billion cubic feet (bcf) in 2014 to 9.6 bcf by 2035.[2]

Based on CalEEMoD estimations, the annual natural gas demand associated with the former Belmont Pool facilities were determined to be approximately 0.00096 bcf per year. Therefore, the annual natural gas demand associated with previous land uses on the project site represented approximately .0001 percent of the current natural gas demand (9.0 bcf) in the LBGO service area in 2014.

Water. The LBWD provides water service to the entire City, including the Project site, through a system of underground pipelines. Over 900 mi of water mains are maintained within LBWD's service area. As illustrated in Table 4.13.A, the major sources of water for the LBWD include water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC), groundwater pumped and treated by the LBWD, recycled water and, possibly in the future, desalinated seawater.[3] The LBWD is conducting ongoing research of the technological, environmental, and financial feasibility of seawater desalination as a source of potable water.

Table 4.13.A: Water Supplies – Current and Projected (af/year)

Water Purchased From	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Whole Purchases: MWDSC	22,237	24,520	24,046	18,551	17,477	11,929
Groundwater: LBWD Central Basin Aquifer Rights	34,655	33,000	33,500	34,000	34,500	35,000
Desalinated Water (Potable Supply)				5,000	5,000	10,000
Recycled Water	6,556	10,100	11,300	13,400	13,700	14,000
Total	**63,448**	**67,620**	**68,846**	**70,951**	**70,677**	**70,929**

Source: Long Beach Water Department. *2010 Urban Water Management Plan,* Table 16-Water Supplies- Current and Projected (af/year).
af/year = acre-feet per year MWDSC = Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
LBWD = Long Beach Water Department

As shown in Figure 4.13.1, Existing Utilities in the Project Vicinity, LBWD's potable water lines are located in the streets surrounding the Project site. The annual water demand associated with previous conditions on site was calculated using CalEEMod. Based on this model, the Project site was estimated to consume approximately 19.61 acre-feet per year (af/year).

1 Long Beach Gas and Oil (LBGO). Welcome to Long Beach Gas & Oil Department Website: http://www.longbeach.gov/lbgo/ (accessed January 21, 2015).
2 California Gas and Electric Utilities. *2014 California Gas Report*. Website: http://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/documents/cgr/2014-cgr.pdf (accessed January 23, 2015).
3 City of Long Beach Water Department (LBWD). *2010 Urban Water Management Plan*. Website: http://www.lbwater.org/sites/default/files/file_attach/pdf/2010_uwmp.pdf (accessed February 23, 2015).

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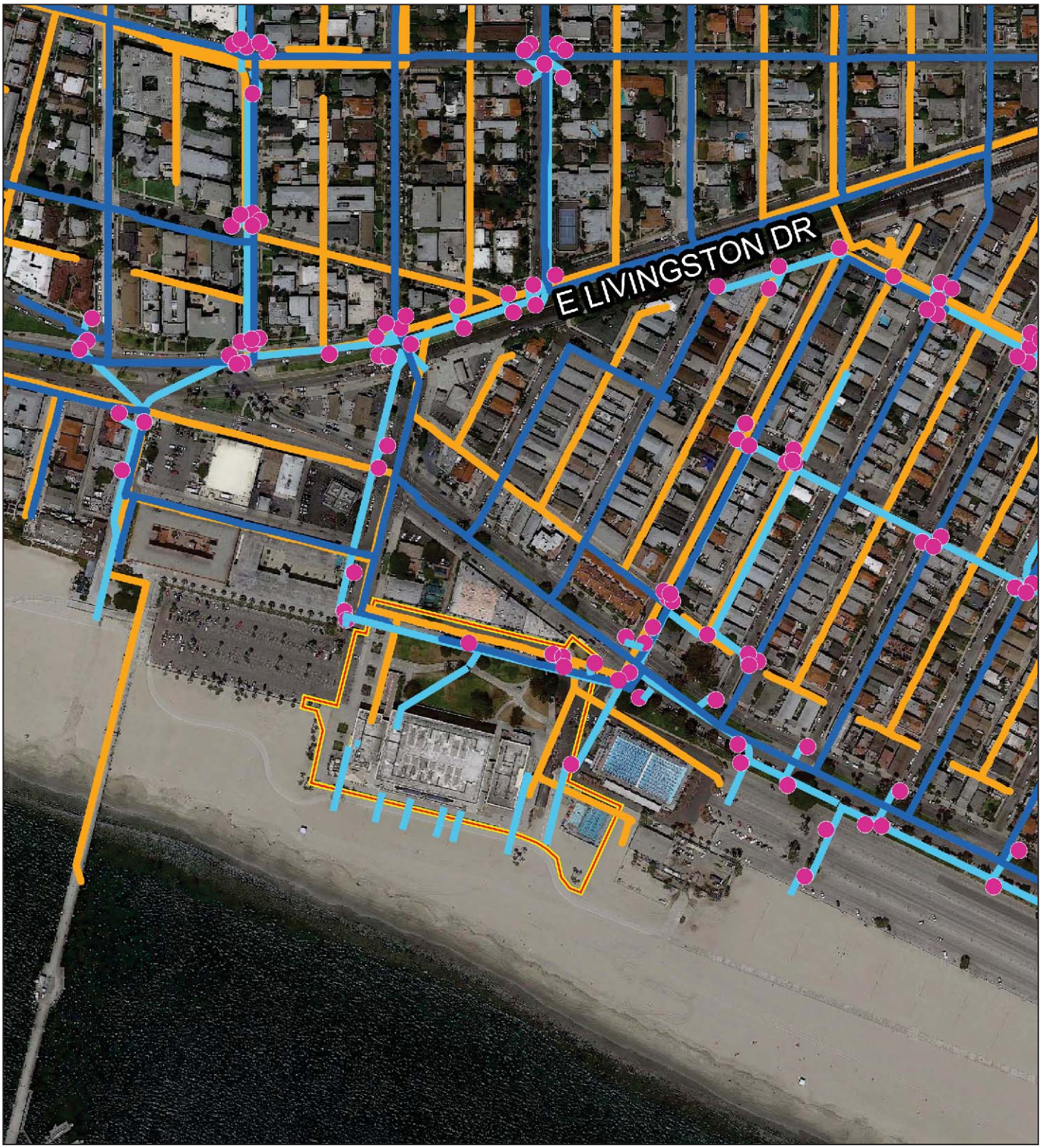

LSA

FIGURE 4.13.1

LEGEND

- Project Site
- Potable Water Lines
- Reclaimed Water Lines
- Existing Storm Drain Pipelines
- Existing City Sewer Lines
- Storm Drain Device

N

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FEET

SOURCE: DigitalGlobe (4/08);City of Long Beach (2008, 1/09)

Belmont Pool Revitalization Project

Existing Utilities in the Project Vicinity

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The annual water demand associated with previous conditions on site represents approximately 0.031 percent of the water supply in the LBWD service area in 2010 and 0.029 percent of the water supply in the LBWD service area in 2015.

Wastewater. The LBWD operates and maintains nearly 765 mi of sanitary sewer lines and delivers over 40 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater to LACSD facilities located on the north and south sides of the City. Currently, a majority of the City's wastewater is delivered to the JWPCP of LACSD. The remaining portion of the City's wastewater is delivered to the Long Beach Water Reclamation Plant of LACSD. The JWPCP is located at 24501 S. Figueroa Street in the City of Carson and has a design capacity of 400 mgd, and currently processes an average flow of 280 mgd.[1]

The LACSD owns, operates, and maintains the large trunk sewers that form the backbone of the regional wastewater conveyance system. Local collector and/or lateral sewer lines are the responsibility of the jurisdiction in which they are located. The proposed Project is located within the jurisdictional boundaries of LACSD District 29. LACSD owns, operates, and maintains approximately 1,400 mi of sewers, ranging from 8 to 144 inches in diameter that convey approximately 500 mgd of wastewater to 11 wastewater treatment plants. Included in LACSD's wastewater collection system are 48 active pumping plants located throughout the County of Los Angeles (County).[2]

As noted in the comment letter (May 6, 2014) received by the LACSD, wastewater flow originating from the existing Project site discharges to a local sewer line, which is not maintained by the LACSD. Subsequently, wastewater in this sewer line is conveyed to either the LACSD's Anaheim Street Trunk Sewer located in 11th Street at Orange Avenue or the LACSD's Joint Outfall C Unit Trunk Sewer, located in 11th Street at Belmont Avenue. The 36-inch diameter Anaheim Street Trunk Sewer has a design capacity of 19.7 mgd and conveyed a peak flow of 5.7 mgd when last measured in 2012. The 51-inch diameter Joint Outfall C Unit Trunk Sewer has a design capacity of 29.2 mgd and conveyed a peak flow of 12.2 mgd, when last measured in 2012.[3]

As shown in Figure 4.13.1, the Project site has existing sanitary sewer lines that run along the perimeter of the Project site. The former Belmont Pool facilities generated wastewater from pool maintenance, restrooms and shower facilities, and the restaurant uses (La Palapa). According to the LACSD, a gymnasium with shower/locker room facilities would generate approximately 600 gallons per day (gpd) of wastewater per 1000 square feet (sf). In addition, according to LACSD, a restaurant use would generate approximately 1,000 gpd of wastewater per 1,000 sf. As such, it was estimated that the former Belmont Pool facility generated approximately 27,357 gpd[4] of wastewater and the previous restaurant uses associated with the former Belmont Pool facilities generated approximately 5,665 gpd of wastewater. The total wastewater generated was 33,022 gpd.

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1 Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD). Sewage Treatment. Website: http://www.lacsd.org/wastewater/wwfacilities/jwpcp/ (accessed January 21, 2015).

2 LACSD.Wastewater Collection Systems. Website: http://www.lacsd.org/wastewater/wwfacilities/wcs.asp. (accessed January 21, 2015).

3 LACSD. Letter dated May 6, 2014.

4 LACSD. Table 1, Loadings for Each Class of Land Use. Website: http://www.lacsd.org/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=3531 (accessed February 23, 2014).

Storm Drain. Storm water runoff from the Project site currently drains to a 12-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) that runs under Olympic Plaza Drive, that then connects to an 18-inch RCP that transitions to a 24-inch RCP in Bennett Drive flowing northeast. The majority of the Project site sheet flows into Olympic Plaza Drive or one of the adjacent parking lots to the west or east of the Project site. A 10-inch storm drain previously ran from the former swimming pool and connected to the 12-inch storm drain in Olympic Plaza Drive, as well as several other down drains from the building.

Solid Waste. The City is a member of the LACSD. Within the City and at the Project site, solid waste collection services are provided by the City's Environmental Services Bureau. Citizens and businesses in the City generate an average of 368,000 tons of residential, commercial, and industrial waste each year. A large majority of the City's solid waste is disposed of at the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF).[1] The City and LACSD have a Joint Powers Agreement to operate the SERRF, located at 120 Pier S Avenue in Long Beach. SERRF is a refuse-to-energy transformation facility that reduces the volume of solid waste by approximately 80 percent while creating electrical energy. The SERRF produces 36 megawatts (MW) of electricity for SCE per day,[2] which is enough to supply 35,000 homes with electrical power. Based on CalEEMod estimations, the Project site previously generated approximately 1 ton of solid waste per day.

The SERRF is the closest active solid waste facility operated by LACSD that could be used to dispose of waste generated at the Project site. Solid waste from the existing Project site was collected and trucked to the SERRF where it was processed through one of three boilers. In addition, the SERRF performs "front-end" and "back-end" recycling by recovering items such as white goods prior to incineration and collecting metals removed from the boilers after incineration. Each month, an average of 825 tons of metal are recycled rather than sent to a landfill. The Solid Waste Facility Permit from the County Solid Waste Management Program for the SERRF authorizes the disposal of a maximum of 2,240 tons per day. Currently, the SERRF accepts approximately 1,320 tons per day. Remaining capacity and estimated closure dates are not determined because the SERRF is a transformation facility that converts solid waste to energy and ash.[3] In 2011, approximately 203,040 tons, or 47 percent, of the solid waste disposed of by Long Beach residents and businesses were disposed of at the SERRF.[4]

As of October 31, 2013, the Puente Hills Landfill closed after 56 years of operation. Before the Puente Hills Landfill closed, the Puente Hills MRF accepted approximately 200 tons of waste per day. According to LACSD, upon the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill, residents and commercial haulers were encouraged to use other nearby LACSD's facilities for disposal and recycling. Alternative disposal options include two ramped-up Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) run by LACSD, the Downey Area Recycling and Transfer Facility (DART) in Downey, and the Puente Hills MRF, situated at the base of the Puente Hills Landfill. Beginning on November 1, 2013, the Puente

1 LBGO. SERF. Website: http://www.longbeach.gov/lbgo/serrf/ (accessed January 21, 2015).
2 LACSD. *Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) Brochure*. Website: http://www.lacsd.org/solidwaste/swfacilities/rtefac/serrf/brochure.asp (accessed June 6, 2014).
3 LBGO. SERF. Website: http://www.longbeach.gov/lbgo/serrf/ (accessed January 21, 2015).
4 Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LADPW), Environmental Programs Division. *Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2012 Annual Report August 2013*. Website: http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/swims/docs/pdf/CIWMP/2012.pdf (accessed January 22, 2015).

Hills MRF is able to accept up to approximately 3,000 tons of waste per day. Any residual waste is taken to out-of-county landfills.

According to the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2012 Annual Report, nearly all solid waste in Los Angeles County is transported to disposal sites by truck. However, as public opposition to siting new or expanding existing disposal facilities near urban areas has grown, sites farther from the Los Angeles Basin have become more desirable, despite the costs associated with longer transport distances. For some sites, such as the Mesquite Regional Landfill in Imperial County, which is 210 miles from downtown Los Angeles, rail transport is an efficient means to transport solid waste to remote disposal sites. The Waste-by-Rail system will provide long-term disposal capacity to replace local landfills as they reach capacity and close. The starting point of the Waste-by-Rail System is the Puente Hills Intermodal Facility (PHIMF), located near the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility. Residual waste from materials recovery facilities and transfer stations located throughout the County will be loaded onto rail carts at the PHIMF, and then transported via rail to the Mesquite Regional Landfill for disposal. Completed in 2011, owned and operated by LACSD; the Mesquite Regional Landfill is permitted to receive up to 20,000 tons of municipal solid waste per day. Through the available MRFs run by LACSD; the temporary use of landfills in Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties; and plans for future implementation of the waste-by-rail landfill system, Los Angeles County will be able to meet projected landfill needs.

4.13.3 Regulatory Setting

Federal Policies and Regulations.

Federal and State agencies regulate energy use and consumption through various means and programs. At the federal level, the United States Department of Transportation (DOT), the United States Department of Energy (DOE), and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are the three federal agencies with substantial influence over energy policies and programs. Generally, federal agencies influence and regulate transportation energy consumption through establishing and enforcing fuel economy standards for automobiles and light trucks, through funding energy-related research and development projects, and through funding transportation infrastructure improvements. At the State level, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and the CEC are the two agencies with authority over different aspects of energy. The CPUC regulates privately owned utilities in the energy, rail, telecommunications, and water fields. The CEC collects and analyzes energy-related data; prepares statewide energy policy recommendations; plans, promotes, and funds energy efficiency programs; and adopts and enforces appliance and building energy-efficiency standards.

State Policies and Regulations.

Assembly Bill 939 – California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill [AB] 939) introduced an integrated waste management hierarchy to guide local agencies in the implementation of source reduction, recycling, composting, and environmentally safe transformation and land disposal. It required each county to establish a task force to coordinate the development of City Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs) and a countywide siting element. It also required each county to prepare, adopt, and submit an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) to the California

Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), which was established by AB 939 to ensure the monitoring and enforcement of AB 939 mandates. Through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, AB 939 required each city or county to divert 50 percent of all solid waste by January 1, 2000.

To note, on January 1, 2010, California's recycling and waste diversion efforts were streamlined into the new Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery – CalRecycle. CalRecycle manages programs created through two landmark initiatives – the Integrated Waste Management Act and the Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act – that were formerly part of the CIWMB and the Department of Conservation (DOC). Now housed in the Natural Resources Agency, CalRecycle merges the duties of the CIWMB with those of the DOC's Division of Recycling to best protect public health and the environment by effectively and efficiently managing California's waste disposal and recycling efforts.

Although the requirements of AB 939 are directly applicable to cities and counties, AB 939 is also identified as a relevant regulation because individual development projects within the City contribute to the determination regarding whether the City is able to divert 50 percent of all solid waste.

Solid Waste Disposal Measurement Act (Assembly Bill 1016). The Solid Waste Disposal Measurement Act maintains the 50 percent diversion requirement from the Integrated Waste Management Act, but changes to a disposal-based measurement system, expressed as the 50 percent Equivalent Per Capita Disposal Target. This builds upon AB 939 by implementing a simplified and timelier indicator of jurisdiction performance that focuses on reported disposal at Board-permitted disposal facilities. More specifically, Senate Bill (SB) 1016 changes to a disposal-based indicator: the per-capita disposal rate. CalRecycle has calculated each jurisdiction's 50 percent equivalent per-capita disposal target (the diversion goal required under AB 939). For most jurisdictions, the 50 percent per-capita disposal target is based on the average of 50 percent of generation in 2003 through 2006 expressed in terms of per-capita disposal. Under the new measurement system, to meet the 50 percent target, a jurisdiction needs to annually dispose of an amount equal to or less than its 50 percent equivalent per-capita disposal target. The new per-capita disposal rate approach is not determinative of jurisdiction compliance. CalRecycle will use per-capita disposal as an indicator in evaluating program implementation and local jurisdiction performance. CalRecycle's evaluation will be focused on how jurisdictions are implementing their programs. The new per-capita disposal measurement system (SB 1016, Wiggins, Chapter 343, Statutes of 2008) became effective January 1, 2009.

Senate Bill 1327 – California Solid Waste Reuse and the Recycling Access Act of 1991. The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991, as amended, requires individual development projects to provide adequate storage areas for the collection and removal of recyclable materials. The size of these storage areas is to be determined by the appropriate jurisdiction's ordinance. If no such ordinance exists within the jurisdiction, the CIWMB-adopted ordinance shall take effect.

As discussed below, Chapter 8.60 of the Long Beach Municipal Code (LBMC) addresses solid waste, recycling, and litter prevention in the City. Despite the requirements set forth in Chapter 8.60 of the LBMC, the requirements in the California Solid Waste Reuse and the Recycling Access Act of 1991 are conservatively included in this analysis as all development projects within the State are required to provide adequate storage area for the collection and removal of recyclable materials per the Act.

Senate Bill 1374 – Construction and Demolition Waste Materials Diversion Requirements. SB 1374 (Kuehl), passed in 2002, requires that jurisdictions include in their annual AB 393 report a summary of the progress made in diverting construction and demolition waste. The legislation also requires that the CIWMB complete five items with regard to the diversion of construction and demolition waste: (1) adopt a model ordinance for diverting 50 to 75 percent of all construction and demolition debris from landfills; (2) consult with representatives of the League of California Cities, the California State Association of Counties, private and public waste services and building construction materials industry and construction management personnel during the development of the model ordinance; (3) compile a report on programs, other than the model ordinance, that local governments and general contractors can implement to increase the diversion of construction and demolition debris; (4) post a report on the agency's website for general contractors on methods by which contractors can increase diversion of construction and demolition waste materials; and (5) post on the agency's website a report for local governments with suggestions on programs, in addition to the model ordinance, to increase diversion of construction and demolition waste materials.

Although the requirements of SB 1374 are directly applicable to cities and counties, SB 1374 is also identified as a relevant regulation due to the fact that individual development projects within the City of Long Beach contribute to the determination whether the City is able to divert 50 to 75 percent of all construction and demolition debris from landfills.

Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan (1999). The Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP), approved by the CIWMB on June 23, 1999, is a set of planning documents that sets forth a regional approach for the management of solid waste through source reduction, recycling and composting, and environmentally safe transformation and disposal.

The CoIWMP recognizes that landfills will remain an integral part of the County's solid waste management system in the foreseeable future and assures that the waste management practices of cities and other jurisdictions in the County are consistent with the solid waste diversion goals of AB 939.

The County continually evaluates landfill needs and capacity through its preparation of the CoIWMP annual reports. Within each annual report, future landfill disposal needs over the next 15-year planning horizon are addressed, in part, by determining the available landfill capacity. Landfill capacity is determined by several factors including: (1) the expiration of various landfill permits (e.g., land use permits, waste discharge requirement permits, solid waste facilities permits, and air quality permits); (2) restrictions to accepting waste generated only within a

landfill's particular jurisdiction and/or watershed boundary; and (3) operational constraints. The most recent annual report was completed for 2012.

The CoIWMP includes the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan (Summary Plan), which was approved by the CIWMP on June 23, 1999. Pursuant to AB 939, the Summary Plan describes the actions to be taken to achieve the mandated waste diversion goals of AB 939. The Summary Plan establishes Countywide goals and objectives for integrated waste management; establishes an administrative structure for preparing and managing the Summary Plan; describes the Countywide system of governmental solid waste management infrastructure; describes the current system of solid waste management in the County and the cities; summarizes the types of solid waste programs; describes programs that could be consolidated or coordinated Countywide; and analyzes how these Countywide programs are to be financed. As a result, a number of changes have occurred, such as regional solid waste management, demographics, and public awareness of environmental stewardship. At the same time, the County and the cities continue to enhance and expand their waste reduction efforts in response to changing conditions. As of 2011, the CIWMB approved the County's second Five-Year Review Report in August 2010, which concluded that an update to the Summary Plan is not necessary.[1]

As part of the CoIWMP and pursuant to AB 939, the County also prepared the Countywide Siting Element (Siting Element), which identifies goals, policies, and strategies that provide for the proper planning and siting of solid waste disposal and transformation facilities for the next 15 years. The Siting Element was approved by the CIWMB on June 24, 1998, and provides strategies and establishes siting criteria for evaluating the development of needed disposal and transformation facilities. In August 2010, the CIWMB approved the County's Second Five-Year Review Report, which provides a comprehensive analysis on the adequacy of the Summary Plan and Siting Element. The Five-Year Review Report confirmed the need to revise the Siting Element. The County continues to work with the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force in revising the Siting Element to reflect the most recent information regarding remaining landfill disposal capacity and the County's current strategy for maintaining adequate disposal capacity. The revised Siting Element would cover the 15-year planning period beginning 2010 through 2025. The goal is to complete the entire revision process, disseminate the document for public comment, and submit the final draft Siting Element document to CIWMB by early 2016.

The CIWMB is conservatively identified as a relevant regulation as its planning documents set forth the regional approach for the management of solid waste through source reduction, recycling and composting, and environmentally safe transformation and disposal. Individual development projects throughout the region contribute to the determination whether the CIWMB is ultimately implemented in a manner consistent with its desired approach.

Assembly Bill 341. On October 6, 2011, Governor Brown signed AB 341 establishing a State policy goal that no less than 75 percent of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020. The bill also mandates that local jurisdictions implement commercial

[1] Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LADPW), Environmental Programs Division. *Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2012 Annual Report August 2013*. Website: http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/swims/docs/pdf/CIWMP/2012.pdf (accessed January 22, 2015).

recycling by July 1, 2012. Finally, AB 341 requires California commercial enterprises and public entities that generate four or more cubic yards per week of waste, and multi-family housing complexes with five or more units, to adopt recycling practices.

Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. Energy consumption by new buildings in California is regulated by the State Building Energy Efficiency Standards, embodied in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). The efficiency standards apply to both the new construction and rehabilitation of both residential and nonresidential buildings and regulate energy consumed for heating, cooling, ventilation, water heating, and lighting. The building efficiency standards are enforced through the local building permit process. Local government agencies may adopt and enforce energy standards for new buildings, provided these standards meet or exceed Title 24 Building Code requirements. Title 24 regulates building energy consumption for heating, cooling, ventilation, water heating, and lighting with regard to both electricity and natural gas. These standards are typically updated every 3 years by the CEC. The 2013 Standards will continue to improve upon the current 2008 Standards for new construction of, and additions and alterations to, residential and nonresidential buildings. The 2013 Standards went into effect on January 1, 2014, following approval of the California Building Standards Commission. Compliance with Title 24 energy efficiency requirements can be achieved through following a prescriptive approach outlined in the standards or following a performance approach using computer modeling. The prescriptive approach offers relatively little design flexibility but is easy to use, while the performance approach allows design flexibility that can be used to find the most cost-effective solutions, but which requires multiple calculations.

California Green Building Code (Title 24, Part 11). The purpose of the California Green Building Code (CALGreen Code) is to improve public health, safety, and general welfare by enhancing the design and construction of buildings through the use of building concepts having a positive environmental impact and encouraging sustainable construction practices in the following categories: (1) planning and design; (2) energy efficiency; (3) water efficiency and conservation; (4) material conservation and resource efficiency; and (5) environmental air quality. The CALGreen Code has approximately 52 nonresidential mandatory measures and an additional 130 provisions that have been placed in the appendix for optional use. Some key mandatory measures for commercial occupancies include specified parking for clean air vehicles, a 20-percent reduction of potable water use within buildings, a 50-percent construction waste diversion from landfills, use of building finish materials that emit low levels of volatile organic compounds, and commissioning for new, nonresidential buildings over 10,000 sf. Through its adoption of the CALGreen Code, the California Building Standards Commission set minimum green building standards that may, at the discretion of any local government entity, be applied. Beginning on January 1, 2014, the Long Beach Department of Development Services is required by State law to enforce the 2013 Edition of California Building Standards Codes (a.k.a., Title 24 of the CCR) (including Part 11, CALGreen Code). All projects submitted before or on December 31, 2013, are permitted to comply with the 2010 Edition of the California Building Standards Code.

California Energy Commission and the California Environmental Quality Act. In 1975, largely in response to the oil crisis of the 1970s, the State Legislature adopted AB 1575 (also known as the Warren-Alquist Act), which created the CEC. The statutory mission of the CEC is to forecast future energy needs; license power plants of 50 MW or larger; develop energy technologies and renewable energy resources; plan for and direct State responses to energy emergencies; and, perhaps most importantly, promote energy efficiency through the adoption and enforcement of appliance and building energy efficiency standards. AB 1575 also amended Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21100(b)(3) and *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15126.4 to require EIRs to include, where relevant, mitigation measures proposed to minimize the wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy caused by a project. Thereafter, the State Resources Agency created Appendix F to the *State CEQA Guidelines*. Appendix F is an advisory document that assists EIR preparers in determining whether a project would result in the inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy.

Local Policies and Regulations.

City of Long Beach Municipal Code. Chapter 8.60 of the LBMC addresses solid waste, recycling, and litter prevention in the City. Sections 8.60.025 and 8.60.020 establish standards and guidelines regarding refuse and recycling receptacles for removing and conveying waste; Section 8.60.080 addresses waste requiring special handling (e.g., material likely to become airborne); and Section 8.60.080 discusses permitting surrounding refuse transportation. Chapter 18.67 discusses regulations surrounding the City's construction and demolition recycling program. Section 18.67.020 applies to all construction projects issued a building permit after January 1, 2014, and requires that each project having a valuation greater than $200,000 to divert at least 60 percent of all project-related construction and demolition material.

As future property owners or occupants utilizing receptacles on the site would be serviced by the City, operational activities would be subject to the applicable requirements of Section 8.60 of the LBMC. In addition, since the proposed Project would have a valuation greater than $200,000, it would be subject to the applicable requirements of Section 18.67.020 of the LBMC.

Title 15, Public Utilities, of the LBMC includes seven chapters regulating wastewater line connections and the development of new wastewater facilities. Specifically, Chapter 15.01, Sewer-Rules, Regulations, and Charges, establishes that the current edition of the rules, regulations, and charges governing water and sewer service are to be approved by the Board of Water Commissioners. Chapter 15.08, Sewers-Permits, specifies that only employees of the Water Department are allowed to construct or alter a public sewer, a sewage pumping plant, a private sewer in a public street, or a house connection, or make a connection from a building sewer to a house connection unless a permit from the general manager has been provided. Chapter 15.16, Sewers-Industrial Waste and Wastewater, requires a permit for the release of any industrial waste into a mainline sewer. Chapter 15.20, Sewers-Use Regulations, prohibits the discharge of any of the following items into any public sewer in the City:

- Earth, sand, rocks, ashes, gravel, plaster, concrete, glass, metal filings or metal objects, or other materials which will not be carried by the sewer stream or anything which may obstruct

the flow of sewage in the sewer or any object which will cause clogging of a sewage pump or a sewage sludge pump;

- Any garbage which has not been first shredded so that each particle is not more than 3/8 of an inch in any dimension or any garbage containing broken glass;
- Any solid or semisolid material such as garbage, trimmings, cuttings, offal, or other waste produced in the processing of meats, fruits, vegetables, foodstuffs or similar materials except garbage produced which meets the requirements of Chapters 15.04 through 15.28 and the rules, regulations, and charges governing water and sewer service;
- Any volatile liquids or substances which can produce toxic or flammable atmospheres in the sewer;
- Any compounds which may produce strong odors in the sewer or sewage treatment plant;
- Any storm water or runoff from any roof, yard, driveway, or street;
- Any materials which will cause damage to any part of the sewer system or abnormal sulphide generation or abnormal maintenance or operation costs of any part of the sewer system or which may cause any part of the sewer system to become a nuisance or a menace to public health or a hazard to workers or which will cause objectionable conditions at the final point of disposal of the sewage;
- Any liquid having a temperature in excess of 120 degrees Fahrenheit (ºF);
- Unpolluted water from refrigeration systems, air conditioning systems, industrial cooling systems, swimming pools, or other unpolluted water from any origin except as authorized by the general manager; or
- Any radioactive waste which constitutes or may constitute a public health hazard or endanger workmen charged with the maintenance of public sewers.

In addition, Chapter 15.20 includes regulations regarding building sewer lines across another lot; maintenance; existing sewers; backflow prevention; backflow noncompliance; septic tank abandonment; dumping contents of septic tanks or cesspools; opening manholes; damaging sewers; disposal of uncontaminated water; cellar and shower drainage; maintenance of facilities; and inspections. Finally, Chapters 15.24 and 15.28 include regulations for installations and inspections, respectively.

Given the proposed Project's location within the City of Long Beach, the above-referenced sections of the LBMC are applicable to the proposed Project.

Fire Flow. The City adopted the California Fire Code (CFC), with some amendments and modifications, as part of the City's Municipal Code. The modifications include amendments to fire extinguisher and storage requirements. Generally, the intent of the CFC is to prescribe regulations consistent with nationally recognized good practices for the safeguarding of life and property from the hazard of fire and explosion. Fire flow is the quantity of water available or needed for fire protection in a given area, and is normally measured in gallons per minute (gpm), as well as the duration of flow. Fire flow requirements, found in the City's Municipal Code, are

based on building types and floor area and range from 1,250 to 8,000 gpm at 20 pounds per square inch (psi).

In accordance with the CFC, the Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD) requires the installation of sprinkler systems in many new buildings, including retail buildings in excess of 5,000 square feet (sf) and buildings greater than 55 feet (ft) in height. In addition, on-site hydrants are required in any portion of a Project site that exceeds the allowable distance from a public hydrant located in the right-of-way. Fire flow requirements are subject to LBFD standards based on the type of building and its uses on a case-by-case basis.

City of Long Beach Construction and Demolition Ordinance. In response to State-mandated waste reduction goals, and as part of the City's commitment to sustainable development, the City of Long Beach adopted an ordinance that requires certain demolition and/or construction projects to divert at least 60 percent of waste through recycling, salvage, or deconstruction.

The Construction & Demolition Debris Recycling (C&D) Program, which took effect on November 5, 2007, aims to encourage permit applicants to recycle all C&D materials through a refundable performance deposit. The C&D program also encourages the use of green building techniques in new construction and promotes reuse or salvaging of recyclable materials in demolition, deconstruction, and construction projects.

In accordance with the C&D program, a Waste Management Plan (WMP) must be completed and approved prior to permits being issued. The WMP details how the Project will meet the requirement to divert 60 percent of C&D waste either through recycling, salvage, or deconstruction. At the conclusion of the Project, a final report detailing the amount of reuse, recycling, and disposal actually generated from the proposed Project must be submitted and approved by the City's Development Services Department prior to the Applicant receiving refund of the performance deposit. Projects that do not meet the 60 percent requirement may receive a partial refund in proportion to actual diversion.[1]

City of Long Beach General Plan. Public safety goals and recommendations are included in the Public Safety Element (1975) of the City's General Plan. The following goal is applicable to the proposed Project:

> **Development Goal 6.** Encourage transportation systems, utilities, industries, and similar uses to locate and operate in a manner consistent with public safety goals.

[1] City of Long Beach. Construction and Demolition Ordinance. Website: http://www.lbds.info/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=2529 (accessed June 9, 2014).

4.13.4 Impact Significance Criteria

The thresholds for impacts related to geology and soils used in this analysis are consistent with Appendix G of the *State CEQA Guidelines*. The proposed Project may be deemed to have a significant impact with respect to utilities and service systems if it would:

Threshold 4.13.1: **Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB);**

Threshold 4.13.2: **Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;**

Threshold 4.13.3: **Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;**

Threshold 4.13.4: **Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements;**

Threshold 4.13.5: **Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;**

Threshold 4.13.6: **Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs;**

Threshold 4.13.7: **Comply with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste;**

Threshold 4.13.8: **Include a new or retrofitted storm water treatment control Best Management Practice (BMP), (e.g., water quality treatment basin, constructed treatment wetland), the operation of which could result in significant environmental effects (e.g., increased vectors and odors);**

Threshold 4.13.9: **Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered energy transmission facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable levels of service; or**

Threshold 4.13.10: **Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of or need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: including fire protection, police protection, schools, or other public facilities.**

Threshold 4.13.9 was not evaluated in the Initial Study (IS) prepared for this Project. It has been included in this Draft EIR in response to Appendix F of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, which requires that EIRs include a discussion of potential energy impacts of a proposed project with particular emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy (refer to PRC 21100(b)(3) and Appendix F of the *State CEQA Guidelines*). Due to the fact that the proposed Project would redevelop the Project site with expanded Belmont Pool facilities, and as such, would not include on-site housing or result in population growth, the IS provided in Appendix A determined that the proposed Project would not result in impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities related to fire protection, police protection, schools, libraries, and City resources (i.e., City staff) (Threshold 4.13.10). Therefore, these topics are not analyzed further in the Draft EIR.

CEQA Baseline. At the time the NOP was published (April, 2014), the project site contained both the Belmont Pool facilities and the outdoor temporary pool (opened in December 2013 to provide swimming facilities while the permanent facility is under construction). Although the site contained the former Belmont Pool building at the time of the NOP, the facility was subsequently demolished in February 2015 to alleviate an imminent public safety threat due to the seismically unsafe condition of the building.

The inclusion of the former building for assessing utility impacts is appropriate because the site has been dedicated as the Belmont Pool Plaza since 1962 and in use for approximately 45 years as a recreational and competitive pool facility. Substantial evidence supports the determination that the Belmont Pool building as the baseline for utility impacts is appropriate because it is based on recent historical use, its long-term presence on the project site, and consistency with the City's land use designations for the site.

4.13.5 Project Impacts

Threshold 4.13.1: Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)?

Less than Significant Impact.

Construction. Wastewater from the Project site would be treated at LACSD's JWPCP. This facility is responsible for disposal of treated wastewater. The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates the treatment of wastewater at treatment plants and the discharge of treated wastewater into receiving waters. LACSD's JWPCP is responsible for adhering to Los Angles RWQCB regulations as they apply to wastewater generated by the Project. As discussed in Section 4.8, Hydrology and Water Quality, due to the depth to groundwater (between 6 and 9 ft below ground surface [bgs]) and the anticipated depth of excavation (up to 13 ft below existing grade), there is a potential for the groundwater table to be encountered during excavation, which may require groundwater dewatering. As specified in Mitigation Measure 4.8.2, any groundwater dewatering during excavation would be conducted in accordance with the Los Angeles RWQCB's Groundwater Discharge Permit, which would require testing and treatment (as necessary) of groundwater encountered during groundwater dewatering prior to release to a storm drain. If groundwater used during construction of the

proposed Project cannot meet discharge limitations specified in the Ground Water Discharge Permit, a permit would be obtained from LACSD to dispose of the groundwater to the sewer system. The groundwater would have to meet LACSD discharge limitations prior to discharge to the sewer system. The discharge limitations ensure that the groundwater does not contain constituents in levels that would affect the LACSD JWPCP's ability to comply with the Los Angeles RWQCB regulations. In addition, LACSD would ensure they have adequate capacity to accommodate the discharged groundwater prior to issuing a permit. Therefore, since the capacity and discharge limitations of the treatment facility that serve the Project would not be exceeded, impacts regarding the ability of the treatment facility to treat and dispose of wastewater would be less than significant, and no mitigation is necessary.

Operation. As stated above, wastewater from the Project site would be treated at LACSD's JWPCP. This facility is responsible for disposal of treated wastewater. The Los Angeles RWQCB regulates the treatment of wastewater at treatment plants and the discharge of treated wastewater into receiving waters. LACSD's JWPCP is responsible for adhering to the Los Angeles RWQCB regulations as they apply to wastewater generated by the proposed Project. LACSD's JWPCP has been designed to treat typical wastewater flows from different land uses in the City of Long Beach and the greater Los Angeles area. The proposed Project would comply with all applicable sections of Title 15, Public Utilities, of the LBMC, and as such, would generate wastewater flows typical of similar uses in the City. In addition, the Project site has been developed with a recreational pool facility for approximately 45 years and has been provided wastewater service during that time. Although the proposed Project expands the size of the existing pool structure, the proposed Project would not produce wastewater atypical of flows received at the LACSD's JWPCP previously received from the project site. As discussed below under Thresholds 4.13.2 and 4.13.5, wastewater generated by the proposed Project would not require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities; and would not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that they have inadequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to existing commitments. Therefore, since the capacity of the treatment facility that serves the Project site would not be exceeded with project implementation, no impacts regarding the ability of the treatment facility to treat and dispose of wastewater would occur from Project implementation. Thus, Project impacts related to exceeding wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB are considered less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Threshold 4.13.2: **Would the project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?**

or

Threshold 4.13.4: **Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements?**

Note: This section discusses the potential Project impacts related to water supplies and facilities. Wastewater generation facilities are discussed under the following thresholds: Thresholds 4.13.2 and 4.13.5.

Less than Significant Impact. The Project includes the construction and operation of new Belmont Pool facilities that would include 125,500 sf of new building space for the Belmont Pool facilities (an increase of 79,905 sf as compared to the former Belmont Pool facilities); 18,610 sf of surface area for the indoor pool; 17,840 sf of surface area for the outdoor pool; 1,500 sf for the proposed outdoor cafe space; permanent indoor seating for 1,250 people; and temporary outdoor seating for up to 3,000 people. Proposed water service to the Project site would include a connection to an existing 6-inch line, which connects to an existing water main under East Olympic Plaza. No new off-site water mains or laterals would be required to serve the proposed Project. Project development would result in both short-term and long-term increases in water demand.

Construction. Construction of the proposed Project would involve grading, site preparation, and construction of the new pool complex. A short-term demand for water would occur during construction associated with excavation, grading, and other construction-related activities on the Project site. As the Project construction activities would occur in phases over an approximately 1 to 2-year period, construction activities would occur intermittently and would be temporary in nature. It is anticipated that the temporary demand for water supplies for soil watering (fugitive dust control), clean up, masonry, and other related activities would not result in water demand atypical of the size and scale of this construction project. Water for construction activities would be provided by water tank trucks with a typical capacity for construction activities. Water supply would be from the LBWD municipal supply. Overall, the Project's demolition and construction activities are not expected to have any adverse impacts on the existing water system or availability of water supplies. Therefore, impacts associated with short-term construction activities would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Operation. The LBWD provided water services to the previous pool complex and pool facilities. As previously stated, proposed water service to the Project site would include a connection to an existing 6-inch asbestos cement (AC)[1] line that connects to an existing water main under East Olympic Plaza. No new off-site water mains or laterals would be required to serve the proposed Project.

The proposed Project would implement, replace, and improve the previous pool complex, resulting in an increase of 18,040 sf of surface water (from a previous surface area of 18,410 sf total to the proposed 36,450 sf) and an additional 79,905 sf of building area, each of which would require a periodic increase in water service/supply. Based on water use estimates obtained from CalEEMod, operation of the proposed Project is anticipated to result in a water demand of 38.23 af/year. As shown in Table 4.13.B, this is an increase of 18.62 af/year.

[1] Asbestos cement pipe was commonly used for pipes before asbestos was determined to be hazardous when airborne and does not pose any hazard as a result of water contact or transmission. However, in the event that new connections are required for the Proposed project, pipe material would consist of a different code-approved material such as copper or polyvinyl chloride.

Table 4.13.B: Proposed Project Water Demand

Use	Water Demand (acre feet per year)
Previous Belmont Pool Facilities	19.61
Proposed Project	38.23
Change in Water Demand	**18.62**

As discussed above, the City's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) provides water demand projections in 5-year increments through 2035, which are based on demographic data from the SCAG's 2008 Regional Transportation Plan, as well as billing data for each major customer class, weather, and conservation. The increase in water demand associated with the proposed Project represents approximately 0.027 percent of the LBWD water supply in 2015. Given that the proposed Project is not changing the land use on the Project site and the relatively small increase in water demand, it is anticipated that the increase in water demand attributable to the proposed Project would fall within the available and projected water supplies of the 2010 UWMP. The proposed Project would not necessitate new or expanded water entitlements or infrastructure as significant increases in water demands would not result from the proposed Project.
In addition, like all new development in California, the proposed Project would comply with California State law regarding water conservation measures, including pertinent provisions of Title 24 of the California Government Code (Title 24) regarding the use of water-efficient appliances. The proposed Project would also incorporate additional water conservation measures including, but not limited, to the following:

- Low-flow irrigation system with drip irrigation for shrub areas (90 percent efficiency)
- Rain sensors in conjunction with the automatic irrigation system
- Installation of mulch and/or soil amendments to help retain moisture
- Pool blankets
- Water-efficient plumbing fixtures
- Drought-tolerant landscaping

Furthermore, the proposed Project would be built to meet the standards associated with the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold rating, which includes features that would greatly enhance water conservation (see Section 3.0, Project Description).

Therefore, because it is anticipated that the increase in water demand attributable to the proposed Project would fall within the available and projected water supplies of the 2010 UWMP and the proposed Project would incorporate additional water conservation features, impacts associated with the long-term operation of the proposed Project would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Fire Flow. Fire flow requirements are based on building types and floor area and range from 1,250 to 8,000 gpm at 20 psi. In order to comply with the requirements of the LBFD, the proposed Project would be required to implement the minimum requirements for fire flow. Prior to the issuance of building permits, the approval of final building design, including all fire prevention and suppression systems, by the LBFD is required. Approval of the final building design would ensure that development is constructed pursuant to California Fire Code (CFC) requirements. Adequate fire flow is an integral part of the proposed Project's final building design. Thus, adequate fire flow would be assured through LBFD review of the final building design. With the payment of fees pursuant to Chapter 18.23 of the Fire Code and the implementation of applicable building code requirements in accordance with the CFC, including fire flow requirements, the LBFD would be able to maintain acceptable performance ratios and fire flow requirements without requiring a new fire protection facility or expansion to the existing fire protection facility. Potential impacts related to fire flow would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Threshold 4.13.2: **Would the project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment or collection facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?**

or

Threshold 4.13.5: **Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?**

Note: This section discusses wastewater generation and facilities. Water supplies and facilities are discussed under the previous threshold: Thresholds 4.13.2 and 4.13.5.

Less than Significant Impact. Wastewater (sewer) collection for the Project site would be provided by LBWD, and the JWPCP would provide treatment of wastewater generated by the proposed Project. The Project site has an existing 6-inch vitrified clay pipe (VCP) that ran along the east and west side of the previous building. There were six connections to the 8-inch VCP sewer main located under East Olympic Plaza. The proposed Project would utilize the existing connections to the sewer main, and no new off-site sewer lines or laterals would be required to serve the proposed Project.

Construction. No significant increase in wastewater flows is anticipated as a result of construction activities on the Project site. Sanitary services during construction would likely be provided by portable toilet facilities, which transport waste off site for treatment and disposal. As discussed above under Threshold 4.13.1, if dewatered groundwater cannot be disposed of in the storm drain system, a permit would be obtained from LACSD to dispose of the groundwater to the sewer system. Groundwater dewatering activities would be temporary, and the volume of groundwater removed would not be substantial. In addition, LACSD would ensure they have adequate capacity to accommodate the discharged groundwater prior to issuing a permit.

Therefore, during construction, potential impacts to wastewater treatment and wastewater conveyance infrastructure would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Operation. Utilizing the LACSD wastewater generation factor of 600 gpd per 1,000 sf for a gymnasium with shower/locker room and public restroom facilities and a generation factor of 1,000 gpd per 1,000 sf for restaurant uses, it was determined that the previous uses on the Project site generated approximately 30,756 gpd of wastewater. The proposed Project facilities would include approximately 127,600[1] sf (including the restaurant use), which would generate approximately 77,160 gpd of wastewater. See Table 4.13.C for the previous and proposed wastewater generation.

Table 4.13.C: Wastewater Generation

	Area (sf)	Flow Coefficient	Projected Daily Wastewater Generation (gpd)
Previous Total Daily Wastewater Generation	51,260 sf	600 gpd/1,000 sf for gymnasium with shower/locker room facilities 1,000 gpd/1,000 sf for restaurant uses	30,756
Proposed Total Daily Wastewater Generation	127,600	600 gpd/1,000 sf for gymnasium with shower/locker room facilities and public restroom facilities 1,000 gpd/1,000 sf for restaurant uses	77,160
Change in Wastewater Generation			**+46,404**

Source: Los Angeles County Sanitation District Average Wastewater Generation Factors. Table 1, Loadings for Each Class of Land Use.
gpd = gallons per day
sf = square feet

Wastewater Conveyance. As described above, sanitary sewer lines run along the perimeter of the Project site and include two 6-inch VCP along the east and west sides of the former building. There were six connections to the 8-inch VCP sewer main located under East Olympic Plaza. During construction, sewer service to the property to the north of the Project site would be maintained as required by LBWD. No new off-site sewer lines or laterals would be required to serve the proposed Project.

Local collector and/or lateral sewer lines are the responsibility of the jurisdiction in which they are located. The existing sewer lines to which the Project site currently connects are owned and maintained by the City. Before the Department of Development Services issues building permits, the LBWD must confirm that the City's Tidelands Capital Improvement Division has conducted a sewer capacity study substantiating that there is adequate sewer capacity available to accommodate flows from the proposed Project. In addition, the LBWD would require the approval of a sewer connection permit to allow connections to existing laterals. In the event that wastewater lines are found to contain insufficient capacity, be substandard, or in deteriorated

[1] The proposed Project facilities include 125,500 sf in building space + 600 sf in public restroom space + 1,500 sf in outdoor cafe use.

condition during the permitting and development process, a larger sewer line or a secondary sewer line would be necessary to connect to the nearest larger sewer line with sufficient capacity. Should larger or additional lines be required at a future date, the City's Tidelands Capital Improvement Division would be required by City regulations to make necessary improvements to achieve adequate service in consultation with the LBWD. The design of the proposed on-site wastewater lines, as well as any necessary wastewater line improvements, would be developed by a registered engineer and approved by the LBWD. As a result, the issuance of all applicable building permits would ensure that adequate sewer capacity is available prior to the start of construction.

As described above, wastewater originating at the Project site is conveyed by City sewer lines to either the LACSD's Anaheim Street Trunk Sewer located in 11th Street at Orange Avenue or the LACSD's Joint Outfall C Unit Trunk Sewer, located in 11th Street at Belmont Avenue. The 36-inch diameter Anaheim Street Trunk Sewer has a design capacity of 19.7 mgd and conveyed a peak flow of 5.7 mgd when last measured in 2012. The 51-inch diameter Joint Outfall C Unit Trunk Sewer has a design capacity of 29.2 mgd and conveyed a peak flow of 12.2 mgd, when last measured in 2012.[1] The anticipated increase in daily wastewater flow from the proposed Project would require approximately 0.33 percent of the existing available design capacity of the Anaheim Street Trunk Sewer and 0.27 percent of the existing available design capacity Joint Outfall C Unit Trunk Sewer. Therefore, both trunk sewers would have sufficient capacity to accommodate anticipated wastewater flows from the proposed Project.

As such, the proposed Project is not anticipated to cause a substantial increase in wastewater flows at a point where, and a time when, a sewer's capacity is already constrained or that would cause a sewer's capacity to become constrained. Impacts upon the local wastewater infrastructure system would, therefore, be considered less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Wastewater Treatment. According to LACSD, it is anticipated that wastewater from the Project site would be treated at the JWPCP located in the City of Carson, which has a design capacity of 400 mgd and currently treats on average a wastewater flow of 280 mgd. The anticipated increase in daily wastewater flow that would result from Project implementation would represent .06 percent of the anticipated available daily capacity of the JWPCP. Therefore, the anticipated increase in daily wastewater flow from the proposed Project could be accommodated within the existing design capacity of the JWPCP. The proposed Project would not substantially or incrementally exceed the current or future scheduled capacity of the JWPCP by generating flows greater than those anticipated.

In addition, the projected wastewater flow calculations for the proposed Project do not account for the implementation of water conservation measures proposed by the City, which would further reduce wastewater flows beyond the projections noted above. Potential Project impacts related to wastewater treatment would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

[1] LACSD. Letter dated May 6, 2014.

Threshold 4.13.3: Would the project require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project includes the construction of new Belmont Pool facilities on the Project site. Operation of the former Belmont Pool facilities mostly generated onsite surface runoff with little to no surface flow entering the Project site from other areas. As stated previously, the existing storm drain system that served the former Belmont Pool facilities consists of a 12-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) that runs under Olympic Plaza Drive, then connects to an 18-inch RCP that finally transitions to a 24-inch RCP in Bennett Drive flowing northeast. The majority of the Project site sheet flows into Olympic Plaza Drive or one of the adjacent parking lots to the west or east of the Project site. A 10-inch storm drain runs from the former swimming pool and connects to the 12-inch storm drain in Olympic Plaza Drive, as well as several other down drains from the building.

The capacity of the downstream storm drain network is dependent on peak discharge rates entering the system. As discussed in Section 4.8, Hydrology and Water Quality, in the existing condition, the Project site consists of 4.3 ac of impervious surface area (74 percent of the site) and 1.5 ac of pervious surface. The proposed Project would result in a permanent decrease in impervious surface area of 0.5 ac and 0.5 ac in pervious area. As a result, in the proposed condition, the Project site would consist of 1.6 ac of impervious surface area and 4.2 ac of pervious surface. A decrease in impervious area would decrease the volume of runoff during a storm. The proposed Project would also include a comprehensive drainage system to convey on-site storm flows, including on-site detention and infiltration systems. A detailed hydrology report would be prepared for the proposed Project to ensure that the on-site storm drain facilities are designed in accordance with the requirement of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Hydrology Manual to ensure that the runoff from the project site does not exceed existing conditions (refer to Mitigation Measure 4.8.4). With implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.8.4, runoff from the Project site would not exceed the capacity of the existing storm water drainage system and the proposed Project would not require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects. Therefore, impacts related to new or expanded storm water facilities would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.8.4.

Threshold 4.13.6: Would the project be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

or

Threshold 4.13.7: Would the project not be in compliance with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less than Significant Impact. The former Belmont Pool facilities were demolished in February 2015. The proposed Project includes construction of new Belmont Pool facilities. For the purpose of this analysis, it is assumed that construction and operational solid waste would be disposed of at the SERRF because it is the closest active solid waste facility to the Project site. Any solid waste considered unprocessable to the SERRF (i.e., would damage or threaten to damage combustion units

or otherwise adversely affect maintenance of SERRF, present a substantial endangerment to the health or safety of the public or SERRF employees, cause any permit requirement or condition to be violated, or exceed the materials handling capacity of the combustion feed system[1]) would be taken to landfills in Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

Construction. The former Belmont Pool facilities were demolished in February 2015. The proposed Project includes construction of new Belmont Pool facilities. Construction of the new Belmont Pool facilities would generate C&D waste, including, but not limited to, soil, wood, asphalt, concrete, paper, glass, plastic, metals, and cardboard. The total amount of construction and demolition of waste that would be generated by the proposed Project has not been determined; however, the Project is required to comply with the City's 2007 Ordinance requiring that at least 60 percent of construction and demolition waste be recycled.In order to comply with the City's Ordinance, the City would implement a Construction & Demolition Debris Recycling Program. In accordance with the C&D Debris Recycling program, a Waste Management Plan (WMP) must be completed. The WMP would detail how the Project will meet the requirement to divert 60 percent of construction and demolition waste through recycling, salvage, or deconstruction. At the conclusion of the Project, a final report detailing the amount of reuse, recycling, and disposal actually generated from the proposed Project must be submitted and approved by the City's Development Services Department.[2]

The Solid Waste Facility Permit from the County Solid Waste Management Program for the SERRF authorizes the disposal of a maximum of 2,240 tons per day. Currently, the SERRF accepts approximately 1,320 tons per day. It is expected that the SERRF would continue to operate at current permitted daily capacity during the planning period of 2012 through 2027.[3] Construction of the proposed Project is anticipated to commence in 2017 and be completed within approximately 18 months. Therefore, solid waste generated by construction of the proposed Project would be served by SERRF, which currently has sufficient permitted capacity. Solid waste generated during construction of the proposed Project would not result in significant impacts related to landfill capacity or prevent compliance with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, impacts related to short-term construction and demolition waste would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Operation. The Project site was previously developed with the former Belmont Pool facilities. Based on CalEEMod, it was determined that the former Belmont Pool facilities generated approximately 1 ton of solid waste per day. The proposed Project would include construction of approximately 79,905 sf of new Belmont Pool facilities for recreational use and a 1, 500 sf restaurant use. Upon completion of the Project, the new expanded pool complex would result in an increase in capacity and usage that would generate additional solid waste. The volume of solid

1 LBGO. Acceptable Waste. Website: http://www.longbeach.gov/lbgo/serrf/acceptable_waste.asp, (accessed September 26, 2013).

2 City of Long Beach, Construction and Demolition Ordinance. Website: http://www.lbds.info/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=2529 (accessed June 9, 2014).

3 LADPW. Environmental Programs Division. *Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2012 Annual Report August 2013*. Website: http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/swims/docs/pdf/CIWMP/2012.pdf (accessed January 22, 2015).

waste that would be generated by the proposed Project was calculated using CalEEMod. The total solid waste that would be generated during Project operation was estimated at 2.01 tons per day, which is an increase of 1.01 tons per day.

The Solid Waste Facility Permit from the County of Los Angeles Solid Waste Management Program for the SERRF authorizes the disposal of a maximum of 2,240 tons of waste per day.[1] Currently, the SERRF accepts approximately 1,290 tons of waste per day.[2] The anticipated increase in solid waste disposal attributable to the proposed Project would require 0.11 percent of the available daily disposal capacity at SERRF. The Mesquite Landfill is authorized to accept approximately 20,000 tons of waste per day.[3] The anticipated increase in solid waste disposal attributable to the proposed Project would require 0.005 percent of the available daily disposal capacity at the Mesquite Landfill. Therefore, both SERFF and the Mesquite Landfill have adequate capacity to serve the proposed Project, and impacts related to operational solid waste would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Statutes and Regulations related to Solid Waste. The City has extensive recycling programs, which include refuse management programs within its source reduction, composting, special waste materials, transformation, policy incentives, facility recovery, and public education components that help reduce the amount of trash sent to landfills (including the SERRF). The City also enacted an ordinance in 2007 that requires certain construction and demolition projects to recycle at least 60 percent of waste generated. These efforts have given the City one of the highest waste diversion rates in the nation.

Waste diversion for the proposed Project is anticipated to be consistent with other similar development within the City and divert a high percentage of trash from landfills based on compliance with standard City practices and regulations. In addition, the City would be required to implement a C&D program during construction. The City's C&D Debris Recycling Program required at least 60 percent of C&D waste (e.g., concrete, metals, and asphalt) to be recycled.

Additionally, the proposed Project would include on-site recycling containers and adequate storage area for such containers. All containers and storage areas on the Project site would be sized in accordance with the applicable provisions in the LBMC, including Sections 8.60.025 and 8.60.020, which establish standards and guidelines regarding refuse and recycling receptacles. Based on these considerations, the proposed Project would be consistent with the State of California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991.

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1 LADPW. Environmental Programs Division. *Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2012 Annual Report August 2013*. Website: http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/swims/docs/pdf/CIWMP/2012.pdf (accessed January 22, 2015).

2 LACSD. *Southeast Recovery Facility (SERF) Brochure.* Website: http://lacsd.org/solidwaste/swfacilities/rtefac/serrf/brochure.asp (accessed January 22, 2015).

3 LADPW. Environmental Programs Division. *Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2012 Annual Report August 2013*. Website: http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/swims/docs/pdf/CIWMP/2012.pdf (accessed January 22, 2015).

Threshold 4.13.8: Would the project include a new or retrofitted storm water treatment control Best Management Practice (BMP), (e.g., water quality treatment basin, constructed treatment wetland), the operation of which could result in significant environmental effects (e.g., increased vectors and odors)?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed in Section 4.8, Hydrology and Water Quality, treatment BMPs are anticipated to include biofiltration swales (bioswales), filtration strip, an underground detention basin, and a drywell. Bioswales are vegetated channels that convey storm water and remove pollutants by filtration through the grass, sedimentation, adsorption to soil particles, and infiltration through the soil. Filtration strips are channels that convey storm water and remove pollutants by sedimentation and adsorption to soil particles, and infiltration through the soil. Detention basins are designed to reduce sediment and particulate loading in storm water runoff. Water is temporarily detained in the basin to allow sediment and particulates to settle out before the runoff is discharged to receiving waters. A drywell is an underground structure designed specifically for infiltration of stormwater.

BMPs would be designed in accordance with the *Low Impact Development (LID) Best Management Practices (BMP) Design Manual* requirements. Because the minimum length of time for mosquito development is 96 hours, the water quality features would be designed to drain within 72 hours or be sealed against mosquitos. In addition, as specified in Mitigation Measure 4.8.3, a SUSMP would be prepared for the proposed Project. The SUSMP would include an operations and maintenance plan for the bioswales, drywell, filtration strip, and an underground detention basin to ensure their long-term performance and prevent odor and vector issues from developing. The City would be responsible for all maintenance activities associated with the storm water BMPs. BMPs would be inspected periodically by a designated staff member, such as the facilities manager, to ensure they are functioning properly. Routine and periodic maintenance activities such as debris and sediment removal and vector control would be conducted by the City's landscape maintenance crew. Nonroutine maintenance such as major reconstruction or replacement would be handled by contractors with experience in constructing storm water BMPs. Because the BMPs would be designed, inspected, and maintained as specified in Mitigation Measure 4.8.3 to prevent vectors and odors, impacts related to operation of storm water BMPs would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Threshold 4.13.9: Would the proposed project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered energy transmission facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable levels of service?

Less than Significant Impact.

Electricity. The Project proposes the construction of a new Belmont Pool facility that would be approximately 126,100 sf in size in addition to a separate 1,500 sf outdoor cafe facility. The proposed Project is presently served by all utilities. New development on site would result in an increased building area of approximately 75,740 sf, and would create an increase in long-term demand for electricity. However, because the Project site is currently served by all utilities and

has operated with the same land use as proposed, no new off-site service lines or substations would be required to serve the proposed Project.

All new development is required to comply with State law regarding energy conservation measures, including pertinent provision of Title 24 of the California Government Code. Title 24 covers the use of energy-efficient building standards, including ventilation, insulation, construction, and the use of energy-saving appliances, conditioning systems, water heating, and lighting. In addition to the requirements of Title 24, the proposed Project would incorporate additional energy conservation measures including, but not limited to, the following: aquatic-specific variable frequency drives on pumps, high efficiency direct fire heating, underwater pool light-emitting diodes (LED) lights, day lighting, pool blankets.

As previously stated, the annual electrical demand of 421,344 kWh/yr associated with previous conditions on the Project site was calculated using CalEEMod. Upon completion of the new pool facilities, the proposed Project would result in an increase in capacity and usage that would require the use of approximately 895,215 kWh/yr, which would be an increase of 473,871 kWh/yr.

In May 2013, the CEC published preliminary California Energy Demands for the years 2014 through 2024.[1] According to the CEC, electricity consumption in the SCE service area is projected to reach between 107,929,000,000 kWh in the low-demand scenario and 118,193,000,000 kWh in the high-demand scenario in 2024. Based on CEC projections for the SCE service area in 2024, the anticipated increase in project-related annual electricity consumption would represent approximately 0.0004 percent of the forecasted net energy load. Based on these estimates, sufficient transmission and distribution capacity exists, and off-site improvements would not be necessary. Project-related on-site improvements would occur in a logical, efficient manner utilizing the most up-to-date design, construction, and operational methods available.

The supply and distribution of electricity to the proposed Project would not disrupt power to the surrounding area or adversely affect service levels because the Project involves the continuation of a previous land use. Therefore, impacts related to the provision of electricity services to the proposed Project would be less than significant, and the proposed Project would not require new or physically altered transmission facilities (other than those facilities needed for on-site distribution and hook-up into the existing system). Similarly, no significant impacts to local or regional supplies of electricity would occur as a result of the proposed Project, and no mitigation is necessary.

Natural Gas. The proposed Project is the reconstruction of a pool facility in an area presently served by all utilities. The proposed Project, which has a larger building area than the previous pool complex, would result in an increase in long-term demand for natural gas. Connections for natural gas would be located in a joint trench in order to connect to the existing service

[1] CEC. 2014-2014 Electricity Demand by Planning Area. Website: http://www.energy.ca.gov/2013publications/CEC-200-2013-004/CEC-200-2013-004-V1-CMF.pdf.

connections located in the northeastern portion of the Project site. No new off-site service lines or substations would be required to serve the proposed Project.

The proposed Project would generate an annual natural gas demand of 0.00229 bcf per year, which is an increase of 0.00133 bcf per year. According to the 2014 California Gas Report, the City's gas use is expected to remain constant, increasing from 9.0 bcf in 2014 to 9.6 bcf by 2035.[1] Therefore, the increase in annual natural gas demand associated with the proposed Project would be a negligible percent of the estimated available withdrawal capacity of the LBGO in 2035. Consequently, the supply and distribution of natural gas within the area surrounding the proposed Project would not be reduced or inhibited as a result of the proposed Project, and levels of service to off-site users would not be adversely affected. Furthermore, the proposed Project would reduce natural gas consumption through the installation of high-efficiency direct fire heating, and pool blankets. Therefore, impacts related to the provision of natural gas services to the proposed Project would be less than significant, and the proposed Project would not require new or physically altered transmission facilities (other than those facilities needed for on-site distribution and hook-up into the existing system). Similarly, no significant impacts to local or regional supplies of natural gas would occur as a result of the proposed Project, and no mitigation is required.

Consistency with Appendix F of the *State CEQA Guidelines*. CEQA requires that EIRs include a discussion of the potential energy impacts of a proposed Project to the extent relevant and applicable, with particular emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy (refer to PRC 21100[b][3]). Appendix F of the *State CEQA Guidelines* is an advisory document that assists lead agencies in determining whether a project will result in the inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. Not all items listed in Appendix F are applicable to every project; however, those items listed in Table 4.13.D are applicable and relevant to the proposed Project.

Compliance with Title 24 ensures that projects would preclude the inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy.[2] As is the case with other uniform building codes, Title 24 is designed to provide certainty and uniformity throughout the State, while at the same time ensuring that the efficient and non-wasteful consumption of energy is ensured through design features. As indicated previously, the proposed Project's green features and LEED Gold design standards would result in the Project exceeding the California Building Energy Efficient Standards contained in Title 24.

According to the CEC, reducing energy use has been a benefit to all. Building owners save money, Californians enjoy a more secure and healthy economy, the environment is less negatively impacted, and the electrical system can operate in a more stable state. The CEC staff estimates that the implementation of the 2013 Building Energy Efficiency Standards may reduce statewide annual

[1] Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). *2014 California Gas Report*, Website: file:///C:/Users/hhaskell/Downloads/cgr14.pdf.

[2] Tracy First vs. City of Tracy, No. C059227, 2009 DJDAR 13866. Filed August 27, 2009. Certified for publication in its entirety on September 18, 2009.

Table 4.13.D: Proposed Project Comparison to CEQA Guidelines Appendix F

Appendix F Items for Consideration	Proposed Project
1. The Project's energy requirements and its energy use efficiencies by amount and fuel type for each stage of the Project's life cycle including construction, operation, maintenance, and/or removal. If appropriate, the energy intensiveness of materials may be discussed.	Operational energy use is discussed in Threshold 4.13.9. Energy use during construction would primarily involve gasoline and diesel and represents a short-term use of readily available, but nonrenewable fuels. The proposed Project would also include energy conservation features including, but not limited to, the following: installation of the following: aquatics-specific variable frequency drives on pumps, regenerative filtration system, LED pool lights, and pool blankets. Therefore, potential impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.
2. The effects of the Project on local and regional energy supplies and on requirements for additional capacity.	The proposed Project's impact relative to regional energy supplies is discussed in Threshold 4.13.9. The proposed Project would exceed the California Building Energy Efficient Standards contained in Title 24. Potential impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.
3. The effects of the Project on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy.	The proposed Project's impact relative to peak and base demands for electricity and other forms of energy is discussed in Threshold 4.13.9. The proposed Project would implement a variety of energy conservation measures and would exceed the California Building Energy Efficient Standards contained in Title 24. Potential impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.
4. The degree to which the Project complies with existing energy standards.	As discussed in Threshold 4.13.8, the proposed Project would implement a variety of energy conservation measures (i.e., installation of the following: aquatic-specific variable frequency drives on pumps, regenerative filtration system, LED pool lights, and pool blankets) and would exceed the California Building Energy Efficient Standards contained in Title 24. Potential impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.
5. The effects of the Project on energy resources.	As discussed in Threshold 4.13.9, the proposed Project would implement a variety of energy conservation measures (i.e., installation of the following: aquatic-specific variable frequency drives on pumps, regenerative filtration system, LED pool lights, and pool blankets) and would exceed the California Building Energy Efficient Standards contained in Title 24. Further, the energy demands of the proposed Project are within the delivery capabilities and projected loads for SCE and the LBGO. Potential impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.
6. The Project's projected transportation energy use requirements and its overall use of efficient transportation alternatives.	The proposed Project would be located in an urban area currently served by public transportation. Transit service is provided within the Project vicinity by Long Beach Transit. It is anticipated that the existing transit service in the Project area would be able to accommodate Project-generated transit trips. A coastal bike trail exists adjacent to the Project site to serve as an alternative for vehicular transportation in the area. The proposed Project would include bike racks to provide connection with the existing trail to encourage the use of bicycles as a means of alternative transportation and to reduce vehicle trips to the Project site. All other potential impacts related to transportation and circulation would be reduced to a less than significant level through the implementation of mitigation identified in Section 4.12, Transportation and Circulation, of this EIR.

CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act
EIR = Environmental Impact Report
LBGO = Long Beach Gas and Oil Department
LED = light-emitting diodes
SCE = Southern California Edison

electricity consumption by approximately 281 gigawatt-hours per year (gwh/yr), electrical peak demand by 195,000 kWh, and natural gas consumption by 16 million therms (1.6 bcf) per year.[1]

Based on the analysis in Threshold 4.13.9, the proposed Project would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy; would not cause the need for additional electrical energy or natural gas production facilities; and, therefore, would not create a significant impact on energy resources.

4.13.6 Cumulative Impacts

The proposed Project, in conjunction with other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future projects, has the potential to contribute to a cumulative impact related to the demand for utilities. The cumulative study area for utility impacts consists of: (1) the area that could be affected by future proposed Project activities, and (2) the areas affected by other projects whose activities could directly or indirectly affect the utilities of the Project site within a service area.

Electricity. The geographic area for the cumulative analysis of impacts to the provision of electricity is the service territory of SCE. The CEC estimates that both the net peak demand and the net energy load within SCE's service territory will continue to grow annually by 1.4 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively.[2] Although the proposed Project has the potential to increase electrical demand in the area, SCE has identified adequate capacity to handle increase in electrical demand, and any increase in electrical demand resulting from the proposed Project would be incremental compared to an increase in regional electrical demand. Compliance with Title 24 of the California Administrative Code regulates energy consumption in new construction and regulates building energy consumption for heating, cooling, ventilation, water heating, and lighting for the proposed Project and all future projects. In addition, the proposed project would be designed to meet LEED Gold standards, including a number of energy-efficient measures such as variable frequency drives for pool pumps, high efficiency direct fire heating, LED pool lights, and pool blankets. Therefore, in relation to the cumulative study area, the Project's incremental contribution to increased demand for electricity would not be cumulatively considerable, and no mitigation is required.

Natural Gas. The geographic area for the cumulative analysis of impacts to the provision of natural gas is the service territory for the LBGO. According to the 2014 California Gas Report, the City's gas use is expected to remain constant, increasing from 9.0 bcf in 2014 to 9.6 bcf by 2035. The City's locally supplied deliveries are expected to decline from 0.4 bcf in 2014 to 0.1 bcf by 2035.[3] Therefore, sufficient gas supplies and infrastructure capacity are available, or have already been planned, to serve past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects. Further, similar to the proposed

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1 CEC. *2016 Building Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings*. Website: http://www.energy.ca.gov/2015publications/CEC-400-2015-037/CEC-400-2015-037-CMF.pdf (accessed February 23,2016).

2 CEC. *California Energy Demand, 2010-2020 Adopted Forecast*. Website: http://www.energy.ca.gov/2009publications/CEC-200-2009-012/CEC-200-2009-012-CMF.PDF (accessed June 9, 2014).

3 PG&E. *2014 California Gas Report*. Website: http://www.pge.com/pipeline/library/regulatory/downloads/cgr14.pdf (accessed November 4, 2013).

Project, all future projects would be subject to Title 24 requirements and would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine the need for specific distribution infrastructure improvements. As there is adequate capacity and additional development within LBGO's service area would comply with Title 24, the proposed Project's contribution to cumulative natural gas impacts would be considered less than significant.

Solid Waste. The geographic area for the cumulative analysis of impacts to solid waste disposal capacity is the County of Los Angeles. The proposed Project in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects within the County would create an increased demand on landfills and solid waste services for the County. The construction and operation of the proposed Project would be served by the SERRF, a refuse-to-energy waste facility with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs. Remaining capacity and estimated closure dates for the SERRF are not determined because the facility is a transformation facility that converts solid waste to energy and ash. It is expected that the SERRF will continue to operate at current permitted daily capacity during the planning period from 2012 through 2027. The SERRF currently does not exceed its daily maximum permitted disposal capacity. Solid waste considered unprocessable by SERRF would be taken to landfills in Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

Therefore, the proposed Project would not have a significant Project-specific or cumulative impact on waste disposal capacity at County transformation facilities and landfills. In addition, the City complies with all federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste, and no mitigation is required.

Wastewater. The geographic area for the cumulative analysis for wastewater treatment is defined as the City and the LACSD service territory. Within its service area, LACSD uses United States Census Bureau population information with population projections, as well as current land use and build out or zoned land use to project current and future wastewater flows. Because LACSD projects that its existing and planned wastewater treatment capacity would be sufficient to accommodate the growth forecasted by the United States Census within its service area, development that is generally consistent with this forecast can be adequately served by LACSD facilities. The proposed project would replace and improve the previous Belmont Pool Facilities; no change in land use is proposed. LACSD existing facilities have the capacity to accommodate past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects. The proposed Project would not contribute wastewater that would exceed the service capacity of LACSD. Therefore, the proposed Project would not significantly contribute to or cause cumulative impacts to wastewater services, and no mitigation is required.

Water. The geographic area for the cumulative analysis of water infrastructure includes the Project site and the service territory of the City. According to the City's UWMP, the MWDSC's future water supplies are fairly reliable as documented in its 2010 Regional UWMP, because the MWDSC current allocation plan guarantees an amount of water close to the LBWD's need for water, and because the

LBWD has a preferential right to the MWDSC supplies in excess of its need for that water.[1] In addition, LBWD, which provides the groundwater supply to the City, projects that there are sufficient groundwater supplies to meet any future demand requirements in the City. Therefore, existing water systems have sufficient capacity to meet the additional maximum day and peak-hour domestic water demand and fire flow demand from the proposed Project and other proposed projects within the City's service territory through 2020. As such, the potential cumulative impacts from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects related to water supply within the City would be less than significant.

4.13.7 Level of Significance Prior to Mitigation

A detailed hydrology report would be prepared for the proposed Project to ensure runoff from the Project site would not exceed the capacity of the existing storm water drainage system and the proposed Project would not require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects. Similarly, a SUSMP would include an operations and maintenance plan for the bioswales, drywell, filtration strip, and an underground detention basin to ensure their long-term performance and prevent odor and vector issues from developing. All other potential impacts related to utilities would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

4.13.8 Mitigation Measures

Refer to Section 4.8, Hydrology and Water Quality, for mitigation related to surface and groundwater hydrology and quality.

4.13.9 Level of Significance after Mitigation

All potential impacts related to utilities would be less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures.

[1] LBWD. *2010 Long Beach Urban Water Management Plan.* Website: http://www.lbwater.org/sites/default/files/file_attach/pdf/2010_uwmp.pdf (accessed June 9, 2014).