

## 4.9 UTILITIES

### 4.9.1 Introduction

This section describes the utility providers currently serving the planning area and evaluates the potential impacts of the City of Long Beach (City) General Plan Land Use Element and Urban Design Element (LUE/UDE) project (proposed project) on utility providers. This section is based on multiple data sources, including the Conservation Element (1973) of the City of Long Beach (City) General Plan and the proposed General Plan Land Use and Urban Design Elements (February 2016) (Appendix F), as well as coordination with potentially affected utility providers. Specific references are identified within the subsection for each respective issue. This section addresses the following utility service systems (service providers are noted in parenthesis):

- Solid Waste (Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts [LACSD])
- Wastewater (Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts [LACSD])
- Water (Long Beach Water Department [LBWD])

### 4.9.2 Methodology

After the Notice of Preparation (NOP) was issued, water, wastewater, and solid waste demands were modeled for build out of the proposed project. These calculations were modeled on a citywide basis. Generation rates obtained from applicable service providers were applied to both the existing (2012) land uses and the 2040 land uses proposed as part of the project. The net difference between the 2040 demand for utilities was then compared with the existing demand to generate the project-related increase in demand for water, wastewater treatment, and solid waste facilities. This increase was then compared with the projected capacity of applicable service providers to continue to service existing and new development in the City through the year 2040.

### 4.9.3 Existing Environmental Setting

**Solid Waste.** Solid waste collection services are provided to the City of Long Beach by the City's Environmental Services Bureau; however, the City is also a member of the LACSD. Based on solid waste generation rates identified from the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) website,<sup>1</sup> it was estimated that the annual tonnage of solid waste generated in the City in 2012 was 260,964 tons per year (521,927,005 pounds per year).

A large majority of the City's solid waste is disposed of at the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF). 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

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<sup>1</sup> CalRecycle, Estimated Solid Waste Generation and Disposal Rates. Website: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastechar/wastegenrates/> (accessed May 18, 2016).

produces 36 megawatts (MW) of electricity for Southern California Edison (SCE), which is enough to supply 35,000 homes with electrical power.<sup>1</sup>

In the City, most of the solid waste generated is taken to the SERRF. Solid waste from the existing uses in the City is collected and trucked to the SERRF where it is 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 collection 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.<sup>2</sup> Currently, the SERRF processes approximately 1,290 tons per day.<sup>3</sup> Remaining capacity and estimated closure dates are not determined because the SERRF is a transformation facility that converts solid waste to energy and ash. In 2012, approximately 203,040 tons, or 47 percent,<sup>4</sup> of the solid waste disposed of by Long Beach residents and businesses were disposed of at the SERRF.

In 2013, the Puente Hills Landfill closed after 56 years of operation. As such, 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, exceed the materials handling capacity of the combustion feed system<sup>5</sup>) and generated in the City is taken to landfills in Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.<sup>6</sup> According to LACSD, upon the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill, residents and commercial haulers are 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. 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, with a total capacity of 600 million tons of municipal waste.<sup>7</sup> Through the available MRFs run by LACSD, the temporary use of landfills in Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties (refer to Table 4.9.A, below), and plans for future implementation of the waste-by-rail landfill system, Los Angeles County will be able to meet projected landfill needs.

<sup>1</sup> Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD), Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) Brochure. Website: <http://lacsds.org/solidwaste/swfacilities/rtefac/serrf/brochure.asp> (accessed June 15, 2015).

<sup>2</sup> Southeast Recovery Facility, Solid Waste Facility Permit, Permit No. 19-AK-0083. Website: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/Documents%5C26%5C20152015%5C1272%5C019A%20Proposed%20Modified%20SWFP%20SERRF%2019-AK-0083%20recd%2012-31-14.pdf> (accessed May 11, 2016).

<sup>3</sup> LACSD. Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) Brochure. Website: <http://lacsds.org/solidwaste/swfacilities/rtefac/serrf/brochure.asp>, (accessed December 22, 2015).

<sup>4</sup> County of Los Angeles. 2012. Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2012 Annual Report, Figure 20: Southeast Resource Recovery Facility.

<sup>5</sup> Long Beach Gas and Oil. Acceptable Waste. Website: <http://www.longbeach.gov/lbgo/about-us/serff/acceptable-waste/> (accessed December 22, 2015).

<sup>6</sup> Los Angeles Daily News. *Puente Hills Landfill will close forever Thursday*. Website: <http://www.dailynews.com/environment-and-nature/20131031/puente-hills-landfill-will-close-forever-thursday> (accessed December 22, 2015).

<sup>7</sup> LACSD. Waste-By-Rail Website: <http://www.lacsds.org/solidwaste/wbr/default.asp> (accessed June 15, 2015).

**Table 4.9.A: Capacity of Landfills Serving the City of Long Beach (2012)**

Landfill and Location	Remaining Capacity	Maximum Permitted Throughput (tons/day)	Estimated Closing Date
Antelope Valley Public Landfill (Palmdale, CA)	20,400,000 cubic yards	3,564	1/1/2042
Azusa Land Reclamation Co. Landfill (Azusa, CA)	51,512,201 cubic yards	8,000	01/01/2045
Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill (Castaic, CA)	606,830 cubic yards	6,000	11/24/2019
Commerce Refuse-To-Energy Facility (Commerce, CA)	1,000 tons/day (permitted capacity)	1,000	N/A
El Sobrante Landfill (Corona, CA)	145,530,000 Tons	16,054	01/01/2045
Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary LF (Irvine, CA)	205,000,000 cubic yards	11,500	12/31/2053
Kettleman Hills - B18 Nonhaz Codisposal (Kettleman City, CA)	6,000,000 cubic yards	8,000	N/A
Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center (Lancaster, CA)	14,514,648 cubic yards	5,100	03/01/2044
McKittrick Waste Treatment Site (McKittrick, CA)	769,790 cubic yards	3,500	12/31/2059
Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill (Rialto, CA)	67,520,000 cubic yards	7,500	04/01/2033
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill (Brea, CA)	36,589,707 cubic yards	8,000	12/31/2021
Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill (San Juan Capistrano, CA)	87,384,799 cubic yards	4,000	12/31/2067
Puente Hills Landfill (Closed) (Industry, CA)	N/A	N/A	10/31/2013
San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill (Redlands, CA)	13,605,488 cubic yards	2,000	01/01/2043
Savage Canyon Landfill (Whittier, CA)	9,510,833 cubic yards	3,350	12/31/2055
Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center (Simi Valley, CA)	119,600,000 cubic yards	9,250	01/31/2052
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (Long Beach, CA)	2,240 tons/day (permitted capacity)	2,240	N/A
Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill (Los Angeles County, CA)	96,800,000 cubic yards	12,100	12/31/2037

Source: CalRecycle, Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) Facility/Site Listing. Website: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/Search.aspx> (accessed May 17, 2016).

N/A = not applicable

**Wastewater.** The LBWD is responsible for operating and maintaining over 765 miles of sanitary sewer lines in the City. Through these sanitary sewer lines, the LBWD delivers over 40 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater to LACSD facilities located in the northern and southern areas of the City. The majority of the wastewater generated in the City is delivered to the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) of LACSD (located at 24501 S. Figueroa Street) with the remaining portion delivered to the Long Beach Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) of LACSD (located at 7400 East Willow Street). Currently, the JWPCP treats approximately 263 mgd and has a total permitted

design capacity of 400 mgd, whereas the Long Beach WRP treats approximately 15.1 mgd and has a total permitted capacity of 25 mgd.<sup>1</sup>

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. LACSD owns, operates, and maintains approximately 1,400 miles of sewers, 48 active pumping plants, and 11 wastewater treatment plants. LACSD's service area encompasses approximately 824 square miles and includes 78 cities and unincorporated areas within Los Angeles County.<sup>2</sup>

**Water Service.** The LBWD provides water services to the entire City through a series of underground pipelines. The LBWD's service area includes over 912 miles of water mains, with 87,644 active service connections.<sup>3</sup> The Utilities Department receives its domestic water supply from the following three sources:

Water supply projections are shown in Table 4.9.B. As illustrated in Table 4.9.B, the major sources of water for the LBWD include imported water purchased (from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California [MWDSC]), groundwater pumped and treated by the LBWD, and recycled water and. It is important to note that the LBWD is also partnering with other water agencies to conduct ongoing research into other possible new water supplies, including desalinated seawater, and actively supports water conservation measures to reduce water demand.

**Table 4.9.B: Water Supplies – Current and Projected (af/yr)**

Water Purchased From	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Groundwater	32,693	33,001	33,501	34,001	34,501	35,001
Imported	35,100	35,100	35,100	35,100	35,100	35,100
Recycled Water	9,190	9,190	9,190	9,190	9,190	9,190
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,983</b>	<b>77,291</b>	<b>77,791</b>	<b>78,291</b>	<b>78,791</b>	<b>79,291</b>

Source: Long Beach Water Department, 2015 Draft Urban Water Management Plan, Table 12-Existing and Projected Water Supplies (af/yr).  
 af/yr = acre-feet per year

**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

<sup>1</sup> Adriana Raza, Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles, Comment Letter on the General Plan Land Use and Urban Design Elements Project, June 16, 2015.  
<sup>2</sup> LACSD. About the Sanitation Districts. Website: <http://www.lacsd.org/aboutus/default.asp> (accessed December 22, 2015).  
<sup>3</sup> Long Beach Water Department (LBWD). Fiscal Year 2015 Annual Budget Summary.

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.

**Storm Drain.** The City currently has an intricate storm drainage system, which consists of streets and gutters, catch basins, and underground pipes, ditches, streams and creeks, pump stations, and channels/rivers. This system carries storm waters away from residential and business uses in the City to designated drainage areas, including the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers. In order to ensure proper function of the City's storm drain system, the City performs bi-annual maintenance work on the system, in addition to emergency repair work on an as needed basis.

#### 4.9.4 Regulatory Setting

**Federal Policies and Regulations.** There are no applicable federal policies or regulations related to the proposed project.

#### State Policies and Regulations.

**Senate Bill 1374.** Senate Bill (SB) 1374 requires that the annual report submitted to CalRecycle (formerly known as the California Integrated Waste Management Board [CIWMB]) include a summary of the progress made in the diversion of construction and demolition waste materials. In addition, SB 1374 requires CalRecycle to adopt a model ordinance suitable for adoption by any local agency to require 50 to 75 percent diversion of construction and demolition waste materials from landfills by March 1, 2004. Local jurisdictions are not required to adopt their own construction and demolition ordinances, nor are they required to adopt CalRecycle's model by default. However, adoption of such an ordinance may be considered by CalRecycle when determining whether to impose a fine on a jurisdiction that has failed to implement its Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE).

**Urban Water Management Planning Act.** The Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMPA) of 1983 requires preparation of a strategy that plans for water supply and assesses the reliability of water sources over a 20-year period in 5-year increments; identifies and quantifies adequate water supplies for existing and future demands under normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years; and implements conservation controls to ensure the efficient use of urban water supplies. Requirements set forth in the UWMPA apply to every urban water supplier with 3,000 customers or more or that provides over 3,000 acre feet of water per year (af/yr) to ensure reliability in water service to meet the needs of customers during normal, dry, and multiple-dry years.

**Governor's Drought Declaration.** On January 17, 2014, Governor Brown proclaimed a State of Emergency asking Californians to reduce water use by 20 percent and directing State officials to take all necessary actions to make water available. Additional key measures in the proclamation include the following: directing water suppliers to implement water shortage contingency plans, ordering the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to consider petitions for consolidation of places of use for the State Water Project and Central Valley Project in an effort to streamline water transfers and exchanges between water users, directing the California Department of Water Resources and the SWRCB to accelerate funding for projects that would have broken ground in 2014 and would enhance water supplies, ordering the SWRCB to notify water rights holders across the State that they may be directed to cease or reduce water diversions based on water shortages, and requiring the SWRCB to consider modifying requirements for releases of water from reservoirs or diversion limitations to conserve water in reservoirs and improve water quality.

Following the Governor's drought declaration, the State Department of Water Resources (DWR) announced on January 31, 2014, that if current dry conditions persist, customers would receive no deliveries from the State Water Project. Deliveries to agricultural districts with long-standing water districts were determined to be at a risk for a potential 50 percent reduction.

On April 25, 2014, the Governor issued an executive order to accelerate actions intended to reduce harmful effects of the drought and called on Californians to redouble their efforts to conserve water. On July 15, 2014 the SWRCB approved an emergency regulation requiring water conservation for outdoor water use. Subsequently, on December 22, 2014, Governor Brown issued Executive Order (EO) B-28-14, which extends the operation of the provisions outlined in the April 2014 executive order.

On April 1, 2014, the Governor issued EO B-29-15, which ordered the SWRCB to impose restrictions to achieve a 25 percent reduction in potable urban water usage through the end of February 2016, directed the DWR to lead a statewide initiative to replace 50 million sf of lawns and turf with drought-tolerant landscapes, and directed the California Energy Commission (CEC) to implement a statewide rebate program for the replacement of inefficient household devices.

It should be noted that the LBWD has been found compliant with the EO and State Board rules, exceeding the required reduction in water usage.

**Senate Bill 610.** Enacted in 2001 (effective January 1, 2002), SB 610 Water Supply Assessment (SB 610 WSA) added Section 21151.9 to the Public Resources Code requiring that any proposed "project," as defined in Section 10912 of the Water Code, comply with Water Code Section 10910, et seq. 53 Commonly referred to as a "SB 610 Water Supply Assessment," Water Code Section 10910 et seq. outlines the necessary information and analysis that must be included in an environmental impact report (EIR) to ensure that a proposed land development has sufficient water supply to meet existing and planned water demands over a 20-year projection.

The standard for the certainty and reliability of water supplies sufficient to meet the demands of the proposed development is more exacting than that required for the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). Ultimately, because the SB 610 WSA is a source document for an EIR prepared

for a proposed project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), it must provide substantial evidence showing that sufficient water will be available to meet water demands for the water purveyor's existing and planned land uses over a 20-year planning horizon.

The initial question in conducting an SB 610 WSA is whether there is a "project" that is subject to the SB 610 WSA process. According to the SB 610 WSA requirements, a "project" is defined as any of the following:

- Residential development of more than 500 dwelling units;
- Shopping center or business establishment employing, more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 sf floor space;
- Commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 sf of floor space;
- Hotel or motel, or both, having more than 500 rooms;
- Industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 sf of floor area;
- Mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified above; or
- Project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500-dwelling-unit project.

If a public water system has fewer than 5,000 service connections, then "project" means any proposed residential, business, commercial, hotel or motel, or industrial development that would account for an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections, or a mixed-use project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by residential development that would represent an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections.

**Assembly Bill 939: Solid Waste Reduction.** The California Integrated Waste Management (CIWM) Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill [AB] 939) was enacted as a result of a national crisis in landfill capacity, as well as a broad acceptance of the hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, environmentally sound landfilling, and transformation) as the desired approach to solid waste management. AB 939 mandated local jurisdictions to meet waste diversion goals of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000, and established an integrated framework for program implementation, solid waste planning, and solid waste facility and landfill compliance. Other elements included encouraging resource conservation and considering the effects of waste management operations. The diversion goals and program requirements are implemented through a disposal-based reporting system by local jurisdictions under CIWMB regulatory oversight. Since the adoption of AB 939, landfill capacity has increased. Regional capacity problems exist, but capacity is no longer considered the statewide crisis it once was. AB 939 has achieved substantial progress in waste diversion, program implementation, solid waste planning, and protection of public health and safety and the environment from the operation of landfills and

solid waste facilities.<sup>1</sup> The City offers recycling programs for both commercial and residential uses.

**California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.** The CIWM Act of 1989 (Public Resource Code [PRC] Division 30), enacted through AB 939 and modified by subsequent legislation, required all California cities and counties to implement programs to reduce, recycle, and compost at least 50 percent of waste by 2000 (PRC Section 41780). The State determines compliance with this mandate to divert 50 percent of generated waste (which includes both disposed and diverted waste) through a complex formula. This formula requires cities and counties to conduct empirical studies to establish a base-year waste generation rate against which future diversion is measured. The actual determination of the diversion rate in subsequent years is arrived at through deduction, not direct measurement; instead of counting the amount of material recycled and composted, the city or county tracks the amount of material disposed at landfills, then subtracts the disposed amount from the base-year amount. The difference is assumed to be diverted (PRC 41780.2).

**Assembly Bill 75.** AB 75, passed in 1999, and the State Agency Model Integrated Waste Management Act (Chapter 764, Statutes of 1999, Strom-Martin) took effect on January 1, 2000. This bill added new provisions to the PRC, mandating that State agencies develop and implement an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) that outlines the steps to be taken to achieve the required waste diversion goals.

Current statutes require all State agencies and large facilities to divert at least 50 percent of their solid waste from disposal facilities on and after January 1, 2004. The law also requires that each State agency and large facility submit an annual report to CalRecycle summarizing its yearly progress in implementing waste diversion programs; it also mandated that community service districts providing solid waste services report disposal and diversion information to the city, county, or regional agency in whose jurisdiction they are located. In addition to the waste diversion goals, all State agencies are required to buy recycled materials from 12 different categories ranging from paper and plastic to paint, solvents, and lubricating oils.

**Senate Bill 1016.** The Per Capita Disposal Measurement System Act (SB 1016) changed the way State agencies and local governments measure their progress toward meeting the statutory waste diversion mandates. State agencies and large State facilities now use per capita disposal as an indicator of their compliance with the 50 percent waste diversion requirement. Compliance is also determined by diversion program implementation.

**Senate Bill 7.** SB X7-7 was enacted in the 2009, authorizing the DWR to prepare a plan implementing urban water conservation requirements. SB X7-7, otherwise referred to as the 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan, requires urban water suppliers to adopt a water conservation

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<sup>1</sup> Cal Recycle. AB 939 in the New Millennium. Website: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Archive/21stCentury/Events/FutureMar99/issues1.htm> (accessed October 15, 2015).

target of 20 percent reduction in urban capita water use by the year 2020 compared to a 2005 baseline. SB X7-7 also requires agricultural water providers to prepare water management plans, measure water deliveries, and implement water efficiency measures.

**Assembly Bill 341.** AB 341, enacted in 2011, changed the due date of the State agency waste management annual report to May 1 beginning in 2012. The bill makes a legislative declaration that is the policy goal of the State that not less than 75 percent of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020.

**Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.** The California Energy Code (Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations, California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings), provides conservation standards for the new construction and rehabilitation of residential and nonresidential buildings and regulates 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 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 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code) was most recently updated in 2016 to include new mandatory measures for residential as well as nonresidential uses; the new measures take effect on January 1, 2017. Compliance with Title 24 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 that requires multiple calculations.

### **Local Policies and Regulations.**

**Municipal NPDES Permit.** The City of Long Beach is subject to the *Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Discharges from the City of Long Beach* (Permit No. R4-2014-0024, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) No. CAS004003) (MS4 Permit), which was approved February 6, 2014, and became effective on March 28, 2014. This MS4 Permit supersedes Order No. 99-060 issued in 1999. To implement the requirements of the 1999 MS4 Permit, the City developed the Long Beach Storm Water Management Program (LBSWMP), a comprehensive program of practices and activities aimed at reducing or eliminating storm water pollutants from new development to the maximum extent practicable.

The 2014 MS4 Permit requires that the City develop a Watershed Management Program (WMP) to implement the requirements of the MS4 Permit on a watershed scale that will include customized strategies, control measures, and best management practices (BMPs). WMPs shall be developed using the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Watershed Management Areas (WMAs). The City can elect to collaborate with other MS4 permittees on the development of an Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) that will evaluate the multibenefits of regional

projects and implement regional control measures and BMPs. The WMP or EWMP will include an evaluation of existing water quality conditions, identify water quality priorities within each WMA, select watershed control measures, and incorporate compliance schedules. The draft WMPs were required to be submitted to the Los Angeles RWQCB by June 28, 2015. Since January 2015, the following WMPs have been approved and are currently being implemented: Long Beach Nearshore, Los Cerritos Channel Watershed, Lower Los Angeles River Watershed, and Lower San Gabriel River.<sup>1</sup>

Currently, the MS4 permit requires that the project designer and/or contractor of all new development and redevelopment projects that fall under specific “priority” project categories must develop a Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP). Certain categories of development are considered “priority” because the Los Angeles RWQCB determined that they have the greatest potential to degrade water quality. The three categories of “priority” projects include the following: (1) 10 or more home subdivisions; (2) 100,000 sf or larger commercial developments; and (3) projects located adjacent to or directly discharging to environmentally sensitive areas. Because the project is a planning/policy action, future development projects occurring under the proposed project would be evaluated based on these three criteria.

**City of Long Beach General Plan Mobility Element.** In October 2013, the City approved the Mobility Element of the City’s General Plan. The Mobility Element seeks to guide development and improvements to the existing circulation system. As part of the existing circulation system, the City’s Mobility Element considers the mobility of critical resources (e.g., water, energy, and communications). The following goals and policies related to utilities and services systems in the City’s Mobility Element are applicable to the proposed project.

**Strategy No. 19:** Promote well-maintained water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure systems that serve the demands of existing and future residents and businesses while mitigating environmental impacts.

**MOR Policy 19-1:** Plan for and provide appropriate levels and types of infrastructure based on the desired character of each neighborhood or district.

**MOR Policy 19-2:** Ensure that development is appropriate and in scale with current and planned infrastructure capabilities.

**City of Long Beach Municipal Code.** Chapter 18.76, Water Submeters, of the City’s Municipal Code establishes the City’s intent to conserve water to ensure sufficient water resources are available to current and future City residents. Specifically, this chapter of the City’s Municipal Code encourages water conservation in multi-family residential and mixed-use building by requiring the installation of water submeters at individual units to assist building owners in allocating water costs per unit, thereby incentivizing residents to conserve water.

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<sup>1</sup> California Environmental Protection Agency, Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, Storm Water-Municipal Permits. Website: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water\\_issues/programs/stormwater/municipal/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/stormwater/municipal/) (accessed May 20, 2016).

According to Section 18.67.070 (Compliance with WMP) of the City's Municipal Code, any demolition project of "any valuation" shall submit documentation that it has met diversion requirements. Specifically, the City requires 60 percent of the waste tonnage of construction or demolition debris to be recycled, reused, or diverted from landfills or disposal sites.

According to Section 18.48.010 (Adoption), the City adopted the CFC, with some amendments and modifications, as part of the City's Municipal Code. 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.

**Long Beach Water Department, Urban Water Management Plan.** In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act, the LBWD has prepared a 2015 UWMP, which projects that the LBWD's water supply will increase by 7 percent from 2015 to 2040 to meet projected water demands.

**City of Long Beach General Plan.** Public utilities goals are included in the Conservation Element (adopted in 1973) of the City's General Plan. The following goals are applicable to the proposed project:

**Water Resource Management Goal 1:** To assure adequate quantity and quality of water to meet the present and future domestic, agricultural, and industrial needs of the City.

**Water Resource Management Goal 5:** To maintain, upgrade, and improve water systems and facilities serving Long Beach.

**Sustainable City Action Plan.** The City adopted the Sustainable City Action Plan on February 2, 2010, with the purpose of moving the City towards becoming a more sustainable City. Sustainability is defined in this plan as maximizing individual benefits and minimizing negative environmental impacts to ensure the long-term health of the environment for the enjoyment and use of current and future generations. The Sustainable City Action Plan includes initiatives, goals, and actions that are meant to guide City decision-makers in striving towards achieving a sustainable City. The following goals, initiatives, and actions are applicable to the proposed project:

**Waste Reduction Goal 1:** Annual reduction in average pounds of solid waste generated per person per day.

**Waste Reduction Initiative 1:** Increase diversion by reducing waste and increasing recycling and reuse.

**Water Goal 1:** Reduce per capita use of potable water, exceeding the State mandate to achieve a demand reduction of 20% in per capita water use by the year 2020.

**Water Initiative 1:** Ensure a sustainable water supply through conservation and reduced dependence on its imported water.

**Water Initiative 2:** Implement low impact development strategies to reduce runoff and pollution at the source and increase the beneficial use of rainwater.

#### **4.9.5 Proposed Land Use Element and Urban Design Element Goals, Strategies, and Policies**

The following proposed strategies, policies, and implementation measure are applicable to the analysis of utilities:

##### **Land Use Element.**

**Strategy No. 16:** Improve public infrastructure to serve new development, established neighborhoods, commercial centers, and industry and regional-serving facilities.

**LU Policy 16-1:** Coordinate land use development and infrastructure investment.

**LU Policy 16-2:** Maintain adequate and sustainable infrastructure systems to protect the health and safety of all Long Beach residents, businesses, institutions and regional-serving facilities.

**LU-M-55:** Implement a City green business program that incorporates goals and strategies for waste reduction, energy efficiency, water conservation, green purchasing and similar strategies.

**Urban Design Element.** There are no goals, strategies, policies, or implementation measures in the UDE that are applicable to the analysis of utilities.

#### **4.9.6 Thresholds of Significance**

The following thresholds of significance criteria are based on Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines* and the City's *CEQA Thresholds of Significance*. Based on these thresholds, implementation of the proposed project would have a significant adverse impact on utilities providers if it would:

**Threshold 4.9.1:** Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board;

**Threshold 4.9.2:** 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;

- Threshold 4.9.3:** 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 4.9.4:** Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed;
- Threshold 4.9.5:** Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;
- Threshold 4.9.6:** Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; or
- Threshold 4.9.7:** Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

The analysis in the Initial Study (Appendix A) determined that the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact with respect to compliance with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste (Threshold 4.9.7) because future individual projects resulting from project approval would be subject to separate environmental review on a project-specific basis and would be required to comply with existing and future statutes and regulations mandated by the City, State, or federal law. Therefore, impacts related to compliance with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste are not discussed further in this Draft EIR.

#### 4.9.7 Standard Conditions and Project Design Features

The proposed project would not be required to adhere to any standard conditions related to utilities.

#### 4.9.8 Project Impacts

**Threshold 4.9.1: Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board**

**Less than Significant Impact.** Wastewater generated in the City is treated by the LACSD. As previously stated, the majority of the wastewater generated in the City is delivered to the JWPCP of LACSD with the remaining portion delivered to the Long Beach WRP of the LACSD. The JWPCP treats approximately 263 mgd and has a total permitted design capacity of 400 mgd, whereas the Long Beach WRP treats approximately 15.1 mgd and has a total permitted capacity of 25 mgd.<sup>1</sup>

Wastewater demand projections are shown in Table 4.9.C. According to the LACSD average wastewater generation factors,<sup>2</sup> the proposed project is anticipated to generate a total estimated wastewater flow of approximately 40.2 mgd, or an approximate increase of 2.8 mgd over 2012 usage.

<sup>1</sup> LACSD. Adriana Raza. Comment Letter on the General Plan Land Use and Urban Design Elements Project, June 16, 2015.

<sup>2</sup> LACSD, Wastewater Loadings for each class of land use. Website: <http://lacs.org/civica/filebank/blobload.asp?BlobID=3531> (accessed June 6, 2016).

**Table 4.9.C: Wastewater Demand – Current and Projected (gpd)**

Land Use Type	Unit Type	Usage Factor	2012 Usage (gpd)	2040 Buildout (gpd)	2012 Usage (gpd)	2040 Buildout (gpd)	Project-Related Increase (gpd)
Single Family Residential	gpd/unit	260	63,934	64,598	16,622,840	16,795,480	172,640
Multi-Family Residential	gpd/unit	156	99,860	110,940	15,578,160	17,306,640	1,728,480
Commercial/Retail	gpd/ksf	100	21,015,600	24,484,100	2,101,560	2,448,410	346,850
Office	gpd/ksf	200	7,984,400	8,977,500	1,596,880	1,795,500	198,620
Industrial	gpd/ksf	25	17,571,000	25,240,600	439,275	631,015	191,740
Public Facilities/Institutional	gpd/ksf	50	21,474,000	24,435,800	1,073,700	1,221,790	148,090
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>37,412,415</b>	<b>40,198,835</b>	<b>2,786,420</b>

Source: Los Angeles County Sanitation District, Table 1. Website: <http://www.lacsd.org/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?blobid=3531>.  
 gpd = gallons per day  
 ksf = thousand square feet

The LACSD facilities serving the project site have a remaining capacity of 146.9 mgd. The project-related increase in wastewater would represent approximately 2 percent of the remaining capacity of these facilities. As such, there is sufficient wastewater treatment capacity within the LACSD facilities to accommodate the increase in wastewater demand citywide, and no major improvements are required. The increase in wastewater flows associated with the proposed project would not exceed the treatment requirements of the RWQCB for the JWPCP and Long Beach WRP of the LACSD. Furthermore, all new development in the City occurring under the proposed project would be subject to sewer capacity considerations as part of the City development approval process. Future improvements and upgrades to existing sewer lines would continue to be prioritized on an as-need basis and development fees collected from future projects facilitated by project approval would fund the highest priority projects. Therefore, impacts related to wastewater are less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

**Threshold 4.9.2:** 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 4.9.4:** Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed

**Less Than Significant Impact.** The LBWD provides water service to the entire City. The proposed project does not include physical improvements, but future projects would result in both short-term and long-term increases in water demand.

An increase in long-term demand for water is anticipated to occur during operation of future development occurring under the proposed project. As required for 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 fixtures. Water demand projections are shown in Table 4.9.D.

**Table 4.9.D: Current and Projected Water Demand by Sector (in Acre-Feet)**

Land Use Type	2015 Usage	2040 Buildout
Single Family Residential	17,778	20,363
Duplex	3,114	3,421
Multi-Family Residential	15,517	20,562
Irrigation	2,187	2,208
Commercial	14,359	16,374
Industrial	219	122
Fire Lines	4	3
Losses	2,028	2,882
Conservation	0	(6,830)
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,206</b>	<b>59,105</b>

Source: Long Beach Water Department. 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, Table 6, Water Demand by Sector.  
 af = acre-feet per year

The 2015 UWMP projects future water demands separately for each land use sector. These projections account for distribution system losses and water conservation measures. The water demand projections in the 2015 UWMP account for the Southern California Association of Governments’ (SCAG) 2012 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) population, housing, and employment growth projections, which are slightly higher than the most current socioeconomic projections included in SCAG’s Draft 2016 RTP. The 2015 UWMP includes the higher 2012 projections to err on the side of over estimating growth, and thereby err on the side of over estimating water demand and the need to develop additional supplies or pursue additional water conservation methods. Because the proposed project accommodates growth consistent with SCAG’s growth projections, project-related growth and its associated water demand has been accounted for in the 2040 scenario identified in the 2015 UWMP.

As illustrated by Table 4.9.C, build out of the proposed project (2040) would result in a forecasted demand of approximately 59,105 af, or an approximate increase of approximately 3,3899 mgd over 2015 usage. The anticipated 2040 water demand represents approximately 7 percent of the LBWD’s projected water supply for the year 2040.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the project-related increase in water demand would also be within the LBWD’s projected water supply (estimated at 79,291 af) for its service area in the year 2040.

<sup>1</sup> 59,105 – 55,206 af/yr => 3,899 af/yr => 3,809/ 55,206 af/yr = 7 percent.

UWMP's are essential documents by which cities and counties determine their water supplies consistent with general plan updates. The accuracy and usefulness of UWMPs allow for cities and counties to determine the water demand for a proposed development by determining whether or not the project was included as part of the projected water demand of the current UWMP, which accounts for a growth projections outlined in a city or county's General Plan. Consequently, the water demand does not need to be separately evaluated so long as a project is consistent with the UWMP and General Plan. The City's most current *adopted* UWMP was adopted in 2010 and its service population was based on 2008 SCAG forecasts; however, the current *draft* UWMP was prepared in 2015 and is currently going through the approval process. Because the project has been determined to be consistent with water demands in the 2015 UWMP and because the LBWD has identified a surplus water supply to serve the projected water demands through the year 2040, the project-related demand for water would be consistent with the City's UWMP.

Additionally, under AB 610, a WSA would be required for any project if it is a residential development consisting of 500 units or more; a commercial or business development employing more than 1,000 persons or consisting of 500,000 sf or more of floor space; a commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or consisting of more than 250,000 sf of floor space; or an industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant or industrial park planning to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres, or having more than 650,00 sf of floor area. Individual projects occurring under the proposed project would be required to prepare a WSA if they meet any of the requirements under AB 610. Therefore, impacts related to water demand would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

**Threshold 4.9.2: 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 4.9.5: Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that is has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitment**

#### **Less than Significant Impact.**

**Wastewater.** Development of the proposed project would result in long-term increases in wastewater generation. The proposed project does not include any physical improvements, but allows future development that is anticipated to create an increase in solid waste disposal needs within the City. As noted in Section 4.6, Population and Housing, implementation of the proposed project could result in the development of up to an additional 11,744 dwelling units and the addition of 51,230 persons. Future projects would be reviewed by the City of Long Beach on a project-by-project basis and would need to comply with any requirements in effect when the review is conducted.

The proposed project does not include physical improvements, but sanitary services during construction of future projects would likely be provided by portable toilet facilities, which transport waste off site for treatment and disposal. Therefore, during construction, potential impacts to

wastewater treatment and wastewater conveyance infrastructure would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

No new major sewer upgrades are anticipated or recommended for the proposed project. All new development in the City will be subject to sewer capacity considerations as part of the City development review and approval process. Improvements and upgrades to sewer lines are prioritized based on need. Development fees from future projects occurring under the proposed project would be collected from each project and used to fund the highest priority improvements.

Wastewater treatment for the proposed project would be provided by LACSD. Wastewater from the planning area would be delivered to the JWPCP and the Long Beach WRP, which have remaining permitted capacities of 137 mgd and 9.9 mgd, respectively. When combined, the JWPCP and Long Beach WRPs have a combined remaining capacity of 146.9 mgd. Build out of the proposed project (2040) would result in approximately 2.8 mgd in wastewater. This forecasted wastewater generation represents approximately 2 percent of the residual design capacity of the JWPCP and the Long Beach WRP. The proposed project would not substantially or incrementally exceed the current or future scheduled capacity of the JWPCP or Long Beach WRP by generating flows greater than those anticipated. Furthermore, the City would require future project applicants to pay a Sewer Capacity Fee, which would further reduce potential impacts related to wastewater treatment. Therefore, project impacts related to wastewater treatment would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

**Threshold 4.9.3: 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**

**Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed project does not include any physical improvements, but allows future development that would have the potential to create a need for new or expanded storm water drainage facilities within the City. Future projects would be reviewed by the City of Long Beach on a project-by-project basis and would need to comply with any requirements in effect when the review is conducted.

Future development under the proposed project would be required to comply with the provisions of the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Construction General Permit), or any other subsequent applicable permits. The NPDES program regulates storm water and non-storm water discharges associated with construction or demolition activities including, but not limited to, clearing, grading, grubbing, or excavation, or any other activity that results in a land disturbance equal to or greater than 1 acre. Future grading and construction activities would disturb soils and construction of structures would increase impervious area, which can increase storm water runoff during construction. However, the Construction General Permit requires preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to identify construction BMPs to be implemented during project construction in order to reduce impacts to water quality, including those impacts associated with soil erosion, siltation, spills, and increased runoff. With compliance with the Construction General Permit, construction impacts related to the capacity of the existing storm water drainage systems would be reduced to less than significant levels.

Operation of future projects would increase impervious surface area, which would reduce infiltration. Future projects would be reviewed on a project-by-project basis and would need to comply with any requirements in effect when the review is conducted. Depending on the size and nature of the projects, a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) would be developed on a project-specific basis to address post-construction urban runoff and storm water pollution from new development and significant redevelopment projects. Detailed information about on site hydrology, runoff flow rates and pollutant loads are included in these analyses.

The hydrological analyses included in the WQMPs prepared for future projects would identify BMPs and improvements to the existing storm drain system that would ensure that the City would be able to adequately handle increased storm water runoff as a result of the proposed project. In addition, as previously discussed in Section 4.9, Hydrology and Water Quality, of the Initial Study (Appendix A), the proposed project would have less than significant impacts related to hydrology and water quality because the proposed project is a planning/policy action and does not include the physical construction of any development that could impede or impair water quality and because future projects facilitated by project approval would be required to comply with applicable regulations pertaining to hydrology and water quality. Therefore, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts related to the construction or expansion of storm water drainage facilities, and no mitigation is required.

**Threshold 4.9.6: Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs**

**Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed project does not include any physical improvements, but allows future development that is anticipated to create an increase in solid waste disposal needs within the City. As noted in Section 4.6, Population and Housing, implementation of the proposed project could result in the development of up to an additional 11,744 dwelling units and the addition of 51,230 persons. Future projects would be reviewed by the City of Long Beach on a project-by-project basis and would need to comply with any requirements in effect when the review is conducted.

Construction of future projects facilitated by the proposed project would generate demolition waste; however, such debris would be accommodated by the County's existing landfills, with a large majority of the City's solid waste being disposed of at the SERRF. In addition, construction waste would be recycled to the extent feasible pursuant to Chapter 18.67, Construction and Demolition Recycling Program, of the City's Municipal Code. Under the Municipal Code, covered projects requiring demolition or building permits issued on or after January 1, 2014, are required to divert at least 60 percent of all project-related construction and demolition material from landfills. Compliance with this chapter of the Municipal Code would be a condition of approval on any construction or demolition permit issued for a covered project. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact related to solid waste generation during construction, and no mitigation measures regarding construction debris are required.

The City's Environmental Services Bureau provides solid waste collection services to collect and dispose of the solid waste/refuse generated by the City. Solid waste generated in the City is also transported to LACSD facilities when solid waste is considered unprocessable to the SERRF. Solid waste generated by operations associated with future development under the proposed project would

be collected by the City’s Environmental Services Bureau and hauled to the SERRF, which currently processes an average of 1,290 tons of municipal solid waste each day<sup>1</sup>, with a maximum capacity of 2,240 tons per day.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, the SERRF is currently operating at approximately 58 percent of its daily design capacity<sup>3</sup>.

As described previously, it was determined that 260,964 tons per year of solid waste were disposed of in the City in 2012. Solid waste demand projections are shown in Table 4.9.E. As shown in Table 4.9.E, with the proposed project the City is forecast to generate approximately 1.6 million pounds of solid waste in 2040, or an increase of approximately 133,342 lbs per day.

**Table 4.9.E: Solid Waste Demand – Current and Projected (lbs/day)**

Land Use Type	Unit Type	Usage Factor	2012 Usage (lbs/day)	2040 Buildout (lbs/day)	2012 Usage (lbs/day)	2040 Buildout (lbs/day)	Project-Related Increase (lbs/day)
Single Family <sup>1</sup>	lbs/unit/day	10	63,934	64,598	639,340	645,980	6,640
Multi-Family <sup>2</sup>	lbs/unit/day	4	99,860	110,940	399,440	443,760	44,320
Commercial /Retail <sup>3</sup>	lbs/1,000 sf/day	5	21,015,600	24,484,100	105,078	122,421	17,343
Office <sup>4</sup>	lbs/1,000 sf/day	6	7,984,400	8,977,500	47,906	53,865	5,959
Industrial <sup>5</sup>	lbs/1,000 sf/day	5	17,571,000	25,240,600	87,855	126,203	38,348
Public Facilities/ Institutional <sup>6</sup>	lbs/sf/day	0.007	21,474,000	24,435,800	150,318	171,051	20,733
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1,429,937</b>	<b>1,563,279</b>	<b>133,342</b>

Source: CalRecycle, Estimated Solid Waste Generation and Disposal Rates (accessed May 18, 2016).

<sup>1</sup> County of Los Angeles Dept. of Regional Planning, Vesting Tentative Tract No. 47905, etc. (August 1992)

<sup>2</sup> County of Los Angeles Dept. of Regional Planning, Vesting Tentative Tract No. 47905, etc. (August 1992)

<sup>3</sup> County of Los Angeles Dept. of Regional Planning, Vesting Tentative Tract No. 47905, etc. (August 1992)

<sup>4</sup> Stevenson Ranch Draft EIR (Phase IV) , Los Angeles County (April 1992)

<sup>5</sup> Stevenson Ranch Draft EIR (Phase IV) , Los Angeles County (April 1992)

<sup>6</sup> Draft EIR for the Central Commercial Redevelopment Project (Monterey Park Redevelopment Agency) (1992)

lbs/day = pounds per day

lbs/unit/day = pounds per unit per day

lbs/1,000 sf/day = pounds per thousand square feet per day

lbs/sf/day = pounds per square feet per day

As shown in Table 4.9.A, the solid waste facilities accepting the remaining solid waste generated from the City that is not treated at the SERRF have a combined remaining capacity of approximately 833.7 million cubic yards and closure dates as late of 2045. Therefore, there is sufficient landfill capacity in the region to serve solid waste generated by the proposed project. Furthermore, future development under the proposed project would also include efficient waste management procedures

<sup>1</sup> LACSD. Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) Brochure. Website.

<http://www.lacsd.org/solidwaste/swfacilities/rtefac/serrf/brochure.asp> (accessed May 11, 2016).

<sup>2</sup> CalRecycle. Facility/Site Summary Details: Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (19-AK-0083). Website. <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/19-AK-0083/Detail/> (accessed May 11, 2016).

<sup>3</sup> 781 tons per day/2,240 tons per day = 0.348 (35 percent).

to reduce the amount of solid waste generated in the planning area. Therefore, impacts related to solid waste generation are considered less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

#### 4.9.9 Mitigation Measures

In the absence of a significant impact, no mitigation measures have been identified for utilities.

#### 4.9.10 Cumulative Impacts

As defined in the *State CEQA Guidelines*, cumulative impacts are the incremental effects of an individual project when viewed in connection with the effects of past, current, and probable future projects within the cumulative impact area for utilities. The planning area includes the entire 50 square miles within the limits of the City of Long Beach; therefore, the cumulative area for utilities is listed below for each individual utility provider.

**Wastewater.** The geographic area for the cumulative analysis for wastewater treatment is defined as the City and LACSD. Within its service area, LACSD uses United States Census Bureau population information with population projections, as well as existing land use and build out or zoned land use to project current and future wastewater flows. The City is almost entirely built out, with most new development occurring as in-fill projects. While the proposed project does not include physical improvements, the future build out of the proposed project is not anticipated to generate wastewater above LACSD's current capacity. The proposed project would result in a population consistent with the growth projections for the City provided in the 2016–2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy. Further, with consideration of the proposed PlaceTypes and growth, it is anticipated that LACSD's existing and planned wastewater treatment capacity would be sufficient to accommodate the growth forecasted by the United States Census Bureau within its service area, and development that is generally consistent with this forecast can be adequately served by LACSD facilities. Therefore, the proposed project's contribution to wastewater generation in the LACSD service area would not be cumulatively considerable, and no mitigation is required.

**Water.** The geographic area for the cumulative analysis of water infrastructure includes the service territory of the LBWD. According to the City's 2015 Regional UWMP, the MWDSC's future water supplies are reliable, 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. 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. Further, the current 2015 UWMP accounts for the proposed project's transition from traditional land uses to PlaceTypes and has demonstrated the LBWD has the ability to serve the project-related increase in water demand through the year 2040.

While the MWDSC would accommodate the project-related demand for water, the Southern California region is currently facing a challenge in securing its firm water supplies. Due to increased environmental regulations and competition for water from outside of the region, Southern California has seen a reduced supply of imported water. Furthermore, continued population and economic

growth has resulted in increased water demands, which have affected water delivery reliability and water availability.

MWDSC's 2010 Regional UWMP describes its water availability and identifies future water supplies to meet the region's long-term water demand. The 2010 Regional UWMP also identifies supply capacities from 2015 through 2035 under single dry-year, multiple dry-year, and average year hydrologic conditions. The 2010 Regional UWMP indicates that the region can provide reliable water supplies under both normal conditions and under the single-driest-year and multiple-dry-year scenarios. While the 2010 Regional UWMP has identified long-term water supplies to serve the region, the MWDSC has prepared for the possibility of being unable to meet the water demands of its member agencies. The MWDSC has established the Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP), which calculates each member agency's supply allocations and key implementation elements required for administering the allocation. The WSAP also considers how the MWDSC would be able to provide water to its member agencies during a catastrophic interruption in water supplies. Therefore, cumulative impacts related to water demand would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

**Solid Waste.** The geographic area for the cumulative analysis of impacts to solid waste disposal capacity is the County of Los Angeles. Development associated with the proposed project and other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects within the County would contribute to an increase in demand for landfill capacity and solid waste services for the County. As stated previously, the SERRF, a refuse-to-energy transformation facility, serves the planning area and does not have a scheduled closure date. 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 its current permitted daily capacity 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. There is currently sufficient permitted capacity within the LACSD system serving Los Angeles County to provide adequate future capacity for the County's solid waste needs.

The City currently complies with all federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, the proposed project would not have a significant project-specific or cumulative impact on waste disposal capacity at LACSD facilities.

#### **4.9.11 Level of Significance after Mitigation**

No mitigation measures are required and all potential impacts related to public services would remain less than significant. Therefore, the project would have no significant and unavoidable adverse impacts related to utilities.

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