5.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This section of the EIR addresses the project's potential for environmental impacts related to the provision of utilities and service systems for the project. Utilities include water supply services, wastewater services, stormwater drainage, solid waste services, electricity services, and natural gas services.

While the project site is owned by the County of Los Angeles (County), the project site is located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Los Angeles (City). Given the location of the project site within the city boundaries, the project's water and wastewater services as well as stormwater conveyance facilities and electricity are provided by various departments associated with the City, including the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) and City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation (referred to as Los Angeles Sanitation and Environment [LASAN]). This section incorporates information provided in LADWP's 2020 *Urban Water Management Plan and* LASAN's 2019 *Sewer System Management Plan*, as well as Service Request correspondence letters (will serve letters) received from LADWP on October 28, 2022, and from LASAN on November 22, 2022 (see Appendix K).

5.15.1 Existing Conditions

5.15.1.1 Water Service

LADWP is responsible for providing water within the city of Los Angeles, including the project site. Water is supplied to the City from four primary sources: the Los Angeles Aqueduct system, local groundwater, purchased water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), and Colorado River Aqueduct (supplied by MWD). The Los Angeles Aqueduct supplies an average of 48% of the City's water, MWD purchases account for about 41%, local groundwater resources comprise 9%, and recycled water supplies 2% (LADWP 2020). The 2020 LADWP urban water management plan (UWMP) provides water demand and supply projections in 5-year increments to 2045, based on projected population estimates provided by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) in its 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (2020–2045 RTP/SCS), as summarized in Table 5.15-1. As shown, water supply would be equal to the water demand within LADWP's service area during average, single-dry and multi-dry years from 2025 through at least 2045.

Table 5.15-1. LADWP Water Demand and Supply Projections through Year 2045

Hydrologic Conditions	Year (acre-feet per year)				
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Demand*					
Average year	642,600	660,200	678,800	697,800	710,500
Single dry year	674,700	693,200	712,700	732,700	746,000
Multi-dry years†	657,900	675,800	694,900	714,400	727,400
Supply					
Average year	642,600	660,200	678,800	697,800	710,500
Single dry year	674,700	693,200	712,700	732,700	746,000
Multi-dry year	657,900	675,800	694,900	714,400	727,400

Source: LADWP (2020)

* This total demand number is conservative, as it only includes passive conservation prior to fiscal year-end 2014.

† First year of multi-dry year.

Potable water for fire suppression systems, domestic cold water, and irrigation are provided by the LADWP from a water main located in South Curson Avenue. The project site's existing water usage during fiscal year 2021 to 2022 was 13,407 centum cubic feet (ccf) per year, which is equivalent to 30.8 acre-feet [af] per year or approximately 27,500 gallons per day (Foundation 2023). The existing fire suppression water line is served from a pipe connection to the public water main in South Curson Avenue adjacent to the northwest corner of the George C. Page Museum (Page Museum). There is one 3.5-inch domestic cold-water meter located in the sidewalk on South Curson Avenue adjacent to the southeast corner of the Page Museum. Water service to the Observation Pit and Project 23 is currently provided by Los Angeles County Museum of Arts (LACMA). Due to the relatively remote location of these service points compared to their proximity to LACMA, it is practical to assume that those demands would continue to be served by and coordinated with LACMA. There is also an existing public fire hydrant on the sidewalk on South Curson Avenue, just east of the Page Museum.

5.15.1.2 Wastewater Service

The sewer system and wastewater treatment facilities serving the project site are owned and operated by LASAN. LASAN operates and maintains a large collection of systems, serving a population of over 4 million within a 600-square mile service area. It consists of approximately 6,500 miles of sewers, 140,000 maintenance holes, and 44 pumping plants. LASAN also operates four water reclamation plants that have a combined capacity of 580 million gallons of recycled water per day (LASAN 2019).

Within LASAN, the Wastewater Engineering Services Division is responsible for the operation and maintenance of sewer and wastewater treatment facilities in the city of Los Angeles, including the project site. LASAN divides the wastewater treatment for the city into two major service areas: the Hyperion Service Area and the Terminal Island Service Area. The project site is within the Hyperion Service Area. The Hyperion Service Area is serviced by the Hyperion Sanitary Sewer System, which consists of the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant, the Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant, and the Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant. Wastewater generated from the project site is conveyed via the local collector sanitary sewer system directly to the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant for treatment. The Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant has the capacity to treat approximately 450 million gallons per day of wastewater for full secondary treatment and currently treats on average approximately 275 million gallons per day (LASAN 2019).

Under existing conditions, sewer discharge from the site is directed to the east where it connects by gravity to an existing City of Los Angeles public sewer main. The sewage infrastructure in the vicinity of the project site includes an existing 12-inch line on South Curson Avenue. The sewage from the existing 12-inch line feeds into an 18-inch line on Wilshire Boulevard then into a 39-inch line on Crescent Heights Boulevard before discharging into a 48-inch sewer line also located on Crescent Heights Boulevard (Appendix K). The Observation Pit and Project 23 sewer connections tie into LACMA infrastructure.

5.15.1.3 Stormwater Conveyance Facilities

Stormwater conveyance facilities serving the project site include both LASAN and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District infrastructure. There is a network of existing catch basins and underground storm drainage piping throughout the site under existing conditions. Existing catch basins are in both the northwest and southwest corners of the parking lot. These drains connect to underground storm drainage piping which join the 12-inch storm drain from the Page Museum, as well as landscape drainage around the multi-purpose lawn. Together, stormwater then drains to the southwest where it ties into a LACMA storm drain line and ultimately discharges to both LASAN and subsequently the Los Angeles County Flood Control District public infrastructure on Wilshire Boulevard (KPFF Consulting Engineers [KPFF] 2021).

5.15.1.4 Electricity and Natural Gas

Electric power service for the project site is provided by LADWP from an underground power distribution grid, including three underground 4.8-kilovolt circuits that run along West Wilshire Boulevard, South Spaulding Avenue, and South Ogden Drive. In addition, there are three 34.5-kilovolt circuits adjacent to the project site which also run along West Wilshire Boulevard (LADWP 2022).

Natural gas on the project site is provided by Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) from an existing public gas main located in South Curson Avenue. There is an existing gas meter located east of the Page Museum with a 1 to 1.5-inch gas line connecting to the Page Museum on the north side (KPFF 2021).

5.15.1.5 Telecommunications

Telecommunications at the Page Museum are provided by AT&T, Centrex, and Crown Castle. AT&T provides phone line and phone system services, Centrex provides support through copper phone line connectivity, and Crown Castle provides support to the internal network at the museum in addition to internet services.

5.15.1.6 Solid Waste

The Los Angeles County Public Works (County Public Works) operates the solid waste management system through their Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP). Solid waste generated by single-family and some multi-family residences is collected by County Public Works. Remaining multi-family residences and all industrial and commercial buildings contract with private contracted waste haulers to collect, dispose, and recycle solid waste. A private waste management company, Southland Disposal Company, is responsible for the collection, disposal, and recycling of solid waste generated at the project site. Solid waste collection and disposal services for the project could be accepted at the Azusa Land Reclamation Company Landfill (Azusa Land Reclamation). Azusa Land Reclamation provides disposal services for communities, businesses, and industries serving the Los Angeles metropolitan area and eastern Los Angeles County. According to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), Azusa Land Reclamation has a maximum permitted capacity of 80,571,760 cubic yards and is estimated to close in the year 2045 (CalRecycle 2023). Azusa Land Reclamation has a maximum daily throughput of 6,400 cubic yards per day, which is equivalent to approximately 1,664,000 cubic yards per year. In 2020, an average of 820 cubic yards per day of solid waste was disposed of at Azusa Land Reclamation, resulting in approximately 213,200 cubic yards per year (CalRecycle 2012; County Public Works 2021). As of December 31, 2020, Azusa Land Reclamation had a remaining permitted capacity of 52,342,017 cubic yards (County Public Works 2021).

Solid waste from the project site could also be disposed of at one or more of the other Class III landfills serving the County (Table 5.15-2). As shown in Table 5.15-2, the remaining capacity at other Class III landfills that could serve the project site is approximately 185,187,000 tons (County Public Works 2021).

The project site currently empties four 3-cubic yard bins of solid waste, including recyclable waste, three times a week. Additionally, one 3-cubic yard bin of green waste is emptied once every 4 to 6 weeks (Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History Foundation [Foundation] 2022). These generation rates are the equivalent of approximately 1,872 cubic yards of solid waste per year and approximately 39 cubic yards of green waste per year from the existing uses at the project site.

Table 5.15-2. Remaining Disposal Capacity for Los Angeles County Class III Landfills Serving the Project Site

Class III Landfill	Remaining Disposal Capacity (tons)
Azusa Land Reclamation	52,342,017
Chiquita Canyon	54,420,179
Sunshine Canyon City/County	54,079,158
Antelope Valley	10,178,644
Lancaster	9,873,404
Savage Canyon	4,261,790
Pebbly Beach	32,092
Total	**185,187,284**

Source: County Public Works (2021)

5.15.2 Regulatory Setting

5.15.2.1 Federal

CLEAN WATER ACT

In 1972, the federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act [CWA]) was amended to prohibit the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States unless the discharge is in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The CWA focused on tracking point sources, primarily from wastewater treatment facilities and industrial waste dischargers, and required implementation of control measures to minimize pollutant discharges. The CWA was amended again in 1987, adding Section 402(p), to provide a framework for regulating municipal and industrial stormwater discharges. In November 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published final regulations that establish application requirements for specific categories of industries, including construction projects that encompass greater than or equal to 5 acres of land. The Phase II Rule became final in December 1999, expanding regulated construction sites to those greater than or equal to 1 acre. The regulations require that stormwater and non-stormwater runoff associated with construction activity that discharges either directly to surface waters or indirectly through Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s), must be regulated by an NPDES permit.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

The purpose of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes the EPA to set national health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally occurring and human-made contaminants that may be found in drinking water. Potential contaminants include improperly disposed chemicals, animal wastes, pesticides, human threats, waste injected underground, and naturally occurring substances. In addition, water that is not properly treated may pose a threat to drinking water. The Safe Drinking Water Act applies to all public water systems across the nation. The EPA, individual states, and water systems work in coordination to ensure that these standards are met. The EPA identifies potential contaminants, determines an allowable maximum contaminant level, and enforces the set standards.

5.15.2.2 State

SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act is a three-bill legislative package, comprising Assembly Bill (AB) 1739, Senate Bill (SB) 1168, SB 1319, and subsequent statewide regulations. The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act provides a statewide framework for the long-term protection of groundwater resources by requiring local agencies to form Groundwater Sustainability Agencies for high- and medium-priority basins.

Those Groundwater Sustainability Agencies are required to develop and implement a groundwater sustainability plan to mitigate overdraft of groundwater resources. The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) is responsible for assessing existing conditions and prioritizing groundwater basins within the state. The project site is within the Los Angeles Coastal Plain Groundwater Basin (4-011.02), which has been designated as a very low priority basin (DWR 2020).

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACT

The Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 (California Water Code Sections 10610 et seq.) requires that every supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or suppliers supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to prepare an urban water management plan (UWMP) every 5 years. The UWMP shall include a description of the service area, existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier, how much water the agency has on a reliable basis, how much it needs for the foreseeable future, what the agency's strategy is for meeting its water needs, the challenges facing the agency, and any other information necessary to provide a general understanding of the agency's plan. In addition, every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a water shortage contingency plan as part of its UWMP that includes, but is not limited to, an analysis of water supply reliability over a 20-year planning time frame, the procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment, definitions of standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 50% shortages and greater than 50% shortages, and shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) mandated local jurisdictions to meet waste diversion goals of 25% by 1995 and 50% by 2000, and established an integrated framework for program implementation, solid waste planning, and solid waste facility and landfill compliance. AB 939 requires Cities and Counties to prepare, adopt, and submit to CalRecycle a source reduction and recycling element to demonstrate how the jurisdiction will meet the diversion goals. Other elements included encouraging resource conservation and considering the effects of waste management operations.
The diversion goals and program requirements of the act are implemented through a disposal-based reporting system by local jurisdictions under California Integrated Waste Management Board regulatory oversight. AB 939 has achieved substantial progress in waste diversion, program implementation, solid waste planning, and protection of public health, safety, and the environment from landfills operations and solid waste facilities. In 2011, AB 341 was passed, requiring CalRecycle to require that local agencies adopt strategies that will enable 75% diversion of all solid waste by 2020.

SOLID WASTE REUSE AND RECYCLING ACCESS ACT

The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act (AB 1327) requires each local jurisdiction to adopt an ordinance requiring commercial, industrial, institutional building, marina, or residential

buildings having five or more living units to provide an adequate storage area for the collection and removal of recyclable materials. The sizes of these storage areas are to be determined by the appropriate jurisdictions' ordinance. If no such ordinance exists with the jurisdiction, the CalRecycle model ordinance shall take effect. Chapter 22.132 in the County of Los Angeles Code of Ordinances provides storage enclosure requirements for recycling and solid waste (County of Los Angeles 2023).

CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE AND GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS

The California Building Code (CBC) contains standards that regulate the method of use, properties, performance, or types of materials used in the construction, alteration, improvement, repair, or rehabilitation of a building or other improvement to real property. The CBC is adopted every 3 years by the Building Standards Commission.

"Green" building standards are virtually indistinguishable from any other building standards, are contained in the CBC, and regulate the construction of new buildings and improvements. Whereas the focus of traditional building standards has been protecting public health and safety, the focus of green building standards is to improve environmental performance. The green building standards were most recently updated in January 2023 and are detailed in the 2022 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen). CALGreen Section 5.408 requires the diversion of at least 65% of the construction waste generated during construction (CALGreen 2023).

MANDATORY COMMERCIAL RECYCLING PROGRAM

The Mandatory Commercial Recycling Program (AB 341) authorizes CalRecycle to develop and adopt regulations for mandatory commercial recycling. AB 341 requires all commercial businesses and public entities that generate 4 cubic yards or more of waste per week to have a recycling program in place. In addition, all multi-family homes with more than five units are also required to have a recycling program in place.

CALIFORNIA SENATE BILL 1374

SB 1374 was implemented to assist jurisdictions with diverting construction and demolition waste material. Per SB 1374, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41821 requires public agencies to include a summary of the progress made in diverting construction and demolition waste according to diversion goals included in AB 939. Per SB 1374, PRC Section 41850 authorizes CalRecycle to fine jurisdictions that do not meet the required goals. Additionally, per SB 1734, PRC Section 42912 requires that CalRecycle adopt a model ordinance for diverting 50% to 75% of all construction and demolition waste from landfills.

5.15.2.3 County of Los Angeles

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 2035 GENERAL PLAN

The County of Los Angeles 2035 General Plan provides the policy framework and establishes the long-range vision for how and where the unincorporated areas will grow, and establishes goals, policies, and programs to foster healthy, livable, and sustainable communities (County of Los Angeles 2015). The project is subject to relevant goals, policies, and actions listed in the County of Los Angeles 2035 General Plan. Goals, policies, and actions related to the Conservation and Natural Resources Element and Public Services and Facilities Element are included below.

Conservation and Natural Resources Element

Goal C/NR 5. Protected and useable local surface water resources.

Public Services and Facilities Element

Goal PS/F 1: A coordinated, reliable, and equitable network of public facilities that preserves resources, ensures public health and safety, and keeps pace with planned development.

> ***Policy PS/F 1.2.*** Ensure that adequate services and facilities are provided in conjunction with development through phasing or other mechanisms.

Goal PS/F 4. Reliable sewer and urban runoff conveyance treatment systems

> ***Policy PS/F 4.3.*** Ensure the proper design of sewage treatment and disposal facilities, especially in landslide, hillside, and other hazard areas.
>
> ***Policy PS/F 5.5.*** Reduce the County's waste stream by minimizing waste generation and enhancing diversion.
>
> ***Policy PS/F 5.6.*** Encourage the use and procurement of recyclable and biodegradable materials.
>
> ***Policy PS/F 5.7.*** Encourage the recycling of construction and demolition debris generated by public and private projects.

COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Pursuant to AB 939, each County is required to prepare and administer a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP), including preparation of an annual report. The CIWMP is composed of the County's and the Cities' Source Reduction and Recycling Elements, an Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan, and a Countywide Siting Element. The Summary Plan describes the steps to be taken by local agencies, acting independently and in concert, to achieve the mandated state diversion rate by integrating strategies aimed toward reducing, reusing, recycling, diverting, and marketing solid waste generated within the county. County Public Works is responsible for preparing and administering the Summary Plan and the Countywide Siting Element. The County continually evaluates landfill disposal needs and capacity as part of the preparation of the CIWMP annual report. 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.

5.15.2.4 City of Los Angeles

While the project site is located within the city of Los Angeles, it is owned by the County of Los Angeles. Accordingly, the project is not subject to the regulatory controls of the City of Los Angeles. Nonetheless, regulatory and planning documents of the City of Los Angeles that are most relevant to the project as they relate to utilities and service systems are provided herein for informational purposes.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES GENERAL PLAN

The City of Los Angeles General Plan is a policy document originally adopted in 1974 that serves as a comprehensive, long-term plan for future development of the city. The City General Plan sets forth goals, objectives, and programs to guide land use policies and meet the existing and future needs of the City. Goals, policies, and actions related to utilities and service systems are included below.

Objective 9.3. Increase the utilization of Demand Side Management strategies to reduce system demand and increase recycling and information.

> ***Policy 9.3.1.*** Reduce the amount of hazardous substances and the total amount of flow entering the wastewater system.
>
> ***Policy 9.3.2.*** Consider the use of treated wastewater for irrigation, groundwater recharge, and other beneficial purposes.

Objective 9.10. Ensure that water supply, storage, and delivery systems are adequate to support planned development.

Objective 9.12. Support integrated solid waste management efforts.

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

In accordance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act, UWMPs are updated at 5-year intervals. LADWP adopted the 2020 UWMP on May 25, 2021. The 2020 UWMP complies with the Urban Water Management Planning Act, builds upon the goals and progress made in the 2015 UWMP, and currently serves as the City's master plan for reliable water supply and resource management consistent with the City goals and objectives. The UWMP details LADWP's efforts to promote the efficient use and management of its water resources. LADWP's UWMP used a service area–wide methodology in developing its water demand projections. This methodology does not rely on individual development demands to determine area-wide growth. Rather, the projected growth in water use for the entire service area was considered in developing long-term water projections for the City to the year 2045. Long-range projections are based on SCAG growth projections. The 2020 UWMP is based on projections in the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS.

5.15.3 Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds of significance are based on the Environmental Checklist contained in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. A project would result in significant adverse environmental impacts related to utilities and service systems if it would:

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.

b) Not have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.

e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

5.15.4 Impact Assessment Methodology

The following impact assessment evaluates the potential for the project to require new or relocated utility infrastructure or exceed existing utility infrastructure capacities and whether or not any necessary improvements may have the potential to cause significant environmental effects. The assessment in this section is based in part on information provided within LADWP's 2020 *Urban Water Management Plan* and LASAN's 2019 *Sewer System Management Plan*, County Public Works' Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) *2020 Annual Report*, as well as Service Request correspondence letters (will serve letters) received from LADWP on October 28, 2022, and from LASAN on November 22, 2022. The project's potential to result in significant environmental impacts related to utilities and service systems was evaluated by determining if growth associated with the project would require new or relocated utility infrastructure or exceed existing infrastructure capacity and then, if improvements or additional infrastructure would be required, considering whether those additional facilities and/or improvements would result in potential impacts to the environment.

5.15.5 Environmental Impact Analysis

a) Would the project result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

WATER

Delivery of potable water to the project site would be provided by LADWP. Proposed on-site water delivery infrastructure would include a 3-inch water line and a 3-inch fire line at the northeast corner of the site beneath the proposed parking lot, which would connect to the existing water meter in the sidewalk on South Curson Avenue (KPFF 2021). From there, the project site is served by three water mains that include two 8-inch asbestos-cement pipelines along Wilshire Boulevard and Curson Avenue, and a cast-iron pipeline along 6th Street (LADWP 2022). New above grade backflow preventer devices would be located just inside the property line adjacent to the meter. Water service to both the Observation Pit, as well as Project 23, is currently provided by LACMA. Due to the relatively remote location of these service points compared to their proximity to LACMA, it is assumed that those demands would continue to be served by and coordinated with LACMA. Based on a response letter provided by LADWP on October 28, 2022, regarding the project's request for water and electric service connection, other than the improvements described above, LADWP confirmed that there are no known issues or deficiencies related to water services or facilities within the project site vicinity (see Appendix K). The estimated water demand anticipated upon project implementation is detailed in the analysis provided for threshold b).

WASTEWATER

Wastewater discharge from the project site is directed to the east where it connects by gravity to an existing City of Los Angeles public sewer main. The sewage infrastructure in the vicinity of the project site includes an existing 12-inch line on South Curson Avenue. The 12-inch line feeds into an 18-inch line on Wilshire Boulevard then into a 39-inch line on Crescent Heights Boulevard before discharging into a 48-inch sewer line also located on Crescent Heights Boulevard (LASAN 2022). The Observation Pit and Project 23 sewer connections tie into LACMA infrastructure. Wastewater generated from the new project elements, as proposed, would be conveyed from the sewer line at the northeast corner of the site beneath the proposed parking lot to the existing 12-inch sewer main along South Curson Avenue. On-site sewer lines would connect to the existing sewer main along South Curson Avenue. Ultimately, wastewater

flows from the project would be conveyed through these sewer lines and treated at the Hyperion Wastewater Reclamation Plant.

Based on a letter provided from LASAN dated November 22, 2022, LASAN analyzed its existing infrastructure capacity to convey and treat project wastewater flows (see Appendix K). Based on LASAN's calculations, the project would result in an increase of approximately 5,823 gallons of wastewater flow per day. With this level of flow, LASAN concluded that while there is sufficient capacity within the existing sewer system to treat wastewater flows generated by the project at the Hyperion Wastewater Reclamation Plant, the capacity to convey wastewater flows via the existing sewer lines serving the project site would require further detailed gauging and evaluation (see Appendix K). Given the exact timing of when the proposed new development is expected to be occupied and in consideration of LASAN requirements, detailed gauging and calculation of available sewer line capacities would be required as part of the permit process, which would occur when building plans are more fully developed and able to be submitted to LASAN. As part of this process, LASAN would identify specific sewer point connections, verify that capacity still exists in the infrastructure, and determine if new or additional sewer lines would need to be built to the planned point of connection (LASAN 2022).

STORMWATER DRAINAGE

As described in Section 5.9, Hydrology and Water Quality, implementation of the project would result in a decrease of pervious surfaces from 59.3% to 51.9%.and would modify the existing drainage management areas as shown in Figure 5.9-5 in Section 5.9 (per the *Low Impact Development (LID) and Hydrology Report* [KPFF 2023], provided as Appendix H). The project's proposed drainage pattern would convey all on-site drainage to on-site stormwater management systems (i.e., the three proposed biofiltration areas) prior to discharging stormwater off-site. The proposed drainage plan also includes a drainage area that is entirely within the public right-of-way and consists of runoff that drains directly to the existing Wilshire Boulevard stormwater facilities. In addition, the project's proposed grading and drainage plan for the site has been designed to use the existing topography of the site and maintain historic drainage patterns to the maximum extent feasible, with integration of additional water quality and drainage facilities to meet or exceed applicable Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) Post-Construction Stormwater Management Requirements.

The proposed drainage plan consists of three new biofiltration systems to manage stormwater runoff, designed in accordance with the Los Angeles County Low Impact Development Standards Manual. Proper design of landscape features and site grading, as well as implementation of the proposed biofiltration systems, would have the potential to improve the quality of stormwater runoff from the project site. The City has designed the existing storm drainage infrastructure serving the project site to carry stormwater flows per the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Hydrology Manual (County Public Works 2006) and the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Storm Drain Design Manual (City of Los Angeles 1986) and is designed to carry the 50-year storm event per the County's Hydrology Manual. No known deficiencies exist in the vicinity of the project. Furthermore, the project's proposed drainage plan has the potential to increase the water quality of discharged stormwater flows through implementation of the project's proposed biofiltration areas and would result in peak discharge flow rates that are not anticipated to exceed the capacity of the existing storm drain conveyance system (see Appendix H for peak discharge flow rates per proposed drainage area). Therefore, the project would be designed to capture, filter, and reduce the volume of any additional runoff from the project's proposed pervious surfaces in a way that mimics, as well as improves, existing drainage patterns (see Section 5.9.5 and Appendix H for peak discharge flow rates per proposed drainage area).

ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS

Upgrades would be required with respect to electric power and natural gas facilities, based on the construction of the new museum building. Point of connection to the project would be submitted to LADWP and SoCalGas prior to construction of the proposed development. Upgrades would be confined to the lateral connections to the project site and not any centralized facilities. Upgrades would likely be completed by either trenchless technology or completion of open trenching, to the depth of the underground utilities. The construction of the laterals would be temporary and would be subject to all applicable regulatory requirements. In addition, there would be solar electric power for the new museum building as well as additional energy-saving measures, including natural light to be harvested for the main spaces using large expanses of glass and skylights; daylighting systems to coordinate the levels of artificial lighting; HVAC systems that would be sized and designed in compliance with the CALGreen Code to maximize energy efficiency caused by heat loss and heat gain; and new and existing tree canopies to be used to protect building walls from sun exposure and provide shade for the ground area. In compliance with Title 24's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Non-Residential Buildings in California, the proposed energy savings would help offset any additional energy demands and consumption resulting from the project (SWCA 2022). Chapter 7, Other CEQA Considerations, provides further analysis related to the project's energy consumption.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The project would continue to rely on the same internet and phone services as existing conditions expanding the services of current providers to the new museum (e.g., AT&T, Centrex, and Crown Castle). Future connections with these service providers are not anticipated to result in the need for construction of new or expanded infrastructure beyond the typical connections required within the project site to the new building.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction and installation of the utility infrastructure improvements described above would be conducted during the initial site preparation activities to allow for renovations within the project site and would require grading and ground-disturbance activities that have been considered throughout Chapter 5, Environmental Impact Analysis, of this EIR. Mitigation Measures AES/mm-4.1, AQ/mm-3.1; BIO/mm-1.1, BIO/mm-2.1, BIO/mm-3.1, BIO/mm-5.1 and 5.2, and BIO/mm-6.1; CR-ARCH/mm-1.1 through 1.4; CR-HIST/mm-1.1 through 1.5; GEO/mm-3.1 and 3.2, GEO/mm-4.1, and GEO/mm-6.1 through 6.5; GHG/mm-1.1; HAZ/mm-1.1 through 1.2 and HAZ/mm-2.1 and 2.2; NOI/mm-1.1; TRA/mm-1.1 and TRA/mm-4.1 through 4.3; and TCR/mm-1.1 through 1.4 have been identified to reduce potential impacts associated with construction of future uses on-site, including construction and installation of new utility infrastructure within the boundaries of the project site.

Construction and implementation of the infrastructure improvements that may be required beyond the project site would be expected to occur within existing roadway rights-of-way in areas that have been previously disturbed. As well, where applicable, the mitigation measures identified above apply to all project elements, including off-site improvements.

In addition, construction and installation of utility infrastructure would require preparation and implementation of a stormwater pollution prevention plan with construction best management practices for short- and long-term erosion control in accordance with RWQCB requirements. Construction crews would also be required to comply with California Code of Regulations Title 22, which regulates the use, storage, and transport of hazardous materials, and Health and Safety Code Division 20, Chapter 6.95, which requires the preparation and implementation of a hazardous material release response plan and the preparation of a hazardous materials inventory for materials used and stored at the site.

While adherence to applicable state and local regulations as well as implementation of identified project-specific mitigation measures would serve to reduce potential impacts related to construction of new or expanded utility infrastructure during project construction, whether additional or upgraded off-site LASAN infrastructure would be required is not known at this time and, if they were to be required, their location is not known. While there is sufficient capacity to treat wastewater flows from the project at the Hyperion Wastewater Reclamation Plant, LASAN will not be able to give a definitive confirmation of adequate sewer line capacity for the project without further detailed gauging and evaluation associated with more detailed architectural plans, which would be provided during the project's permitting phase. At this juncture, it is not known if new or upgraded sewer lines would be required and conclusion of this analysis would be speculative. Additional coordination with LASAN and consideration of sewer line capacity would be required to determine if additional sewer line infrastructure upgrades and/or new facilities would be necessary to accommodate the project. Therefore, impacts related to construction of new or expanded utility infrastructure could be *significant*.

OPERATION

Following implementation of the project, LADWP would maintain the project site's water and electricity infrastructure, LASAN would maintain the sewer and stormwater drainage infrastructure (stormwater drainage in coordination with the Los Angeles County Flood Control District), and natural gas infrastructure would be maintained by SoCalGas. Future maintenance and repair trips associated with maintenance of new utility infrastructure would occur on an as-needed basis and are not anticipated to generate a substantial number of vehicle trips that could result in an adverse quantity or concentration of criteria air pollutants or greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, operation of utility infrastructure improvements would not result in long-term impacts, and operational impacts would be *less than significant*.

UTL Impact 1	
During project construction, the project could require the construction of new or expanded sewer lines from the project site to an identified point of connection within existing sewer system facilities. LASAN will not be able to give a definitive confirmation of adequate sewer system capacity for the project without further detailed gauging and evaluation associated with more detailed architectural plans, which would be provided during the project's permitting phase. At this juncture, it is not known if new or upgraded sewer lines would be required and conclusion of this analysis would be speculative. Impacts related to construction of new or expanded utility infrastructure could be significant. Operational impacts would be less than significant. (CEQA Checklist Appendix G Threshold XIX. a)	
Mitigation Measures	
UTL/mm-1.1	*To confirm the sewer system serving the project site can accommodate the total wastewater flows generated by the project, the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History Foundation (Foundation) shall coordinate with Los Angeles Sanitation and Environment (LASAN) during project permitting and prior to construction for confirmation of sewer system capacity. LASAN shall make this determination by conducting detailed gauging and further evaluation to identify a specific sewer connection point and/or to determine if upgrading or additional sewer lines are necessary to accommodate the project.*

UTL Impact 1
Implement Mitigation Measures AES/mm-4.1; AQ/mm-3.1; BIO/mm-1.1, BIO/mm-2.1, BIO/mm-3.1, BIO/mm-5.1 and 5.2, and BIO/mm-6.1; CR-ARCH/mm-1.1 through 1.4; GEO/mm-3.1 and 3.2, GEO/mm-4.1, and GEO/mm-6.1 through 6.5; GHG/mm-1.1; HAZ/mm-1.1 and 1.2, and HAZ/mm-2.1 and 2.2; NOI/mm-1.1; TRA/mm-1.1 and TRA/mm-4.1 through 4.3; and TCR/mm-1.1 through 1.4.
Impacts Following Mitigation
With implementation of all the project mitigation measures listed above as well as UTL/mm-1.1, impacts related to construction of new or expanded water, wastewater, stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, and telecommunications facilities would be less than significant. Operational impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?

Domestic water supply services for the project would be provided by LADWP. Present and future water supplies available to the LADWP to provide water service to the project site include the Los Angeles Aqueducts, local groundwater, purchased water from MWD, and Colorado River Aqueduct (supplied by MWD).

CONSTRUCTION

Construction activities for the project would result in a temporary demand for water associated with soil compaction and earthwork, dust control, mixing and placement of concrete, equipment and site cleanup, irrigation for plant and landscaping establishment, testing of water connections and flushing, and other short-term related activities. These activities would occur incrementally throughout construction of the project (from the start of construction to project buildout). The amount of water used during construction would vary depending on soil conditions, weather, and the specific activities being performed.
As concluded in LADWP's 2020 UWMP, projected water demands for the City would be met by the available supplies during an average year, single-dry year, and multiple-dry year in each year from 2025 through 2045 (see Table 5.15-1). The project would not exceed the available supplies projected by LADWP. Therefore, as the intermittent water use during construction would be less than the proposed water consumption at the project site, the project's temporary and intermittent demand for water during construction would be met by the City's available supplies during each year of project construction. Construction impacts related to water supply and demand would be *less than significant*.

OPERATION

Development of the project would result in an increase in long-term water demand for consumption, operational uses, maintenance, and other activities on the project site. The project's anticipated water demand was estimated by using the net increase in square footage for new museum facilities proposed by the project (a factored increase of approximately 1.6 over the existing square footage) multiplied by existing water usage rates for the project site during fiscal year 2021 to 2022. As provided in Section 5.15.1.1, the project site's existing water usage was 13,407 ccf per year (30.80 af per year or approximately 27,500 gallons per day) (Foundation 2023). Based on the increase in building square footage proposed by the project, the projected water usage during project operation would be approximately 21,451 ccf per year (49 af per year or 43,894 gallons per day). This is an approximate increase of 37% in water demand with the project. This estimation does not account for the project's water conservation features, and it is not anticipated that the irrigation needs of the proposed landscaping

within the 13-acre site would require significant additional water, and that has not been factored out of the estimated water demand projection; therefore, the project's estimated water demand is conservative. In addition, LADWP's 2020 UWMP forecasts for projected water demand are based on the SCAG's population projections, which rely on the adopted land use designations contained within the general plans that cover the geographic area within LADWP's service. The water use projections included in the 2020 UWMP were based on the project site's existing "Public Facilities" land use designation on the City of Los Angeles Land Use Map. Because the project would be consistent with the City's existing land use designation, the water demand associated with the project was considered in the demand anticipated by the 2020 UWMP and analyzed therein. As stated in a letter provided by LADWP dated October 28, 2022, projects that conform to the demographic projections from SCAG's 2020-2045 RTP/SCS and are currently located in the City's service area are considered to have been included in the LADWP's water supply planning efforts (LADWP 2022). Because the project would be consistent with the demographic projections used in the SCAG's 2020-2045 RTP/SCS, as stated above, LADWP expects to have adequate water supplies to meet the demands of the project until at least 2045 (LADWP 2022). Therefore, sufficient water supplies are available to serve the project and no new or expanded entitlements are needed. Operational impacts related to water supply and demand would be *less than significant*.

UTL Impact 2
LADWP would have sufficient water supply to serve the water demand generated by the project and the existing service area during normal, single dry year, and multiple dry years conditions during both construction and operation of the project. Impacts related to water supply and demand would be less than significant. (CEQA Checklist Appendix G Threshold XIX. b)
Mitigation Measures
No mitigation is required.
Impacts Following Mitigation
Not applicable. Impacts related to sufficient water supply would be less than significant.

c) Would the project 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?

The project's wastewater treatment needs would be provided by LASAN. Wastewater from the project would be collected through LASAN's sewer collection system and would be treated at the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant.

Implementation of the project would result in the renovation of the existing Page Museum, along with construction of the new museum building along with specific museum-related uses that would increase the amount of wastewater generated at the project site, thereby increasing the demand on existing LASAN wastewater treatment facilities. Table 5.15-3 includes the estimated wastewater discharges associated with the project as provided by LASAN (see Appendix K).

Table 5.15-3. Estimated Wastewater Generation (per capita/attendance)

Type Description	Wastewater Generation Rate (gpd/unit)	Quantity/Floor Area (sf/seats)	Wastewater Generation (gpd)
Existing			
Page Museum	30 gpd/1,000 sf	63,200 sf	1,896
Existing Total			**1,896**
Proposed with Project			
Renovated Page Museum	30 gpd/1,000 sf	63,200 sf	1,896
New Museum Building	30 gpd/1,000 sf	42,000 sf	1,260
Lobby	50 gpd/1,000 sf	4,000 sf	200
Exhibit Services	50 gpd/1,000 sf	24,000 sf	1,200
Theater #1	3 gpd/seat	70 seats	210
Theater #2	3 gpd/seat	190 seats	570
Research Room	50 gpd/1,000 sf	21,030 sf	1052
Administration Space	120 gpd/1,000 sf	11,090 sf	1,331
Proposed with Project Total			**7,719**
Net Increase (Proposed – Existing)			**5,823**

Source: LASAN (2022)
Note: gpd = gallons per day; sf = square feet

As shown, the estimated wastewater generation under existing conditions is 1,896 gpd and the estimated wastewater demand under the project is 7,719 gpd; therefore, the project would result in a net increase of approximately 5,823 gpd. Therefore, the flows contributed by the project would not result in an exceedance of the reclamation plant's capacity or effluent water quality standards set forth by the LARWQCB. In addition, the project would be required to comply with numerous federal, state, and local regulations that would reduce the potential for the project to exceed the wastewater treatment requirements of the LARWQCB. These include the federal Water Pollution Control Act, which regulates discharges of pollutants into the waters of the U.S.; the California Water Code, which controls all considerations of water and its use; and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, which controls polluted discharges into state waters. Therefore, impacts would be *less than significant*.

UTL Impact 3
It has been determined that the wastewater treatment provider serving the project (LASAN) would have adequate capacity to serve the wastewater flows generated by the project. Impacts would be less than significant. (CEQA Checklist Appendix G Threshold XIX. c)
Mitigation Measures
No mitigation is required.
Impacts Following Mitigation
Not applicable. Impacts related to adequate wastewater treatment capacity would be considered less than significant.

d) Would the project generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Implementation of the project would generate solid waste during construction and operation, which would be disposed of at Azusa Land Reclamation. As previously identified, the Azusa Land Reclamation has the capacity to accept and process 2,336,000 cubic yards of solid waste per year. In 2020, an average of 820 cubic yards of solid waste was disposed of at Azusa Land Reclamation facility per day, resulting in approximately 299,300 cubic yards of solid waste per year (County Public Works 2021). As a result, Azusa Land Reclamation has the capacity to accept and process approximately 2,036,700 cubic yards of additional solid waste per year.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction activities would include demolition of approximately 2,000 square feet of existing museum buildings and entrances, grading and excavation, and construction of approximately 44,000 square feet of new facilities and structures. Table 5.15-4 identifies the estimated amount of solid waste that would be generated by the project during construction.

Table 5.15-4. Estimated Construction Solid Waste Generation

Solid Waste Generator	Building Area (square feet)	Solid Waste Generation Rate (pounds/square foot)	Solid Waste Generated		
			pounds	tons	cubic yards
Construction	44,000	3.89	171,160	85.58	68.46
Demolition	2,000	155	310,000	155	124.00
Total					**192.46**

Source: EPA (1998)

As shown in Table 5.15-4, approximately 192.46 cubic yards of solid waste would be generated over the course of the proposed construction period. The project would be required to comply with mandatory waste reduction requirements identified in CALGreen Section 5.408, which requires the diversion of at least 65% of construction-related waste generated during construction. Based on required compliance with CALGreen waste diversion requirements, approximately 48.11 cubic yards of solid waste generated during project construction would be disposed of at Azusa Land Reclamation or one or more of the other Class III landfills serving the County (as shown in Table 5.15-2). As previously identified, Azusa Land Reclamation has the capacity to accept and process approximately 2,036,700 cubic yards of additional solid waste per year; therefore, there would be adequate available capacity to dispose of the approximately 68.46 cubic yards of solid waste generated during project construction. As such, the volume of solid waste generated during project construction would not exceed state or local disposal standards nor would it exceed the local infrastructure capacity to handle the waste disposal. Therefore, construction impacts would be *less than significant*.

OPERATION

As identified in Section 5.15.1.6, Solid Waste, the museum facility currently generates approximately 1,872 cubic yards of solid waste per year and approximately 39 cubic yards of green waste per year (Foundation 2022). The project would result in a net increase of 44,000 square feet of building space associated with improvements to the Page Museum and the construction of the new museum building. This new development would be an approximate 60% increase in building and facility square footage.

This expansion of use would result in a corresponding increase in the amount of solid waste generation. CalRecycle establishes waste generation rates for different land use types (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial); however, there is not a waste generation rate for museums or other similar land uses (CalRecycle 2022). As such, operational solid waste that would be generated by the project was estimated by assuming a 60% increase in solid waste in comparison to existing conditions, which reflects the 60% increase in building space associated with the project. However, since an increase in building space does not necessarily account for all waste-generating activities on-site, a conservative estimate was also identified by doubling the amount of existing solid waste generated at the project site.

Table 5.15-5 identifies the potential increase in operational solid waste that would be generated by the project.

Table 5.15-5. Estimated Operational Solid Waste Generation

Waste Type	Existing (cubic yards/year)	Existing+60% Increase in Solid Waste (cubic yards/year)	Existing+Doubling of Solid Waste (cubic yards/year)
Solid waste	1,872	2,764.8	3,744
Green waste	39	57.6	78
Total (cubic yards/year)		**2,822.4**	**3,822**

As shown in Table 5.15-5, the project would generate up to 3,744 cubic yards of solid waste and 78 cubic yards of green waste per year. Operational waste would be disposed of at Azusa Land Reclamation, which has the capacity to accept approximately 2,036,700 cubic yards of additional solid waste per year; therefore, a total increase of approximately 3,822 cubic yards of solid and green waste per year would not exceed existing capacity at Azusa Land Reclamation facility. Further, a minimum of 50% of all solid waste would be required to be recycled pursuant to AB 939, consistent with the State's solid waste reduction goals. Based on required compliance with AB 939, approximately 1,911 cubic yards of operational solid and green waste per year would be disposed of at Azusa Land Reclamation. Therefore, the volume of solid waste generated during operation of the project would neither exceed state or local disposal standards nor exceed the local infrastructure capacity to handle the waste disposal. Therefore, operational impacts would be *less than significant*.

UTL Impact 4
The project would not generate solid waste in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure or otherwise impair state or local solid waste reduction goals during construction and operation of the project. Impacts would be less than significant. (CEQA Checklist Appendix G Threshold XIX. d)
Mitigation Measures
No mitigation is required.
Impacts Following Mitigation
Not applicable. Impacts related to an increase in solid waste would be less than significant

e) Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

As discussed in UTL Impact 4, implementation of the project would generate solid waste during both construction and operation of the project, thus requiring the consideration of waste reduction and recycling measures. The project would be consistent with the applicable regulations associated with solid waste and would promote compliance with AB 939, AB 341, and AB 1826. Specifically, the project would include clearly marked, source-sorted receptacles to facilitate recycling with a focus on items such as paper, cardboard, glass, aluminum, plastic, and cooking oils. In addition, as described in UTL Impact 4, waste diversion and reduction during project construction and operations would be completed in accordance with CALGreen standards, County diversion standards, and the County Integrated Waste Management Plan. As a result, the project would comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste during both construction and operation. Impacts are considered *less than significant*.

UTL Impact 5
The project would comply with federal, state, and local solid waste reduction goals during construction and operation. Impacts would be less than significant. (CEQA Checklist Appendix G Threshold XIX. e)
Mitigation Measures
No mitigation is required.
Impacts Following Mitigation
Not applicable. Impacts related to compliance with waste reduction goals would be less than significant.

5.15.6 Cumulative Impacts

Background to the cumulative analysis is provided in Chapter 4, Environmental Setting. Also included in Chapter 4 is a description of the geographic area that is considered in the cumulative development scenario for each of the resource areas. In general, because the analyses in the previous sections largely consider the overall capacity of the service provider and their projections based on population and existing and proposed land uses within their service areas, the preceding sections consider the overall growth and demands the service providers are anticipating with future development. While not anticipated, potential environmental impacts related to potential utilities and infrastructure improvements beyond the 13-acre La Brea Tar Pits project site would be addressed by implementing the resource-specific mitigation measures identified for the specific resource areas of concern (e.g., cultural resources). Because LASAN has indicated that there is some potential that additional sewer line capacity would be necessary to serve the project, it is most conservative to assume that an off-site upgrade of a sewer line could be required to serve the project in combination with other projects that may be developed in the area, as project plans for the La Brea Tar Pits Master Plan are finalized, and construction begins. As such, the project has the potential to result in secondary cumulatively considerable impacts related to the potential upgrades of LASAN sewer lines to serve the project and other development in LASAN's service area.

As discussed under UTL Impact 2, LADWP is projected to have sufficient water supplies to serve the project, its existing commitments, and the project's projected water demand during normal, single dry,

and multiple dry year conditions to the year 2045 (LADWP 2020). Other reasonably foreseeable future projects proposed within the project site would be subject to environmental review to determine individual water demand and potential impacts to LADWP's water supply availability. Based on LADWP's current surplus of water supplies and the feedback received from LADWP on the utility's ability to serve the project, the project's potential contribution to cumulative impacts related to water supply are not considered cumulatively considerable.

As discussed under UTL Impact 3, based on the letter provided by LASAN in May 2022, LASAN has adequate treatment capabilities to serve the project and wastewater flows resulting from the project would be conveyed to the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant, which LASAN determined has sufficient capacity to serve the project in combination with other growth within its service area (LASAN 2022). Based on the current and projected capacity of the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant and LASAN's projections that it can serve the proposed project in combination with other reasonably anticipated projects in LASAN's service area, the project's potential contribution to cumulative impacts related to wastewater collection, treatment, and discharge would be less than cumulatively considerable.

As discussed under UTL Impact 4, based on the County's approved and future solid waste disposal capacity, project solid waste generation rates, and required adherence to applicable state and local waste diversion policies, solid waste generated during project construction and operation would not result in an excess of state or local standards or exceed the capacity of local infrastructure. Other reasonably foreseeable future projects would be subject to applicable state and local solid waste diversion policies and would also be subject to environmental review to determine individual impacts related to solid waste generation and disposal capacity.

In summary, the project would generally not be anticipated to result in cumulatively considerable environmental impacts related to the provision of utilities and services for the proposed project. While LASAN environmental impacts associated with construction and installation of utility infrastructure would range in the geographic scope depending on the resource area, there is some potential for secondary environmental impacts to occur with the development of new infrastructure. As such, the project could result in contributions to cumulatively considerable impacts related to off-site upgrades to LASAN's sewage collection system. At this juncture, it is not known if specific sewer lines would be required and conclusion of this analysis would be speculative. However, it is reasonable to assume that some potential for environmental impacts would occur with an infrastructure upgrade that may be required to collect sewage from the La Brea Master Plan project in combination with other development projects that are developed within LASAN's service area; this impact is considered *potentially significant*.

UTL Impact 6 (Cumulative)
The project could result in contributions to cumulatively considerable impacts related to off-site upgrades to LASAN's sewage collection system. At this juncture, it is not known whether new or upgraded sewer lines would be required and the conclusion of this analysis would be speculative. However, it is reasonable to assume that some potential for environmental impacts would occur with an infrastructure upgrade that may be required to collect sewage from the La Brea Master Plan project in combination with other development projects that are developed within LASAN's service area.
Mitigation Measures
Implement Mitigation Measures AES/mm-4.1; AQ/mm-3.1; BIO/mm-1.1, BIO/mm-2.1, BIO/mm-3.1, BIO/mm-5.1 through ~~and~~ 5.3 ~~5.2~~, and BIO/mm-6.1; CR-ARCH/mm-1.1 through 1.4; CR-HIST/mm-1.1 through 1.5; GEO/mm-3.1 and 3.2, GEO/mm-4.1, and GEO/mm-6.1 through 6.5; GHG/mm-1.1; HAZ/mm-1.1 through 1.2, and HAZ/mm-2.1 and 2.2; NOI/mm-1.1; TRA/mm-1.1 and TRA/mm-4.1 through 4.3; TCR/mm-1.1 through 1.4; and UTL/mm-1.1.

UTL Impact 6 (Cumulative)
Impacts Following Mitigation
With implementation of the identified project mitigation measures, cumulative impacts related to utilities and service systems would be less than significant.