

## 3.16 Utilities and Service Systems

This section describes the affected environment and regulatory setting for Utilities and Service Systems related to the Project Area and surrounding area. In addition, this section describes the potential impacts related to Utilities and Service Systems that would result from implementation of the proposed Project. As noted in the analysis below, impacts associated with Utilities and Service Systems during construction or operation of the proposed Project would be less than significant and mitigation measures are not required.

### 3.16.1 Regulatory Setting

A review of the various federal, state, regional, and local government regulatory requirements was conducted to identify regulations that relate to Utilities and Service Systems. This section summarizes the various regulatory requirements that are relevant to the proposed Project.

#### 3.16.1.1 State

##### *California Environmental Quality Act*

CEQA requires agencies to address impacts on public services, utilities, and service systems. As required by CEQA, agencies must determine whether a project would result in adverse impacts on acceptable maintenance ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any public services, specifically on fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, and other public facilities.

#### 3.16.1.2 Local

##### *City of Los Angeles Low Impact Development Ordinance*

The Low Impact Development (LID) ordinance (Ordinance Number 181899), which became effective May 2012, requires development and redevelopment projects to mitigate runoff in a manner that utilizes natural resources to capture rainwater. The LID ordinance applies to all development and redevelopment projects that create, add, or replace 500 square feet or more of impervious surface area. The LID ordinance expands on the existing Standard Urban Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) requirements adopted in 2000, which only applied to projects falling under certain categories (City of Los Angeles, 2019b). Under the LID ordinance, projects must implement LID Best Management Practices (BMP), as recommended in the *City's Planning and Land Development Handbook for Low Impact Development* (City of Los Angeles, 2016). LID BMPs include infiltration, capture and use, and high efficiency bio-filtration/retention system BMPs (i.e., infiltration trenches and basins, dry wells, underground detention chambers, permeable pavement, cisterns and rain tanks, flow-through planters, and vegetated bioswales).

### 3.16.2 Environmental Setting

Descriptions of the utilities in the Project Area are based on the information in the Final EIR/EIS for the Viaduct Replacement Project (California Department of Transportation and City of Los Angeles, 2011).

### **3.16.2.1 Energy**

Electricity is supplied to the Project Area by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). LADWP operates 22 generation plants with a total capacity of approximately 7,640 megawatts. The department's energy supply comes from a variety of energy sources, including renewable sources, natural gas, nuclear, hydroelectric, and coal (Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, 2013).

LADWP owns and operates several overhead and underground transmission and distribution lines in the Project Area. The transmission line system is within the LADWP Transmission Right of Way (TLRW) along the east and west banks of the LA River. There are several 230-kilovolt (kV) underground transmission lines that run along the frontage roads north and south of Sixth Street between Mateo Street and Santa Fe Avenue. In addition, there are several power poles along these frontage roads that support 34.5-kV overhead electrical transmission lines. There are four transmission towers within the vicinity of the Viaduct, with electrical conduits and overhead lines following the same alignment as the transmission lines. There are also overhead lines running along the streets perpendicular to Sixth Street throughout the Project Area.

The Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) provides natural gas to the City. SoCalGas is the nation's largest distributor of natural gas, serving 21.8 million consumers over 24,000 square miles throughout Central and Southern California (Southern California Gas Company, n.d.). Within the Project Area, there is a 6-inch line running along the southern Sixth Street frontage road and a 4-inch line running along the northern Sixth Street frontage road, extending from Mateo Street to South Santa Fe Avenue. There are other gas lines under the streets perpendicular to Sixth Street throughout the Project Area (i.e., Mateo Street, Imperial Street, Santa Fe Avenue, Mesquit Street, Mission Road, Anderson Street, and Clarence Street).

### **3.16.2.2 Water and Wastewater**

LADWP provides water services within the Project Area. The primary sources of water include Los Angeles Aqueducts, local groundwater, and water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The MWD delivers the purchased water to the area via the Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project's California Aqueduct (Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, 2013).

The existing active water lines in the Project Area run along the Sixth Street frontage roads, including an 8-inch line on the north frontage road and 8-inch lines on the south frontage road. There is also an 8-inch abandoned water line along the north and south frontage roads that terminates at Santa Fe Street, as well as an abandoned 36-inch water line directly underneath the Viaduct. These lines run eastbound from Mateo Street to Mesquit Street. In addition, there are several active water lines perpendicular to Sixth Street at Santa Fe Avenue (8-inch), Mission Road (8-inch), Anderson Street (8-inch), and Clarence Street (6-inch).

The City's Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation (LA Sanitation), provides the sewer services in the Project Area. LA Sanitation operates over 6,700 miles of public sewers and four water reclamation plants with a service population of approximately 4 million people (City of Los Angeles, 2019a).

There are 10 active sewer lines in the Project Area, which include the following lines: The portion of the Project Area west of the LA River channel includes a line that runs along the north frontage road (8-inch); one line along the south frontage road (8-inch) from Mateo Street to Santa Fe Avenue that connect to a main sewer line at Santa Fe Avenue (36-inch); an abandoned sewer line underneath the Viaduct from Mateo Street to Santa Fe Avenue (8-inch). There are also two 36-inch sewer lines within the proposed Arts Plaza. The portion of the Project Area east of the LA River channel includes large sewer pipes at Mission Road (63-inch and 96-inch), Anderson Street (10-inch), and Clarence Street (12-inch). All of these lines flow in a southerly direction.

### **3.16.2.3 Storm Drains**

The Project Area includes stormwater drain inlets and underground pipes, which are owned and operated by the City. Stormwater flows originating from the Project Area typically discharge into the LA River. The LA River Channel is maintained by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the underlying drainage network is maintained by the City (Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, n.d.).

Under the Viaduct and west of the LA River, there are two recently constructed stormwater drain lines (18- and 24-inch diameter) that drain the new Viaduct approach. These lines discharge into an existing drain (36-inch) which is tributary to the 97-inch stormwater drain sewer Number 3.

The industrial area north of the Viaduct and east of the LA River is served by lines running along Mission Road (30-inch), Clarence Street (42-inch), and between Mission Road and Anderson Street (15-inch/18-inch). These lines discharge into a 62-inch trunk line at Jesse Street, which also collects flows from the areas north of the Viaduct and west of U.S. 101. There is also a 96-inch County line that runs parallel with the 62-inch trunk line along Jesse Street.

### **3.16.2.4 Telephone, Cable, and Fiber Optics**

There are several telephone, cable, and fiber-optic lines within the Project Area, which run along the north and south frontage roads, LA Riverbanks and perpendicular cross streets, and Mesquit Street. These lines are operated by AT&T, Bell System, and Western Union.

### **3.16.2.5 Solid Waste**

LA Sanitation provides services for solid waste pickup in the Project Area. The primary services offered include trash, recycling, and green waste. Approximately 6,652 tons of waste, manure, and bulky items are collected per day from over 750,000 residences. LA Sanitation owns a waste transfer station, a composting facility, and a trimming facility (City of Los Angeles, 2017b).

The Los Angeles County Sanitation District oversees the operation of landfills that would accept the solid waste generated during proposed construction activities. The closest landfill to the Project Area is the Puente Hills Landfill in the City of Industry.

The City purchased Central Los Angeles Recycling & Transfer Station (CLARTS) in 2004 (City of Los Angeles, 2017a). CLARTS was designed to accommodate a capacity of 4,025 tons per day. CLARTS services the City's curbside collection operations, commercial waste haulers, independent operators, and the general public. From CLARTS, waste is transferred to a landfill or recycling facility.

### **3.16.2.6 Railroads**

There are railroad corridors along the east and west banks of the LA River. On the west bank of the LA River, the two tracks closest to the LA River are owned by the Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) and are used primarily by Metrolink trains. The five tracks west of the SCRRA tracks are owned by Burlington Northern and Santa Fe (BNSF) Railway, and the rest of the tracks are owned and operated by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro). Amtrak also operates trains on a BNSF track and a Metro track on the west bank. On the east bank, the two tracks closest to the river are owned by SCRRA, which are used by Metrolink and the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR). The remainder of the ten tracks are owned by UPRR and utilized by UPRR.

### **3.16.2.7 River Access Tunnel**

A City-owned tunnel is located under the Viaduct on the west side of the River. The tunnel was constructed as part of the Viaduct and consists of an access ramp with retaining walls on both sides of the ramp and portals (entrance). The tunnel provides access to the River from the frontage road on the south side of the Viaduct at the Santa Fe Avenue intersection. In addition, the tunnel provides access to the LADWP TLRW.

## **3.16.3 Environmental Impact Analysis**

### **3.16.3.1 Screening Analysis**

Several impacts and corresponding thresholds of significance were eliminated from further analysis in this EIR. Topics were eliminated if the IS for the Project concluded there would be No Impact, or if impacts were identified to be Less Than Significant and will not be discussed further in the EIR. Only the topics described in Section 3.16.3.2 were determined to require further analysis in this EIR. A copy of the Initial Study, which contains the eliminated topics, is provided in **Appendix A**.

During proposed construction activities, existing utilities would be protected in place. Water, sewer, gas, and stormwater connections in existing buildings have been removed and/or capped during the demolition activities for the Viaduct Replacement Project. Therefore, impacts to these utilities are not anticipated, and will not be discussed further in this EIR. There is potential to replace aboveground LADWP power poles with underground utilities in the future between Mateo Street and Santa Fe Avenue. However, utility relocations would be coordinated with LADWP, and would be conducted in compliance with all applicable federal and state regulations and local policies. Therefore, significant impacts to these utilities are not anticipated, and will not be discussed further in this EIR.

### **3.16.3.2 Thresholds of Significance**

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and the *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide*, the proposed Project would have a significant impact on Utilities and Service Systems if it would:

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

*G.1 Surface Water Hydrology.* A proposed project would normally have a significant impact on surface water hydrology if it would:

- Cause flooding during the projected 50-year developed storm event, which would have the potential to harm people or damage property or sensitive biological resources;

**XIX(b)** Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years.

*M.1. Water.* The determination of significance shall be made on a case-by-case basis, considering the following factors:

- Whether sufficient capacity exists in the water infrastructure that would serve the project, taking into account the anticipated conditions at project buildout;
- The amount by which the project would cause the projected growth in population, housing or employment for the Community Plan area to be exceeded in the year of the project completion; and
- The degree to which scheduled water infrastructure improvements or project design features would reduce or offset service impacts.

### **3.16.3.3 Construction Impacts**

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

The proposed construction activities would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expand existing facilities. During construction, wastewater containing diesel and oil, paint, solvents, cleaners, and other chemicals, as well as construction debris and dirt, may be generated. This water would be collected, screened, and discharged in accordance with the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). Any remaining sludge would be disposed of in accordance with water and solid waste disposal regulations, including the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The wastewater treatment provider that serves the Project Area has adequate capacity to serve the construction needs of the proposed Project. Therefore, impacts on water and wastewater treatment facilities would be less than significant and mitigation is not required.

The proposed Project includes the construction of new stormwater drainage systems to capture and route runoff from the Project Site and Viaduct to LID or structural treatment BMPs (e.g., capture and use systems, proprietary treatment vaults with media-filled cartridges, and vegetated biofiltration basins), before being discharged to the existing stormwater drainage facilities adjacent to the site. Temporary stormwater drainage BMPs that would be implemented during construction could include, but would not be limited to, the installation of earth dikes, drainage swales and ditches, silt fences, wattles, desilting basins, and stormwater drain inlet protection. These BMPs would be implemented in compliance with the CWA, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the City's Stormwater Program, and the City's LID Ordinance (Ordinance Number 181899). Temporary stormwater drainage facilities would be installed within the limits of the construction site, and no environmental effects would result from the

installation of these facilities. With implementation of the temporary stormwater drainage BMPs listed above, impacts on stormwater drainage systems would be less than significant and mitigation is not required.

The proposed Project would require construction of new utility connections, relocations and undergrounding of utilities, and other utility improvements. Utility installation and relocations would be limited to within the Project Area, where there are little to no known sensitive resources. As such, no significant environmental effects are anticipated during proposed Project construction. During construction activities, the City would coordinate with service providers to ensure that there are no disruptions in utility services. Therefore, impacts on electric power, natural gas, and telecommunications facilities would be less than significant and mitigation is not required.

- **Cause flooding during the projected 50-year developed storm event, which would have the potential to harm people, damage property or sensitive biological resources.**

As discussed in the Hydrology and Water Quality section (Section 3.9), the Project Area does not include sensitive biological resources or properties located within special flood hazard areas subject to inundation. In addition, the proposed construction site would not be accessible to the public. Proposed construction activities within the LA River would be performed during the dry season. Therefore, the proposed Project is not anticipated to cause flooding during the projected 50-year developed storm event that would have the potential to harm people or damage property or sensitive biological resources. Impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

**XIX(b): Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years.**

There are sufficient water supplies available to serve the water needs required for proposed construction activities, such as water for cleaning surfaces, mixing with concrete or other materials, or suppressing dust. The relatively minor water supply needed for proposed construction activities would leave sufficient water supplies available for other reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and mitigation is not required.

- **Whether sufficient capacity exists in the water infrastructure that would serve the project, taking into account the anticipated conditions at project buildout?**

As discussed above, there is sufficient water infrastructure capacity to serve the proposed construction activities. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and mitigation is not required.

- **The amount by which the project would cause the projected growth in population, housing or employment for the Community Plan area to be exceeded in the year of the project completion.**

Proposed construction activities would not result in a measurable growth in population, housing, or employment. Construction workers would commute to the job site on a daily basis. Construction workers would likely be hired from the local area and are not likely to relocate from more distant areas. In addition, employment resulting from proposed construction activities would be short-term and temporary. Because proposed construction activities are not expected to result in population, housing, or employment growth, impacts would be less than significant and mitigation is not required.

- **The degree to which scheduled water infrastructure improvements or project design features would reduce or offset service impacts.**

Proposed construction activities would not reduce or offset services. If necessary, the City would work in close coordination with utility providers to develop a relocation plan to minimize possible impacts and disruption to service utilities. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and mitigation is not required.

#### **3.16.3.4 Operational Impacts**

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

Features of the proposed Project, including recreational playing fields and performance and event spaces, could result in increased day-use populations in the Project Area and additional water consumption and wastewater generation. Amenities, such as a community building and/or concession building, public restrooms, event vendor hook-ups, and drinking water fountains are proposed to accommodate the proposed Project. Aesthetic and recreational features, such as water features and landscape irrigation, are proposed to enhance the experience of the proposed Project. The features listed above are not expected to require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expand existing facilities. Therefore, impacts on water and wastewater treatment facilities would be less than significant and mitigation is not required.

The irrigation system for the proposed Project would be designed to receive recycled water (i.e., purple pipe) in the event that future supplies become available but would initially be hooked up to a potable water supply. There is potential for the proposed Project to receive treated overflow water from the nearby Hollenbeck Park Lake for irrigation purposes. Space may be reserved on the east side of Clarence Street for a future irrigation water connection and future building with treatment equipment.

Large-scale stormwater capture and use would not be feasible for irrigation purposes because of budget constraints and the physical characteristics of the Project Site (i.e., the Project Site is bisected by the LA River and has a linear configuration). Localized below-grade capture and use systems may be implemented below some of the proposed lawn areas to supplement potable irrigation water with captured site stormwater.

The proposed Project includes the construction of stormwater drainage systems to capture and route runoff from the Project Site and Viaduct to LID and structural treatment BMPs, before being discharged to the existing stormwater drainage facilities adjacent to the site. As described in the Hydrology and Water Quality section (Section 3.9), runoff from the Project Site would be treated through the use of various capture and use/release BMPs. For the tributary runoff that discharges through the Viaduct bents to the proposed West Park and East Park, structural treatment BMPs (i.e., proprietary vaults with media-filled cartridges) would be installed to treat the runoff for pollutants of concern. Runoff from larger storm events would be bypassed through the internal bypass of each BMP to new connections to the existing storm drain system. Due to their discharge locations and depths, it would not be feasible to install additional BMPs at the Viaduct bents draining to the Arts Plaza and directly to the LA River. Rather, these

portions of the Viaduct would rely on catch basin filter inserts installed as part of the Viaduct Replacement Project to treat the runoff.

The remaining localized rainfall falling on the portion of the Project Site outside of the Viaduct's footprint would be treated through a combination of incidental infiltration during sheet flow along proposed pervious land areas, incidental infiltration within localized vegetated basins, and below-grade capture and use systems below some of the proposed lawn areas in areas with a larger impervious surface area footprint. The incidental infiltration or capture and use of the stormwater would remove pollutants of concern. The captured site stormwater could then be used to supplement potable irrigation water at the lawns, as discussed above. Larger storm events would be captured and conveyed through proposed local storm drainage systems to new connections to the existing storm drainage systems. Engineering drawings showing the existing drainage area and storm drain facilities, as well as the placement of proposed LID BMPs are included in **Figure 3.16-1a** and **Figure 3.16-1b**. Additional figures depicting the design of the LID BMPs are included in the Conceptual Low Impact Development Report prepared for the proposed Project (Tetra Tech, 2018b).

The project would increase the amount of impervious surface areas from current conditions. However, prior to beginning the construction of the Sixth Street Viaduct, the existing mainline served this area, which was nearly 100 percent impervious. As described in Section 3.16.3.3, construction of the proposed stormwater drainage systems and BMPs would comply with the City's LID Ordinance (Ordinance Number 181899), as well as all applicable permits, design standards, and regulations to reduce significant environmental effects. Therefore, impacts on stormwater drainage facilities would be less than significant and mitigation is not required.

The proposed Project would require new utility connections and other utility improvements. Electricity would be required to power various proposed Project features such as park and street lighting, buildings (e.g., café building, concessions area, restrooms, and office and storage spaces), and electric vehicle charging stations and other mobility hub elements. Food truck and temporary performance equipment (sound and lighting) hookups would be required for special events. Natural gas may be required to heat water and interior spaces, operate cooling equipment, and generate power for buildings. Other utility improvements would include the installation of WiFi and security cameras.

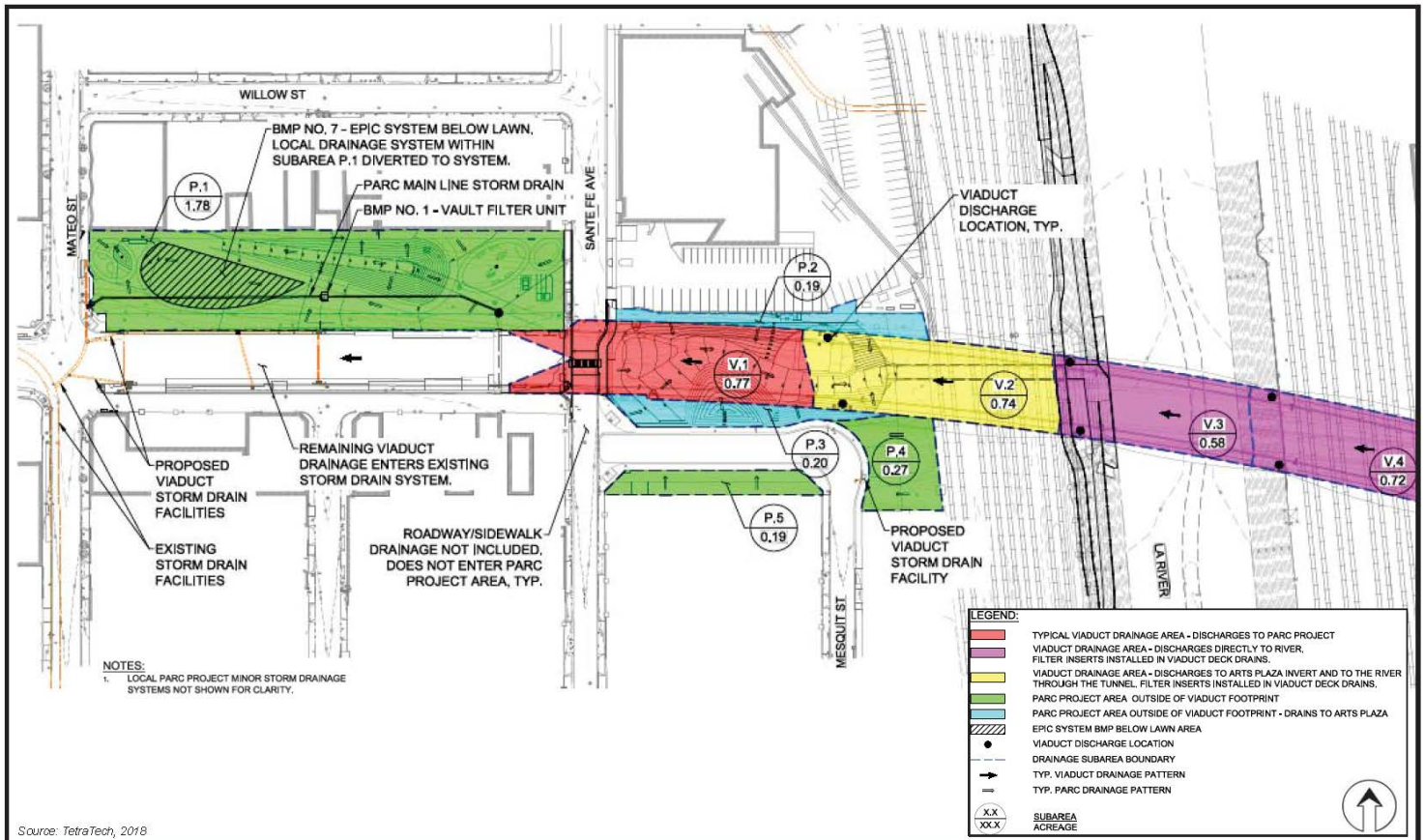
As discussed in Section 3.16.3.4, the proposed utilities and utility relocations would be limited to within the Project Area, where there are little to no known sensitive resources. As such, no significant environmental effects are anticipated during proposed Project operation. The City would coordinate with service providers to ensure that there are no disruptions in utility services. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and mitigation is not required.

- **Cause flooding during the projected 50-year developed storm event, which would have the potential to harm people or damage property or sensitive biological resources.**

As discussed in the Hydrology and Water Quality section (Section 3.9), the construction of terraces and vegetated planters would result in modifications to the LA River channel that could affect the hydraulic performance of the LA River. In addition, the proposed Project would increase the impervious surface area of the Project Site, which could result in increased stormwater runoff draining to the LA River. Therefore, the proposed Project could marginally increase flood flows during the 50-year design storm event. However, the proposed terraces and vegetated planters would be constructed as high as possible



**Figure 3.16-1a: Low Impact Development Exhibit (West)**

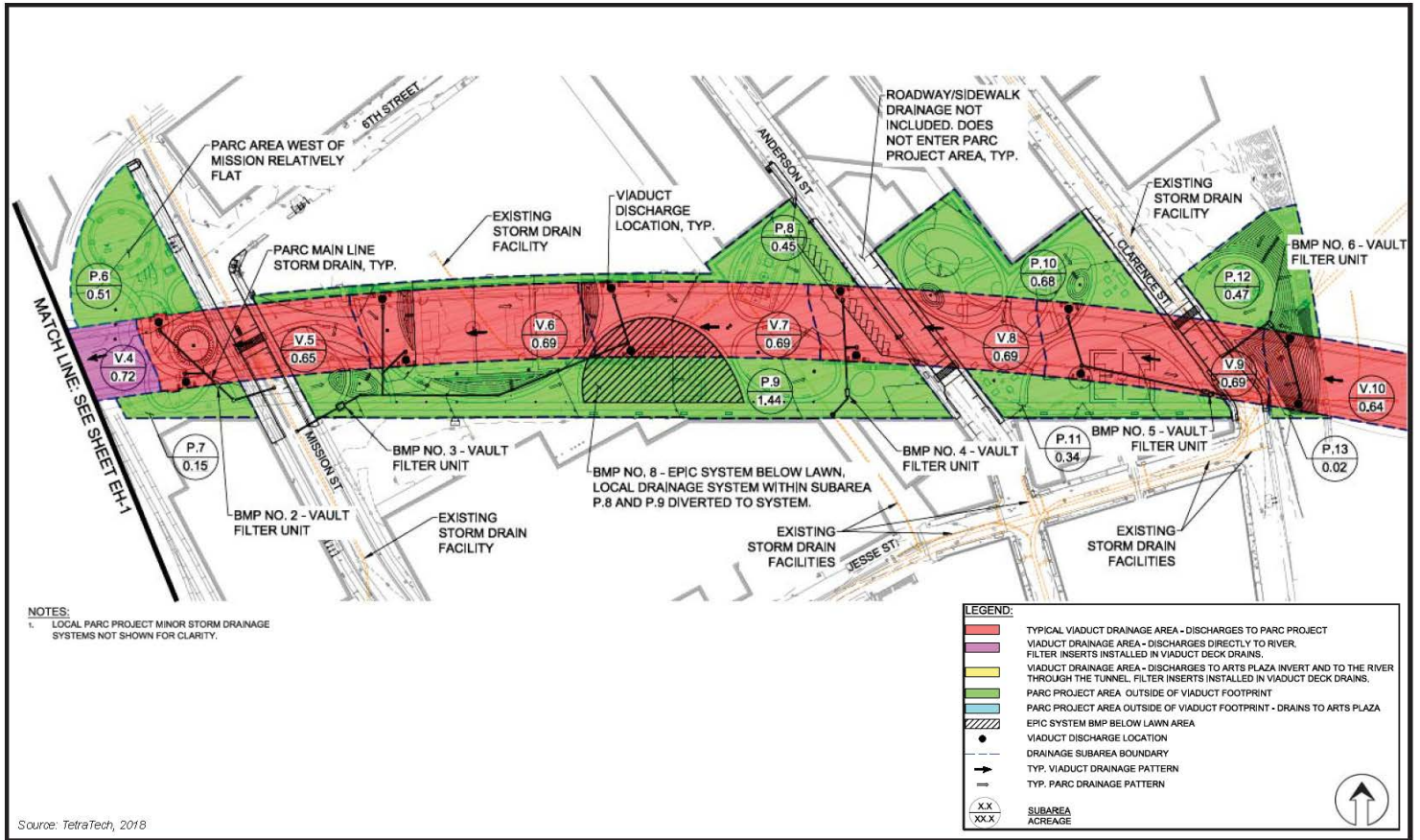


Source: TetraTech, 2018



**FIGURE 3.16-1a. LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT EXHIBIT (WEST)**  
Sixth Street PARC Project

**Figure 3.16-1b: Low Impact Development Exhibit (East)**



**FIGURE 3.16-1b. LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT EXHIBIT (EAST)**  
Sixth Street PARC Project



on the west and east banks of the LA River such that flood waters would only be received in the rarest of storm events. In addition, the terracing would not increase water surface elevations greater than levels prior to the Viaduct Replacement Project. Therefore, any impacts to the hydraulic performance of the LA River through the construction of terraces and concrete planters are anticipated to be significantly offset by the Viaduct Replacement Project (see Section 3.16.7 for additional discussion on cumulative impacts).

As discussed in Section 3.9, there are no properties located within special flood hazard areas subject to inundation. In addition, as discussed in Section 3.3, there are no sensitive biological resources within the Project Area. Therefore, the proposed Project is not anticipated to cause flooding during the projected 50-year developed storm event that would have the potential to damage property or sensitive biological resources.

Although the proposed Project would not provide public access to the LA River channel, the public would be able to enter the LA River Access Tunnel, which would be subject to inundation. Therefore, the proposed Project could result in flooding that would have the potential to harm people. Safety measures would be added to the LA River Access Tunnel entry point within the Arts Plaza to deter the public from entering the tunnel during a storm event (e.g., vehicular deterrents such as bollards and safety warning devices). In addition, the City would develop a public safety plan to reduce the potential for flooding to cause harm to the public (**MM-HYDRO-1**). The public safety plan would include protocols for protecting pedestrians and potential homeless populations in the LA River Access Tunnel during flood conditions. With implementation of **MM-HYDRO-1**, the proposed Project would not cause flooding during the projected 50-year developed storm event, which would have the potential to harm people or damage property or sensitive biological resources; therefore, impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

**XIX(b): Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years.**

The LADWP water supply for the 2017-2018 fiscal year was 521,915 acre-feet (City of Los Angeles, 2018). The projected water demand for the City in 2030 is 776,000 acre-feet (City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, 2008).

The annual estimated water usage for the proposed Project is shown in **Table 3.16-1**. The proposed Project is anticipated to use approximately 20.16 acre-feet of water per year—approximately .004 percent of existing water usage—which is substantially lower than the annual water use threshold that triggers an assessment and consultation with LADWP (200-acre feet/year). The proposed Project would not meet the definition of a “Project” under California Water Code Section 10910 because the proposed work would not have a water demand that is equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project. The proposed Project would implement design features to reduce the consumption of water resources, such as low-flow water fixtures and water efficient irrigation design and practices.

In addition, the proposed Project would include drought-tolerant landscaping to further reduce water consumption (**BMP-USS-4**). Proposed Project landscaping would be consistent with the City’s River Improvement Overlay (RIO) Ordinance (Ordinance Number 183145), which stipulates that 75 percent of any project's newly landscaped area shall be planted with any combination of the following: native

trees, plants and shrubs, or species defined as WatershedWise, or species listed in the Los Angeles County River Master Plan Landscaping Guidelines and Plant Palettes.

**Table 3.16-1: Annual Estimated Water Usage**

Proposed Project Feature	Volume (gallons/year)	Annual Projected Water Demand (acre-foot*)
General Irrigation Demand	4,841,246	14.86
Splash Pad	1,284,375	3.94
Non-Residential Buildings	444,844	1.37
Total	6,570,465	20.16

*Notes: The landscaping water demand was calculated based on the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.*

*1 acre-foot = 325,851 gallons*

The proposed Project is expected to receive potable water from several sources, including treated State Water Project (SWP) water from Northern California, groundwater, and/or water imported by the City from the Owens Valley and the Colorado River Aqueduct. As described above, the irrigation system would be designed with purple pipe to accommodate potential recycled water supply lines in the future and may eventually receive treated overflow water from Hollenbeck Park Lake.

Based on the projected water usage in **Table 3.16-1**, the proposed Project would leave sufficient water supplies available for other reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and mitigation is not required.

- **Whether sufficient capacity exists in the water infrastructure that would serve the project, taking into account the anticipated conditions at project buildout.**

See responses above. The proposed Project is anticipated to use approximately 20.16 acre-feet of water per year and would receive potable water from several sources. In addition, the irrigation system for the proposed Project would be designed to accommodate recycled water in the event that supplies become available. Based on the projected water usage, the existing water infrastructure has sufficient capacity to serve the proposed Project at buildout. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and mitigation is not required.

- **The amount by which the project would cause the projected growth in population, housing or employment for the Community Plan area to be exceeded in the year of the project completion.**

As discussed in the Population and Housing section (Section 3.112), the proposed Project does not include the establishment of new homes or the extension of roads or infrastructure to undeveloped areas. In addition, the proposed Project would not create a substantial number of jobs. Therefore, the proposed Project is not expected to result in population, housing, or employment growth in the Central City North and Boyle Heights Community Plan areas. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant, and mitigation is not required.

- **The degree to which scheduled water infrastructure improvements or project design features would reduce or offset service impacts.**

The proposed Project would require new potable water connections for the proposed West and East Park buildings, drinking fountains and hookups throughout the Project Site, splash pad, and irrigation systems. As described above, the proposed Project would be designed with low-flow water fixtures, drought friendly landscaping, and water efficient irrigation design and practices to reduce the consumption of water resources. In addition, the irrigation system would be designed with purple pipe to accommodate potential recycled water supply lines in the future. The proposed Project would also be designed to promote beneficial stormwater treatment and/or capture, including structural BMPs and vegetated biofiltration basins to remove pollutants of concern before being discharged into the stormwater drain system.

The Project Area includes water infrastructure that accommodated the demands of the previous commercial and industrial buildings that were demolished as part of the Viaduct Replacement Project. Therefore, the proposed Project would not increase water demands that would result in service impacts to existing water infrastructure. These water conservation and treatment practices are expected to offset long-term service impacts. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and mitigation is not required.

### **3.16.4 Best Management Practices**

Impacts on Utilities and Service Systems would be avoided or minimized by implementing the following BMPs:

#### **BMP-USS-1: Wastewater Treatment**

Any wastewater produced as a result of proposed construction activities, such as water containing diesel and oil, paint, solvents, cleaners, and other chemicals, as well as construction debris and dirt, shall be collected in settlement tanks and screened. The clean water shall be discharged, and the remaining sludge shall be disposed of in accordance with water and solid waste disposal regulations, including the CWA, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the RCRA.

#### **BMP-USS-2: Temporary Stormwater Drainage Measures**

Temporary stormwater drainage measures to prevent polluted runoff in the construction site shall include, but not be limited to, the installation of earth dikes, drainage swales, and ditches, silt fences, desilting basins, and stormwater drain inlet protection.

#### **BMP-USS-3: Coordination with Service Providers**

The location of underground utilities shall be confirmed prior to proposed construction activities by contacting the Underground Service Alert of Southern California (DigAlert). If necessary, the City shall work in close coordination with utility providers to develop a relocation plan to minimize possible impacts and disruption to service utilities.

### **BPM-USS-4: Reduced Consumption of Water Resources**

Design features to reduce the consumption of water resources shall be implemented, such as low-flow water fixtures and water efficient irrigation design and practices. In addition, drought-tolerant landscaping shall be planted to further reduce water consumption.

## **3.16.5 Mitigation Measures**

### **MM-HYDRO-1: Public Safety Plan**

Prior to Final Plan approval, the City, in coordination with USACE, shall publish a Public Safety Plan in order to reduce the potential for safety impacts related to flooding. The Public Safety Plan shall include an evacuation plan and protocols for protecting pedestrians and potential homeless populations (e.g., vehicular deterrents such as bollards and safety warning devices) in the LA River Access Tunnel during flood conditions.

## **3.16.6 Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts**

There are no significant unavoidable adverse impacts on Utilities and Service Systems resulting from construction and operation of the proposed Project.

## **3.16.7 Cumulative Impacts**

As discussed in the Hydrology and Water Quality section (Section 3.9), any impacts to the hydraulic performance of the LA River through the construction of the terracing and vegetated planters are anticipated to be significantly offset by the hydraulic improvements of removing the center pier of the existing Sixth Street Viaduct as part of the Viaduct Replacement Project (Tetra Tech, 2018a). Therefore, when considered cumulatively with the Viaduct Replacement Project, impacts related to flooding would be less than significant.

As also discussed in Section 3.9, the Project Site consisted of commercial and industrial properties prior to the construction of the Viaduct Replacement Project, with impervious surface area totaling nearly 100 percent. Over the course of the Viaduct construction, the impervious surface area decreased to approximately 3.6 acres (28 percent). As shown in Section 3.9, the cumulative impervious surface area (including the Viaduct and the proposed Project) would be approximately 8.9 acres (71 percent). Therefore, cumulatively, when combined with the Viaduct Replacement Project, there would be a net decrease in impervious surface area at the Project Site, which would result in beneficial impacts on utilities and service systems (e.g., reductions in stormwater drainage and wastewater infrastructure demands).

With implementation of the BMPs described in Section 3.16.4, the proposed Project is not expected to result in any significant impacts on Utilities and Service Systems. Other projects in the vicinity of the proposed Project (see **Table 1-1**) would be required to comply with all federal and state regulations and be consistent with local policies related to Utilities and Service Systems. Projects would be required to confirm the presence of utilities that could be affected and consult with utility owners regarding potential relocations or service disruptions. Projects would also be required to consult with overseeing agencies (such as LADWP or SoCalGas) if water, energy, or other resource consumption is anticipated to be higher than developed thresholds. In addition, projects would be evaluated based on whether waste generation

(e.g., solid waste and wastewater) would exceed the capacity of the existing utility and service systems. Other development projects would be required to develop BMPs and mitigation measures to reduce impacts on Utilities and Service Systems. Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts related to Utilities and Service Systems.