3K. Public Services and Utilities

3K.1 INTRODUCTION

This section identifies existing infrastructure and current levels of service or capacity, as well as improvements required to accommodate the project-induced demand for additional public services necessary for construction and operation of the proposed project. Services for the new learning center are assessed in terms of location, existing and projected service ratios, response times, and other service objectives as applicable. Cumulative impacts are determined with consideration of projected development in the study area. Where impacts on public services are determined to be significant, mitigation measures are recommended to ensure adequate delivery of public services to the project.

The analysis in this section is based on information obtained from the City of Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), the LAUSD Police Department (LAUSD PD), the Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD), the City of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureaus of Sanitation and Engineering.

3K.2 SETTING

Public Services

Fire Protection

The primary fire protection provider for the project site is the LAFD Station No. 13, located at 1206 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90006-2715, which is approximately 0.8 mile from the project site. In addition, there are three other stations located within two miles of the project. The adequacy of fire protection for a given area is based on required fire-flow, response distance from existing fire stations, and the Fire Departmentís ability to respond to the demand for fire protection. Table 3K-1 depicts the existing resources available to the LAFD for responses to calls for service from the project site.

According to Inspector Michael Theule of the LAFD Construction Services Unit, fire-flow requirements vary from 2,000 gallons per minute (GPM) in low-density residential areas to 12,000 GPM in high-density commercial or industrial areas. A minimum residential water pressure of 20 pounds per square inch (PSI) is needed to remain in the water system, with the required gallons per minute flowing. The LAFD has set the required fire-flow for this project at 4,000 GPM from 4 fire hydrants flowing simultaneously.[1]

[1] Theule, Michael, LAFD. RE: Central Los Angeles Area New Learning Center No. 1. Letter to ESA dated November 27, 2002.

TABLE 3K-1: EXISTING FIRE STATIONS AVAILABLE FOR INITIAL RESPONSE

Station No.	Address	Resources	Staffing	Miles from Proposed Project
29	4029 West Wilshire Boulevard	Task Force Truck and Engine Company, EMT Rescue Ambulance	12	0.9
13	1206 S. Vermont Avenue	Single Engine Company, Paramedic Rescue Ambulance	6	0.8
11	1819 W. 7th Street	Task Force Truck and Engine Company, Paramedic Rescue Ambulance	12	1.6

Source: Michael Theule, LAFD. Letter to ESA dated November 27, 2002.
City of Los Angeles Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, 2002.

Police Protection

The LAUSD PD and the LAPD would provide police protection for the proposed learning center. The LAUSD PD would be the primary provider of police protection for the new learning center site.

LAUSD Police Department. In 1984, California legislation was enacted that enabled the LAUSD to form and maintain a police department. California Police Officer Standards and Training were met, and the previous Security Section was retitled to Police Department. As the Security Section evolved into the Police Department, ìpolice officerî became the official title for all sworn personnel. Currently, the department consists of over 300 staff, including:

- 1 Chief
- 3 Lieutenants
- 13 Detectives
- 252 Police Officers
- 2 Assistant Chiefs
- 26 Sergeants
- 6 Senior Officers

Duties of the LAUSD PD are designed to protect life and property. These duties involve the following:

- The prevention and control of acts of violence throughout the LAUSD
- Investigation of crimes against the LAUSD, its students and staff
- Apprehending and arresting suspects
- Preparation of reports
- Liaison with other police agencies

The LAUSD PD is responsible for providing law enforcement services to more than 900 schools, offices and other LAUSD locations, covering over 710 square miles, and protection of over 681,505 students and approximately 60,000 teachers, administrators and other staff members on a 24-hour operational basis. The Department employs two primary modes of operation. The Resident Officer Program and the Patrol Operations. In the Resident Officer Program, there is approximately one police officer on every high school campus and most middle school campuses; 50 of 76 middle schools and 50 of 53 high schools in the LAUSD PD area have resident officers on-campus. Patrol Operations involves police officers patrolling in marked police vehicles throughout the LAUSD. Response time for Patrol Operations averages approximately 5 minutes.[2]

Los Angeles Police Department. The LAPD would be the secondary provider of police protection services for the new learning center site, and would supplement LAUSD PD services by serving as ìbackupî. The project site is located within the Rampart Community Area (in the Central Bureau) of the LAPDís Reporting District (RD) No. 2A51. The approximate service boundaries of the Rampart Community Area Division are Sunset Boulevard and Highway 12 (north), the I-110 Freeway (east), Normandie Avenue (west), and the I-10 Freeway (south). The area covers roughly eight square miles and serves a population of approximately 375,000 residents.

Rampart Community Police Station is the primary police station serving the project area. The station is located at 2710 West Temple Street, approximately 1.7 miles northwest of the proposed project location. Rampart Community Station is currently staffed with approximately 350 police personnel, of which 232 are police officers. With a current population of approximately 375,000 persons, the Rampart Community Stationís service area has approximately one officer per 1,700 residents. Based on LAPD staffing statistics received from LAPDís Management Services Department, the city-wide ratio of LAPD officers to population is approximately one officer per 425 residents.

The current average response time to emergency calls in the area is seven to nine minutes, which is above the Cityís average response time for emergency calls, which is 7.7 minutes.[3]

Schools

The proposed project is within LAUSDís Belmont Planning Area. LAUSD provides elementary, middle, and high school education to the Belmont Planning Area. A total of 11 schools: six elementary, two middle, and three senior high schools serve the project area. Table 2-1 lists current enrollment and existing classroom capacities for these schools. All but three of the schools in the Belmont Planning Area are operating above capacity. As shown in Table 2-1, the Belmont Planning Area currently has 11 existing schools, including three high schools, two middle schools, and six elementary schools. The total peak year-round capacity in the Belmont Planning Area accommodates 22,993 students, including 10,640 in high school, 4,945 in middle school and 7,408 in elementary school. With these existing facilities in the Belmont Planning Area, there remains a shortfall of 11,563 two-semester seats to accommodate a projected year-

[2] Dotson, Steve. Lieutenant. Los Angeles Unified School District, Police Department, RE: LAUSD PD Services at Central Los Angeles Area New Learning Center No. 1. Fax to ESA on March 31, 2003.

[3] Sergeant Beach, LAPD. Telephone conversation on December 30, 2002.

round capacity shortfall of 16,188 students. Projected needs at the high school level would require an additional 5,932 two-semester seats.

Parks and Recreation Facilities

The Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for operating and managing parks within the City. Governed by the Public Recreation Plan and the Open Space Element, the Department also performs and oversees all of the planning efforts and activities concerning City parks, recreational facilities, and open space.

Local parks in the project area include Griffith Park, Central Library Park, Pershing Square, Echo Park, MacArthur Park, and Lafayette Park. In addition to local parks in the project area, local residents also may use the learning center playground facilities provided by the LAUSD. These facilities are open for a limited number of after-school hours each day during the school year.

The Cityís adopted park standard recommends that four acres of parkland be available per 1,000 persons. However, most community plans require only one acre per 1,000 persons. These standards may be lessened if sites are coordinated and used in conjunction with school playgrounds and recreational facilities.

Currently, Los Angeles has a ratio of 4.05 acres of parkland per 1,000 persons citywide, including Griffith Park which is 4,000+ acres.[4,5] Without the inclusion of Griffith Park, the ratio of acres of parkland drops to 2.94 per 1,000 persons. This ratio, when evaluated against the Public Recreation Planís long-range standard of four acres per 1,000 persons, represents 1.06 acres per 1,000 persons deficiency in neighborhood and community parkland.

Water Supply

The LADWP exclusively supplies water to the project area. Three sources are used by LADWP to meet water requirements: local groundwater, the Los Angeles Aqueduct System (LAA), and purchases from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The following are brief descriptions of the three LADWP water sources.

Los Angeles Aqueduct. LAA consists of two aqueducts. Construction of the first LAA, the Owens River Aqueduct, was completed in 1913. The 233-mile Owens River Aqueduct transports snowmelt from the eastern slopes of Sierra Nevada. In 1940, the aqueduct was extended 105 miles north to the Mono Basin. The Mono Basin Project extended the length of the first LAA to 338 miles and increased the capacity of the system to almost 300 million gallons per day (gpd) [336,000 acre feet per year (AF/Y)]. To meet the Cityís increasing water demands, a second LAA was completed in 1970 to transport additional water from the southern Owens Valley to Los Angeles. Completion of the second LAA increased the Los Angeles Aqueduct System capacity to almost 500 mgd (560,000 AF/Y). However, recent court decisions to provide additional aqueduct water to benefit the environment in the Mono Basin and the Owens Valley

[4] City of Los Angeles Economic and Demographic Information, 2001.
[5] City of Los Angeles. *Citywide General Plan Framework*. Chapter 9.

have limited the Cityís aqueduct deliveries. As a result, long-term projections for LAA deliveries are about 350,000 AF/Y that will satisfy about half of the Cityís water needs. Currently, the main source of water that supplies the proposed project area is the LAA, which supplies 80% to 100% of the areaís water. The remainder of the water comes from wells and/or purchased water from the MWD.[6]

Local Groundwater. The city is entitled to 110,000 AF/Y of groundwater from local basins. Since 1970, local wells have produced about 95,000 AF/Y accounting for approximately 15 percent of the Cityís water supply. During emergencies or prolonged drought periods, additional groundwater can be extracted.

Metropolitan Water District. MWD serves 26 agencies in Southern California encompassing 5,200 square miles with a population of nearly 16 million people. MWD is a regional water ìwholesalerî as opposed to LADWP, which acts like a water ìretailerî providing water directly to individual customers rather than water agencies. Since 1970, the City has purchased an average of 125,000 AF/Y of water from MWD, or 20 percent of the Cityís total supply. The Cityís annual MWD purchases can vary significantly depending on the need to supplement LAA deliveries if dry conditions exist.[7]

LADWP Water Distribution Facilities. LADWP water distribution facilities are currently operating within normal operating parameters. LADWP currently maintains the following water distribution facilities in the vicinity of the proposed learning center site:

- 30-inch-diameter cast iron water main in Wilshire Boulevard between South Mariposa Avenue and South Catalina Street;
- 16-inch-diameter cast iron water main in West 8th Street between South Mariposa Avenue and South Catalina Street;
- 6-inch cast iron water main in West 8th Street between South Mariposa Avenue and South Catalina Street;
- 8-inch-diamter cast iron water main in South Mariposa Avenue between Wilshire Boulevard and West 8th Street; and,
- 8-inch-diamter cast iron water main in South Catalina Street between Wilshire Boulevard and West 8th Street.[8]

The project site, which includes several multi-family dwellings, currently uses approximately 4,140 gallons of potable water per day.

Stormwater

Sixteen storm drain(s) transport surface water runoff from the proposed learning center site. The drains are located primarily at the intersections of South Mariposa Street and Wilshire Boulevard, South Mariposa Street and West 8th Street, South Catalina Street and Wilshire

[6] Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. LADWP Website. http://www.ladwp.com/water/supply/index.htm Accessed on December 23, 2002.
[7] *Ibid.*
[8] Holloway, Charles. LADWP. RE: Central Los Angeles Area New Learning Center No. 1. Letter to ESA dated December 23, 2002.

Boulevard, and South Catalina Street and West 8th Street. Two additional storm drains are located along the edge of the project site, one along the northwestern edge of the project site and one along the southeastern edge. All stormwater from the project siteís drains ultimately flow to the Los Angeles River. See Chapter 3G, Hydrology for further discussion.

Wastewater Infrastructure

The sanitary sewer system that serves the area of the proposed learning center site is operated under the jurisdiction of the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation. The Bureau of Sanitation provides planning and financial management, and maintains and operates the wastewater collection and treatment system. The Bureau of Engineering provides design and construction engineering.

Wastewater Collection System. Wastewater service and planning areas are determined by natural drainage patterns and do not generally conform to City boundaries. Wastewater collected within the area of the proposed learning center is conveyed to the Hyperion Water Treatment Plant (HTP) by major interceptor sewer systems. These main sewers are fed by smaller collector systems that extend throughout the service area. Wastewater from the site discharges into these collector lines and then flows southward towards the HTP.

The project site, which includes several multi-family dwellings, currently generates approximately 3,600 gallons of wastewater per day.

Hyperion Treatment Plant. Wastewater from the project area is treated at the Hyperion Treatment plant. The HTP was designed and constructed in 1950 to be a high rate primary and secondary treatment facility with the ability to process an average flow of 420 mgd of wastewater. Currently, the HTP is the largest of four wastewater treatment plants in the area surrounding the City, and the flow to the HTP ranges from 360 to 400 million gallons of wastewater per day.

Solid Waste Disposal

The management of solid waste in the City involves public and private refuse collection services as well as public and private operation of solid waste transfer, resource recovery, and disposal facilities. The Bureau of Sanitation provides collection services primarily to single-family residences and some of the smaller multi-family residences. The City also is responsible for collecting waste from the City Hall complex, some public buildings, parks, and fire stations, but does not collect solid waste from public schools. Multi-family residences, such as apartment complexes and condominiums and most other non-residential properties (including public schools) are served by private collectors contracted directly by individual property owners to collect and transport their materials for disposal or recycling. These private haulers have access to a number of landfill and transfer stations located throughout the City and County.

In the unincorporated areas of the County, approximately 250 haulers are permitted by the County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services to collect and dispose of all residential, commercial and industrial refuse within unincorporated County areas. Hauling is operated as a competitive business, in which disposal at any approved, environmentally acceptable landfill or

disposal site can occur. Currently, County policies do not prevent or discourage independent waste haulers from disposing of solid waste at out-of-county landfills. Landfills in the California desert, which could receive waste from the Los Angeles metropolitan area, are currently in the permit process. The Department of Public Works has expressed concern that there is an immediate need for additional landfill capacity. According to the Los Angeles Countywide Siting Element (1997), a shortfall in permitted daily landfill capacity may be experienced in the County within the next few years. Because of the demand for additional landfill capacity, greater inter-county transfer would occur if landfills outside the County provide greater economic advantages to haulers, or if landfills within the County reach capacity.

Three types of landfills are provided within the County. These include (1) Class III Landfills, (2) Unclassified Landfills, and (3) Transformation Facilities. A Class III landfill is a household waste facility that is geologically structured to isolate non-hazardous solid waste from aquifers and other ground water sources. Unclassified landfills are facilities that accept materials such as soil, concrete, asphalt, and other construction and demolition debris. Transformation facilities involve the incineration of solid waste as an energy source (waste-to-energy). Approximately 39,000 tons of solid waste is disposed of by residents and businesses in the County in 12 major Class III landfills, 6 minor Class II landfills and two transformation facilities. An additional 350 tons of solid waste per day are deposited at landfills located outside the County.

Landfills in the County, which could accept waste from the project, are presented in Table 3K-2.

TABLE 3K-2: LANDFILL CAPACITY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Site	Owner/ Operator	1997 Actual Flow (TPD)	1997 Permitted Daily Capacity (TPD)	Theoretical Remaining Capacity 1997 (million tons)	Permit Expiration Date/ Restrictions
Antelope Valley Landfill	Arklin Bros. Enterprise	533	1,400	2.1	N/A*
Chiquita Canyon	USA Waste	1,389	5,000	1.9	2019
Lancaster	Waste Management, Inc.	593	1,000	0.4	2012
Puente Hills	County Sanitation District	N/A	13,200	16.9	2013
Sunshine Canyon	Browning Ferris Industries	4,500	6,000	16.6	2027
Bradley	Waste Management, Inc.	4,064	10,000	0.7	2006

* Permit does not have expiration date.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, Vol. I, June 1997, County Sanitation Districts, March 28, 2000.
Christian, Connie. County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, personal communication March 18, 2003.
California Integrated Waste Management Board, California Waste Facilities, Sites, and Operations Database. March 17, 2003. www.ciwmb.ca.gov

Landfill capacity is regulated primarily through the amount of solid waste that each particular facility is permitted to collect per day, and total landfill capacity. Other landfills within and outside the County, such as the Commerce Refuse to Energy Facility, the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) in Long Beach, and the Simi Valley Landfill may also receive solid waste from the area.

Orange County also accepts solid waste on a fee basis from the County at its three landfill sites. These sites include the Olinda-Alpha in Brea, scheduled to close in 2013; Frank Bowerman Landfill in Irvine, scheduled to close in 2024; and Prima Deshecha in San Juan Capistrano, scheduled to close by 2040. According to the Orange County Waste Management Department, all landfills are operating below capacity and have available capacity to handle waste from other jurisdictions. These Orange County landfill sites have reduced their tippage fees in order to attract waste haulers. The Los Angeles County landfills, in combination with out-of-county refuse sites, have adequate capacity to service the existing population and planned growth past 2005.

The project site, which includes several multi-family dwellings, currently generates approximately 0.04 tons per day or 15 tons per year of solid waste.

Other Public Facilities

Public facilities other than the ones listed above that are applicable to the proposed project may include libraries.

Library services are provided by the City of Los Angeles Public Library system. In addition to serving its own community with a Central Library, more than 60 branch libraries, and several bookmobiles, the Los Angeles Public Library is a major resource for individuals, libraries, and other organizations throughout the United States.

Electricity

The LADWP, the largest of the publicly owned electric utilities in Southern California, would provide electrical service to the project site. LADWP receives its electrical power from four municipally owned power plants, which account for 17 percent of the required power, and sources outside of the Los Angeles Basin. It provides electric service to over 1.3 million customers in the City through a network of receiving stations, distributing stations, overhead lines, and underground lines.[9]

Natural Gas

The Southern California Gas Company, which is a privately-owned utility company that provides natural gas service throughout Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial Counties, except for the City of Long Beach, the southern portion of Orange County, and portions of San Bernardino County, would provide natural gas services to the project site.

[9] City of Los Angeles. Citywide General Plan Framework. http://www.cityofla.org/PLN/framewrk/contents.htm

Southern California Gas Company distribution facilities are currently operating within normal operating parameters.

3K.3 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Since LAUSD is not subject to City regulations, City ordinance would not apply; however, as a matter of policy, LAUSD complies with City regulations to the maximum extent feasible.

Water Supply

Los Angeles City Ordinance No. 163532. Ordinance No. 163532 requires that no building permit be issued for any industrial, commercial, or multi-family residential structure unless the Cityís planning department establishes that xeriscape[10] will be included with the project. A point system has been developed to evaluate the degree of compliance. The square footage of the lot in question determines the number of points necessary. This review system is administered on an ongoing basis.

Water Consumption. LADWP has implemented several programs aimed at reducing water consumption by residential consumers. In April of 1998, The City enacted the Emergency Water Conservation Ordinance that requires all water users in the City to install low-flow (less than 3-gpm) showerheads, to put displacement devices in tank-type toilets, and to reduce flush volumes to 3.5 gallons. Low-flow showerheads and displacement devices are provided to all residential customers by the LADWP. Since July 1988, over 1.3 million low-flow showerheads have been given out. The LADWP also is responsible for implementing other residential conservation programs that include the Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet Replacement Program (responsible for the replacement of more than 500,000 toilets), the Technical Assistance Program (providing financial incentives for commercial/industrial conservation retrofitting) and a water rate structure that rewards conservation and penalizes wasteful water use.

Working Within Public Right-of-Way. All proposed water facility modifications, rearrangements, relocations, system improvements, new installations, and abandonment within the public rights-of-way are subject to LADWP approval. In addition to LADWPís approval, all work within the public rights-of-way such as water main and service installations and sidewalk and roadway improvements are subject to the Los Angeles Department of the Public Works approval, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the LAMC.

Stormwater

Projects that involve storm drain facilities to be built within the public right-of-way or involve public facilities require permits and approvals for stormwater-related facilities issued by the Development Services Division of the Bureau of Engineering. If a private drainage line from the proposed learning center site were to connect to the public drainage system immediately adjacent to the site, the District would be required to file for a Storm Drain Connection Permit. If no

[10] Xeriscaping is the practice of landscaping with slow-growing, drought-tolerant plants to conserve water.

public drains are available for connection with the private line, the Development Services Division would require that the District submit an application for a Class B Permit, to construct a drainage line within the public right-of-way to connect to the nearest public drainage line.

Sewage/Wastewater Infrastructure

City of Los Angeles Ordinance No. 166,060 (Sewer Allocation). This ordinance limits the annual increase in the wastewater quantity discharged into the HTP system to five mgd. Special Order No. SO06-0691 changed the design peak dry weather flow for sanitary sewers from 3/4 depth of the pipes diameter to 1/2 depth to implement the City-adopted goal of no overflows or diversions from the wastewater collection system. Engineering personnel at the Bureau of Engineers implement the ordinance when determining wastewater flows from development.

Solid Waste Disposal and Landfills

Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB939). Pursuant to the AB939, the City is required to reduce the amount of solid waste disposed in landfills 25% by 1995 and 50% by the year 2000. Contracts that include work that will generate solid waste, including construction and demolition debris, have been targeted for participation in source reduction, re-use, and recycling programs. Contractors are urged to manage solid waste generated by the work, to divert waste from disposal in landfills, particularly Class III landfills, and to maximize source reduction, re-use, and recycling of construction and demolition debris. Under AB939, all local and county governments have been required to adopt a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) to identify means of reducing the amount of solid waste reaching landfills.

In 1996, approximately 30 percent of the County's solid waste was diverted through various source reduction, recycling and reuse efforts. The percentage of reductions is expected to increase as jurisdictions throughout the state comply with the provisions of the AB939.

California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act. The State of California has passed additional legislation to assist local jurisdictions in accomplishing the goals of AB939. The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991, directed the drafting of a "model ordinance" that required areas of collecting and loading recyclable materials in development projects. This ordinance required that all new development within the City include adequate, accessible, and convenient areas for collecting and loading recyclable and green waste materials.

Los Angeles County Waste Management Action Plan (MAP). The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works is responsible for the development of plans and strategies for the management of solid and hazardous waste in unincorporated areas of the County. The Public Works Department, in conjunction with the City of Los Angeles Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (SDLAC) developed the MAP, adopted in 1988. As an integrated regional approach to the management of solid waste, the MAP incorporates source reduction, recycling, and composting programs, along with public education awareness programs, consistent with the requirements of the AB939.

Although the MAP concludes that landfills will remain an integral part of the County's waste management system, landfill capacity throughout the County is limited by several factors, including (1) finite available land, (2) restricted to waste from the particular landfill jurisdiction or wasteshed, (3) tonnage permit limitations, and (4) operational constraints. Existing facilities in the County include two transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities and 12 major permitted Class III landfills. Under the MAP, the Department of Public Works is charged with the responsibility of establishing fifty years of landfill capacity within the County, as well as supporting the development of disposal facilities outside the County.

Solid Resources Management Specification. The Solid Resources Management Specifications (SRMS) were developed by the City in response to AB939. The SRMS are contractor guidelines and requirements for re-use, salvage, and recycling of construction, demolition, and land clearing materials. Any new development in the City would be subject to these specifications.

3K.4 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Criteria for Determining Significance

The criteria used to determine the significance of proposed project impacts to public services and utilities are based on the model initial study checklist in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. The proposed project may result in a significant impact if it would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, capacity, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services and utilities:

  - Fire Protection
  - Police Protection
  - Schools
  - Parks and Recreation Facilities
  - Libraries
  - Water Facilities
  - Wastewater Facilities
  - Storm Drainage Facilities
  - Electrical Facilities
  - Natural Gas Facilities

- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB;

- Not provide sufficient water supplies to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements;

- Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the projectís projected demand in addition to the providerís existing commitments;

- Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the projectís solid waste disposal needs; or,

- Not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste, or does not implement measures to reduce the amount of solid waste entering landfills in accordance with state (AB939) and county standards.

Project Impacts

TABLE 3K-3: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES IMPACTS

	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Public Services					
Impact 3K1	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Impact 3K2	LTS/M	LTS/M	LTS/M	LTS/M	LTS/M
Impact 3K3	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Impact 3K4	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Utilities					
Impact 3K5	LTS/M	LTS/M	LTS/M	LTS/M	LTS/M
Impact 3K6	LTS/M	LTS/M	LTS/M	LTS/M	LTS/M
Impact 3K7	LTS/M	LTS/M	LTS/M	LTS/M	LTS/M
Impact 3K8	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Impact 3K9	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Impact 3K10	LTS/M	LTS/M	LTS/M	LTS/M	LTS/M
Impact 3K11	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Impact 3K12	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Impact 3K13	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Impact 3K14	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Cumulative					
Impact 3K15	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS

LTS = Less Than Significant Impact
LTS/M = Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporation
S = Significant Impact

Public Services

Impact 3K1: The proposed project would not impact the demand for fire protection services during construction and operation.

Construction

A high demand for fire protection services is not anticipated during the construction of any of the project alternatives. Existing services would be able to accommodate any need for fire protection services during construction in the event of an accident. The temporary closure of traffic lanes for commuter vehicles along South Mariposa Avenue may be necessary during construction of the middle school entrance. However, adequate access for emergency fire prevention vehicles will be maintained during any temporary closure of South Mariposa Avenue. No other temporary closures of traffic lanes are anticipated to accommodate project construction. Therefore, access for fire units responding to emergencies would not be impeded. In addition, proposed project construction is not expected to result in any population increase that would result in increased demand for services beyond existing levels. No significant impacts to fire protection services are expected during project construction.

Operation

Based on the distances of nearby fire stations from the project site, fire protection at the project site would be considered adequate.[11] Aside from fire flow improvements described above and standard design requirements in accordance with the UBC, the proposed project would not require any additional improvements to the existing fire facilities or water system. No significant impacts to fire protection service are expected during project operation.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 3K2: The proposed project would not impact the demand for police protection services during construction and operation.

Construction

A high demand for police protection services during construction of any of the project alternatives is not anticipated. As mentioned in Impact 3K1, the temporary closure of South

[11] Theule, Michael. LAFD. RE: Central Los Angeles Area New Learning Center No. 1. Letter to ESA dated November 27, 2002.

Mariposa Avenue for commuter traffic may be necessary during the construction of the middle school entrance, but adequate emergency access would be maintained. No temporary closure of traffic lanes on other adjacent streets is anticipated to accommodate project construction. Therefore, access for police units responding to emergencies would not be impeded. In addition, proposed project construction is not expected to result in any population increase that would result in increased demand for services beyond existing levels. With the incorporation of the following mitigation measures, significant impacts to police protection services would not be expected during project construction.

Operation

The proposed project intends to relieve overcrowding at existing LAUSD facilities. The LAUSD PD and the LAPD would provide police protection to the proposed learning center. The proposed project would be incorporated into the LAUSD PDís existing Resident Officer Program.[12] In addition, the LAUSD PD Patrol Operations involves regular patrols of school sites within specified areas. Since the proposed learning center is in close proximity to several other schools and would be included in the Resident Officer Program and the existing patrol routes associated with other existing local schools, the LAUSD PD would not be significantly impacted by the new learning center. The LAPD would provide ìback-upî police services for LAUSD PD and provide Juvenile Cars (J-Cars) to handle calls of abuse at the local schools. Captain Runyen of the Rampart Community Police Station has indicated that existing police services at the project site would be adequate during project operation.[13] Therefore, operation of the proposed project would have a less than significant impact on police services.

Mitigation Measures

M-3K.1 *The construction site shall be secured (with fences and gates) to prevent trespassing and vandalism, and avoid accidents involving the public.*

M-3K.2 *An on-site security guard shall be hired during construction of the proposed project.*

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 3K3: The proposed project would not impact area school services during construction and operation.

There are no plans to increase operating accommodations for schools in the LAUSD despite the number of schools operating over or nearing their designated space allocations. While year-round calendars with multi-track programs give partial relief to the LAUSDís overcrowding problems, construction of new schools would further relieve overcrowding. Since the proposed

[12] Dotson, Steve. Lieutenant. Los Angeles Unified School District, Police Department, RE: Central Los Angeles Area New Learning Center No. 1. Fax to ESA on March 31, 2003.

[13] Runyen, Thomas G. Captain, Rampart Community Police Station. RE: Central Los Angeles Area New Learning Center No. 1. Letter to ESA dated January 14, 2003.

project would provide school service for 4,371 students from K-12 and would relieve overcrowding at the existing Belmont High School, Los Angeles High School, Berendo Middle School, Virgil Middle School, and Hoover Elementary School, the proposed project would result in a beneficial impact by relieving current overcrowding conditions.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 3K4: The proposed project would not impact area parks and recreation facilities during construction and operation.

Since the intent of the proposed project is to relieve overcrowding at existing LAUSD facilities, no new enrollment beyond existing levels is expected to result from project implementation. Instead, existing students would be transferred to a new location and an increase in the demand for parks and recreation facilities is not expected. Therefore, it is unlikely that the proposed project would require improvements to the existing area park system.

The learning center would provide additional recreational facilities for local residents within the project area and would be considered beneficial in terms of new recreational opportunities. In addition to local parks in the project area, local residents would also be able to use the learning center playground facilities provided by the LAUSD during specified times.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

<u>Utilities</u>

Impact 3K5: The proposed project would not impact the demand for water/wastewater facilities during construction and operation.

Construction

New water/wastewater treatment facilities would not be required, nor would existing facilities require expansion, to accommodate new sources of water/wastewater from the proposed learning center. Minimal wastewater would be generated at the project site by construction workers and

security personnel at the Ambassador Hotel during construction. Portable toilets would be provided at the site for use by construction workers. Waste from these portable toilets would be collected and disposed of at an off-site location. The amount of wastewater (approximately 200 gallons of wastewater per day) that would be generated during construction activities would not be substantial. As a result, there would be no significant impacts to the sewer system during project construction.

Operation

The proposed learning centerís sanitary sewer system would discharge into the Cityís existing sewer system. To identify potential impacts to the project areas wastewater facilities, wastewater discharges at the proposed learning center site have been projected for current conditions, and for conditions under operation of each alternative of the proposed project (see Table 3K-4). Operations of the proposed learning center would generate approximately 54,480 gallons of wastewater per day for Alternatives 1-4 and 46,230 additional gallons of wastewater per day for Alternative 5. Alternative 5 does include the potential development of 5.6 acres of the northern portion of the site for commercial property; up to 1.4 million square feet of office could be developed according to City code. Such development (1.4 million square feet) would generate a significant amount of wastewater, in excess of the existing infrastructureís capacity. However, since the size, scale and nature of the potential development of that area is unknown, it is too speculative to analyze at this time. Therefore, it is anticipated that the current infrastructure around the site would be capable of absorbing this increased demand without requiring additional facilities with the implementation of the following mitigation measure that would spread the proposed projectís daily sewage production evenly to the existing infrastructure around the project site, which includes several eight-inch sewer pipes.[14] Therefore, there would be no significant impacts to the areaís sewer system.

TABLE 3K-4: PROJECTED WASTEWATER DISCHARGES UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS VS. UNDER OPERATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Type Description	Average Daily Flow per Type Description (Gpd/unit)	Amount of Units per use		Average Daily Flow (Gpd)
Projected Existing Waste Water Generation of the Proposed Learning Center Site				
Office	200/1,000 sq.ft.	1,000		200
Multi-Family Dwelling	200/Dwelling	18		3,600
			Total	**3,800**

[14] Sarti, Nelson, City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation. RE: Central Los Angeles Area New Learning Center No. 1. Letter to ESA dated December 6, 2002.

TABLE 3K-4: PROJECTED WASTEWATER DISCHARGES UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS VS. UNDER OPERATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT - (Cont.)

Type Description	Average Daily Flow per Type Description (Gpd/unit)	Amount of Units per use	Average Daily Flow (Gpd)
Projected Waste Water Generation of Site During Operations of Proposed Learning Center			
	Alternatives 1, 2, 3, and 4		
School: Elementary School	10/student	825	8,250
School: Middle School	10/student	1,392 students	13,920
School: High School[a]	15/student	2,154 students	32,310
		Total	**54,480**
	Alternative 5		
School: Middle School	10/student	1,392 students	13,920
School: High School[a]	15/student	2,154 students	32,310
		Total	**46,230**

Notes: Gpd = gallons per day; Gr.sq.ft. = ground square feet

[a] The sewage generation factor for schools based on student capacity covers the following facilities: classrooms and lecture halls, professorsí offices, administration offices, laboratories for classes or research, libraries, bookstores, student/professor lounges, school cafeterias, warehouses and storage areas, auditoriums and gymnasiums.

Source: City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, Water/Waste Water Generation Factors, 2001.

Mitigation Measures

M-3K.3 *The proposed project shall connect to the existing sewer system in several locations (along South Mariposa Avenue, Wilshire Boulevard, South Catalina Street, and West 8th Street) to insure that the capacity of an individual pipe is not exceeded.*

M-3K.4 *Sewer design shall consider ways to mitigate the production and release of sewer odors and to eliminate or mitigate the discharge of oil, fats, and grease into the sewer line.*

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 3K6: The proposed project would not impact the demand for water drainage facilities during construction and operation.

Construction

The construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities would not be necessary. During project construction, drainage patterns at the project site would be temporarily disrupted due to excavation and grading activities. After construction is complete, drainage conditions on site would be similar to existing conditions with surface water runoff transported to adjacent streets and into the local storm drain system. Storm drainage from the proposed project could produce slightly more runoff from the site than under current conditions, because the proposed project could have some additional impervious surfaces for the athletic and recreational facilities, compared to the current pervious surfaces that exist on-site. However, there would be no necessary changes to off-site drainage facilities. During construction, the quantity of runoff leaving the site may be somewhat reduced during project construction compared to existing conditions due to the exposure of bare ground surface (allowing water to infiltrate the ground) and due to the fact that some water will pool in excavated areas rather than run off the site. These temporary changes in drainage conditions at the project site are not considered significant.

Construction activities such as site grading could cause site soils to be vulnerable to erosion from runoff during a storm event. Potential impacts related to on-site erosion during construction activities are considered adverse, but less than significant with implementation of the following mitigation measure:

Mitigation Measure

Refer to Mitigation Measures **M-3E.3** and **M-3E.4** in Chapter 3E. Geology and Soils and **M-3G.2** in Chapter 3G. Hydrology and Water Quality.

M-3K.5 *Prior to the stabilization of the construction site area, sediment flows shall be prevented from entering storm drainage systems by the construction of temporary filter inlets around existing storm drain inlets. The sediment trapped in these impounding areas shall be removed after each storm.*

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

It is anticipated that storm drainage from the proposed project would produce slightly less or similar amounts of runoff from the site than under current conditions, depending on the alternative. None of the alternatives would alter topography in a manner that would increase drainage from the site. Alternatives 1 through 4 would convert the impervious developed portions of the site along Wilshire Boulevard and part of the developed area south of the main 7-story hotel building to playing fields (mostly pervious). This would slightly increase pervious surfaces by roughly 15 to 35 percent and, therefore, would not increase surface runoff. Alternative 5 would develop 5.6 acres of land on the northern portion of the property that currently is roughly 50 percent impervious (see Chapter 2, Section 2.4.5). This development

would likely be commercial and would be nearly completely impervious. However, the development would be offset by the construction of playing fields on the southern half of the site on land that is currently mostly developed with impervious surfaces. Therefore, the amount of impervious surfaces and storm runoff would be similar to existing conditions with implementation of this alternative. Therefore, because it is anticipated that implementation of the proposed project would not add significant additional surface runoff over what is currently experienced during a storm, impacts to the area storm drainage system would not be significant. See Impact 3G4 in Chapter 3G. Hydrology and Water Quality for further clarification.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 3K7: The proposed project would not exceed wastewater (stormwater) treatment requirements of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Construction

During project construction, drainage patterns at the project site would be temporarily disrupted due to excavation and grading activities. Since the quantity of runoff leaving the site may be somewhat reduced during project construction compared to existing conditions, due to the exposure of bare ground surface (allowing water to infiltrate the ground), and due to the fact that some water will pool in excavated areas rather than run off the site, wastewater treatment requirements of the LARWQCB would be met. These temporary changes in drainage conditions at the project site are not considered significant.

Construction activities such as site grading could cause site soils to be vulnerable to erosion from runoff during a storm event. The potential does exist for unique pollutants to be released into the Cityís existing wastewater treatment system from the project site during construction. However, based on the past uses of the project site and on the effective use of Best Management Practices, the likelihood of a unique pollutant in violation of LARWQCB requirements being released into the Cityís wastewater collection/treatment system is considered small. Potential impacts related to onsite erosion during construction activities are considered adverse, but less than significant with implementation of mitigation measure **M-3K.5**.

Mitigation Measure

Refer to **M-3K.5**.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

After construction is complete, drainage conditions on-site would be restored similar to existing conditions with surface water runoff and stormwater transported to adjacent streets and into the local storm drain system. There would be no change to off-site drainage facilities. Wastewater treatment requirements of the LARWQCB would not be exceeded during the operations phase of the project. The existing stormwater system would be able to accommodate flows from the project site, which would not increase from current conditions once the project is completed. Impacts associated with LARWQCB are not expected to be significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 3K8: The proposed project would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources; new or expanded entitlements could be needed.

Construction

The only substantial use of water during project construction would be for dust suppression purposes. Potable or ìgrayî/reclaimed water from the LADWP would be used as necessary to control fugitive dust at the construction site. Construction impacts to water supplies are not considered significant. The use of reclaimed water for dust suppression purposes would decrease the demand for potable water.

Operation

To identify potential impacts to the project areaís water supply, water consumption factors for the project were estimated based on water consumption being approximately 20 percent more than the wastewater generated. Relevant wastewater generation factors were provided by the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation (10 gallons per day per elementary and middle school student, 15 gallons per day per high school student, and 160 gallons per day per 1,000 square feet of office building; see operational impacts for wastewater). Since the proposed learning center would accommodate up to 2,154 high school students, 1,392 middle school students, and 825 elementary school students at one time, Alternatives 1 through 4 would result in the consumption of approximately 62,602 gallons of water per day, more than that consumed under current site conditions. For Alternative 5, the proposed project would result in the consumption of approximately 53,155 gallons of water per day, more than that consumed under current site conditions. Alternative 5 does include the potential development of 5.6 acres of the northern portion of the site for commercial property; up to 1.4 million square feet of office could be developed according to City code. Such development would use a significant amount of potable

water. However, since the size, scale and nature of the potential development of that area is unknown, it is too speculative to analyze at this time.

According to the LADWP, water lines in the project area are anticipated to be adequate to serve the proposed learning center and no substantial improvements to the system are anticipated. However, if the facilities are found to be inadequate for the learning centerís domestic and fire flow demands, for any reason, LAUSD would be required to make the necessary financial arrangements for the needed system improvements. With LADWP cooperation, standard water efficiency measures would be incorporated into the proposed project. No significant impacts upon water supply and water delivery systems are anticipated as a result of project implementation.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 3K9: The proposed project would result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the projectís projected demand in addition to the providerís existing commitments.

Construction

Wastewater would not be generated at the project site during construction since there would be no functioning plumbing system until construction of the learning center is completed. Portable toilets would be provided at the site for use by construction workers. Waste from these portable toilets would be collected and disposed of at an off-site location. The amount of wastewater that would be generated during construction activities would not be substantial. As a result, there would be no significant impacts to the sewer system during project construction.

Operation

The wastewater treatment provider has adequate capacity to handle wastewater during the operation phase of the proposed learning center site.[15] There would be no significant impacts to the sewer system during project operation.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

[15] Sarti, Nelson, City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation. RE: Central Los Angeles Area New Learning Center No. 1. Letter to ESA dated December 6, 2002.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 3K10: The proposed project would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the projectís solid waste disposal needs.

Construction

Project construction would involve the demolition and removal of up to seven on-site structures (see Chapter 2). The total area of the buildings on-site that would be demolished varies for each alternative (see Table 3K-5). The on-site buildings are expected to generate between 40,882 (Alternative 5) and 72,769 (Alternative 4) tons of demolition and construction debris. The majority of solid waste generated during construction would include scrap lumber, plastics, and inert wastes. Inert wastes are wastes not likely to produce leachates of environmental concern, such as dirt, concrete, stucco, asphalt, rocks, glass, and other building materials. An inspection of the existing facilities on-site has been conducted. Any identified hazardous building materials, such as asbestos or lead-based paints, would be handled transported, and disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations prior to building demolition.

TABLE 3K-5: ANTICIPATED TONS OF DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS

Alternative	Buildings to be Demolished	Tons of Debris
1	All ancillary buildings, portions of the ì Ambassador Centerî (convention center)	42,429
2	All buildings on-site except Cocoanut Grove and Embassy Ballroom	65,511
3	All ancillary buildings, portions of the main Ambassador Hotel building	58,501
4	All buildings on-site	72,769
5	All ancillary buildings, portions of ì Ambassador Centerî	40,882

Source: Keller CMS-DH, 2002.

Excavated earth materials including sands and sandy soils would be suitable for use as backfill and other compacted fill material, if recycled or retained on site. Although excavated material could be hauled to any of a number of landfill sites within or outside of the County, such material is often handled by large grading contractors who have involvement in other projects or have knowledge of other needs in the secondary market. Depending on the timing of construction of the proposed project (and other projects), it is possible that excavated material could be hauled to the closest development project(s) in the area needing fill material. In the

event no such location is available, earth material would be taken to any public or private landfill with existing operational permits and available capacity to accept the material. If necessary, a specific landfill site would be identified prior to the issuance of the required haul route permits and the commencement of grading. Local unclassified landfills that accept inert excavated materials include Peck Road Landfill, Reliance Pit #2 Landfill, Sunshine Canyon, Calabasas, Bradley, Puente Hills, or Long Beach SERRF, or other landfills outside the County that are within a reasonable and cost-effective distance.

Landfills referenced above in Table 3K-2 would be available for the disposal of the demolition debris. It has been estimated that the project site clearance activities would take approximately 30 days. This would correlate to a demolition debris generation factor of approximately 1,362 to2,426 tons per day, depending on the alternative selected. The Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center has a permitted daily capacity of 10,000 tons, but averages only about 4,961 tons per day (TPD). The Puente Hills Landfill has a permitted daily capacity of 13,200 tons, and averages about 11,808 TPD. The deposit of demolition debris from the project site over a 30-day period at Bradley Landfill, Puente Hills, or a mix of the two could occur without significantly impacting landfill capacity. However, no limits exist for inert materials. Since the majority of demolition debris consists of inert materials (glass, asphalt, concrete, plaster, wood, stucco, tree stumps, etc.), the demolition debris from the project would have a less than significant impact on the respective landfills.

Excavated soils and earth materials would be primarily inert. Although a large portion of the excavated earth materials would most likely be reused for fill at off-site construction projects, a worst-case scenario in which no receiving construction sites are located would require the deposition of the excavation debris at the above landfill locations. Earth materials and soils are inert and would create no capacity impact at the receiving landfills. Since the daily permitted capacity for inert materials at the cited landfills is not limited, the impact of the excavated materials on landfill capacity would be less than significant.

The construction phase would take approximately 40 months. Construction waste would consist largely of remnant plasterboard, sawdust, wood, plastics, empty steel and plastic containers, and other scrap building materials. However, no limits exist for inert waste materials. Because a large portion of the construction debris is inert, and the percentage of daily permitted intake is so minimal, the construction solid waste would have a less than significant impact on the daily permitted intake and capacities of these landfills.

According to current regulations, new development projects are required to participate in existing countywide programs and to implement site-specific source reduction, recycling, and reuse programs. As part of the proposed ìgreen featuresî considered for the proposed project, LAUSD has developed a Construction & Demolition (C&D) Waste Management Plan for the purposes of recycling, salvaging, and/or reusing a minimum of 75% of the C&D waste generated on the proposed project site. Reporting and documentation procedures, including monthly progress reports, are incorporated into the plan. Compliance with a construction source reduction program would also include compaction and reuse of soils and earth materials. Compliance would reduce construction waste to a smaller percentage of increase than estimated above. Since capacity, and daily permitted disposal rates, of the landfills, cited above, would be adequate to receive the projectís demolition and construction debris and excavated earth

materials, the impact of site construction on landfill capacity would be considered less than significant.

Operation

Depending on which alternative is selected, the proposed project could generate 1.2 (Alternatives 1 through 5) tons of solid waste per day. This estimate does not include recycling, composting, or other waste diversion programs. In addition, Alternative 5 does include the potential development of 5.6 acres of the northern portion of the site for commercial property; up to 1.4 million square feet of office could be developed according to City code. Such development would generate a significant amount of solid waste. However, since the size, scale and nature of the potential development of that area is unknown, it is too speculative to analyze at this time.

Such an increase (1.2 tons per day) would incrementally reduce the capacity of countywide landfills, which is approximately 40 million tons. Because private carriers serving the unincorporated County area have the option of disposing solid waste at any one of several landfills within and outside the County, it is not possible to determine the impact of the project on a specific landfill. As a worst-case, all waste generated by the project is assumed to be deposited at a single landfill, thereby reducing the capacity of that specific landfill. Land suitable for landfill development or expansion is quantitatively finite and limited due to numerous environmental, regulatory and political reasons. Until the responsible governmental agency can demonstrate that approved landfill space of other disposal alternatives, such as alternative solid waste disposal technologies, will be adequate to serve existing and future uses, solid and hazardous waste impacts would be considered significant.

With continued county-wide participation in recycling programs, including the County of Los Angeles Solid Waste Management Action Plan and the California Integrated Waste Management Board Model Ordinance, the estimated daily solid waste generated by new development throughout the County and by the project would be reduced. According to AB939, these programs must be continued and expanded into the future, as needed. If the operation of the project reduces the total estimated waste output through re-use and recycling by 50 percent, it would be considered in compliance with AB939, and the projectís environmental impact on solid waste would be less than significant in relation to the applicable statutes and regulations, although significant in relation to declining landfill capacity throughout the region.

Mitigation Measures

M-3K.6 *In accordance with the Construction & Demolition (C&D) Waste Management Plan, LAUSD shall investigate suitable private sites that will accept all fill and earth materials for re-use, in order to avoid the deposit of such materials at solid waste landfills serving the County of Los Angeles. Documentation supporting the investigation of private sites for re-use of fill and earth materials, or of a re-use recycling program if a suitable site is located, shall be provided to the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, prior to the issuance of haul route permits.*

M-3K.7 *LAUSD shall make arrangements with a trash/recyclables hauling company for materials collections.*

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 3K11: The proposed project would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Construction

The Solid Resources Management Plan (see mitigation measures for Impact 3K10) submitted to the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation would include all applicable federal, state and local statutes and regulations for the project construction phase, which includes waste reduction and recycling efforts of construction and demolition waste to the greatest extent practicable. This effort would result in impacts that are not significant.

Operation

The new learning center would participate in the LAUSDís Waste Reduction and Recycling Program (Program) that is administered by the Office of Environmental Health and Safety in order to meet AB939 goals of 50% by year 2000. Materials that are recycled include paper, polystyrene trays, and milk cartons and pouches.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 3K12: The proposed project would not affect electricity requirements.

Construction

Minimal amount of electricity would be required at the project site during construction since construction equipment would run on diesel and gasoline and there would be no need for electricity until construction of the learning center is completed. As a result, there would be no significant impacts to the electrical distribution system during project construction.

Operation

The project site will be served by existing 4.8 and 34.5 kilovolt (kV) facilities in the vicinity of the project site.[16] Further, the electricity consumption rate for the proposed project is anticipated to vary for each alternative (see Table 3K-6). Alternative 5 does include the potential development of 5.6 acres of the northern portion of the site for commercial property; up to 1.4 million square feet of office could be developed according to City code. Such development would use a significant amount of electricity. However, since the size, scale and nature of the potential development of that area is unknown, it is too speculative to analyze at this time. Electrical service is available, and will be provided, in accordance with LADWPís Rules and Regulations. With LADWP cooperation, standard energy efficiency measures would be incorporated into the proposed project to meet or exceed minimum efficiency standards for Title XXIV of the California Code of Regulations. The estimated power requirements for the proposed project is part of the total load growth forecast for the City and have been taken into account in the planned growth of the Power System.[17] As a result, there would be no significant impacts to the electrical distribution system during project operation.

TABLE 3K-6: PROJECTED ELECTRICAL USAGES UNDER OPERATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Type Description	Average Daily Use per Type Description (kwh/unit)	Amount of Units per use	Average Daily Usage (kwh/day)
	Alternative 1		
School: Elementary and Middle School	16/1,000 sq.ft.	229,262	3,706
School: High School	29/1,000 sq.ft.	316,041	9,092
	Total		**12,768**
	Alternative 2		
School: Elementary and Middle School	16/1,000 sq.ft.	205,668	3,324
School: High School	29/1,000 sq.ft.	254,725	7,328
	Total		**10,652**
	Alternative 3		
School: Elementary and Middle School	16/1,000 sq.ft.	209,193	3,381
School: High School	29/1,000 sq.ft.	266,245	7,659
	Total		**11,040**
	Alternative 4		
School: Elementary and Middle School	16/1,000 sq.ft.	205,668	3,324
School: High School	29/1,000 sq.ft.	254,725	7,328
	Total		**10,652**

[16] Holloway, Charles. LADWP. RE: Central Los Angeles Area New Learning Center No. 1. Letter to ESA dated December 23, 2002.

[17] *Ibid.*

TABLE 3K-6: PROJECTED ELECTRICAL USAGES UNDER OPERATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT (Cont.)

Type Description	Average Daily Use per Type Description (kwh/unit)	Amount of Units per use	Average Daily Usage (kwh/day)
	Alternative 5		
School: Elementary and Middle School	16/1,000 sq.ft.	163,114	2,637
School: High School	29/1,000 sq.ft.	316,041	9,092
	Total		**11,729**

Notes: kwh = kilowatt hours; Gr.sq.ft. = ground square feet

Source: City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 3K13: The proposed project would not affect natural gas requirements.

Construction

Natural gas would not be consumed at the project site during construction since there would be no functioning buildings that would require natural gas until construction of the learning center is completed. As a result, there would be no significant impacts to the natural gas infrastructure system during project construction.

Operation

The natural gas consumption rate for the proposed project is anticipated to be 35,856 cubic feet (cf) of natural gas per day for Alternative 1, 30,272 cf/day for Alternatives 2 and 4, 31,262 cf/day for Alternative 3, and 31,506 cf/day for Alternative 5.[18] Alternative 5 does include the potential development of 5.6 acres of the northern portion of the site for commercial property; up to 1.4 million square feet of office could be developed according to City code. Such

[18] SCAQMD, *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*. 1993.

development would use a significant amount of natural gas. However, since the size, scale and nature of the potential development of that area is unknown, it is too speculative to analyze at this time. The natural gas provider is anticipated to have adequate capacity to handle the natural gas demand during the operation phase of the proposed learning center site.[19]

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 3K14: The proposed project would not impact area library services during construction and operation.

The proposed project would relieve overcrowding at existing LAUSD facilities by providing school service for 4,371 students from K-12. The proposed learning center would relieve overcrowding at the existing Belmont High School, Los Angeles High School, Berendo Middle School, Virgil Middle School, and Hoover Elementary School. The need for new library facilities is based on increases in population. Since the proposed project involves accommodating existing overcrowded conditions at other LAUSD schools, the proposed project would not involve an increase in population and would therefore not be expected to create the need for additional library services. School library services for students during school business hours would be provided by LAUSD on-site.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 3K15: Together with other area projects, the proposed project would not have cumulative impacts on area public services and utilities.

This analysis is based on the Related Project List provided in Chapter 2, Table 2-3. Forty-two projects are located within two miles of the proposed project site of which one is located within 600 feet from the site. With regard to the development project in close proximity to the project site, a 16,500 square-foot shopping center is proposed at 3300 West 6th Street, northeast of the project site. Based on this relatively minor development and the anticipated amount of public services and utilities necessary to adequately service 3300 West 6th Street, the existing

[19] Hines, Earl. Southern California Gas Company. RE: Central Los Angeles Area New Learning Center No. 1. Letter to ESA dated December 9, 2002.

infrastructure of public services and utilities with minor modifications is capable of handling increased development within the City and has anticipated any necessary changes in said infrastructure through various studies, including the LADWPís Retail Energy and Demand Forecast and SCAG population projections.

Therefore, in terms of Public Services and Utilities, no cumulative impacts are anticipated to result from this project. The proposed project will increase the need for public services and utilities but will not exceed the existing infrastructureís ability to provide adequate services in the project area. The proposed project would not result in an increase in the local population, nor would other development and/or redevelopment projects in the vicinity of the project site. Therefore, the project is not anticipated to have a cumulative impact on the surrounding area.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would not be cumulatively considerable.