ADDENDUM TO THE CERTIFIED FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE PONTE VISTA PROJECT

State Clearinghouse Number: **2010101082**

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ADDENDUM TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE PONTE VISTA PROJECT

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview and Purpose of Analysis

This document is an Addendum to the Environmental Impact Report for the Ponte Vista Project (City of Los Angeles EIR No. ENV-2005-4516-EIR, State Clearinghouse No. 2010101082). The Los Angeles City Council certified the EIR in April 2014 (Certified EIR) in conjunction with its approval of the Ponte Vista Project (Approved Project). This Addendum addresses modifications to the Project to connect the Approved Project's water lines to the California Water Service (CalWater) infrastructure (Modified Project) and provides analysis to support the City's determination that an Addendum to the Certified EIR is appropriate and is in compliance with CEQA. This Addendum clarifies or amplifies the information contained in the Certified EIR and none of the conditions described in State CEQA Guideline 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR have occurred. Specifically, this analysis has determined that there are no new significant environmental effects and no substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects associated with the Modified Project. Furthermore, there are no known mitigation measures or alternatives that were previously considered infeasible but are now considered feasible that would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment previously identified in the Certified EIR. Similarly, there are no known mitigation measures or alternatives that are considerably different than those required by the Certified EIR that would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment identified in the Certified EIR.

1.2 Project Background

The Project Site includes approximately 61.5 acres of land located at 26900 South Western Avenue in the San Pedro area of the City of Los Angeles (City), approximately two miles northwest of the Port of Los Angeles. The Project Site is located within the City's Northeast Wilmington-Harbor City Community Plan area.

The Certified EIR analyzed the construction and operation of the Approved Project, which includes the development of an 830-unit residential development. The Approved Project would involve the demolition and removal of all existing improvements on the Project Site, which include 245 vacant residential units, a 2,161-square-foot community center, and a 3,454-square-foot retail convenience facility, which were constructed in approximately 1962

by the U.S. Navy for the purpose of housing and accommodating personnel stationed at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard.

1.3 Overview of Modified Project

The Applicant, SFI Bridgeview, LLC, seeks approvals for the development of the Modified Project, which includes connecting the Approved Project's water distribution lines to the surrounding CalWater infrastructure rather than the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) water infrastructure, as was analyzed in the Certified EIR. Specifically, the Project would include the construction of a 12-inch ductile iron transmission main from the existing CalWater water main located 500 feet south of Western Avenue and Palos Verdes Drive North. The 12-inch ductile iron transmission main would span 2,800 feet to the north entrance of the Project Site. Another 260 feet of 12-inch ductile iron transmission main would be installed from the existing CalWater water main located at Redondela Drive and Western Avenue southerly to the south entrance of the Project Site. All construction would be within the east curb lane of Western Avenue. Figure 1 on page 3 illustrates the areas where the 12-inch ductile iron transmission mains would be installed.

1.4 CEQA Requirements

State CEQA Guideline Section 15164(a) states that:

> *The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.*

State CEQA Guideline Section 15162 states that no subsequent or supplemental environmental impact report shall be required by the lead agency or by any responsible agency, unless a further discretionary approval on the project is required, and one of the following events occur:

1. *Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;*

2. *Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken, which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or*

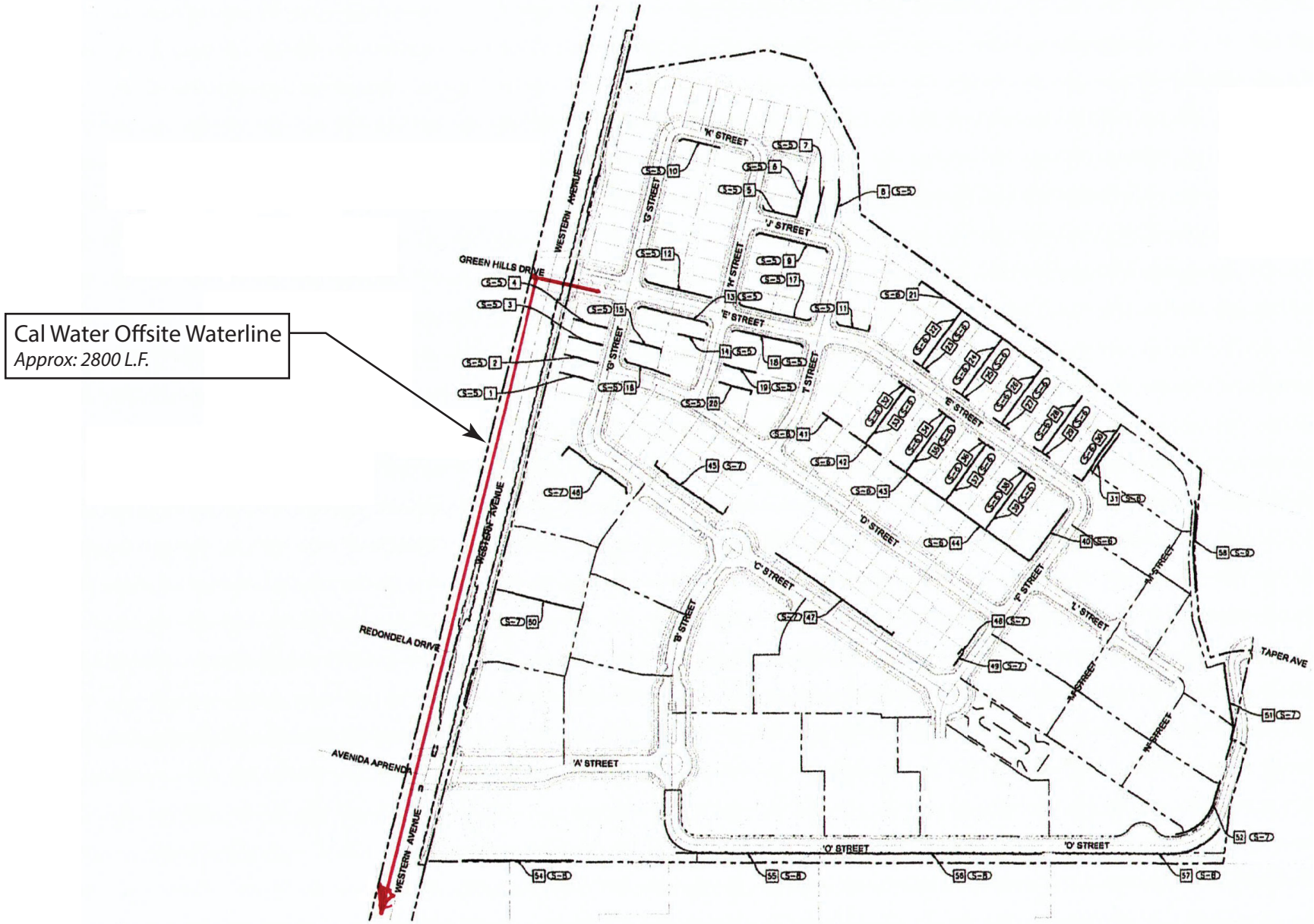

Figure 1
Proposed Water Main Location

Source: Fuscoe, 2018.

3. *New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:*

    a. *The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;*

    b. *Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;*

    c. *Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or*

    d. *Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.*

Likewise, the CEQA statute, Public Resources Code Section 21166, states that no subsequent or supplemental environmental impact report shall be required by the lead agency or by any responsible agency, unless one or more of the following events occur:

a) *Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the environmental impact report;*

b) *Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is being undertaken which will require major revisions in the environmental impact report; or*

c) *New information, which was not known and could not have been known at the time the environmental impact report was certified as complete, becomes available.*

The analysis provided below has determined that there are no new significant environmental effects and no substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects with the Modified Project. Furthermore, there are no known mitigation measures or alternatives that were previously considered infeasible but are now considered feasible that would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment previously identified in the Certified EIR. Similarly, there are no known mitigation measures or alternatives that are considerably different than those required by the Certified EIR that would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment identified in the Certified EIR.

Therefore, neither a subsequent EIR nor a supplemental EIR, as defined under CEQA Guideline Sections 15162 and 15163, respectively, is required. An Addendum to the Certified EIR, as permitted under Section 15164, is appropriate.

1.5 Previous Environmental Documents Incorporated by Reference

Consistent with Section 15150 of the California State CEQA Guidelines, the following document was used in preparation of this Addendum:

- Ponte Vista Project Environmental Impact Report, 2013 (Certified EIR)

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines, Section 15150(b), the above document is available for review at the following location during the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.

Department of City Planning
221 North Figueroa Street, Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Consistent with Sections 15164(c)-(d) of the California State CEQA Guidelines, this Addendum will be attached to the Certified EIR and the City will consider this Addendum with the Certified EIR prior to making any decision on the Modified Project.

2. Impact Discussion

2.1 Analysis of Impacts

This section provides an impact assessment of the Modified Project. A Modified Environmental Checklist Form was used to compare the anticipated environmental effects of the Modified Project with those disclosed in the Certified EIR and to review whether any of the conditions set forth in Public Resources Code, Section 21166 or CEQA Guidelines, Section 15162, requiring preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR, have been triggered. The environmental effects for each of the following impact areas addressed in the Certified EIR were evaluated:

- Aesthetics
- Agricultural and Forestry Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation/Traffic
- Utilities and Service Systems

The checklist and evaluation below provides the following information for each of the environmental impact categories listed above:

The Impact Determination Set Forth in the Certified EIR

This column sets forth the impact determination made in the Certified EIR for each impact category.

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

Pursuant to Section 15162(a)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines, this column indicates whether the Modified Project would result in new significant impacts that have not already been considered and mitigated by the prior environmental review or a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified impact.

Any new Circumstances Involving New Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

Pursuant to Section 15162(a)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines, this column indicates whether there have been changes to the Project Site or the vicinity (circumstances under which the project is undertaken) which have occurred subsequent to the prior environmental documents, which would result in the Modified Project having new significant environmental impacts that were not considered in the prior environmental documents or that substantially increase the severity of a previously identified impact.

Any new Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

Pursuant to Section 15162(a)(3)(A-D) of the CEQA Guidelines, this column indicates whether new information of substantial importance which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous environmental documents were certified as complete is available requiring an update to the analysis of the previous environmental documents to verify that the environmental conclusions and mitigations remain valid. If the new information shows that: (A) the Modified Project would have one or more significant effects not discussed in the prior environmental documents; or (B) that significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the prior environmental documents; or (C) that mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or (D) that mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the prior environmental documents would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative, then the question would be answered 'Yes' requiring the preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR. However, if the additional analysis completed as part of this environmental review finds that the conclusions of the prior environmental documents remain the same and no new significant impacts are identified, or identified environmental impacts are not found to be more severe, or additional mitigation or alternatives that the project proponent declines to adopt, then the question would be answered 'No' and no additional environmental documentation (supplemental or subsequent EIR) is required. The new Water Supply Assessment prepared for the Modified Project and completed as part of this environmental review is attached to this Addendum and will be considered together with this Addendum and the Certified EIR.

Mitigation Measures Addressing Impacts

Pursuant to Section 15162(a)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, this column indicates whether the prior environmental document provides mitigation measures to address effects in the related impact category. In some cases, the mitigation measures have already been implemented. A “Yes” response will be provided in either instance. If “No” is indicated, this Environmental Review concludes that the impact does not occur with this project and therefore no mitigation measures are needed.

DISCUSSION AND MITIGATION SECTIONS

Discussion

A discussion of the elements of the checklist is provided under each environmental category in order to clarify the answers. The discussion provides information about the particular environmental issue, how the project relates to the issue and the status of any mitigation that may be required or that has already been implemented.

Mitigation Measures

Applicable mitigation measures from the prior environmental review that apply to the project are listed under each environmental category.

Conclusions

A discussion of the conclusion relating to the analysis contained in each section.

2.1.1 Aesthetics

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
Would the project:					
(a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No

Impact Determination in the Certified EIR

Aesthetic impacts are discussed in Section IV.B, Aesthetics, of the Certified EIR. The Certified EIR concluded that impacts associated with thresholds (a), (c) and (d) would be less than significant, and no impacts associated with threshold (b) would occur.

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As discussed above, the proposed modifications to the Approved Project are limited to the change in the water service purveyor of the Project Site from LADWP to CalWater and associated infrastructure improvements needed to connect to CalWater's water infrastructure. The Modified Project would not involve changes to proposed buildings or the addition of new buildings or structures which could affect the visual character or quality of the Project Site or introduce a new source of light and glare. Thus, as with the Approved Project, impacts related to aesthetics set forth in thresholds (a) through (d) above would be less than significant under the Modified Project. Therefore, the Modified Project would not create any new significant impacts related to aesthetics nor result in a substantial increase in a previously identified significant impact. Such impacts would be within the envelope of impacts set forth in the Certified EIR.

Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

There are no new circumstances involving new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts than what was analyzed in the Certified EIR.

Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to aesthetics. No substantial changes in the environment have occurred since certification of the Certified EIR, and no substantial new impacts related to aesthetics have been identified within the vicinity of the Project Site that would result in new or more severe significant environmental impacts. Finally, as it has been determined above, the Modified Project would not result in any new or substantially more severe impacts related to aesthetics, and a review of feasible mitigation measures is not required.

Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact

None.

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts to aesthetics would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, the impacts to aesthetics do not meet the standards for a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines, Sections 15162 or 15163.

2.1.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
Would the project:					
(a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	No Impact	No	No	No	No

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
(c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	No Impact	No	No	No	No

Impact Determination in the Certified EIR

Impacts to agriculture and forestry resources were analyzed in the Initial Study that was prepared for the Approved Project (included in Appendix I-1 of the Draft EIR). The Certified EIR concluded that no impacts associated with thresholds (a) through (e) would occur.

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As discussed above, the Modified Project would be implemented within the same geographic area evaluated in the Certified EIR. As evaluated in the Certified EIR, there are no agricultural or forest lands on the Project Site or in the vicinity of the Project Site. As such, the Modified Project would not result in impacts related to agriculture and forestry resources. Such impacts would be within the envelope of impacts set forth in the Certified EIR.

Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

There are no new circumstances involving new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts related to agriculture and forestry resources than what was analyzed in the Certified EIR.

Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to agriculture and forestry resources. No substantial changes in the environment have occurred since certification of the Certified EIR, and no substantial new agriculture and forestry resources impacts have been identified in the vicinity of the Project Site that would result in new or more severe significant environmental impacts. Finally, as it has been determined the Modified Project would not result in any impacts to agriculture and forestry resources, and a review of feasible mitigation measures is not required.

Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact

None.

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or a substantial increase in previously identified impacts to agriculture and forestry resources would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 or 15163 is not required.

2.1.3 Air Quality

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
Would the project:					
(a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	Significant & Unavoidable	No	No	No	Yes
(c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	Significant & Unavoidable	No	No	No	Yes

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
(d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	Significant & Unavoidable	No	No	No	Yes
(e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No

Impact Determination in the Certified EIR

Air Quality impacts were analyzed in Section IV.C, Air Quality, of the Draft EIR. With regard to threshold (a) related to consistency with air quality plans and policies, impacts were determined to be less than significant for the Approved Project. Furthermore, with regard to threshold (b), (c), and (d), it was determined that the Approved Project could result in potentially significant impacts. Specifically, the Approved Project could result in potentially significant impacts related to regional air quality associated with construction and operational emissions and localized air quality associated with construction emissions. Impacts with regard to toxic air contaminants (TACs) during construction could also be potentially significant. TAC impacts during operation would be less than significant. As concluded in the Certified EIR, with implementation of the mitigation measures included in the Certified EIR, regional and localized (including TAC emissions) air quality impacts associated with Approved Project construction emissions would be reduced to less than significant. Regional air quality impacts associated with operation of the Approved Project would be significant and unavoidable. With regard to threshold (e) related to odors, the Approved Project would result in a less-than-significant impact.

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As discussed above, the proposed modifications to the Approved Project are limited to the change in the water service purveyor of the Project Site from LADWP to CalWater and associated infrastructure improvements needed to connect to CalWater's water infrastructure. As provided in the Certified EIR, the Approved Project required certain infrastructure improvements to connect the on-site water lines to LADWP's water infrastructure. The extent of the Modified Project's necessary infrastructure improvements to connect to CalWater's infrastructure and associated construction activities would be similar to those evaluated in the Certified EIR and would not result in additional construction-related emissions. Additionally, the mitigation measures included in the Certified EIR would continue to be implemented as part of the Modified Project, as applicable. Therefore, the Modified Project would not create any new significant impacts related to air quality nor result in a substantial increase in a

previously identified significant impact. Such impacts would be within the envelope of impacts set forth in the Certified EIR.

Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As discussed above, there are no new circumstances involving new significant impacts or substantially more severe air quality impacts than what was analyzed in the Certified EIR.

Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to air quality. No substantial changes in the environment have occurred since certification of the Certified EIR, and no substantial new air quality impacts have been identified in the vicinity of the Project Site that would result in new or more severe significant environmental impacts. Finally, as it has been determined above, the Modified Project would not result in any new or substantially more severe air quality impacts, and a review of additional feasible mitigation measures is not required.

Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impacts

The Certified EIR included the following mitigation measures to address the significant impacts related to thresholds (b), (c), and (d):

AQ-1: The following equipment specifications shall be implemented for construction activity, consistent with recent SCAQMD recommendations. If these exact specifications cannot be feasibly attained, the Project Applicant shall include a comparable measure demonstrating an equivalent effectiveness at reducing construction related air quality emissions.

- Three excavators shall meet Tier 3 off-road emissions standards;
- One grader shall meet Tier 3 off-road emissions standards;
- Two scrapers shall meet Tier 3 off-road emissions standards; and
- Six rubber-tired dozers shall meet Tier 3 off-road emissions standards and Diesel Particulate Filters (DPF) Level 2.

AQ-2: The Project Applicant shall ensure that construction contractors use super-compliant architectural coatings as defined by the SCAQMD (VOC standard of less than ten grams per liter).

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or a substantial increase in previously identified impacts to air quality would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, the

impacts to air quality do not meet the standards for a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines, Sections 15162 or 15163.

2.1.4 Biological Resources

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
Would the project:					
(a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	Yes
(b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally-protected wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	Yes
(d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
(f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No

Impact Determination in the Certified EIR

Impacts to biological resources were analyzed in Section IV.D, Biological Resources, of the Draft EIR prepared for the Approved Project. The Certified EIR determined that the implementation of the Approved Project would have a less than significant impact with regard to thresholds (b), (d), (e), and (f). Impacts with regard to thresholds (a) and (c) would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As discussed above, the proposed modifications to the Approved Project would be implemented within the same geographic area evaluated in the Certified EIR and would be limited to the change in the water service purveyor of the Project Site from LADWP to CalWater as well as infrastructure improvements needed to connect to CalWater's water infrastructure. The extent of the Modified Project's infrastructure improvements and associated construction activities would be similar to those evaluated in the Certified EIR and would not result in the removal of additional trees or structures. Additionally, the mitigation measures included in the Certified EIR would continue to be implemented as part of the Modified Project, as applicable. Therefore, the Modified Project would not create any new significant impacts related to biological resources nor result in a substantial increase in a previously identified significant impact. Such impacts would be within the envelope of impacts set forth in the Certified EIR.

Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

Based on the above, there are no new circumstances involving new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts than what was analyzed in the Certified EIR.

Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to biological resources. No substantial changes in the environment have occurred since certification of the Certified EIR, and no substantial new impacts related to biological resources have been identified in the vicinity of the Project Site that would result in new or more severe significant environmental impacts. Finally, as it has been determined above, the Modified Project would not result in any new or substantially more severe impacts related to biological resources, and a review of feasible mitigation measures is not required.

Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact

The Certified EIR included the following mitigation measures to address the significant impacts related to thresholds (a) and (c):

BIO-1: Potential impacts to nesting birds, migratory birds, and raptors shall be avoided either by scheduling grading, vegetation removal and demolition during the non-nesting period (August 30th through February 14th), or if this is not feasible, by conducting a pre-construction survey for raptor nests and avoiding disturbance of active nests. Provisions of the pre-construction survey and nest avoidance, if necessary, shall include the following:

- If grading or vegetation removal is scheduled during the active nesting period (February 15th through August 31st), a qualified wildlife biologist shall conduct a preconstruction raptor and nesting bird survey no more than 30 days prior to initiation of grading to provide confirmation on presence or absence of active nests in the vicinity.
- If active nests are encountered, species-specific measures shall be prepared by a qualified biologist in consultation with the CDFG and implemented to prevent abandonment of the active nest. At a minimum, grading in the vicinity of the nest shall be deferred until the young birds have fledged. A nest-setback zone of at least 300 feet for all raptors and 100 feet for loggerhead shrike and other non-raptors shall be established within which all construction-related disturbances shall be prohibited. The perimeter of the nest-setback zone shall be fenced or adequately demarcated with staked flagging at 20-foot intervals, and construction personnel restricted from the area.
- If permanent avoidance of the nest is not feasible, impacts shall be minimized by prohibiting disturbance within the nest-setback zone until a qualified biologist verifies that the birds have either a) not begun egg-laying and incubation, or b) that the juveniles from the nest are foraging independently and capable of independent survival at an earlier date.
- A survey report by the qualified biologist verifying that the young have fledged shall be submitted to the City prior to initiation of grading in any nest-setback zone.

BIO-2: Prior to issuance of a demolition or grading permit, the Project Applicant shall have a qualified biologist conduct Phase 3 entry surveys within the interior of all buildings at the Project Site identified as having a high to moderate potential to provide bat roost habitat. These surveys shall involve accessing the attic and other areas (if warranted) to look for evidence of bats and utilizing heterodyne-style bat detectors to aid in the acoustic detection and identification of potentially roosting bats.

If bats or bat sign are not encountered during the Phase 3 surveys, the buildings shall be daylighted prior to demolition. Daylighting includes removal of substantial portions of the roof to create a well-lit, well-ventilated attic preventing bats from establishing in these buildings. Daylighting shall occur under the supervision of a qualified biologist at least 48 hours prior to building demolition. If bats are encountered during daylighting, all disturbance activities within the structure and within 200 feet shall be halted until: (a) the roost is vacated, or (b) a qualified biologist has coordinated with CDFG to develop alternative impact avoidance measures, up to and including bat removal.

If bats or bat sign are encountered during Phase 3 Surveys, the qualified biologists shall leave the building immediately to avoid further disturbance to roosting bats and conduct an emergence survey. Emergence surveys shall be conducted at dusk to determine where bats are exiting the building. Emergence surveys shall be conducted to determine the ingress/egress location, estimate the approximate number of bats using the roost, and identify the species occupying the roost using an ultrasonic bat detector. Demolition of occupied roosts shall be postponed until appropriate exclusion and mitigation measures have been determined in consultation with CDFG. Examples of exclusion measures include one-way barriers installed at the ingress/egress site that allow bats to exit the roost but not return.

BIO-3: Palm trees at the Project Site shall have the dead frond skirts removed between October 1 and March 31 before being felled to avoid impacts to roosting Southwestern Yellow Bats. A qualified arborist shall supervise removal of palm frond skirts in a systematic manner beginning with the top fronds and working towards the base of the tree. If bats are encountered during this process, trimming should halt and remain halted until (a) the roost is confirmed to have been vacated by a qualified biologist, or (b) a qualified biologist has coordinated with CDFG to develop alternative measures up to and including bat removal from the trees.

BIO-4: Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the Project Applicant shall enter into a Streambed Alteration Agreement or other documentation (satisfactory to CDFG) with CDFG to provide a 1:1 replacement of 0.86 acre of suitable streambed and associated riparian habitat either on-site as additional habitat creation, off-site either through habitat creation or purchase of credits in an approved mitigation bank in the Los Angeles Basin, or via a combination of these approaches.

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts to biological resources would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, the impacts to biological resources do not meet the standards for a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines, Sections 15162 or 15163.

2.1.5 Cultural Resources

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
Would the project:					
(a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	Yes
(c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	Yes
(d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No

Impact Determination in the Certified EIR

Impacts to Cultural Resources were analyzed in Section IV.E, Cultural Resources, of the Draft EIR prepared for the Approved Project. The Certified EIR determined that implementation of the Approved Project would have no impact with regard to threshold (a), a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated with regard to thresholds (b) and (c), and a less than significant impact with regard to threshold (d).

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As discussed above, the proposed modifications to the Approved Project would be implemented within the same geographic area evaluated in the Certified EIR and would be

limited to the change in the water service purveyor of the Project Site from LADWP to CalWater as well as infrastructure improvements needed to connect to CalWater's water infrastructure. The extent of the Modified Project's infrastructure improvements and associated construction activities would be similar to those evaluated in the Certified EIR and would not result in increased excavation or grading activities which could uncover previously unknown cultural resources. Additionally, the Modified Project would not result in the removal of any historic buildings or structures not previously discussed in the Certified EIR. The mitigation measures included in the Certified EIR would also continue to be implemented as part of the Modified Project, as applicable. Therefore, the Modified Project would not create any new significant impacts related to cultural resources nor result in a substantial increase in a previously identified significant impact. Such impacts would be within the envelope of impacts set forth in the Certified EIR.

Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

Based on the above, there are no new circumstances involving new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts than what was analyzed in the Certified EIR.

Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to cultural resources. No substantial changes in the environment related to cultural resources have occurred since publication of the Certified EIR, and no substantial new cultural resources have been identified in the vicinity of the Project Site that would result in new or more severe significant environmental impacts.

Mitigation Measures Addressing Impacts

The Certified EIR included the following mitigation measures to address the significant impacts related to thresholds (b) and (c):

CULT-1: A qualified archaeologist shall be present to monitor all ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project.

CULT-2: Prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities, the archaeological monitor shall conduct a brief awareness training session for the benefit of all construction workers and supervisory personnel. The training, which could be held in conjunction with the Project's initial on-site safety meeting, shall explain the importance of and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. Each worker shall also learn the proper procedures to follow in the event that cultural resources or human remains/burials are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities. These procedures include work curtailment or redirection and the immediate contact of the site supervisor and the

archaeological monitor. It is recommended that this worker education session include visual images of artifacts that might be found in the Project vicinity.

CULT-3: In the event that cultural resources are exposed during construction, work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. Construction activities may continue in other areas.

CULT-4: Prior to ground disturbance, the vertebrate fossils observed at locality JLD102210-02 (see Appendix IV.E-2) shall be collected. A bulk sample of the matrix (approximately 2,000 pounds) containing the invertebrate specimens shall also be collected and screened. Following matrix sampling, this area shall be closely monitored during construction grading to ensure the recovery of any additional scientifically significant fossil specimens.

CULT-5: Prior to ground disturbance, a qualified paleontologist shall be retained to produce a Paleontological Monitoring and Mitigation Plan for the Project and to supervise monitoring of construction excavations. Paleontological resource monitoring shall include inspection of exposed rock units during active excavations within sensitive geologic sediments. The monitor shall have authority to temporarily divert grading away from exposed fossils to professionally and efficiently recover the fossil specimens and collect associated data.

CULT-6: All Project-related ground disturbance that could potentially affect the San Pedro Sand and Palos Verdes Sand shall be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor on a full-time basis. Part-time monitoring shall be conducted in all Project-related ground disturbances affecting younger Quaternary alluvium.

CULT-7: At each fossil locality, field data forms shall be used to record pertinent geologic data, stratigraphic sections shall be measured, and appropriate sediment samples shall be collected and submitted for analysis.

CULT-8: Recovered fossils shall be prepared to the point of curation, identified by qualified experts, listed in a database to facilitate analysis, and reposited in a designated paleontological curation facility.

CULT-9: The qualified paleontologist shall prepare a final monitoring and mitigation report to be filed with the City, the Project Applicant, and the repository.

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts to cultural resources would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, the impacts to cultural resources do not meet the standards for a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines, Sections 15162 or 15163.

2.1.6 Geology and Soils

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
Would the project:					
(a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk or loss, injury or death involving:					
(i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	Yes
(ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(iv) Landslides?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18- 1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	No Impact	No	No	No	No

The Impact Determination Set Forth in the Certified EIR

Impacts related to geology and soils were analyzed in Section IV.F, Geology and Soils, of the Draft EIR prepared for the Approved Project. The Certified EIR determined that

implementation of the Approved Project would result in a less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated with regard to threshold (a)(i), a less-than-significant impact with regard to thresholds (a)(ii-iv), (b), (c), and (d), and no impact with regard to threshold (e).

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As discussed above, the proposed modifications to the Approved Project would be implemented within the same geographic area evaluated in the Certified EIR and would be limited to the change in the water service purveyor of the Project Site from LADWP to CalWater as well as infrastructure improvements needed to connect to CalWater's water infrastructure. The extent of the Modified Project's infrastructure improvements and associated construction activities would be similar to those evaluated in the Certified EIR and would not result in increased excavation or grading activities. Additionally, the mitigation measure included in the Certified EIR would also continue to be implemented as part of the Modified Project, as applicable. Therefore, the Modified Project would not create any new significant impacts related to geology and soils nor result in a substantial increase in a previously identified significant impact. Such impacts would be within the envelope of impacts set forth in the Certified EIR.

Any new Circumstances Involving New Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As shown above, there are no new circumstances involving new significant impacts or substantially more severe geology and soils impacts than what was analyzed in the Certified EIR.

Any new Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to geology and soils. No substantial changes in the environment have occurred since certification of the Certified EIR, and no substantial new impacts related to geology and soils have been identified in the vicinity of the Project Site that would result in new or more severe significant environmental impacts. Finally, as it has been determined above, the Modified Project would not result in any new or substantially more severe impacts related to geology and soils, and a review of feasible mitigation measures is not required.

Mitigation Measures Addressing Impacts

The Certified EIR included the following mitigation measure to address the significant impacts related to threshold (a):

GEO-1: A 50-foot wide structural setback zone shall be designated on each side of the interpreted centerline of the surface projection of Fault A (100-foot total width),

as shown in Figure IV.F-4. No habitable structures shall be located within this setback zone.

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts to geology and soils would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, the impacts to geology and soils do not meet the standards for a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines, Sections 15162 or 15163.

2.1.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
Would the project:					
(a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No

The Impact Determination Set Forth in the Certified EIR

Impacts associated with greenhouse gas emissions were evaluated in Section IV.G, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, of the Draft EIR. As provided therein, the Approved Project's impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions would be less than significant with respect to thresholds (a) and (b).

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts?

As discussed above, the proposed modifications to the Approved Project are limited to the change in the water service purveyor of the Project Site from LADWP to CalWater and associated infrastructure improvements needed to connect to CalWater's water infrastructure. As provided in the Certified EIR, the Approved Project required certain infrastructure improvements to connect the on-site water lines to LADWP's water infrastructure. The extent of the Modified Project's infrastructure improvements to connect to CalWater's infrastructure and associated construction activities would be similar to those evaluated in the Certified EIR and would not result in increased emissions. Therefore, the Modified Project would not

create any new significant impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions nor result in a substantial increase in a previously identified significant impact.

Any new Circumstances Involving New Impacts?

Based on the above, there are no new circumstances involving new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts associated with greenhouse gas emissions.

Any new Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to greenhouse gas emissions. No substantial changes in the environment have occurred since certification of the Certified EIR. Finally, as it has been determined above, the Modified Project would not result in any new or substantially more severe greenhouse gas emission impacts, and a review of feasible mitigation measures is not required.

Mitigation Measures Addressing Impacts

None.

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, the impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions do not meet the standards for a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines, Sections 15162 or 15163.

2.1.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
Would the project:					
(a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	No Impact	No	No	No	No

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
(b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the likely release of hazardous materials into the environment?	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	Yes
(c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	No Impact	No	No	No	No

The Impact Determination Set Forth in the Certified EIR

Impacts with regard to hazards and hazardous materials were analyzed in Section IV.H, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, of the Draft EIR prepared for the Approved Project. The Certified EIR determined that implementation of the Approved Project would not result in impacts with regard to thresholds (a) and (c) through (h), and a less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated with regard to threshold (b).

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As discussed above, the proposed modifications to the Approved Project would be provided within the same geographic area evaluated in the Certified EIR and would be limited to the change in the water service purveyor of the Project Site from LADWP to CalWater as well as associated infrastructure improvements needed to connect to CalWater's water infrastructure. The Modified Project would not involve changes to proposed uses or the addition of new uses or buildings which could increase the use of potentially hazardous materials. Additionally, the extent of construction activities needed to connect the Modified Project to CalWater's infrastructure would be similar to those evaluated in the Certified EIR for the Approved Project. The Modified Project would also continue to implement the mitigation measures included in the Certified EIR, as applicable. Therefore, the Modified Project would not create any new significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials nor result in a substantial increase in a previously identified significant impact. Such impacts would be within the envelope of impacts set forth in the Certified EIR.

Any new Circumstances Involving New Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

Based on the above, there are no new circumstances involving new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts than what was analyzed in the Certified EIR.

Any new Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to hazards and hazardous materials. No substantial changes in the environment have occurred since certification of the Certified EIR. Finally, as it has been determined above, the Modified Project would not result in any new or substantially more severe hazards impacts, and a review of feasible mitigation measures is not required.

Mitigation Measures Addressing Impacts

The Certified EIR included the following mitigation measures to address the significant impacts related to threshold (b):

HAZ-1: Hydrocarbon-impacted soils encountered during grading and excavation work at the Project Site shall be characterized. Any soils containing hydrocarbons at levels of concern shall be either remediated on-site prior to reuse or removed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including those promulgated by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). All necessary approvals shall be obtained from the lead enforcement agency including, but not limited to, the Los Angeles County Fire Department Health and Hazardous Materials Division.

HAZ-2: Prior to demolition activities, an investigation for asbestos containing materials (ACMs) shall be conducted and identified asbestos shall be abated in accordance with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)'s Rule 1403, as well as all other applicable City, state, and federal regulations.

HAZ-3: Prior to demolition activities, an investigation for lead-based paint (LBP) shall be conducted and identified LBP shall be abated in accordance with applicable City, State, and federal regulations. Construction workers shall be properly trained in lead-related construction in order to avoid exposure of such workers to lead-containing material.

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or a substantial increase in previously identified impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, the impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials as a result of the Modified Project do not meet the standards for a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines, Sections 15162 or 15163.

2.1.9 Hydrology and Water Quality

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
Would the project:					
(a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
(b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
(j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami or mudflow?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No

The Impact Determination Set Forth in the Certified EIR

Impacts with regard to hydrology and water quality were analyzed in Section IV.I, Hydrology and Water Quality, of the Draft EIR prepared for the Approved Project. The Certified EIR determined that implementation of the Approved Project would result in less-than-significant impacts with regard to thresholds (a) through (j).

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As discussed above, the proposed modifications to the Approved Project would be provided within the same geographic area evaluated in the Certified EIR and would be limited to the change in the water service purveyor of the Project Site from LADWP to CalWater as well as associated infrastructure improvements needed to connect to CalWater's water infrastructure. The Modified Project would not involve changes to proposed uses or the addition of new uses or buildings which could affect the hydrological patterns of the Project Site or increase pollutants that could affect water quality. Additionally, the extent of construction activities needed to connect the Modified Project to CalWater's infrastructure would be similar to those evaluated in the Certified EIR for the Approved Project. Therefore, the Modified Project would not create any new significant impacts related to hydrology and water quality nor result in a substantial increase in a previously identified significant impact. Such impacts would be within the envelope of impacts set forth in the Certified EIR.

Any new Circumstances Involving New Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

Based on the above, there are no new circumstances involving new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts than what was analyzed in the Certified EIR.

Any new Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to hydrology or water quality. No substantial changes in the environment have occurred since certification of the Certified EIR. Finally, as it has been determined above, the

Modified Project would not result in any new or substantially more severe hydrology or water quality impacts, and a review of feasible mitigation measures is not required.

Mitigation Measures Addressing Impacts

None.

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant hydrology and water quality impacts or a substantial increase in previously identified hydrology and water quality impacts would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, the impacts to hydrology and water quality as a result of the Modified Project do not meet the standards for a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines, Sections 15162 or 15163.

2.1.10 Land Use and Planning

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
Would the project:					
(a) Physically divide an established community?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	No Impact	No	No	No	No

Impact Determination in the Certified EIR

Land Use Impacts were analyzed in Section IV.J, Land Use and Planning, of the Certified EIR. With regard to impact threshold (a), the analysis concluded that no impacts associated with the division of an established community would occur. With regard to impact threshold (b), the analysis determined that impacts associated with consistency with land use plans and policies would be less than significant. Finally, the analysis determined that no

impacts associated with threshold (c) regarding conflict with a habitat or natural community preservation plan would occur.

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As discussed above, the proposed modifications to the Approved Project would be implemented within the same geographic area evaluated in the Certified EIR and would be limited to the change in the water service purveyor of the Project Site from LADWP to CalWater as well as infrastructure improvements needed to connect to CalWater's water infrastructure. No additional discretionary actions would be required by the Modified Project. In addition, the Modified Project would not change the land uses contemplated in the Certified EIR. Therefore, the Modified Project would not create any new significant impacts related to land use and planning nor result in a substantial increase in a previously identified significant impact. Such impacts would be within the envelope of impacts set forth in the Certified EIR.

Any new Circumstances Involving New Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As set forth above, the Modified Project is consistent with existing land use plans and regulations and would not disrupt or divide an established community. There are no new circumstances involving new significant impacts or substantially more severe land use and planning impacts than what was analyzed in the Certified EIR.

Any new Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to land use and planning. No substantial changes in the environment related to land use and planning beyond those changes that were anticipated have occurred since publication of the Certified EIR. Finally, as it has been determined above, the Modified Project would not result in any new or substantially more severe land use and planning impacts, and a review of feasible mitigation measures is not required.

Mitigation Measures Addressing Impacts

None.

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant land use impacts or a substantial increase in previously identified land use impacts would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, the impacts to land use as a result of the Modified Project do not meet the standards for a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 or 15163.

2.1.11 Mineral Resources

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
Would the project:					
(a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	No Impact	No	No	No	No

Impact Determination in the Certified EIR

Mineral resource impacts were analyzed in the Initial Study prepared for the Approved Project (included in Appendix I-1 of the Draft EIR). With regard to thresholds (a) and (b), the Initial Study determined implementation of the Approved Project would have no impact.

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As discussed above, the Modified Project would be implemented within the same geographic area evaluated in the Certified EIR. As evaluated in the Certified EIR, the Project Site is not located in an area containing significant mineral deposits. Therefore, the Modified Project would not create any new significant impacts related to mineral resources nor result in a substantial increase in a previously identified significant impact. Such impacts would be within the envelope of impacts set forth in the Certified EIR.

Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

Based on the above, there are no new circumstances involving new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts than what was analyzed in the Certified EIR.

Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to mineral resources. No substantial changes in the environment related to mineral resources have occurred since certification of the Certified EIR, and no substantial new mineral resources have been identified in the vicinity of the Project Site that would result in new or more severe significant environmental impacts. Finally, as it has been determined, the Modified Project would not result in any mineral resource impacts, and a review of feasible mitigation measures is not required.

Mitigation Measures Addressing Impacts

None.

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts to mineral resources or a substantial increase in previously identified impacts to mineral resources would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, impacts to mineral resources as a result of the Modified Project do not meet the standards for a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 or 15163.

2.1.12 Noise

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
Would the project result in:					
(a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	Significant and Unavoidable	No	No	No	Yes
(b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	Significant and Unavoidable	No	No	No	Yes
(c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	Significant and Unavoidable	No	No	No	Yes

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
(e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	No Impact	No	No	No	No

Impact Determination Set Forth in the Certified EIR

Noise Impacts were evaluated in Section IV.K, Noise, of the Draft EIR prepared for the Approved Project. As to thresholds (a), (b), and (d), the Certified EIR determined that the Approved Project would result in impacts that would be significant and unavoidable even after implementation of the mitigation measures set forth in the Certified EIR. Specifically, while mitigation measures would reduce noise levels associated to some extent, the Approved Project would substantially increase the daytime noise levels at nearby noise-sensitive uses by more than the specified significance thresholds. With regard to threshold (c), impacts from the Approved Project were determined to be less than significant. In addition, the Certified EIR determined that the Approved Project would have no impacts regarding thresholds (e) and (f).

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts?

As discussed above, the proposed modifications to the Approved Project would be implemented within the same geographic area evaluated in the Certified EIR and would be limited to the change in the water service purveyor of the Project Site from LADWP to CalWater as well as associated infrastructure improvements needed to connect to CalWater's water infrastructure. As provided in the Certified EIR, the Approved Project required certain infrastructure improvements to connect the on-site water lines to LADWP's water infrastructure. The extent of the Modified Project's necessary infrastructure improvements to connect to CalWater's infrastructure and associated construction activities would be similar to those evaluated in the Certified EIR. As such, the noise generated during construction of the proposed infrastructure improvements would be anticipated to be similar to those considered in the Certified EIR for the Approved Project. Additionally, the mitigation measures included in the Certified EIR would continue to be implemented as part of the Modified Project, as

applicable. Therefore, the Modified Project would not create any new significant impacts related to noise nor result in a substantial increase in a previously identified significant impact. Such impacts would be within the envelope of impacts set forth in the Certified EIR.

Any new Circumstances Involving New Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

Based on the above, there are no new circumstances involving new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts related to noise than what was analyzed in the Certified EIR.

Any new Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to noise impacts. No substantial changes in the environment related to noise beyond that already anticipated in the Certified EIR have occurred since certification of the Certified EIR, and no substantial new significant noise sources have been identified in the vicinity of the Project Site that would result in new or more severe significant environmental impacts.

Mitigation Measures Addressing Impacts

To address the significant impacts identified for thresholds (a), (b), and (d), the Certified EIR included the following mitigation measures:

NO-1: Noise and groundborne vibration construction activities whose specific location on the Project Site may be flexible (e.g., operation of compressors and generators, cement mixing, general truck idling) shall be conducted as far as possible from the nearest noise- and vibration-sensitive land uses.

NO-2: When possible, construction activities shall be scheduled so as to avoid operating several pieces of equipment simultaneously, which causes high noise levels.

NO-3: Flexible sound control curtains shall be placed around all drilling apparatuses, drill rigs, and jackhammers when in use.

NO-4: The Project contractor shall use power construction equipment fitted with the best available technology in noise shielding and muffling devices.

NO-5: Barriers such as plywood structures or flexible sound control curtains extending eight-feet high shall be erected around the Project Site boundary to minimize the amount of noise on the surrounding noise-sensitive receptors to the maximum extent feasible during construction.

NO-6: All construction truck traffic shall be restricted to truck routes approved by the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety, which shall avoid residential areas and other sensitive receptors to the extent feasible.

NO-7: Two weeks prior to the commencement of construction at the Project Site, notification shall be provided to the immediate surrounding off-site residential, school, and memorial park properties that discloses the construction schedule, including the various types of activities and equipment that would be occurring throughout the duration of the construction period.

NO-8: Equipment warm-up areas, water tanks, and equipment storage areas shall be located a minimum of 45 feet from abutting sensitive receptors.

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant noise impacts or a substantial increase in previously identified impacts associated with noise would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, noise impacts associated with the Modified Project do not meet the standards for a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 or 15163.

2.1.13 Population and Housing

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
Would the project:					
(a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	Less than Significant	No	No	No	No
(b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	No Impact	No	No	No	No

Impact Determination Set Forth in Certified EIR

Impacts regarding population and housing were evaluated in Section IV.L, Population and Housing, of the Draft EIR prepared for the Approved Project. As provided therein, impacts associated with population growth (threshold a) would be less than significant. Regarding thresholds (b) and (c), the Certified EIR determined that the Approved Project would result in no impacts related to displacement of housing or populations requiring the construction of new housing.

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As discussed above, the proposed modifications to the Approved Project would be implemented within the same geographic area evaluated in the Certified EIR and would be limited to the change in the water service purveyor of the Project Site from LADWP to CalWater as well as associated infrastructure improvements needed to connect to CalWater's water infrastructure. The Modified Project would not involve changes to proposed uses or an increase in residential units which could introduce an additional population on and in the vicinity of the Project Site. Therefore, the Modified Project would not create any new significant impacts related to population and housing nor result in a substantial increase in a previously identified significant impact. Such impacts would be within the envelope of impacts set forth in the Certified EIR.

Any new Circumstances Involving New Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

Based on the above, there are no new circumstances involving new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts related to population and housing than what was analyzed in the Certified EIR.

Any new Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to population and housing impacts. No substantial changes in the environment related to population and housing have occurred since certification of the Certified EIR that would result in new or more severe significant environmental impacts.

Mitigation Measures Addressing Impacts

None.

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant population and housing impacts or a substantial increase in previously identified population and housing impacts would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, the impacts to population and housing as a result of the Modified Project do not meet the standards for a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 or 15163.

2.1.14 Public Services

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
Would the project 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 or other performance objectives for any of the public services:					
(a) Fire protection?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(b) Police protection?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(c) Schools?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(d) Parks?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(e) Other public facilities?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No

Impact Determination Set Forth in the Certified EIR

Impacts to public services were evaluated in Section IV.M, Public Services, of the Draft EIR prepared for the Approved Project. With regard to thresholds (a) through (e), the Certified EIR determined that impacts related to fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, and other public services (libraries) would be less than significant.

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As discussed above, the proposed modifications to the Approved Project would be implemented within same geographic area evaluated in the Certified EIR and would be limited to the change in the water service purveyor of the Project Site from LADWP to CalWater as well as associated infrastructure improvements needed to connect to CalWater's

water infrastructure. The Modified Project would not involve changes to proposed uses or an increase in residential units which could introduce an additional population on and in the vicinity of the Project Site and an associated increased demand for public services. In addition, as with the Approved Project, consultation with CalWater would occur regarding adequate fire flow and the Modified Project's demand on CalWater's infrastructure. Therefore, the Modified Project would not create any new significant impacts related to public services nor result in a substantial increase in a previously identified significant impact. Such impacts would be within the envelope of impacts set forth in the Certified EIR.

Any new Circumstances Involving New Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

Based on the above, there are no new circumstances involving new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts related to public services than what was analyzed in the Certified EIR.

Any new Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to public services impacts. No substantial changes in the environment related to public services have occurred since certification of the Certified EIR that would result in new or more severe significant environmental impacts.

Mitigation Measures Addressing Impacts

None.

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant public services impacts or a substantial increase in previously identified impacts to public services would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, the impacts to public services as a result of the Modified Project do not meet the standards for a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 or 15163.

2.1.15 Recreation

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
(a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	Less than Significant	No	No	No	No
(b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	Less than Significant	No	No	No	No

Impact Determination Set Forth in the Certified EIR

Recreation impacts were analyzed in Section IV.M, Public Services, of the Draft EIR prepared for the Approved Project. As to thresholds (a) and (b), the Certified EIR determined the implementation of the Approved Project would have a less than significant impact.

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As previously discussed, the proposed modifications to the Approved Project would be implemented within the same geographic area evaluated in the Certified EIR and would be limited to the change in the water service purveyor of the Project Site from LADWP to CalWater as well as associated infrastructure improvements needed to connect to CalWater's water infrastructure. The Modified Project would not involve changes to proposed uses or an increase in residential units which could introduce an additional population on and in the vicinity of the Project Site and an associated increased demand for recreational facilities. Therefore, the Modified Project would not create any new significant impacts related to recreation nor result in a substantial increase in a previously identified significant impact. Such impacts would be within the envelope of impacts set forth in the Certified EIR.

Any new Circumstances Involving New Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

There are no new circumstances involving new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts associated with recreation than what was analyzed in the Certified EIR.

Any new Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to recreation impacts. No substantial changes in the environment related to recreation have occurred since certification of the Certified EIR, and no substantial new sources of potential impacts to recreation have been identified in the vicinity of the Project Site that would result in new or more severe significant environmental impacts related to recreation.

Mitigation Measures Addressing Impacts

None.

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant recreation impacts or a substantial increase in previously identified recreation impacts would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, the impacts to recreation do not meet the standards for requiring a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 or 15163.

2.1.16 Transportation/Traffic

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
Would the project:					
(a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	Yes
(b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	Yes

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
(c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	Less Than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No

Impact Determination Set Forth in the Certified EIR

Transportation impacts are analyzed in Section IV. N, Transportation/Traffic, of the Draft EIR. With regard to thresholds (a) and (b), the Certified EIR determined that impacts would be less than significant after implementation of the mitigation measures set forth in the Certified EIR. Regarding thresholds (c) and (d), the Certified EIR determined that implementation of the Approved Project would not result in any impacts associated with air traffic or related to hazards from a design feature. In addition, the Certified EIR determined that implementation of the Approved Project would result in less than significant impacts with regard to threshold (e) related to emergency access and threshold (f) regarding consistency with the transit policies.

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As discussed above, the proposed modifications to the Approved Project would be provided within the same geographic area evaluated in the Certified EIR and would be limited to the change in the water service purveyor of the Project Site from LADWP to CalWater as well as associated infrastructure improvements needed to connect to CalWater's water infrastructure. The Modified Project would not involve changes to proposed uses or the addition of new uses or buildings which could affect transportation or circulation on and in the vicinity of the Project Site. Additionally, the extent of construction activities needed to connect the Modified Project to CalWater's infrastructure would be similar to those evaluated in the Certified EIR for the Approved Project. Therefore, the Modified Project would not

create any new significant transportation/traffic impacts nor result in a substantial increase in a previously identified significant impact. Such impacts would be within the envelope of impacts set forth in the Certified EIR.

Any new Circumstances Involving New Impacts?

Based on the above, there are no new circumstances involving new significant transportation/traffic impacts or substantially more severe impacts than what was analyzed in the Certified EIR.

Any new Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to transportation/traffic impacts. No substantial changes in the environment related to transportation/traffic that have not been anticipated by the Approved Project have occurred since certification of the Certified EIR.

Mitigation Measures Addressing Impacts

To address the significant impacts identified for thresholds (a) and (b), the Certified EIR included the following mitigation measures that would continue to be implemented as part of the Modified Project.

TRANS-1: Prior to the generation of 451 PM peak hour trips at the site, the Project Applicant shall do the following:

a. Restripe the southbound approach and median islands on Crenshaw Boulevard at Pacific Coast Highway to accommodate a second left-turn lane; and

b. Modify the traffic signal to accommodate the installation of the second southbound left-turn lane.

TRANS-2: Prior to the generation of 301 PM peak hour trips at the site, the Project Applicant shall modify the existing traffic signal at the intersection of Crenshaw Boulevard and Palos Verdes Drive North to provide a northbound right-turn signal phase on Crenshaw Boulevard that would overlap with the westbound left-turn signal phase on Palos Verdes Drive North. To accommodate this signal phasing, U-turn movements on the westbound approach of Palos Verdes Drive North shall become prohibited.

TRANS-3: Prior to the generation of 151 PM peak hour trips at the site, the Project Applicant shall do the following:

a. Restripe the southbound approach on Western Avenue at Lomita Boulevard to accommodate installation of a right-turn only lane; and

b. Modify the existing traffic signal at Western Avenue and Lomita Boulevard to provide a southbound right-turn signal phase on Western Avenue that would overlap with the eastbound left-turn signal phase on Lomita Boulevard.

TRANS-4: Prior to the generation of 1 PM peak hour trip at the site, the Project Applicant shall do the following:

a. Modify the southbound approach on Western Avenue at Pacific Coast Highway to install a second left-turn lane and a third through lane; and

b. Modify the existing traffic signal at the intersection of Western Avenue and Pacific Coast Highway to accommodate the modification to the southbound approach.

TRANS-5: Prior to the generation of 1 PM peak hour trip at the site, the Project Applicant shall do the following:

a. Modify the westbound approach on Palos Verdes Drive North at Western Avenue to install a second left-turn lane;

b. Modify the existing median on Palos Verdes Drive North and the existing traffic signal at the intersection of Palos Verdes Drive North and Western Avenue to accommodate the modification to the westbound approach;

c. Modify the existing median and restripe the northbound approach on Western Avenue at Palos Verdes Drive North to install a right-turn only lane;

d. Restripe the southbound approach on Western Avenue at Palos Verdes Drive North to install a right-turn lane.

TRANS-6: Prior to the generation of 1 PM peak hour trip at the site, the Project Applicant shall install a traffic signal at the intersection of Western Avenue and Peninsula Verde Drive.

TRANS-7: Prior to the generation of 451 PM peak hour trips at the site, the Project Applicant shall install a traffic signal at the intersection of Western Avenue and Fitness Drive.

TRANS-8: Prior to the generation of 151 PM peak hour trips at the site, the Project Applicant shall do the following:

a. Modify the northbound approach on Western Avenue at Westmont Drive to install a right-turn only lane; and

b. Restripe the eastbound approach on Westmont Drive at Western Avenue to provide one left-turn lane.

TRANS-9: Prior to the generation of 301 PM peak hour trips at the site, the Project Applicant shall restripe the northbound approach on Western Avenue at Capitol Drive and modify the raised median to install a right-turn only lane.

TRANS-10: Prior to the generation of 451 PM peak hour trips at the site, the Project Applicant shall modify the existing traffic signal to provide a westbound right-turn signal phase on Summerland Avenue that would overlap with the

southbound left-turn signal phase on Western Avenue at the Summerland Avenue intersection.

TRANS-11: Prior to the generation of 151 PM peak hour trips at the site, the Project Applicant shall widen the south side of Anaheim Street west of Vermont Avenue by approximately 12 feet to accommodate a 180-foot long turn pocket and install a right-turn only lane at the eastbound approach to the intersection.

TRANS-12: Prior to the generation of 151 PM peak hour trips at the site, the Project Applicant shall do the following:

a. Widen Gaffey Street north of Westmont Drive to accommodate installation of a right-turn only lane at the southbound approach to the intersection;

b. Relocate the existing southbound near-side Metro bus stop on Gaffey Street to the far-side of the intersection (i.e., south of the intersection);

c. Modify the existing traffic signal to provide a southbound right-turn signal phase on Gaffey Street that would overlap with the eastbound left-turn signal phase on Westmont Drive at the Gaffey Street intersection; and

d. Enhanced signage shall be provided as needed to guide the right-turn motorists from the eastbound Anaheim Street approach to Gaffey Street and Palos Verdes Drive North.

TRANS-13: Prior to the generation of 301 PM peak hour trips at the site, the Project Applicant shall do the following:

a. Restripe the southbound approach on Gaffey Street at Summerland Avenue to accommodate the installation of a right-turn only lane, and

b. Modify the existing traffic signal to provide a southbound right-turn signal phase on Gaffey Street that would overlap with the eastbound left-turn signal phase on Summerland Avenue at the Gaffey Street intersection.

TRANS-14: Prior to the generation of 451 PM peak hour trips at the site, the Project Applicant shall do the following:

a. Modify the westbound approach on Sepulveda Boulevard to accommodate the installation of a second left-turn lane at the Vermont Avenue intersection;

b. Remove the existing raised median island on Sepulveda Boulevard, east of Vermont Avenue, to accommodate installation of the second westbound left-turn lane; and

c. Modify the traffic signal to accommodate the installation of the second westbound left-turn lane.

TRANS-15: Prior to the generation of 301 PM peak hour trips at the site, the Project Applicant shall do the following:

a. Widen the north and south sides of Pacific Coast Highway east and west of Vermont Avenue to provide up to a 42-foot half roadway on the 50-foot half right-of-way;

b. Install a second left-turn lane at the westbound approach; and

c. Modify the existing traffic signal and roadway striping at the intersection as needed.

TRANS-16: Prior to the generation of 1 PM peak hour trip at the site, the Project Applicant shall do the following:

a. Modify the existing traffic signal at Figueroa Place/Anaheim Street to provide a southbound right-turn signal phase on Figueroa Place that would overlap with the eastbound left-turn and through phase sufficiently long enough to accommodate the southbound right-turn volumes; and

b. Install a new traffic signal at Figueroa Place/I-110 Southbound Off-ramp (north of Anaheim Street).

TRANS-17: Prior to the generation of 301 PM peak hour trips at the site, the Project Applicant shall do the following:

a. Modify the southbound approach on Figueroa Street at the Harbor Freeway Northbound On-ramp (north of Pacific Coast Highway) to accommodate the installation of a right-turn-only lane;

b. Adjust the median to accommodate the right-turn-only lane; and

c. Modify the traffic control equipment as needed.

TRANS-18: Prior to the generation of 301 PM peak hour trips at the site, the Project Applicant shall modify the westbound approach on Pacific Coast Highway at Figueroa Street to accommodate a fourth through lane.

TRANS-19: Prior to the generation of 1 PM peak hour trip at the site, the Project Applicant shall install a traffic signal at the Figueroa Street/Harbor Freeway Northbound On-ramp intersection (north of Anaheim Street). In addition, the existing roadway striping at the northbound approach to the intersection would be adjusted based on direction from LADOT.

TRANS-20: Prior to the generation of 301 PM peak hour trips at the site, the Project Applicant shall widen the westbound approach on Anaheim Street at Figueroa Street by approximately 10 feet to accommodate a 120-foot long turn pocket and install a right-turn-only lane.

TRANS-21: Prior to completion of the Project, the Project Applicant shall make a fair-share payment toward the installation of the County's traffic signal synchronization system for the Normandie Avenue/Sepulveda Boulevard intersection.

TRANS-22: Prior to completion of the Project, the Project Applicant shall make a fair-share payment toward the following:

a. Modify the northbound approach on Normandie Avenue to accommodate the installation of a second left-turn lane at the Lomita Boulevard intersection; and

b. Remove the raised median island on Normandie Avenue, south of Lomita Boulevard, to accommodate the installation of the second northbound left-turn lane.

TRANS-23: Prior to completion of the Project, the Project Applicant shall make a fair-share payment toward the following improvements:

a. Modify the northbound and southbound approaches on Vermont Avenue at Sepulveda Boulevard to accommodate the installation of a second right-turn only lane; and

b. Remove the existing raised median island on Vermont Avenue, south of Sepulveda Boulevard, and modify the existing raised median island on Vermont Avenue, north of the intersection, to accommodate the installation of the second right-turn lane.

TRANS-24: Prior to completion of the Project, the Project Applicant shall make a fair-share payment toward the following improvements:

a. Modify the eastbound approach on Lomita Boulevard, west of Vermont Avenue, to accommodate the installation of a second left-turn lane;

b. Remove the existing raised median island on Lomita Boulevard, west of Vermont Avenue, and modify the striping on the east leg of the intersection as needed; and

c. Modify the traffic signal to accommodate the installation of the second southbound left-turn lane.

TRANS-25: Prior to the issuance of Building Permits for each residential building within the Project, the Project Applicant shall perform, to the satisfaction of LADOT, a trip generation analysis for the units to be constructed. The results of these studies shall indicate which of the intersection improvements shown above in Mitigation Measures TRANS-1 through TRANS-20 must be operational prior to the occupancy of the subject residential units.

TRANS-26: The Project Applicant shall coordinate with local and regional transit operators, including Metro and LADOT, to develop and implement strategies to increase transit utilization by Project residents. These transportation demand management (TDM) strategies could include, but would not be limited to, providing bus schedules and transit route information to residents, providing bicycle racks and information regarding optimal bike routes to local destinations to residents, and a carpooling information exchange.

TRANS-27: In conjunction with the street widening of Western Avenue adjacent to the Project Site, the Applicant shall provide a bus turnout lane and bus stop facilities (shelter, schedule information) at bus stops adjacent to the Site.

TRANS-28: The Project Applicant shall coordinate with LADOT to potentially extend the existing San Pedro DASH route northerly on Western Avenue to serve the Project Site. If deemed necessary, the Project Applicant shall provide appropriate turnaround facilities to allow the DASH vehicles to utilize the Project Site as an end point on the route.

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant transportation/traffic impacts or a substantial increase in previously identified transportation/traffic impacts would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, the impacts to transportation/traffic as a result of the Modified Project do not meet the standards for a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 15163.

2.1.17 Utilities and Service Systems

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
Would the project:					
(a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	No Impact	No	No	No	No
(b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environment effects?	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	Yes
(c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlement needed?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No
(f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources)	Impact Determination in the Certified EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Certified EIR's Mitigation Measures Addressing Impact
(g) Comply with federal, state and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	Less than Significant	No	No	No	No

Impact Determination Set Forth in the Certified EIR

The Approved Project's impacts to utility and service systems are analyzed in Section IV.O, Utilities and Service Systems, of the Draft EIR. As summarized above, the Certified EIR determined that there would be no impact with regard to the exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements (threshold a). The Approved Project's impacts regarding threshold (b) were determined to be potentially significant due to potential temporary traffic impacts resulting from construction activities that could occur along the adjacent roadways during installation of the water infrastructure. Mitigation Measure UTIL-1 included in the Certified EIR and provided below would reduce this potentially significant impact to less than significant. The Certified EIR determined that the Approved Project's impacts relative to thresholds (c) through (g) would be less than significant.

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

As previously discussed, the proposed modifications to the Approved Project would be provided within the same geographic area evaluated in the Certified EIR and would be limited to the change in the water service purveyor of the Project Site from LADWP to CalWater as well as associated infrastructure improvements needed to connect to CalWater's water infrastructure. The Modified Project would not involve changes to proposed uses or the addition of new uses or buildings which could result in an increase in demand for utilities and service systems. Additionally, the extent of construction activities needed to connect the Modified Project to CalWater's infrastructure would be similar to those evaluated in the Certified EIR for the Approved Project. The Modified Project would also continue to implement the same mitigation measure included in the Certified EIR to address any potential temporary traffic impacts during construction and installation of the necessary water infrastructure. With regard to water supply, a Water Supply Assessment was prepared by CalWater, dated July 2018, and is included in Appendix A of this Addendum. As provided therein, based on a review of proposed development, the Water Supply Assessment demonstrates that for the next 22 years the Palos Verdes District would have more than adequate water supplies to meet the projected demands associated with the proposed Ponte Vista Project and those of all existing customers and other planned future users.

Accordingly, the City has independently determined, based on the Water Supply Assessment and the entire record, that projected water supplies will be sufficient to satisfy the demands of the Modified Project, in addition to existing and planned future uses.

Based on the above, the Modified Project would not create any new significant impacts regarding utilities and service systems nor result in a substantial increase in a previously identified significant impact. Such impacts would be within the envelope of impacts set forth in the Certified EIR.

Any new Circumstances Involving New Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?

Based on the above, there are no new circumstances involving new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts than what was analyzed in the Certified EIR.

Any new Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

There is no new information of substantial importance that has become available relative to impacts associated with utilities and service systems. No substantial changes in the environment related to utilities and service systems have occurred since certification of the Certified EIR, which would result in new or more severe significant environmental impacts.

Mitigation Measures Addressing Impacts

The following mitigation measure was included in the Certified EIR to address the significant impact relative to threshold (b).

UTIL-1: In the event of full or partial public street closures, the Project Applicant shall employ flagmen during the construction of new water lines, to facilitate the flow of traffic.

Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant utility and service system impacts or a substantial increase in previously identified utility and service system impacts would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, the impacts to utilities and service systems as a result of the Modified Project do not meet the standards for a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21166(c) or CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 or 15163.

2.2 Conclusions

As demonstrated by the discussion above, impacts associated with the Modified Project would be similar to the impacts addressed in the Certified EIR. Thus, a new or

greater significant impact would not result from the proposed modifications. In addition, the relevant mitigation measures included as part of the Certified EIR would continue to be implemented under the Modified Project. As all of the impacts would be within the envelope of impacts analyzed in the Certified EIR, no additional environmental analysis of the Modified Project is necessary. In addition, none of the conditions as described under Sections 15162 and 15163 of the State CEQA Guidelines requiring a subsequent or supplemental EIR have occurred under the Modified Project. No new significant environmental effects and no substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Additionally, there are no known mitigation measures or project alternatives that were previously considered infeasible but are now considered feasible that would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment identified in the Certified EIR. Therefore, the Modified Project creates no potential adverse impacts beyond what was evaluated in the Certified EIR. Therefore, the preparation of an addendum that amends the project description in the Certified EIR to include the Modified Project is appropriate and fully complies with the requirements of CEQA Guidelines, sections 15162, 15163 and 15164.

Appendix

Appendix A

Ponte Vista Specific Plan
SB610 Water Supply Assessment

CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE
Rancho Dominguez District 2632 West 237th Street
Torrance, CA 90505 *Tel:* (310) 257-1400

July 3rd, 2018

Luciralia Ibarra
Senior City Planner
Department of City Planning
Major Projects
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012

California Water Service Co. is please to present the requested water supply assessment (WSA), "Ponte Vista Specific Plan SB 610 Water Supply Assessment", dated June 12th, 2018. California Water Service Co. has been serving the site since 1970 and continues to serve the site through our Palos Verdes District with our service connection on South Western Avenue.

We have provided the WSA for your use for the City of Los Angeles. The WSA concludes that for the next 22 years, the Palos Verdes District will have more than adequate water supplies to meet the projected demands associated with the proposed Ponte Vista development project and those of all existing customers and other anticipated future users.

Please contact Brad Lee at (310) 257-1419 if you have any questions concerning the WSA or our ability to continue serving the project.

Thank you,

Daniel Armendariz
District Manager

PONTE VISTA SPECIFIC PLAN

SB610 WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT

June 12, 2018

Prepared by:

Yarne & Associates, Inc.

For

California Water Service Company
2632 West 237th Street
Torrance, California 90505

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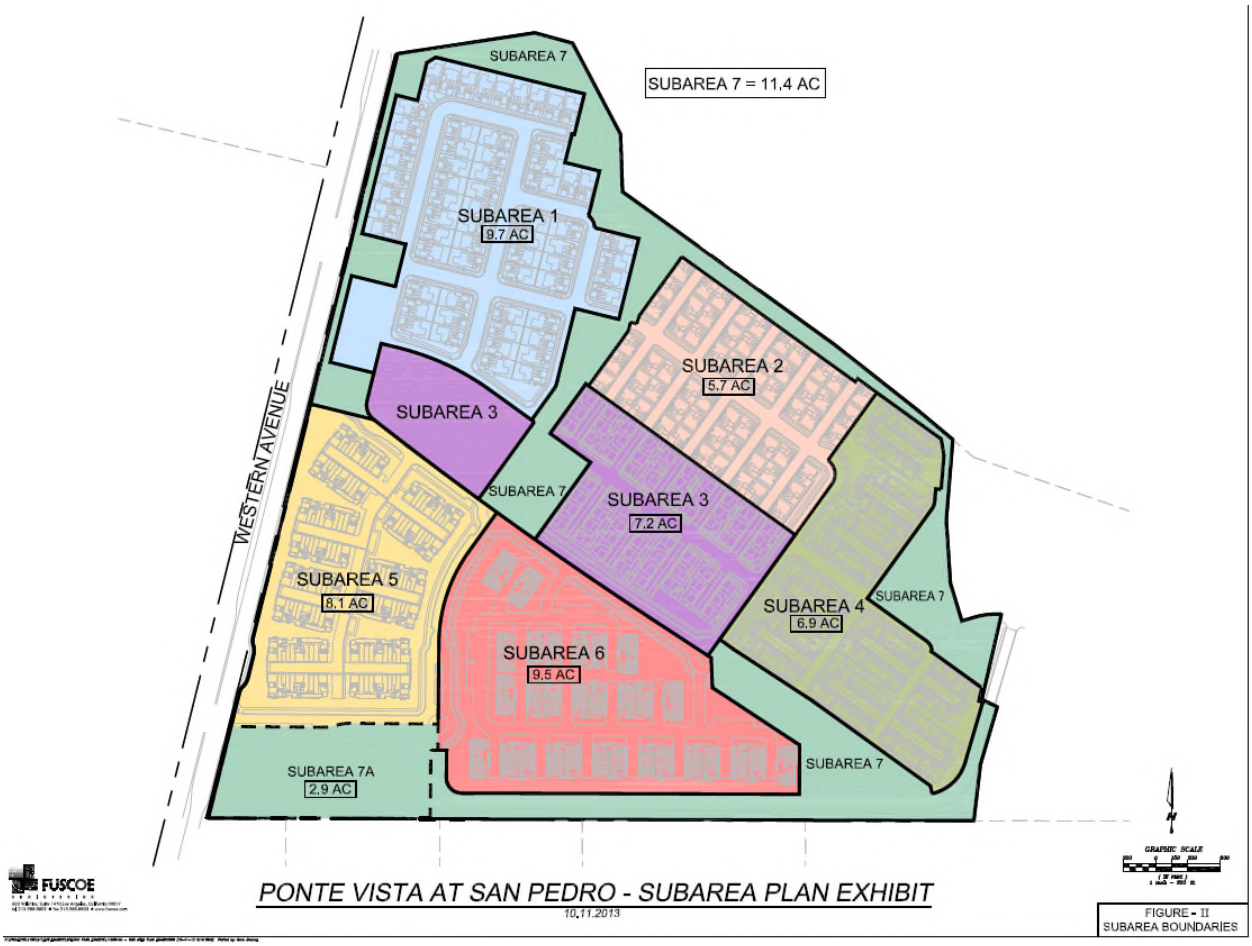
Introduction and Project Description

California Water Service (Cal Water) is submitting this California SB 610 Water Supply Assessment (WSA) for the Ponte Vista at San Pedro Specific Plan (referred here as the "Ponte Vista SP"). The plan area site is comprised of approximately 61.5 acres located at 26900 South Western Avenue in the City of Los Angles. It is bordered by the U.S. Navy's Defense Fuel Support Point to the north, Mary Star of the Sea High School to the east, Fitness Drive and multi-family residential developments to the south, and Western Avenue (State Route 213) to the west. This Specific Plan is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Ponte Vista Specific Plan



The Ponte Vista Specific Plan is divided into the following seven land use subareas:

Subarea 1: Single-Family 1
Subarea 2: Single-Family 2
Subarea 3: Single-Family 3
Subarea 4: Townhomes
Subarea 5: Townhomes & Flats

Subarea 6: Flats
Subarea 7: Open Space/Recreation

Development of the Specific Plan area is to comply with the maximum permitted dwelling units per Subarea provided below in Table 1. Completion of plan improvements and full occupancy is expected to occur by 2020.

Table 1: Ponte Vista SP Maximum Permitted Dwelling Units by Subarea

Subarea No.	Use	Maximum Dwelling Units	DU/Acre	Area (Gross Acres)
1	Single-Family	69	8	9.7
2	Single-Family	60	11	5.7
3	Single-Family	79	11	7.2
4	Townhomes	140	21	6.9
5	Townhomes & Flats	140	18	8.1
6	Flats	212	23	9.5
7	Open Space/Rec	N/A	N/A	14.3
TOTAL		700	11.4 (avg)	61.4

The Ponte Vista Specific Plan is not specifically covered in Cal Water's Palos Verdes (PV) District 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP); therefore, its water requirements are addressed in this WSA. The 2015 UWMP is based on data recorded through 2015; consequently, Cal Water has collected and compiled data on population, water demand and water supplies for 2016 and 2017. The PV District 2015 UWMP document can be referenced for more detailed information on historic water demand and supply.

Senate Bill 610 (Chapter 643, Statutes of 2001) (SB 610) amended state law as of January 1, 2002, to include consideration of water supply availability when cities and counties are making land use development decisions. SB 610 requires information on water supply availability be provided to local public agency decision-makers prior to approval of development projects that meet or exceed any of the following criteria:

1. A residential development of more than 500 dwelling units.
2. A shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet.
3. A commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space.
4. A hotel or motel with more than 500 rooms.
5. An industrial, manufacturing or processing plant or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons occupying more than 40 acres of land or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area.
6. A mixed-used project that includes one or more of the projects specified above.
7. A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project.

Since the Palos Verdes SP exceeds criteria 1 a WSA is required. This WSA assesses the adequacy of the water supply to meet the estimated demands of the proposed development over the next 20 years and those of the Palos Verdes District customers and other projected growth under normal, single dry year and multiple dry year conditions (Water Code §10911(a)). SB 610 requires that the information presented in a WSA be included in the administrative record that is the basis for an approval action by the local public agency.

SB 610 recognizes local control and decision-making regarding availability of water for projects and approval of projects. A WSA is to be provided to local governments for inclusion in environmental documentation for projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (as defined in Water Code 10912 [a]).

Ponte Vista Specific Plan Water Demand

A population forecast was developed for the Ponte Vista SP. It assumes that Cal Water's Palos Verdes District average persons/dwelling unit (both single family and multi-family dwelling units) is reasonable to use for the Ponte Vista SP. In 2015, the Palos Verdes District had an estimated population of 69,900 persons and an estimated 23,012 total residential services of which 95.1% were single family residences (22,789) and 0.9% were multi-family residences (223). The estimated number of dwelling units for the 223 multi-family services was 4,823. The estimated average number of persons per dwelling unit in the Palos Verdes District in 2015 is 2.53 (69,900/ (22,789 + 4,823)).

Ponte Vista SP Population Estimate

Dwelling Units	Persons/Unit	Persons
700	2.53	1,771

Residential Water Demand Forecast:

The breakdown of the proposed 700 residential units for the Ponte Vista SP is as follows:

Single family: 208 units or 30% of the total
Townhouses and flats: 280 units or 40% of the total
Flats (single story): 212 or 30% of the total

A very high percentage of residential units in the Palos Verdes District are large single family homes with large lots that are well landscaped and irrigated. The 2015 average daily residential per capita water use was 161.8 gallons/person/day (GPCD) and in 2016, due to increased conservation as the result of the five year drought, it dropped to 154.3 GPCD. In 2012, at the start of the drought, residential water use was 205.1 GPCD. So during the 4 year period from 2012 to 2016, residential GPCD dropped 24.8%.

Palos Verdes District residential per capita water use in 2012 is considered high for estimating residential demand for Ponte Vista SP. Smaller newer dwelling units with water saving fixtures

(toilets, showers, washing machines, dish washers) and conservation type landscaping and water conserving irrigation systems will result in a significantly reduced residential per capita demand.

A review of literature on water use by fixtures and appliances shows that older toilets (15 years or older) often exceed 2 gallons per flush. Later toilets use 1.6 gallons per flush. The latest water efficient toilets use only 0.6 gallons per flush. Depending on the reference toilet, the latest toilets achieve 62.5% to 70% reduction in water use compared to older versions. New efficient dishwashers use between 4.5 and 7 gallons per wash load compared to older machines, which use between 7 and 14 gallons per wash load. Using 10.5 gallons per load for older machines and 5.75 gallons per load for newer water efficient machines results in an average savings of 4.75 gallons per load or a reduction in water use of 45%. Showers with restricted flow heads have an average flow rate of 2.0 gallons per minute (gpm) versus conventional shower head flows of 2.5 gpm or a 20% reduction. Washing machines 20 years or older used 40 gallons per standard load versus new machines using 13 gallons per load or a reduction of 67.5%.

The Ponte Vista SP 700 total residential units will have water conserving fixtures, appliances and landscape irrigation systems. It is estimated in the WSA that the average per capita per day use rate for all Ponte Vista SP residential units will equal product of the average per capita per day rate for Palos Verdes District single family residential units in 2016 (153.4 GCPD) multiplied by a reduction factor of 0.75 or 115 GCPD. This is a 25% reduction of the Palos Verdes District 2016 single-family residence rate.

Cal Water usage data for multi-family units and townhouses where the number of dwelling units per metered service connection have been accurately determined show significantly less water use than single-family residences. This is due to multi-family units having smaller living areas, less water using fixtures and appliances, and significantly less irrigated landscaped areas. With regard to landscape irrigation, newer apartment and condominium complexes use water conserving irrigation control systems. For the Ponte Vista SP, 70% of the 700 residential units will be flats and townhouse units.

Total estimated Ponte Vista SP residential water use:

1,771 persons x 115 gallons/person/day = 203,665 gallons/day or 228 acre-feet/year (AFY)

Based on the land use plan for the Ponte Vista SP, there will be very little landscaped areas for the residential dwelling units.

Open Space and Recreational Areas Water Demand

Sub-Area No. 7 has 14.3 acres of landscaped and recreational space that likely will be irrigated. Cal Water's experience is that irrigation rates can range widely depending on the nature of the area, irrigation practices, type of vegetation, landscape cover, percentage of area irrigated, location and whether or not conservation practices are being followed. Usage ranges from less than 2.0 acre-ft/acre/year to over 4.5 acre-ft/acre/year.

It is expected that water conserving plantings and irrigation practices will be incorporated into landscaped areas where an application rate of 2.0 acre-ft/acre/year (ft/yr) is assumed. Since the Ponte Vista SP allows for athletic fields and swimming pools without specifying numbers, areas or sizes, an adjustment to the application rate is made resulting in an overall estimated average application rate of 2.5 (ft/yr) for the Ponte Vista SP.

Estimated Ponte Vista SP water demand for Sub-Area No.7:
14.3 acres x 2.5 acre-ft/acre/yr = 37.75 acre-feet/year = 31,914 gallons/day.

Estimated Total Annual Average Day Demand for the Ponte Vista SP:
203,665 gallons/day + 31,914 gallons/day = 235,579 gallons/day or 263.9 acre-ft/year (AFY)

Previous Water Use in the Ponte Vista SP Area

Historically, Cal Water has provided water service to the Ponte Vista SP area through an 8" meter and service line, which remain intact. The highest water usage was in 2003 where average daily demand was 17,693 gallons/day. In 2006, usage dropped to about 2,300 gallons/day. For the past several years due to removal of all buildings at the site, there has been no use of water. So no credit is given for prior water use at the Ponte Vista SP site.

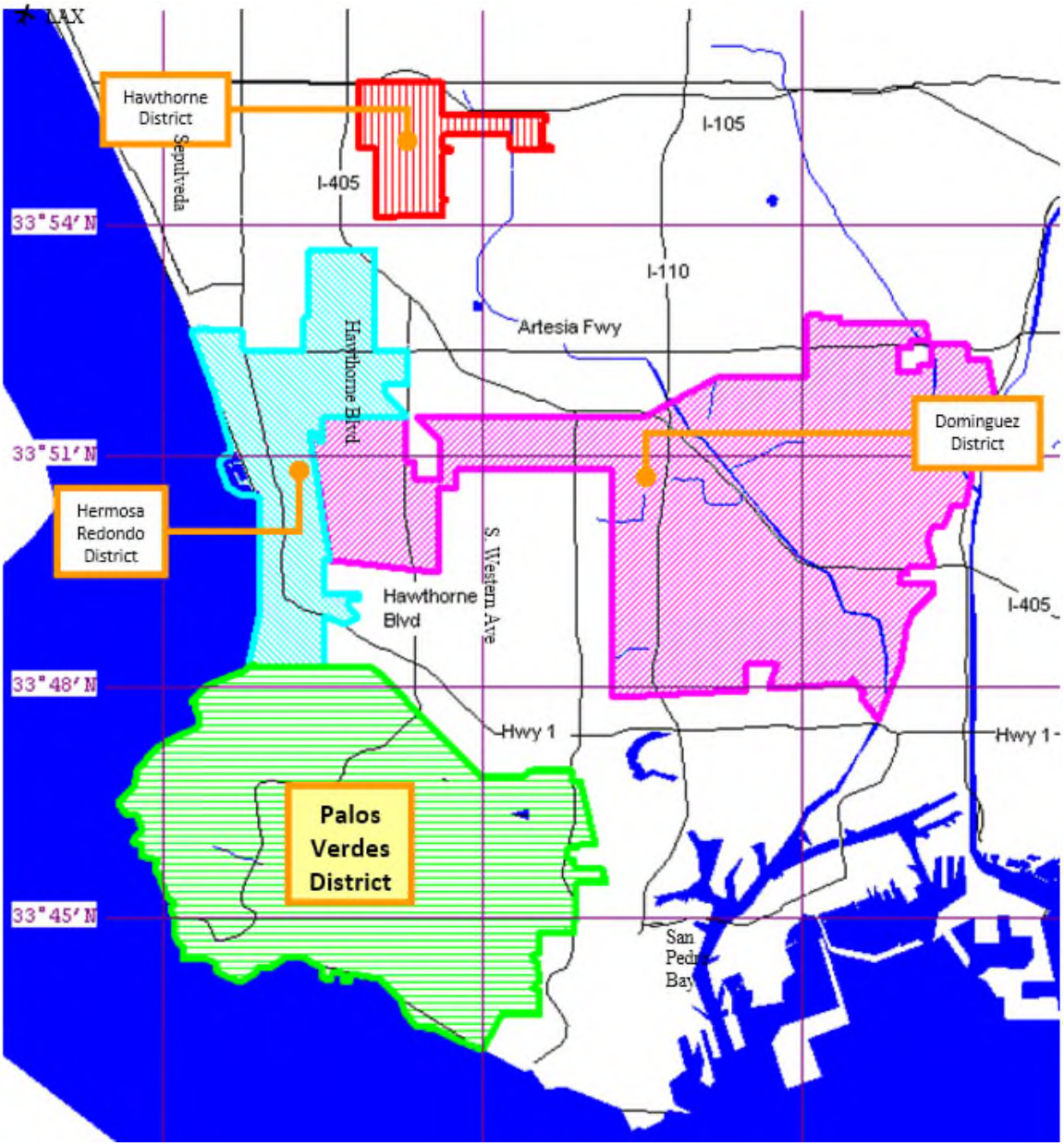
Palos Verdes District Background Information

The Palos Verdes District is located at the southwest corner of the Los Angeles coastal plain, approximately twenty miles from downtown Los Angeles. The service area covers approximately 26 square miles, encompassing all the area incorporated by the Cities of Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills Estates, and Rolling Hills. The system is bounded on the north by the Cities of Torrance and Lomita, on the east by San Pedro, a community within the City of Los Angeles, and on the west and south by the Pacific Ocean. The general location of the District is shown in Figure 2, along with it relation to the other Cal Water Districts in the Rancho Dominguez System.

Major transportation links for the District include the San Diego Freeway (Interstate 405); the Harbor Freeway (Interstate 110); the Pacific Coast Highway; Hawthorne and Crenshaw Boulevards; Western Avenue and Palos Verdes Drive. Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) is about ten miles north of the District.

Cal Water has been providing water utility services to the Palos Verdes area since 1970. Water served by the District is purchased from West Basin Municipal Water District (WBMWD), a regional wholesaler that distributes water provided by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The District system is comprised of 345 miles of pipeline, 18 storage tanks, and 24,000 service connections and delivers a five-year average of 16.5 million gallons per day (mgd) of water.

Figure 2: Location of Palos Verdes District



Cal Water estimates the service area population was 69,899 in 2015. Service area population has been growing at an annual rate of 0.17 percent for the past 15 years. The service area population growth is projected to slow to a rate of 0.06 percent annually through the 2040. This is based on the long-term historical rate of growth in single-family housing and the more recent five-year average rate of growth in multi-family housing units in the District.

To estimate current service area population, Cal Water uses MARPLOT and LandView 5 software to intersect District service area boundaries with Census Blocks from the 2000 and 2010 Censuses. This yields estimates of the number of housing units and population within each Census Block in the District for 2000 and 2010. From these data, Cal Water estimates the total population and the average number of persons per housing unit in the District. Cal Water applies

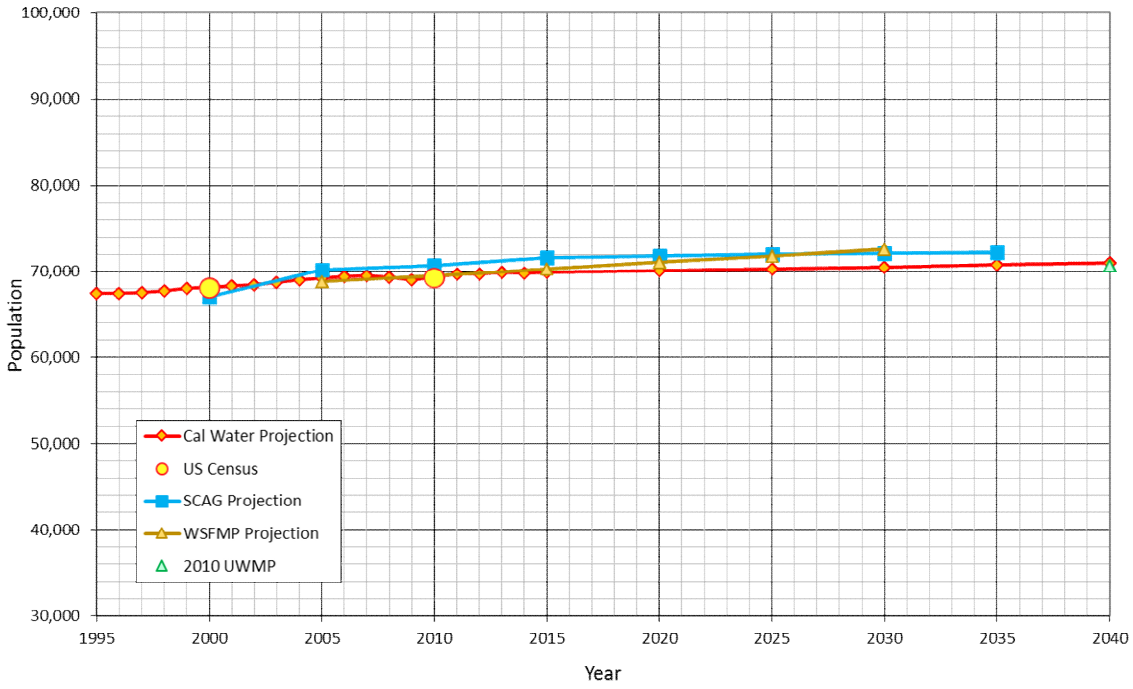
the average number of persons per housing unit to the number of housing units served to calculate service area population in non-Census years.
Between the 2000 and 2010 Censuses, the average number of persons per household decreased slightly from 2.57 to 2.53. The projection of future population is based on the lower housing unit density. Projected service area population is given in Table 2.

Table 2: PV District Population - Current and Projected

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Population Served	69,899	70,122	70,348	70,577	70,808	71,043

Cal Water's current population projection for Palos Verdes District is compared in Figure 3 to the projections made in its 2009 Water Supply and Facility Master Plan (WSFMP) and 2010 UWMP. The figure compares these Cal Water projections to a population forecast based on the 2012 Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) population projections for the cities served by the District.

Figure 3: Palos Verdes District Population Projection Comparison



Cal Water's user classes for customer services are as follows:

- Single-family Residential
- Multi-family Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Government
- Other

Actual water use in 2015 in the PV District by customer category is shown in Table 3. Total system demand in 2015 was 16,659 AF. District water use in 2015 was strongly affected by the Drought Emergency Regulation adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board in May of 2015 (SWRCB Resolution No. 2015-0032). The Drought Emergency Regulation mandated urban retail water suppliers reduce potable water use between June of 2015 and February of 2016 by percentage amounts specified by the State Water Resources Control Board. The PV District was ordered to reduce potable water use by 36 percent over this period relative to the same period in 2013. Between June and December 2015, water use in PV District was 28.7 percent less than water use for the same period in 2013.

Table 3: Palos Verdes District Potable Water Use

User Classification	2015 Actual	
	MGD	AF
Single Family	10.81	12,112
Multi-Family	0.50	555
Commercial	1.84	2,058
Industrial	0	0
Institutional/Governmental	0.52	587
Other	0.01	15
Losses	1.19	1,331
Total	**14.87**	**16,658**

Residential customers account for approximately 95 percent of services and 77 percent of water use in the District, most of which is associated with single-family water use. Figure 4 shows the distribution of services in 2015. Figure 5 shows historical water sales by customer category.

Figure 4: PV District Distribution of Services in 2015

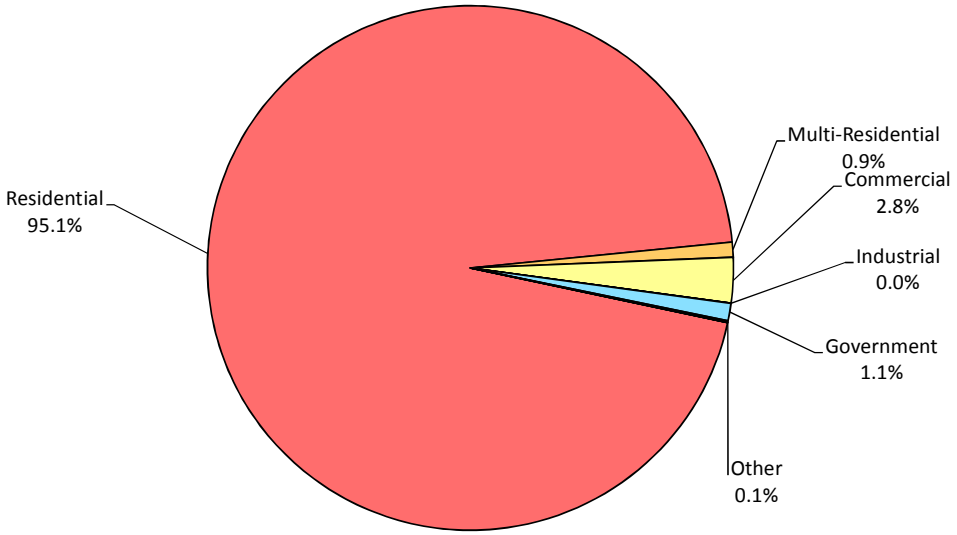
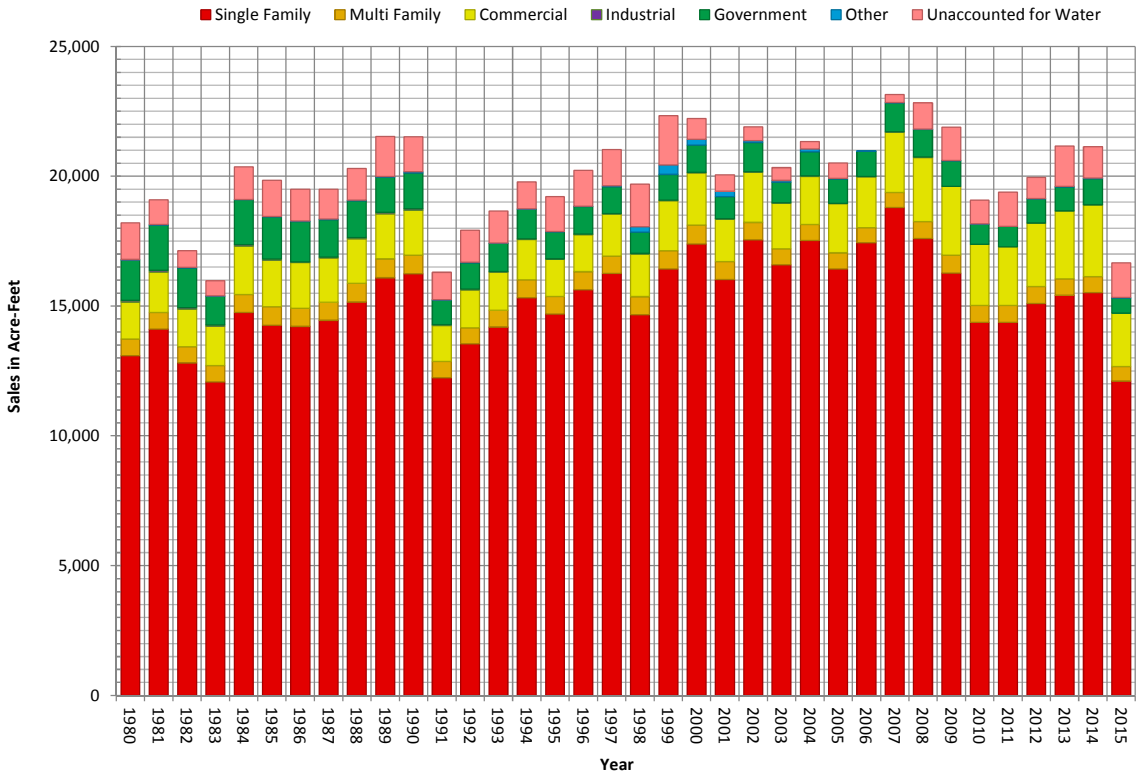


Figure 5: PV District Sales by Customer Classification

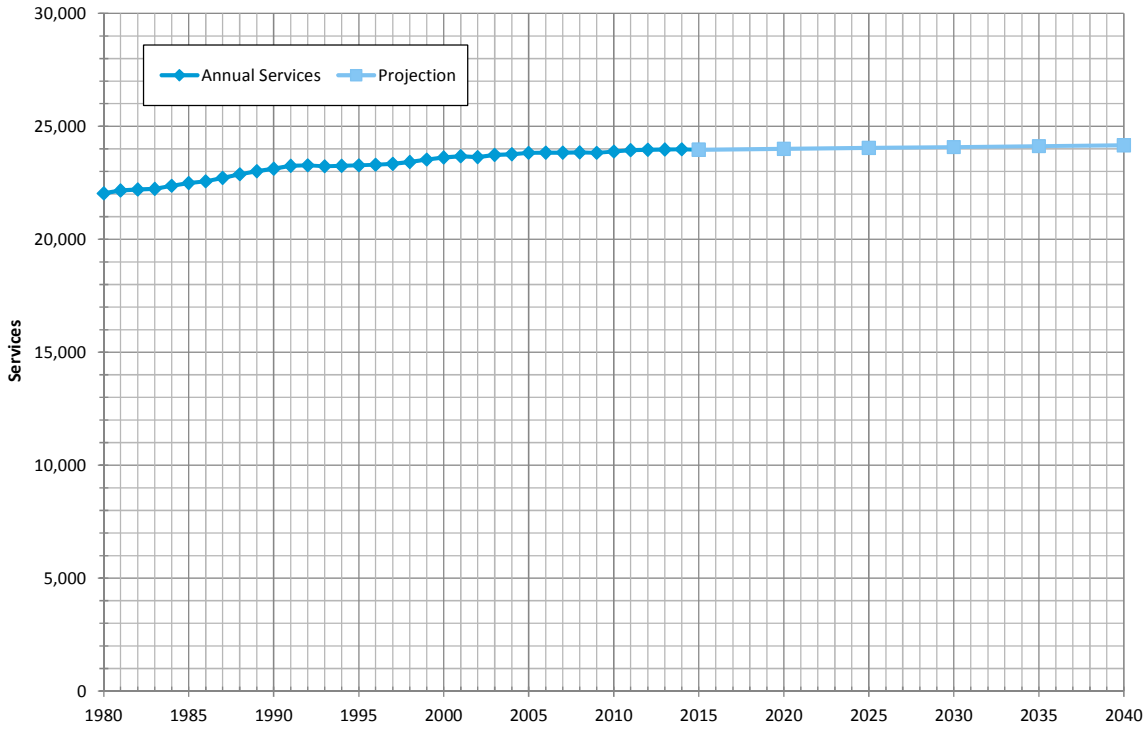


Palos Verdes District Water Demand

Projected water demands by customer classification through 2040 are shown in Table 5. Future demands are estimated as the product of future services and expected water use per service. Future services are based on historical growth rates in the District. Single-family residential

services are projected forward using the historical growth rate for the last 15 years while multi-family services are projected using the 5-year historical growth rate. Institutional services are projected forward using the historical growth rate for the past 20 years. The forecast assumes no change in the number of commercial or industrial services. The projected average annual growth rate in services across all customer categories is approximately 0.03 percent. Historical and projected services are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: PV District Historical and Projected Services



Expected water use per service, shown in Figure 7, is based on weather-normalized historical use, adjusted for future expected water savings from plumbing codes and District conservation programs. Weather normalization of historical use was done econometrically using the California Urban Water Conservation Council GPCD Weather Normalization Methodology. Expected water savings from plumbing codes are presented in Section 4.4 of the 2015 PV District UWMP. Expected water savings from District conservation programs and projected compliance with the District's SB X7-7 2020 per capita water use target are discussed in Chapter 9. The projected trend in average use per service shown in Figure 7 does not account for possible effects of climate change on future demand. The potential effects of climate change on demand are discussed in Section 4.6 of the PV District 2015 UWMP.

Projected water uses in Table 5 and Figure 7 are based on unrestricted demands under normal weather conditions. Demands are assumed to partially rebound by 2020 from 2015 levels due to the State Water Resources Control Board's ending mandatory water use reductions end in 2016, as currently scheduled. The projections in Table 7 incorporate expected water savings from plumbing codes and appliance standards for residential and commercial toilets, urinals, clothes washers, dishwashers, and showerheads. These savings are referred to as *passive water savings*

to differentiate them from water savings resulting from conservation programs, which are *active water savings*. Active water savings resulting from the Palos Verdes District's implementation of demand management measures are discussed in Chapter 9 of the PV District 2015 UWMP.

Figure 7: PV District Historical and Projected Average Use per Service (Gallons per Day)

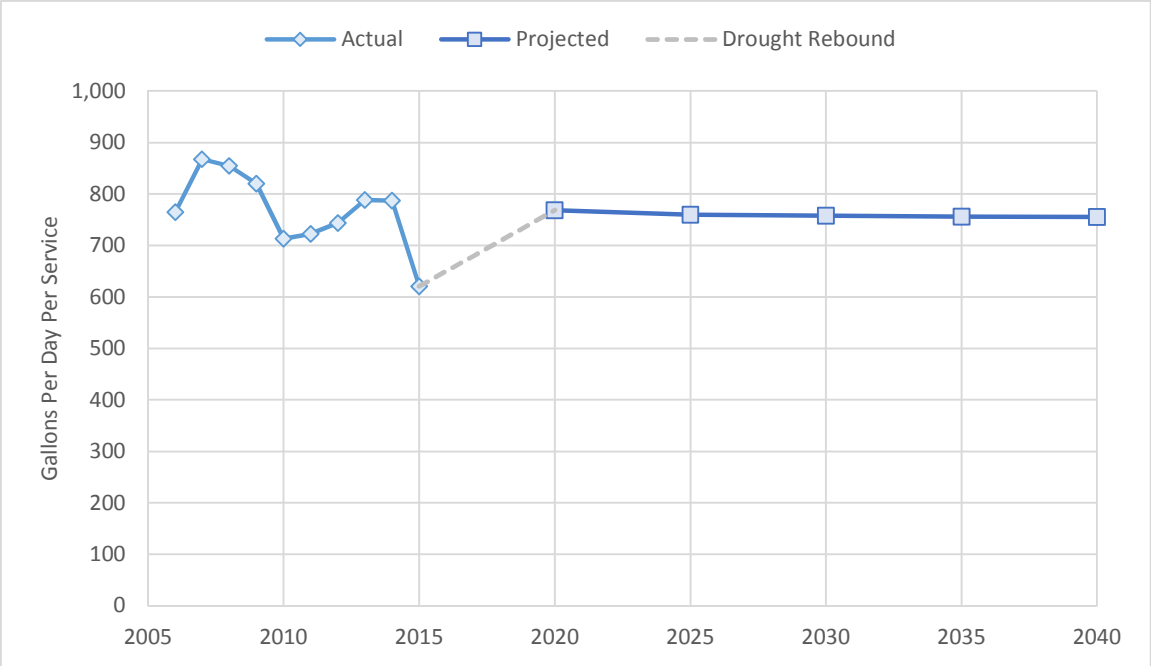


Table 5: PV District Projected Water Demands

User Classification	(AF)				
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Single Family	15,788	15,630	15,547	15,474	15,418
Multi-Family	745	721	713	708	705
Commercial	2,224	2,134	2,122	2,101	2,084
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional/Governmental	1,084	1,155	1,232	1,314	1,404
Other	25	25	25	25	25
Losses	593	595	596	597	598
Total	**20,460**	**20,261**	**20,235**	**20,221**	**20,235**

California Senate Bill x7- 7 Baseline and Targets

Cal Water has expanded water conservation programs for its 24 California service districts. Over the past five years, conservation program expenditures have increased significantly due to the state requiring future reductions in per capita urban water use. Senate Bill No. 7 (SBx7-7) adopted in November 2009 mandates a statewide 20 percent reduction in per capita urban water use by December 31, 2020. The CPUC directed Class A and B water utilities to adopt conservation

programs and rate structures designed to achieve reductions in per capita water use. To achieve increased water conservation, Cal Water has developed five-year conservation program plans for each of its service districts. The complete Palos Verdes District Conservation Master Plan is in Appendix G of the 2015 UWMP.

SBx7-7 required progress toward the 2020 goal by reducing gallons per capita per day (GPCD) water use by at least 10 percent on or before December 31, 2015. SBx7-7 requires each urban retail water supplier to develop 2015 and 2020 urban water use targets in accordance with specific requirements and provides several ways to calculate water use reduction targets.

Retail water suppliers may select from four GPCD target methods (CWC 10608.20).

- Target Method 1: 20% reduction from 10-year baseline GPCD
- Target Method 2: Water use efficiency performance standards
- Target Method 3: 95% of Hydrologic Region Target
- Target Method 4: Savings by water sector, DWR Method 4

The Palos Verdes District selected Target Method 1, which sets the 2020 target to either 80 percent of the 10-year baseline average GPCD or 95 percent of the 5-year baseline average GPCD, whichever is less. This results in a 2020 target of 223 GPCD. The 2015 interim target of 251 GPCD is the midpoint between the 10-year baseline average GPCD and the 2020 target.

Palos Verdes District 2015 demand averaged 14,872,000 gallons/day for an estimated population of 69,899 persons which equals 212.7 gpcd or 38.3 GPCD less than the 2015 target value.

For 2020, per capita demand is to decrease by 28 gpcd or 11.1 percent to meet the Palos Verdes District target.

In 2017, the Palos Verdes District averaged 15.712 mgd for an estimated population of 70,034 resulting in an average of 224.3 GPCD which was 1.3 GPCD over the 2020 target. Hence, the Palos Verdes District will continue to implement its water conservation programs to ensure it meets its 2020 target.

Ponte Vista SP Demand versus Palos Verdes Demand

The Ponte Vista SP net new demand is 235,579 gallons/day or 263.9 acre-ft/year (AFY). The 2017 demand for the PV District was 17,600 AFY and the projected 2020 demand is 20,640 AFY or an increase of 3,040 AFY over 2017 demand. The Ponte Vista SP new demand is 8.6 % (263.9/3040) of this increase and is therefore considered part of the demand forecast for the PV District. It constitutes only 1.3% (263.9/20,460) of the projected 2020 demand leaving 98.7% of projected 2020 demand for existing customers and general growth.

Palos Verdes District Demand Management

Cal Water has been and is significantly expanding its water conservation programs. State law, CPUC directives and a state water conservation organization are focused on reducing urban water use and have provided much of the impetus for this emphasis.
This includes:

1. Recent decisions by the CPUC directing regulated water utilities to reduce per capita urban water demand.
2. State legislation mandating urban water suppliers reduce per capita demand 20 percent by 2020.
3. Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California (MOU).

Cal Water centrally administers its conservation programs for its 24 districts. Programs are grouped in accordance with categories in Section 10631(f) of the UWMP Act. These categories are:

(i) Water waste prevention ordinances
(ii) Metering
(iii) Conservation pricing
(iv) Public education and outreach
(v) Distribution system water loss management
(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support, and
(vii) Other demand management measures

Following are summary descriptions of Cal Water's demand management programs.

Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

Cal Water has and continues to work with municipalities to pass ordinances and coordinate water conservation activities. In the Palos Verdes District, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes has passed a water efficient landscape ordinance consistent with state requirements.
During the 2012 - 2016 drought Cal Water filed Schedule 14.1 with the California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) which went into effect on June 1, 2015. Cal Water's Schedule 14.1 filing, which applies to both residential and non-residential customers was in response to the California emergency drought declaration and executive order requiring a statewide 25% reduction in urban potable water use. It also complied with regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) and the CPUC to achieve that reduction by the end of February 2016. Schedule 14.1 put the following measures in place to enable Cal Water to enforce the water-use prohibitions set by the State Board, including:

- Applying water to outdoor landscapes that causes runoff onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures
- Using a hose to wash motor vehicles unless the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use
- Applying water to driveways and sidewalks
- Using water in a fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system
- Applying water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall
- Using potable water to irrigate outside of new construction without drip or microspray systems
- Using potable water on street medians

- Filling or refilling ornamental lakes or ponds except to sustain existing aquatic life
- Customers must fix leaks within their control within five business days of notification
- Hotel/motel operators must provide option to not have towels or linens laundered daily during a guest's stay, and must provide clear notice of this option in easy-to-understand language
- Restaurants and other eating and drinking establishments may only serve drinking water upon request

With the approval of the Schedule 14.1 filing, beginning June 1, 2015, individual customers in each Cal Water district were provided water budgets based upon their water use each month in 2013 minus the state-mandated reduction for the Palos Verdes District of 36%. If a customer used less than his or her water budget, the unused water was carried forward, similar to rollover minutes on a cell phone plan. Water used in excess of the monthly budget was subject to a drought surcharge. The surcharge was discounted for customers on Cal Water's Low-Income Rate Assistance (LIRA) program. To help with compliance, the customer's monthly bill showed his or her water budget for the following month. Customers' water use history back to 2011 and their water budgets were also available online beginning in June of 2015.
Cal Water's Schedule 14.1 filing is included as Appendix J of the 2015 PV District UWMP.

Metering

All service connections within the Palos Verdes District are metered. Meters are read monthly and routinely maintained and calibrated. Customers are billed monthly based on their metered water use.

Conservation pricing

Starting in 2008 Cal Water adopted tiered rate designs for single family residential service. Current volumetric rates by class of service within Palos Verdes District are provided in the 2015 PV District UWMP.

Public Education and Outreach

Residential Customer Assistance provides tailored assistance to residential customers through home water surveys and monthly water use reports. It provides assistance to residential customers wanting to reduce their indoor and outdoor water uses and is generally focused on high use residential customers.
Non-Residential Customer Assistance provides tailored assistance to commercial customers through commercial water surveys, monthly landscape reports to large landscape customers, and large landscape water use surveys.
Public Information and School Education provides general information on the need for and value and methods of water conservation through multiple media outlets, including its website, direct mail, external print media, and radio. Cal Water's school education program includes the Cal Water H2O Challenge, a project-based learning competition for grades 4-6, Cal Water Town, an interactive online learning tool, and general information and learning materials for students and teachers.

Rebate Program Information and Marketing provides information through its website, bill inserts, newsletters, and radio and print media. Cal Water markets a variety of conservation rebate programs for high-efficiency toilets, urinals, and clothes washers, and irrigation equipment and landscape improvements.

Manage Distribution System Losses

Cal Water annually quantifies the District's volume of apparent and real water loss. For the five-year period 2011-2015, apparent and real water loss in the Palos Verdes District averaged 1,243 AF, or approximately 6 percent of total production.
In addition to routine and planned system maintenance and water loss reporting, Cal Water implemented a lift-and-shift sonic data logger leak detection program in 2017. The lift-and-shift program will survey up to one-third of main miles annually in three shifts and will enable Cal Water to quickly and efficiently locate leaks in one part of the water distribution network and redeploy the equipment to another part of the network. Staff will review sound files from the loggers for potential leak warnings and discuss this information with District management, who can then assign work orders for repair crews to investigate and repair leaks. Cal Water estimates this program will reduce real water loss in the PV District by up to 160 AFY.

Water Conservation Program Staffing

Currently authorized conservation program staffing consists of five full-time positions, which include:

- One Conservation Program Manager
- One Conservation Program Analyst
- One Landscape Program Analyst
- Two Conservation Program Coordinators

These five staff positions manage all aspects of Cal Water's conservation programs for its 24 districts serving a combined population of about 2 million through 470,000 service Staffing constraints have been one of the primary challenges Cal Water has faced in expanding the scope and reach of its conservation programs. To provide for increased expansion and implementation of its conservation programs, Cal Water requested proposing three additional Conservation Program Coordinator positions in its general rate case with the CPUC.

Other Demand Management Measures (DMM)

MaP Premium and Non-Premium Toilet Replacement replaces old toilets with MaP certified high-efficiency toilets. Financial rebates, direct installation, and direct distribution are used to deliver toilets to customers. For residential customers, MaP premium certified toilets which have greater water savings potential are eligible for a $100 rebate while the rebate for MaP non-premium toilets is $50. For commercial customers, a rebate of $100 is available for valve-type toilets flushing 1.28 gallons or less and EPA WaterSense labeled tank-type toilets.
Urinal Valve and Bowl Replacement replaces old urinals with high-efficiency urinals meeting the new 0.125 gallon per flush water use standard adopted by the California Energy Commission

in April 2015. Financial rebates of up to $150 are available to customers. The program targets offices and public buildings receiving significant foot traffic.
Clothes Washer Replacement provides customer rebates up to $150 for residential and up to $200 for non-residential high-efficiency clothes washers. The program targets single-family households, multi-family units, multi-family common laundry areas, and commercial coin-op laundries.

Residential Conservation Kit Distribution offers residential customers conservation kits featuring a range of water-saving plumbing retrofit fixtures. Kits are available at no charge to customers, who can request them. Each kit includes high-efficiency showerheads, kitchen faucet aerator, bathroom faucet aerators, full-stop hose nozzle, and toilet leak detection tablets.

Smart Controllers Rebates/Vouchers targets residential and non-residential customers with high landscape water use. The program offers financial incentives up to $125 for residential controllers and up to $25 per station for commercial-grade controllers to either the customer or contractor for proper installation of the Smart Controller at customer sites. The landscape contractor has the direct relationship with customers and is typically the entity customers listen to when making landscape and irrigation decisions. The program educates contractors about the customer benefits of Smart Controllers along with proper installation of the devices.

High Efficiency Irrigation Nozzle Web Vouchers/Rebates Water efficient sprinkler nozzles (popup and rotating) and integrated pressure-regulated spray bodies use significantly less water than a standard sprinkler head by distributing water more slowly and uniformly to the landscape. In addition to reducing water use, water directed from these nozzles reduces runoff onto streets and sidewalks with a more directed flow. Customers are able to obtain the nozzles and spray bodies either directly through Cal Water or via a web-voucher program.

Turf Buy-Back offers customers a $1 per square foot rebate to replace turf with qualified drought-tolerant landscaping. Customer applications are screened to ensure program requirements are met, including before and after photos of the retrofitted landscape area.

Planned Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

Planned implementation of customer and water loss management DMMs for the period 2016 to 2020 are summarized in Table 6. Estimated annual and cumulative water savings from customer and water loss management DMM implementation is shown in the last two rows of the table. The table does not include potential water savings from water waste prevention ordinances, conservation pricing or general public information and school education DMMs, which Cal Water will continue to fully implement.

Table 6: Palos Verdes District DMM Plan: 2016-2020

1. Plumbing Fixture Replacement	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Toilets & Urinals (number distributed)	411	435	435	435	435
Clothes Washers (number distributed)	406	150	150	150	150

Conservation Kits (number distributed)	279	150	150	150	150
2. Irrigation Equipment/Landscape Upgrades					
Smart Controllers (number distributed)	322	33	33	33	33
Nozzles & Spray Bodies (number distributed)	25,947	15,800	15,800	15,800	15,800
Turf Buy-Back (sq ft removed)	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
3. Residential Customer Assistance					
Monthly home water reports (homes receiving)	6,837	6,837	6,837	6,837	6,837
Surveys/Audits (homes receiving)	176	61	61	61	61
4. Non-Residential Customer Assistance					
Surveys/Audits (sites receiving)	5	4	4	4	4
Large Landscape Reports (sites receiving)	155	98	98	98	98
5. Water Loss Management					
Leak Detection (miles of main)	0	55	83	111	111
Estimated Annual Water Savings (AFY)	**315**	**439**	**525**	**611**	**656**
Cumulative Water Savings (AF)	**315**	**754**	**1,280**	**1,891**	**2,547**

Water Shortage Allocation Plans

Cal Water has also developed Water Shortage Allocation Plans (WSAP), which are plans of action to reduce water demand should significant water supply shortages occur. These actions may be implemented for several months or several years depending on circumstances. The WSAP is focused on achieving permanent reductions in per capita water use by Cal Water's customers and is not driven by significant short or long reductions in supply. In the short-term, the WSAP assists Cal Water in further reducing demand so that it matches significant reductions in supply.

Implementation of Cal Water's WSAP for the Palos Verdes District will generally be triggered by actions taken by the West Basin Municipal Water District (WBMWD) and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). Except in unusual circumstances, Cal Water will follow the lead of these agencies when deciding whether to implement its WSAP. Cal Water has a four-stage approach that corresponds to specific levels of projected water supply shortage. Depending on the supply reduction target, this approach becomes increasingly more aggressive in requiring customer water use reductions. The stage selected depends on such factors as wholesale supply reductions, availability of alternative supplies, time of year and coordinated regional actions among all affected water utilities and agencies.

Supply reductions percentages are shown for each of the 4 stages in Table 7.

Table 7: Cal Water Supply Shortage Reduction Stages	
Stage	**Projected Supply Reduction %**
Stage 1	5 to 10%
Stage 2	10 to 20%
Stage 3	20 to 35%
Stage 4	35 to >50%

A description of each stage follows.

Stage 1 is for water supply shortages of up to 10 percent and can be used to address annual variations in precipitation and mild dry year periods of one or two years duration. All reductions in Stage 1 are voluntary and impacts to customers are considered minimal. Actions to be taken by Cal Water in Stage 1 are listed in Table 8.

Table 8: WSCP Stage 1 Demand Reduction	
Stage 1	**Cal Water Actions**
• 5 to 10 percent • Shortage Up to 10 Percent Reduction Goal • Voluntary Reductions	• Request voluntary customer conservation as described in CPUC Rule 14.1. • Maintain an ongoing public information campaign. • Maintain conservation kit distribution programs. • Maintain school education programs. • Maintain incentive programs for high efficiency devices. • Coordinate drought response with wholesale suppliers and cities. • Lobby cities for passage of drought ordinances. • Discontinue system flushing except for water quality purposes. • Request that restaurants serve water only on request.

Stage 2 is based on projected water supply shortages between 10 and 20 percent. Stage 2 is for water shortages of moderate severity such as those caused by a multi-year dry period. Reductions by customers can be voluntary or mandatory depending on percentage of water shortage. Mandatory requirements would likely be implemented if supply shortage exceeds 15 percent. Customers will experience moderate impacts on normal water use and some businesses may experience financial impacts. In Stage 2, Cal Water intensifies demand reduction by implementing the actions listed in Table 9.

Table 9: WSCP Stage 2 Demand Reduction	
Stage 2	**Cal Water Actions**
• 10 to 20 Percent Shortage • Up to 20 Percent Reduction Goal • Voluntary or Mandatory Reductions	• Increase or continue all actions from Stage 1. • Implement communication plan with customers, cities, and wholesale suppliers. • Request voluntary or mandatory customer reductions. • File Schedule 14.1 with CPUC approval if necessary. • Request memorandum account to track penalty rate proceeds and other drought related expenses. • Lobby for implementation of drought ordinances. • Monitor water use for compliance with reduction targets.

Stage 3 will be activated if there is a water supply reduction between 20 and 35 percent. This stage can be triggered by a very severe multi-year dry period or major failures in facilities for storage, transmission, treatment water and distribution facilities due to a natural disaster such as an earthquake. Supply reduction of these percentages could impact public health and safety and cause significant financial impacts on local businesses. All reductions are mandatory and customer allocations will be made. In Stage 3, Cal Water will take the actions listed in Table 10.

Table 10: WSCP Stage 3 Demand Reduction	
Stage 3	**Cal Water Actions**
• 20 to 35 Percent Shortage • Up to 35 Percent Reduction Goal • Mandatory Reductions	• Increase or continue all actions from previous stages. • Implement mandatory conservation with CPUC approval. • Install flow restrictors on repeat offenders. • Require customers to have high efficiency devices before granting increased allocations. • Require participation in survey before granting an increased allocation.

Stage 4 would be triggered by a reduction of supply greater than 35 percent, and possibly above 50 percent. This would be a crisis caused by a most severe multi-year dry period, a severe natural disaster resulting in catastrophic failure of major water supply infrastructure. In Stage 4, Cal Water will take the additional actions listed in Table 11.

Table 11: WSCP Stage 4 Demand Reduction	
Stage 4	**Cal Water Actions**
• 35 to 50+ Percent Shortage • Up to and above a 50 percent Reduction Goal Mandatory Reductions	• Increase all actions from previous stages. • Discontinue service for repeat offenders. • Monitor water use daily for compliance with reduction targets. • Prohibit potable water use for landscape irrigation and other non- essential activities

Palos Verdes District Water Supply

Information from the 2015 PV District UWMP is the basis for the supply plan for the Palos Verdes District to 2040.

The Palos Verdes District is supplied by imported water purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) through the West Basin Municipal Water District (WBMWD), the regional wholesaler and developer of local water supplies. All water supplied to customers in the Palos Verdes District is purchased from WBMWD.

Cal Water does not have any groundwater wells within the Palos Verdes District. The District is located in an area of the basin where ground water is in unconfined marine sediment and wells have not been found to be productive or cost effective. Cal Water holds groundwater rights to 999 AFY dating from the acquisition of the Palos Verdes Water Company, which are exercised by Cal Water's Hermosa-Redondo District.

No recycled water is currently available to the PV District. Recycled water is developed, managed and operated by WBMWD, which has one of the largest water recycled water systems in the United States. WBMWD acquires, controls, distributes, and sells recycled water to several Cal Water districts as well as other cities and agencies in the greater Los Angeles area.

WBMWD plans to extend service into the Palos Verdes service area as part of the Harbor South Bay Water Recycling Project. An agreement was reached in 2015 for a project to bring recycled water primarily to irrigate the Palos Verdes Golf Course with small volumes for other sites. The project will be jointly funded by Cal Water, WBMWD and an IRWM grant. The project is to deliver approximately 200 AFY in 2020.

Cal Water has a supply purchase agreement with WBMWD. Purchased water comes from either the Colorado River Aqueduct, which is owned by MWD or from the California Aqueduct, a facility of the State Water Project (SWP), which is owned and operated by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

MWD classifications of service and rate structure have changed in recent years and further changes are anticipated. Key to these changes is a purchase agreement for imported water between WBMWD and MWD. This agreement became effective January 1, 2003, had an initial term of five years, and establishes requirements for water sales within MWD's service area. The agreement sets a

Base Allocation for each Purchaser, which is essentially their share of the supply MWD has made available to WBMWD. The Base Allocation is determined on that Purchaser's five-year average non-surplus purchases during fiscal years ending 1997 through 2001. Over the term of the agreement, the Purchaser commits to purchase at least 60 percent of the Base Allocation times five, which is known as the Purchase Commitment. If a Purchaser does not purchase the full Purchase Commitment over the term of the agreement, then they must pay for the balance at the current Tier 1 Supply Rate.

A two-tier rate and annual allocation is another aspect of this agreement. The agreement sets a Tier 1 Annual Maximum at 90 percent of the Base Allocation. All water purchased in any year in an amount that is equal to or less than the Tier 1 Maximum will be purchased at the current Tier 1 Rate. Any amount of water purchased in excess of the Tier 1 Annual Maximum will be at the Tier 2 Rate.

In the Imported Water Purchase Agreement between Cal Water and WBMWD, the Base Allocation, Tier Allocations, and Purchase Commitment are established as a combined amount for all four Cal Water systems: Palos Verdes, Hermosa-Redondo, Dominguez and Hawthorne. The agreement became initially effective on January 1, 2003. There have been several subsequent amendments, with No. 4 dated January 1, 2008, being the most recent. It eliminated Cal Water's Base Allocation, set the Tier 1 Annual Maximum to 70,000 acre-feet and the Purchase Commitment to 210,000 acre-feet. Cal Water has developed an allocation that distributes the Tier 1 Annual Maximum to each of its four districts, so that if the total Tier 1 Maximum is exceeded the applicable Tier 2 charges can be assessed to the appropriate district. Allocations among the four districts are as follows: Dominguez 22,400 AF, Hawthorne 4,900 AF, Hermosa-Redondo 16,800 AF, and Palos Verdes 25,900 AF.

In-Lieu Seasonal Storage is an economic incentive program designed to encourage purveyors to shift groundwater production from winter to summer to reduce peak summer demands. Seasonal Storage Service is a classification for water that is available for delivery by MWD during the October through April period during years of adequate supply. Monthly certification is required to receive this reduced-price Seasonal Storage Service.

To qualify for In-Lieu Seasonal Storage service water rates, a purveyor must reduce demand for supplemental water from MWD in the summer months (May to September) and shift production of groundwater from winter to summer. The baseline production ratio between local groundwater supply and total demand verifies that this shift has been accomplished. In-Lieu Seasonal Storage groundwater not pumped is left in the ground to augment groundwater replenishment. This unused groundwater results in a rebate or compensation from the Water Replenishment District (WRD) for the amount not pumped.

This program benefits MWD by reducing the summer peak flows that push MWD's treatment facilities and distribution system to capacity limits, and enables MWD to maximize water importation during winter when surplus flows are abundant in the areas of origin. Changes are anticipated in this conjunctive use program in the future. Cal Water's participation in this conjunctive use program will depend on the makeup of the economic incentives provided by these changes.

Desalinated Water

In 2014, WBMWD completed an ocean water desalination demonstration project at the L.A. Conservation Corps' SEA Lab facility in Redondo Beach for the purpose of developing and collecting data for planning, permitting, design, construction, and operation of a full-scale

desalination facility. The demonstration plant used full-scale equipment to assess operating factors, evaluate alternative processes and assess water quality and energy efficiency. Based on the results of the study, WBMWD determined that building a full-scale desalination plant is feasible.

WBMWD intends to build a 20 mgd desalination plant in El Segundo (expandable to 60 mgd) because that location offers many advantages and has none of the significant issues associated with the demonstration plant site in Redondo Beach. Because of the extensive permitting and approval requirements, conducting the necessary environmental and scientific field studies, preparing the necessary draft and final documents, obtaining funding, designing, constructing, testing and commissioning of all new facilities could take at least 10 years to complete.

WBMWD is discussing with Cal Water its interest in participating in its El Segundo desalination plant and what that might entail in terms of supply, costs and other factors. Cal Water is considering this option.

Future Water Supply

Cal Water's plan for the PV District and its three neighboring districts is to continuously provide adequate reliable supplies through facilities that meet peak demand requirements and have sufficient reserve capacity for fire protection. Cal Water recognizes that water supply planning is an ongoing process that requires regular reviews of assumptions and conditions.

The reliability of MWD imported water supplies has been affected by a number of factors in recent years, so MWD has implemented several programs to improve supply reliability:

- Financial incentives for development of local supplies
- Use of imported supplies on a seasonal basis and in a manner that maximizes the importation of supplies into Southern California
- Storage for surplus imported supplies for future use
- Restore use of local groundwater that have been contaminated

Cal Water will evaluate prospective additional supply projects and regional supply conditions to include:

- Status of West Coast and Central Basin groundwater basin storage, availability of groundwater and utilization of adjudicated water rights
- Transfer Agreements with other utilities that hold adjudicated groundwater rights in the two basins and have surplus water rights available
- Status and maintenance of seawater intrusion barriers managed by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
- Increased participation in WBMWD's water recycling program in the Dominguez and adjacent systems.
- Possible participation in WBMWD's desalination treatment project.

Cal Water coordinates its supply planning activities with other purveyors who are served by WBMWD. Cal Water participated in the development of the WBMWD Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Proposed Programs in this plan include:

- West Coast Basin Judgment Work Group - Representatives of the West Coast Basin Water Association are developing possible amendments to provide more flexible operations during drought, expansion of storage and conjunctive operation of the basin, and innovative water management practices.
- Water Supply and Drought Management Planning.
- Implementation of the Best Management Practices through a Memorandum of Understanding.
- West Coast Basin Reclamation Program.
- West Coast Basin Saline Plume Mitigation Planning.

While Cal Water recognizes that MWD and WBMWD are committed to providing reliable and affordable imported water supplies, it also recognizes that as water demand increases the potential for water shortages does also. MWD's and WBMWD's objective is to provide 100 percent supply reliability over the next twenty years to meet all non-discounted, non-interruptible demand in the region. MWD initiatives to ensure this reliability include the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), the Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan (WS&DMP) and the Local Resource Investments program.

As indicated previously, Cal Water is committed to implementing new programs and projects in increasing water conservation, expanding use recycled water and maximizing use of its groundwater rights in the Dominguez and Hermosa-Redondo Districts to decrease reliability on MWD supplied water.

Supply Adequacy and Reliability Assessment.

Assessment of water supply reliability is complex and dependent upon a number of factors, such as water sources, regulatory and legal constraints, hydrological and environmental conditions, climate change, and expected growth, among others. Based on available historical information and projections of future water uses, regulatory and legal constraints, and hydrological and environmental conditions, including climate change, Cal Water has made its best determination of the future reliability of Palos Verdes District's water supplies.

MWD's 2015 UWMP states:

> *The region can provide reliable water supplies under both the single driest year and the multiple dry-year hydrologies.*

It also states:

> *The findings and conclusions of the 2015 IRP Update are:*
>
> - *Action is needed – Without the investments in conservation, local supplies and the California WaterFix targeted in the 2015 IRP Update, Metropolitan's service area would experience unacceptable level of shortage allocation frequency in the future.*
>
> - *Maintain Colorado River supplies – The plan to stabilize deliveries at 900,000 AF in a typical year will require more than 900,000 AF of planned actions.*

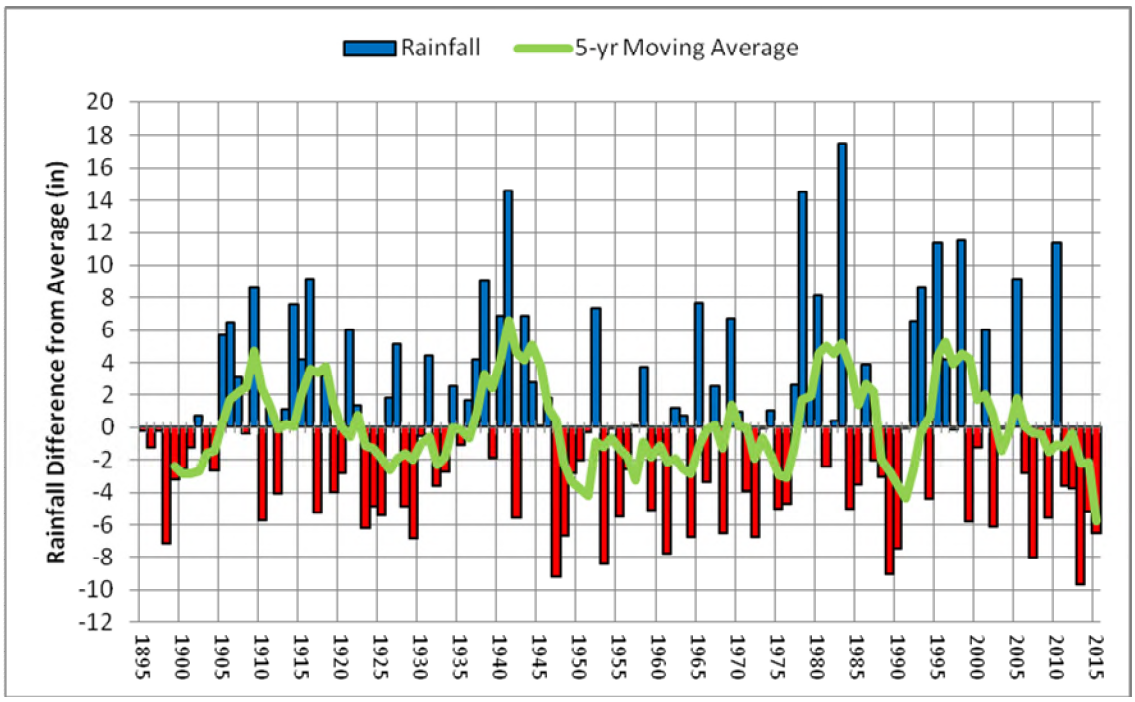
MWD projects that it will have the continued ability to meet all demands of its member agencies. This assumption is predicated upon future investments in local supplies and demand management, as well as major infrastructure improvements in the delivery systems for both of its imported supplies.

Cal Water assumes that MWD will be able to meet forecasted WBMWD demands and that WBMWD will be able to meet forecasted Cal Water demands.

Since most of the water used in the District is imported from Northern California or from the Colorado River, supply availability is a function of precipitation in those areas rather than local precipitation. However, customer demands do vary with local rainfall. In general, water demand tends to increase in dry years primarily due to increased water use for activities such as landscape irrigation.

Figure 8 compares annual rainfall to the historic average (13.31 inches). The designation of Base Years for drought planning shown in Table 8 below comes from the data underlying this chart. A normal hydrologic year occurred in 1954 when precipitation was approximately 0.2 percent below the historic average for the period from 1903 to 2015. The driest year occurred in 2013 when the rainfall was approximately 72% percent below average (3.67 inches). This is taken as the single dry year shown in Table 12. The multiple dry-water years used are 2013 through 2015.

Figure 8: PV District Deviation of Annual Rainfall from Long-Term Average



Source: PRISM Climate Group, Oregon State University, http://prism.oregonstate.edu

Table 12: PV District Basis of Water Year Data			
Year Type	Base Year	Available supplies	
		Volume available (AF)	% of avg supply
Average Year	1954	20,660	100%
Single-Dry Year	2013	21,365	
Multiple-Dry Years 1st Year	2013	21,365	
Multiple-Dry Years 2nd Year	2014	21,056	
Multiple-Dry Years 3rd Year	2015	21,203	

Table 13 shows the projected supply and demand totals for a normal year. The supply totals match the demand totals in Table 5. Cal Water's combined projected purchased water for all four of its districts receiving WBMWD water will be below its Tier I maximum of 70,000 AFY in normal hydrologic years.

Table 13: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply totals	20,660	20,461	20,435	20,421	20,435
Demand totals	20,660	20,461	20,435	20,421	20,435
Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 14 shows the projected supply and demand totals for the single dry year under the assumption that demand will increase by approximately 3.4% over a normal hydrologic year. Cal Water projects no decrease in total supply available and that it will meet projected demands. MWD's 2015 Regional Urban Water Management Plan indicates sufficient supplies of imported water will be available in single dry years to meet all projected demands.

Table 14: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply totals	21,365	21,159	21,132	21,117	21,132
Demand totals	21,365	21,159	21,132	21,117	21,132
Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 15 shows the projected supply and demand totals for the multiple dry years. Slight changes in demand are projected for the 2nd and 3rd dry years based on historic records or water use. MWD's 2015 Regional Urban Water Management Plan indicates that sufficient supplies of imported water will be available during multiple dry years to meet all projected demands.

Table 15: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
First year	Supply totals	21,365	21,159	21,132	21,117	21,132
	Demand totals	21,365	21,159	21,132	21,117	21,132
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Second year	Supply totals	21,056	20,853	20,827	20,812	20,827
	Demand totals	21,056	20,853	20,827	20,812	20,827
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Third year	Supply totals	21,203	20,999	20,972	20,957	20,972
	Demand totals	21,203	20,999	20,972	20,957	20,972
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

During dry years when deliveries from the Colorado River Aqueduct and the SWP are reduced, MWD can draw water from other storage areas established through groundwater banking and transfer agreements made with other agencies. These agreements are further described in MWD's Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan (WSDM Plan).

Summary and Conclusion

Based on:

- Adequacy and reliability of existing and planned supplies from WBMWD and MWD
- Plans to increase use of recycled water from WBMWD
- In-place, ongoing and planned expanded water conservation programs and demand management measure for reducing demand during normal, single and multiple dry years,
- Continuing participation in regional supply programs sponsored by WBMWD and MWD,
- Success in obtaining increased reductions in water use during multiple dry years by implementing more aggressive water conservation programs, and
- A history of continuously providing an adequate supply to meet demands during normal, single and multiple dry years in the Palos Verdes District,

Cal Water concludes that for the next 22 years (2018 – 2040), the Palos Verdes District will have adequate water supplies to meet projected demands associated with the proposed Ponte Vista Specific Plan and those of all existing customers and other anticipated future customers for normal, single dry year and multiple dry year conditions.

End of WSA

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