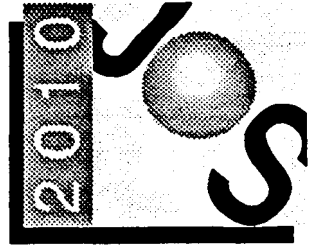


Chapter 17
Cumulative, Growth-Inducing, and
Growth-Related
Impacts



Chapter 17. Cumulative, Growth-Inducing, and Growth-Related Impacts

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses three related categories of environmental impacts: cumulative impacts, growth-inducing impacts, and growth-related impacts. Cumulative impacts are defined as the incremental impacts of a proposed project when added to the impacts of other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15355). Growth-inducing impacts are effects of a project that encourage or facilitate growth or development. Growth-related impacts are the indirect impacts of growth or development, such as conversion of vacant land to developed land and increased demands for public services; these are also considered as cumulative impacts of the 2010 Plan. Table 17-1 (at the end of this section) lists cumulative, growth-inducing, and growth-related impacts of the preferred alternative; mitigation measures; and the agencies responsible for implementing mitigation. The Districts have little authority or ability to implement the mitigation measures, which are the responsibility of other agencies or jurisdictions (as shown in Table 17-1).

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

State CEQA Guidelines Requirements for Cumulative Impact Analysis

The State CEQA Guidelines (Section 15130) require a reasonable analysis of the significant cumulative impacts of a proposed project (there is no requirement to separately assess cumulative impacts of alternatives to the proposed project). The cumulative impact analysis may be less detailed than the analysis of the project's individual effects.

The cumulative impact analysis must identify related projects through either a "list" or a "projection" approach, summarize effects of the related projects, and contain a reasonable analysis of cumulative impacts and mitigation measures. The State CEQA Guidelines (Section 15130[c]) recognize that, for some projects, the only feasible mitigation for cumulative impacts involves adopting ordinances or regulations rather than imposing project-specific conditions.

List Approach

The cumulative impact analysis in this program EIR relies mainly on the projections approach. However, it uses the list approach in three specific instances where specific, closely related reasonably foreseeable future projects that could cause significant impacts are known to the Districts. Past and present projects are included in the environmental setting. Under the list approach, specific, closely related, reasonably foreseeable future projects that could contribute to significant impacts are identified and their cumulative impacts are assessed. The list approach is used as follows:

- The cumulative impacts of collectively implementing each of the component projects of the 2010 Plan (JWPCP improvements, WRP improvements, sewers, and biosolids disposal) are considered throughout this program EIR.
- In Chapter 10, "Public Health", the cumulative risks of accidental releases of toxic chemicals from future proposed industrial projects near the JWPCP are considered.
- In Chapter 12, "Land Use", cumulative impacts resulting from proposed developments near the JWPCP are considered.

Projection Approach

Cumulative impacts are also assessed in this program EIR using the projection approach. Under this approach, cumulative impacts are evaluated using a summary of projections contained in planning documents designed to evaluate regional or areawide conditions. The planning documents used must be referenced and made available to the public.

For this program EIR, the planning documents used for cumulative impact analysis are the SCAG RCP and EIR (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a, 1994b), the SCAQMD Draft Air Quality Management Plan (Southern California Air Quality Management District 1994), and the RWQCB Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (California Regional Water Quality Control Board 1994). These plans are available for review at the Districts' headquarters. Cumulative impacts as described in these plans are summarized below in the section entitled "Growth-Related Impacts".

In previous chapters, this program EIR has already evaluated in detail the cumulative impacts of the collective implementation of the individual 2010 Plan projects. In this chapter, the cumulative effects of the preferred alternative (Alternative 1) are evaluated together with effects of projected growth using a "projection" approach. CEQA focuses cumulative impact analysis on the proposed project and does not require analysis of cumulative impacts of alternatives to the proposed project (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15355).

GROWTH-INDUCING IMPACTS

State CEQA Guidelines Requirements for Growth-Inducing Impact Analysis

Section 15126(g) of the State CEQA Guidelines provides the following guidance for discussing growth-inducing effects of a project:

Discuss ways in which a proposed project could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment. Included in this are projects which would remove obstacles to population growth (a major expansion of a wastewater treatment plant might, for example, allow for more construction in service areas). Increases in the population may further tax existing community service facilities so consideration must be given to this impact. Also discuss the characteristic of some projects which may encourage and facilitate other activities that could significantly affect the environment, either individually or cumulatively. It must not be assumed that growth in any area is necessarily beneficial, detrimental, or of little significance to the environment.

Relationship of 2010 Plan to Growth

Several factors affect the magnitude, timing, and type of economic and population growth. These factors include local government planning, economic climate, quality of life, and availability of public services and natural resources. Each of these factors and its role in determining growth rates are discussed below.

Local Government Planning

Local government planning is performed primarily by counties and cities, which adopt and administer general and specific plans, zoning maps and ordinances, and other planning documents. General and specific plans contain policies and maps that specify the areas where development will be allowed and those that will be preserved in a relatively undeveloped state. For each area where development will be allowed, the plans identify the intensity and type of development to be allowed. Other areas to remain undeveloped are similarly categorized according to the types of uses to be permitted, such as open space, agriculture, or recreation. In developing planning documents, local jurisdictions often rely on regional planning agencies, such as SCAG, for information about population growth projections.

After planning documents are developed, EIRs are prepared to assess the overall impacts of the growth that would be allowed consistent with the plans. Local jurisdictions also may periodically amend their plans to reflect changing needs of the jurisdiction. Each amendment, like the initial adoption of the local plan, is subject to environmental review.

Another entity that is typically involved in amending local planning documents is the local agency formation commission (LAFCO). Each county has a LAFCO. The LAFCO's key role involves setting the sphere of influence boundaries for cities and other local jurisdictions. These boundaries prescribe the future directions in which the jurisdiction's development will expand. Spheres of influence are established based on various planning criteria, such as geophysical, infrastructure, and land use constraints. LAFCOs also play a key role in the approval process for proposals by local jurisdictions to annex additional land.

Economic Climate

Although local governments and LAFCOs define the type, magnitude, and location of allowed growth, the timing of development depends on economic factors, including the cost of developable land, the health of the local economy, the cost of capital, the demand for housing, and the anticipated returns on investments.

Quality of Life

Many factors combine to create an area's perceived quality of life. Generally, these include the crime rate; the proximity of cultural and recreational activities; climate and air quality; leisure time and lifestyles; traffic congestion and commuting distances; and the availability, cost, and quality of community services, including schools, transportation facilities, recreational facilities, and police and fire protection. Regions with a better quality of life would be expected to attract more new businesses and residents than other areas.

Availability of Public Services and Natural Resources

Public services and natural resources that affect economic and population growth include developable land, water supply and infrastructure, wastewater treatment facilities, and energy availability and cost. Without these, development cannot occur. The configurations of utility systems, such as water and wastewater systems, are usually identified in master plans prepared by utility providers. The service area boundaries and system configurations ostensibly present constraints to new development. However, state laws mandate that local utilities must extend service to new development. Also, economic and political pressures that influence local government development decisions can potentially overwhelm concerns regarding infrastructure constraints. Therefore, although utility providers develop master plans for their service areas, the ultimate configurations of their systems are dependent on local government decisions.

Conclusion

The upgrade to full secondary treatment at the JWPCP and the individual expansions of the WRPs under the 2010 Plan will be designed based on the 2010 population projections developed by SCAG in the 1994 RCP. The existing permitted capacity of the JOS (575.5 mgd) falls far short of accommodating projected population growth and would have to be expanded by 52.5 mgd to support growth projected by SCAG to occur in this area by 2010. Because implementing the 2010 Plan can be seen as removing an obstacle to service area growth, under a strict CEQA definition of growth inducement, it can be considered growth inducing, even though it is not an important factor affecting regional economic and population growth.

GROWTH-RELATED IMPACTS

This section assesses the indirect impacts of growth in the JOS service area. It also serves as a cumulative impact analysis of implementing the 2010 Plan using a projection approach. The assessment of growth-related impacts was based on the following assumptions:

- Implementation of the improvements identified in the 2010 Plan is planned according to SCAG's projections, but would be phased to accommodate the increases in wastewater generated by actual growth in the JOS service area.
- Secondary growth induced by the project would occur in the JOS service area only.

The Districts have little authority or ability for mitigating the significant adverse impacts associated with growth, other than the authority and responsibility to provide wastewater and solid waste services. Mitigation authority and responsibility for other impacts rests primarily with local governments and regulatory agencies. CEQA allows the Districts to find that mitigation for growth-related impacts is the responsibility of other public agencies, which have adopted or should adopt such mitigation (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15091[2]).

For this impact analysis, evaluation of indirect growth-related impacts of 2010 Plan implementation and development of mitigation measures were based chiefly on the analysis of the impacts of future growth presented in the RCP and the RCP EIR (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a). Mitigation measures for growth-related impacts were also developed based on the SCAQMD's Draft Air Quality Management Plan (Southern California Air Quality Management District 1994) and the RWQCB's Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (California Regional Water Quality Control Board 1994).

Hydrology and Water Quality

Impact: Potential Degradation of Surface Water and Groundwater Quality. As described in the SCAG RCP EIR (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a), growth in the JOS service area could result in increased point- and nonpoint-source pollution of surface water and groundwater. Contaminants from point sources, such as industrial discharge, and nonpoint sources, such as urban runoff, could degrade water quality in a number of receiving waters, including the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. Pollutants could also reach groundwater in surface water used for recharge. This impact is considered significant because degradation of surface water or groundwater quality could result in applicable water quality standards or objectives being exceeded.

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-1. Implement local, RWQCB, and SCAG RCP water quality protection policies and programs.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to reduce point- and nonpoint-source water pollution. The RWQCB Basin Plan and the SCAG RCP also contain policies and programs to minimize water pollution.

The RWQCB Basin Plan for the Santa Clara River and Los Angeles River Basins identifies many policies and programs intended to minimize point- and nonpoint-source water pollution. Policies to reduce point sources include WDRs, water reclamation requirements, and NPDES requirements. Nonpoint-source control strategies are directed at agriculture, silviculture, animal operations, urban runoff, recreation, septic tank leachate, and mineral extraction. (California Regional Water Quality Control Board 1994.)

The SCAG RCP EIR also identifies RCP policies and additional mitigation measures aimed at minimizing water quality degradation. Mitigation measures focus on implementing BMPs through local NPDES-permitted jurisdictions and implementing a prioritized list of water quality projects. The RCP EIR also recommends implementation of the following RCP policies (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a, 1994b):

- Policy WQ-2. Encourage implementation of watershed management programs.
- Policy WQ-3. Coordinate watershed management efforts at the subregional level.
- Policy WQ-6. Encourage water reclamation.

Impact: Potential Increase in Exposure to Flooding. As described in the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area could result in increased exposure to flooding. Most of the JOS service area is already developed and covered with impermeable surfaces. However, growth in the JOS service area could increase the amount of impermeable surface, which could result in increased stormwater runoff, which could lead to increased exposure of developed uses to flooding. This impact is considered significant because an increase in exposure to flooding could cause property damage and injury.

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-2. Implement local and SCAG RCP groundwater recharge and flood protection policies and programs.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to maintain groundwater recharge and decrease exposure to flooding. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR also contain measures and policies intended to achieve these goals.

The SCAG RCP EIR specifically recommends that the policies identified under Mitigation Measure 17-2 above be implemented to reduce this impact. These measures include encouraging implementation of regionwide watershed planning efforts, partially funded by developers, to enable local jurisdictions to identify areas of high flood risk. The EIR recommends that local jurisdictions deny permits for development of these areas unless development plans are accompanied by measures that would result in no net increase in runoff. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Geologic Hazards and Soils

Impact: Potential for Increase in Soil Erosion. As described in the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area could result in increased soil erosion from increased construction associated with growth. Most of the JOS service area is already developed; however, growth in the JOS service area would involve ground-disturbing activities, which could increase erosion. This impact is considered significant because it could result in increased sedimentation in nearby and regional waterways.

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-3. Implement local and SCAG RCP erosion control policies and programs.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to minimize erosion during construction. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR also contain measures and policies intended to achieve this goal.

The SCAG RCP EIR specifically recommends that local jurisdictions require new developments to minimize site disturbance and grading during the rainy season, implement erosion control and rehabilitation plans, and restore vegetation. The SCAG RCP EIR also recommends implementing the following RCP policies (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a, 1994b):

- Policy GM 21. Discourage development, or encourage the use of special design requirements, in areas with steep slopes, high fire, flood, and seismic hazards.
- Policy OSC 12. Develop a regional hazards inventory and risk rating system.
- Policy OSC 14. The true social and economic costs of building in hazard areas should be reflected in local land use planning decisions.
- Policy OSC 15. Encourage local jurisdictions to require landowners to bear the cost of infrastructure and other services required in high risk hazard areas.

Impact: Potential for Structural Damage and Injury Resulting from Development in Seismic Risk Zone IV. As described in the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area would result in exposure of people and development to seismic hazards. This impact is considered significant because growth would result in exposure of additional people, structures, and property to geologic hazards.

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact, but not to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-4. Implement local and SCAG RCP plans and policies for seismic risk reduction.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to minimize damage to structures and injuries resulting from seismic activity. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR also contain measures and policies intended to achieve this goal.

The SCAG RCP EIR specifically recommends that local jurisdictions require critical facilities to be sited according to the recommendations of detailed geologic investigations. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

This mitigation measure would not reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level because linear facilities, such as sewer, water, electric, and natural gas lines, are likely to be damaged in the event of seismic activity. This damage could result in hazards, such as fire and contaminated water supply and could inhibit firefighting and rescue activities.

Energy

Impact: Increase in Gas and Electricity Consumption. As described in the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area would result in increased consumption of gas and electricity. This impact is considered significant because the increased consumption of these energy sources would require expansion or upgrades of gas and electricity distribution facilities. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-5. Implement local and SCAG RCP energy conservation plans and policies.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to minimize energy demands and encourage energy conservation. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR also contain measures and policies intended to achieve this goal.

The SCAG RCP EIR specifically recommends that local jurisdictions direct growth into areas served by adequate infrastructure and obtain "will serve" letters from utilities before approving new development. The EIR also suggests that utilities update their planning efforts to anticipate SCAG-projected growth. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Transportation

Impact: Increase in Traffic Congestion. As described in the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area would result in increased traffic. Approximately 1,977 miles of roadways in the SCAG region are considered congested (LOS E or F during the a.m. peak hour). Therefore, this impact is considered significant because any increase in regional traffic would exacerbate traffic congestion.

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact, but not to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-6. Implement local and SCAG RCP transportation plans and policies.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to minimize traffic congestion. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR also contain measures and policies intended to achieve this goal.

The SCAG RCP EIR specifically recommends that local jurisdictions implement programs to increase average vehicle occupancy rates, reduce vehicle trips, and reduce vehicle miles traveled. The EIR also recommends that local jurisdictions strive to achieve a balance between jobs and housing and implement congestion management plans. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Air Quality

Impact: Increase in Generation of Reactive Organic Gases and Nitrogen Oxides. As described in the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area would result in generation of additional amounts of these ozone precursors, chiefly from mobile sources. These pollutants would contribute to increasing regional ozone concentrations. This impact is considered significant because the SCAB is in nonattainment for ozone and an increase in ozone would exacerbate this nonattainment status. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact, but not to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-7. Implement local and SCAG RCP air quality plans and policies.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to improve air quality. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR also contain measures and policies intended to achieve this goal.

The measures identified in the SCAG RCP EIR that are designed to minimize traffic congestion would also improve air quality. Also, the SCAG RCP EIR encourages regulation of stationary and mobile sources and implementation of regional air quality plans. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Two regional air quality planning documents (EPA's FIP and SCAQMD's AQMP) are relevant to the JOS service area. The draft AQMP identifies short- and long-term measures to improve air quality. Short-term measures include stationary-source controls, such as controls for gas stations, factories, agriculture, painting operations, transportation, and land use. Long-term measures focus on evolving technologies, such as alternative fuel vehicles, new highway technologies, and reformulated consumer products. (South Coast Air Quality Management District 1994.)

Pursuant to a court order, EPA also produced a FIP for the SCAB. The FIP calls for implementation of many of the same measures recommended in the AQMP. These measures reinforce California's regulatory programs for reducing emissions from cars and light- and medium-duty trucks, and enhance other programs. (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1994.)

Noise

Impact: Exceedance of Normally Acceptable Noise Levels. According to the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area would result in an increase in traffic, which would result in the need for expanded roadways. Expanded roadways, allowing higher speeds, would generate increased amounts of noise, which could potentially exceed normally acceptable levels. These increased noise levels would be limited to the areas immediately surrounding proposed development projects or roadway expansions. Therefore, the determination of whether noise generated by growth would be significant depends on the specific noise characteristics of the areas that would be affected by the development. However, this impact is considered significant because of the potential that new development or roadway expansions could cause exceedances of normally acceptable noise levels. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-8. Implement local and SCAG RCP noise plans and policies.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to minimize noise conflicts. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR also contain measures and policies intended to achieve this goal.

The SCAG RCP EIR includes specific measures intended to encourage local jurisdictions to require a noise analysis for each project and to require

each project to incorporate noise prevention measures. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Public Health

Impact: Increase in Potential for Exposure of People to Hazardous Materials. According to the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area would contribute to the generation of hazardous materials and the need for their storage. Because new storage sites for hazardous materials would probably be located in northern Los Angeles County, hazardous materials generated in the JOS service area would need to be transported to these sites. Therefore, growth in the JOS service area would increase the potential for release of hazardous materials in the JOS service area during transport and outside the JOS service area during disposal and storage. This impact is considered significant. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-9. Implement local and SCAG RCP hazardous materials plans and policies.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to minimize exposure of people to hazardous materials. The SCAG RCP EIR specifically recommends implementing the following RCP policies (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a, 1994b):

- Policy HWM 1. Every county in the SCAG region should accept quantities of hazardous waste proportional to the amount generated within that county.
- Policy HWM 2. Support regional cooperation in developing siting criteria for hazardous waste disposal facilities.
- Policy HWM 3. Promote reductions in generation of hazardous waste.

Botanical and Wildlife Resources

Impact: Loss of Substantial Amounts of Plant and Wildlife Habitat and Sensitive Biological Communities. According to the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area could result in the substantial loss of the extent and quality of plant and wildlife habitat and

sensitive biological communities. Dune, scrub and chaparral, herbaceous, marsh, riparian, woodland, and forest communities would especially be affected. This impact is considered significant because the extent of sensitive biological communities in the JOS service area has decreased substantially. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact, but not to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-10. Implement local and SCAG RCP biological habitat preservation plans and policies.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to minimize loss of biological habitat. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR also contain measures and policies intended to achieve this goal.

The SCAG RCP EIR recommends that SCAG provide leadership in the development and implementation of state-mandated natural community conservation plans. The EIR also recommends that local jurisdictions adopt policies for developing and implementing natural community conservation plans and require analysis and mitigation of impacts of development projects on plant and wildlife habitat and sensitive biological communities. Finally, the SCAG RCP EIR recommends implementing the following SCAG RCP policies (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a, 1994b):

- Policy OSC 23. Develop ecosystem plans for at-risk ecosystems.
- Policy OSC 24. Form regional biodiversity councils.
- Policy OSC 26. Encourage public and private landowners to plan for regional open space needs.
- Policy OSC 28. Direct growth into large-acreage biological communities in the southwest ecoregion until ecosystem plans are completed.
- Policy OSC 29. Research funding strategies for funding habitat planning, acquisition, management, and monitoring.

Impact: Loss of Special-Status Species Habitat and At-Risk Biological Communities. Project-induced growth could contribute to the loss of substantial portions of special-status species habitat and 18 biological communities. Figure 11-1 shows areas supporting natural habitats in the JOS service area and outlying areas. Tables 11-1 and 11-2 identify special-status botanical and wildlife resources in the JOS service area. Although the habitat and communities are not directly affected by 2010 Plan activities, this impact is considered significant. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-11. Implement local and SCAG RCP plans and policies for preservation of special-status species habitat and at-risk habitat.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to minimize loss of at-risk and special-status species habitat. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR also contain measures and policies intended to achieve this goal.

Most of the measures identified in the SCAG RCP EIR are similar to the measures described under the preceding impact. The SCAG RCP EIR also recommends that local jurisdictions adopt policies to protect habitat corridors between areas of at-risk habitats. Finally, the SCAG RCP EIR recommends implementing SCAG RCP Policies OSC 23, 24, and 28, which are described above. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Land Use

Impact: Conversion of Vacant Land to Developed Uses. According to the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area would contribute to regional conversion of vacant land to developed uses throughout the SCAG region. This impact is considered significant because the widespread conversion of vacant land could result in increased demand for public infrastructure and services, increased traffic congestion, and development in unsafe sensitive areas.

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact in the JOS service area to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-12. Implement local and SCAG RCP plans and policies regarding minimizing extension of development to vacant lands.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to minimize loss of vacant lands. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR also contain measures and policies intended to achieve this goal. The SCAG RCP EIR does not identify specific policies to be implemented under this mitigation measure, except those in the RCP Growth Management and Regional Mobility Elements. Growth Management Element policies encourage local jurisdictions to plan for infrastructure expansions; promote redevelopment to decrease traffic congestion and habitat loss; avoid developing in areas of high geologic, seismic, or wild-land fire hazard; achieve jobs/housing balances to decrease traffic congestion;

preserve sensitive biological habitats and open space; and provide for education and social services. Regional Mobility Element policies are generally aimed at encouraging implementation of transportation demand management programs to decrease traffic congestion and air pollution, ensuring efficient movement of goods, and ensuring the availability of airport capacity.

Public Services and Facilities

Impact: Increase in Demand for Water Supply and Distribution. According to the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area would contribute to a regional demand for water. This impact is considered significant because demand for water is projected to exceed MWD's supply by 2010.

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact, but not to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-13. Implement local and SCAG RCP programs and policies designed to ensure future water supply.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to ensure that sustainable future water supplies are available. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR also contain measures and policies intended to achieve this goal. SCAG RCP EIR measures focus on rehabilitating and conserving existing water supplies to obtain higher water yields. The EIR specifically calls for acquiring additional water by improving storage and conveyance facilities, rehabilitating polluted groundwater, expanding wastewater reclamation efforts, pursuing desalination technology, and implementing water conservation measures. The SCAG RCP EIR also recommends implementing the following SCAG RCP policy (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a, 1994b):

- Policy OSC 21. Develop incentives, education, and policies to encourage both the private and public sectors to conserve water.

Impact: Increase in Demand for Wastewater Collection and Treatment. According to the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area would increase demands for wastewater collection and treatment. This project is intended to expand wastewater treatment capacity to meet demand through 2010. This impact is considered less than significant because the project would provide the wastewater treatment capacity needed to accommodate projected demands through 2010.

Mitigation. See Policy OSC 21 described under Mitigation Measure 17-13 above.

Impact: Increase in Demand for Solid Waste Collection and Disposal. According to the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area would contribute to increased generation of solid waste in the SCAG region. In 1990, approximately 12 million tons of solid waste were generated by residents in Los Angeles County. By 2010, approximately 8-16 million tons may be generated annually in Los Angeles County; the amount generated will depend on the effectiveness of waste-reduction measures. This impact is considered significant because the increase in demand would result in a loss of available landfill capacity. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-14. Implement local and SCAG RCP solid waste programs and policies.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to reduce the amount of solid waste being generated and to ensure adequate future landfill capacity. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR contain measures and policies intended to achieve these goals. The SCAG RCP EIR recommends that local jurisdictions comply with applicable provisions of county integrated waste management plans. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Impact: Increased Demand for Law Enforcement Protection. According to the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area would contribute to demands for new law enforcement officers in the SCAG region. Approximately 21,000 additional law enforcement officers would be needed by 2010 to maintain the current average staffing level of one officer per 285 people. This impact is considered significant because the demand for expansion of law enforcement services resulting from regional growth would be substantial and available protection could be inadequate. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-15. Implement local and SCAG RCP law enforcement programs and policies.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to ensure adequate future law enforcement protection. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR contain measures and policies intended to achieve this goal. The SCAG RCP EIR recommends the hiring of civilians to perform administrative duties and the implementation of new technology to increase efficiency and reduce demands on law enforcement services. The SCAG RCP EIR also recommends implementing policies contained in the RCP Growth Management Element. The

general focus of this element is described above. Finally, the SCAG RCP EIR recommends implementing the following SCAG RCP policy (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a):

- Policy HRS 23. State and federal funding available to meet demands for public services should be fairly distributed throughout the SCAG region.

Impact: Increase in Demand for School Facilities. According to the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area would contribute to regional demands for school facilities. This impact is considered significant because the available school facilities would not be adequate for the potential demand. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-16. Implement local and SCAG RCP programs and policies designed to ensure adequate school facilities.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to ensure that future school facilities are adequate. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR contain measures and policies intended to achieve this goal. The SCAG RCP EIR recommends implementing policies contained in the RCP Growth Management Element. The general focus of this element is described above. The SCAG RCP EIR also recommends implementation of Policy HRS 23, which is also described above. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Impact: Increase in Demand for Parks and Recreation Facilities. According to the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area would increase demand for parks and recreation facilities. This demand would include demand for substantial additional federal and state recreation lands. By 2010, demand for additional regional parkland in Los Angeles County is projected to exceed 50,000 acres. This impact is considered significant because growth in the JOS service area would result in a need for substantial expansion of parks and recreation facilities. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-17. Implement local and SCAG parks and recreation programs and policies.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to ensure the adequacy of future amounts of parklands and recreation areas. The SCAG

RCP and RCP EIR contain measures and policies intended to achieve this goal. The SCAG RCP EIR recommends that local jurisdictions adopt standards for the provision of local and regional open space, implement mechanisms to acquire parkland, and locate new recreation and open space resources near population centers. The EIR also recommends implementation of the following SCAG RCP policies (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a, 1994b):

- Policy GME 18. Preserve national forests as open space and support policies to preserve open space areas identified in local, state, and federal plans.
- Policy OSC 1. Coordinate public recreation and ecosystem planning for local jurisdictions in the SCAG region.
- Policy OSC 2. Encourage development of open space and recreation resources near urban cores.
- Policy OSC 3. Encourage the provision of recreation facilities for youth.
- Policy OSC 5. Local jurisdictions encompassing trails should support regional trail networks in their plans.
- Policy OSC 6. Encourage local jurisdictions to cooperatively address regional recreation needs.
- Policy OSC 7. Establish a multi-agency regional recreation council to facilitate regional recreation planning.
- Policy OSC 10. Research funding opportunities for recreation planning, acquisition, and management.
- Policy OSC 26. Public agencies and private landowners should marshal their resources and proactively plan for long-term open space needs.
- Policy OSC 27. Open space planning should determine the amount and configuration of permanent ecological open spaces based on applicable market and cost/benefit analytical tools in addition to scientific data.

Impact: Increase in Demand for Fire Protection, Hazardous Materials, and Emergency Medical Response. According to the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area would contribute to the demand for approximately 8,000 additional firefighting and emergency response personnel in the SCAG region by 2010. This impact is considered significant because growth would generate a demand for substantial expansion of emergency services and would exacerbate delays in response time caused by traffic congestion. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-18. Implement local and SCAG RCP emergency services programs and policies.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to ensure the availability of adequate future emergency services. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR contain measures and policies intended to achieve this goal. The SCAG RCP EIR recommends consolidating services, redefining service area boundaries, and implementing new technology to increase efficiency and reduce demands on emergency enforcement services. The EIR also recommends implementing policies contained in the RCP Growth Management Element. The general focus of this element is described above. Finally, the SCAG RCP EIR recommends implementing Policies HRS 23 and OSC 15. Policy HRS 23 is described under Mitigation Measure 17-15 above. Policy OSC 15 is described under Mitigation Measure 17-2 above. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Aesthetics

Impact: Reduction in Visual Quality Resulting from Introduction of Aboveground Wires and Cables. Project-induced growth would contribute to future demands for additional electricity. New electric lines may be required to supply this power to buildings and transit systems. Also, aboveground cables may be necessary for ship berthing and rail mass transit. This is considered a significant impact because introduction of these aboveground facilities would be impair views from surrounding areas. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact, but not to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-19. Implement local and SCAG RCP aesthetic quality plans and policies.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to maintain aesthetic quality. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR contain measures and policies intended to achieve this goal. The SCAG RCP EIR recommends blending overhead lines into the surrounding landscape or placing them underground. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Cultural Resources

Impact: Loss of Important Cultural Resources. According to the SCAG RCP EIR, growth in the JOS service area could result in development of areas with sensitivity for cultural resources. This impact is considered significant because new development could damage or destroy undiscovered important cultural resources. (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a.)

Mitigation. The following mitigation measure would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

- **Mitigation Measure 17-20. Implement local and SCAG RCP cultural resource preservation plans and policies.**

Through general plans and land use controls, Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area are implementing programs to preserve important cultural resources. The SCAG RCP and RCP EIR contain measures and policies intended to achieve this goal. The SCAG RCP EIR recommends mapping areas of prime cultural resource significance, consulting with experts to identify potentially significant cultural resource sites, and conducting field surveys in sensitive areas before approving development. The EIR also recommends implementing the following SCAG RCP policy (Southern California Association of Governments 1994a, 1994b):

- Policy OSC 8. SCAG regions and region universities should designate candidate areas for protection and public education and cooperate with Native Americans to identify and protect important cultural resource areas.

Table 17-1. Cumulative, Growth-Inducing, and Growth-Related Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

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Impacts and Mitigation Measures	Agency Responsible for Implementing Mitigation
<p align="center">Hydrology and Water Quality</p> <p>Impact: Potential degradation of surface water and groundwater quality Mitigation Measure 17-1. Implement local, RWQCB, and SCAG RCP water quality protection policies and programs</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p>Impact: Potential increase in exposure to flooding Mitigation Measure 17-2. Implement local and SCAG RCP groundwater recharge and flood protection policies and programs</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p align="center">Geologic Hazards and Soils</p> <p>Impact: Potential for increase in soil erosion Mitigation Measure 17-3. Implement local and SCAG RCP erosion control policies and programs</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p>Impact: Potential for structural damage and injury resulting from development in Seismic Risk Zone IV Mitigation Measure 17-4. Implement local and SCAG RCP plans and policies for seismic risk reduction</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p align="center">Energy</p> <p>Impact: Increase in gas and electricity consumption Mitigation Measure 17-5. Implement local and SCAG RCP energy conservation plans and policies</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p align="center">Transportation</p> <p>Impact: Increase in traffic congestion Mitigation Measure 17-6. Implement local and SCAG RCP transportation plans and policies</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p align="center">Air Quality</p> <p>Impact: Increase in generation of reactive organic gases and nitrogen oxides Mitigation Measure 17-7. Implement local and SCAG RCP air quality plans and policies</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>

Impacts and Mitigation Measures	Agency Responsible for Implementing Mitigation
<p style="text-align: center;">Noise</p> <p>Impact: Exceedance of normally acceptable noise levels</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 17-8. Implement local and SCAG RCP noise plans and policies</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Public Health</p> <p>Impact: Increase in potential for exposure of people to hazardous materials</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 17-9. Implement local and SCAG RCP hazardous materials plans and policies</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Botanical and Wildlife Resources</p> <p>Impact: Loss of substantial amounts of plant and wildlife habitat and sensitive biological communities</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 17-10. Implement local and SCAG RCP biological habitat preservation plans and policies</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p>Impact: Loss of special-status species habitat and at-risk biological communities</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 17-11. Implement local and SCAG RCP plans and policies for preservation of special-status species habitat and at-risk habitat</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Land Use</p> <p>Impact: Conversion of vacant land to developed uses</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 17-12. Implement local and SCAG RCP plans and policies regarding minimizing extension of development to vacant lands</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Public Services and Facilities</p> <p>Impact: Increase in demand for water supply and distribution</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 17-13. Implement local and SCAG RCP programs and policies designed to ensure future water supply</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p>Impact: Increase in demand for wastewater collection and treatment</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 17-13</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>

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Impacts and Mitigation Measures	Agency Responsible for Implementing Mitigation
<p>Impact: Increase in demand for solid waste collection and disposal</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 17-14. Implement local and SCAG RCP solid waste programs and policies</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p>Impact: Increased demand for law enforcement protection</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 17-15. Implement local and SCAG RCP law enforcement programs and policies</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p>Impact: Increase in demand for school facilities</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 17-16. Implement local and SCAG RCP programs and policies designed to ensure adequate school facilities</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p>Impact: Increase in demand for parks and recreation facilities</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 17-17. Implement local and SCAG parks and recreation programs and policies</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p>Impact: Increase in demand for fire protection, hazardous materials, and emergency medical response</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 17-18. Implement local and SCAG RCP emergency services programs and policies</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Aesthetics</p> <p>Impact: Reduction in visual quality resulting from introduction of aboveground wires and cables</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 17-19. Implement local and SCAG RCP aesthetic quality plans and policies</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Cultural Resources</p> <p>Impact: Loss of important cultural resources</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 17-20. Implement local and SCAG RCP cultural resource preservation plans and policies</p>	<p>Los Angeles County and cities in the JOS service area</p>

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