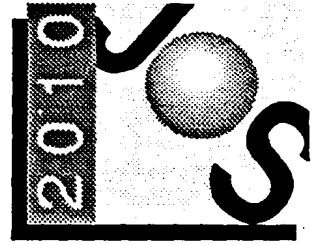


Executive Summary



Executive Summary

BACKGROUND

The County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Districts) are a confederation of independent special districts that serve the water pollution control and solid waste management needs of approximately 5 million people in Los Angeles County. Fifteen of the districts located in metropolitan Los Angeles County participate in the Joint Outfall Agreement (JOA), which provides for combined investment in wastewater conveyance and treatment facilities. These 15 districts are collectively known as the Joint Outfall Districts (JOD). The JOD extend south and west from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Palos Verdes Peninsula and are bounded on the east by Orange and San Bernardino Counties, on the west by the Cities of Los Angeles and Glendale and Santa Monica Bay, and on the south by San Pedro Bay. The JOD have constructed a regional, interconnected system of sewers and treatment facilities known as the Joint Outfall System (JOS) (Figure ES-1).

The JOS provides wastewater conveyance, treatment, and disposal services for residential, commercial, and industrial users and presently includes the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) and five water reclamation plants (WRPs), which have a combined treatment capacity of approximately 576 million gallons per day (mgd) and are interconnected by more than 1,000 miles of main trunk sewers with 48 pumping plants. The JOS service area

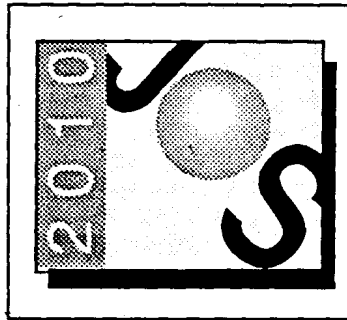
encompasses 72 cities and unincorporated territory in Los Angeles County. JOS facilities currently serve approximately 4.6 million people and treat approximately 470 mgd of wastewater.

INTRODUCTION

The Districts are preparing a facilities plan for the wastewater treatment facilities in the JOS service area. This plan, entitled the JOS 2010 Master Facilities Plan (2010 Plan), addresses long-term wastewater treatment, reuse, and disposal needs through 2010. This executive summary of the program environmental impact report (EIR) for the 2010 Plan provides an overview of the plan, the impacts and mitigation measures of the alternatives, and other impact conclusions required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

CEQA requires that state and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects over which they have discretionary authority before taking action on those projects. The purpose of this EIR is to analyze the environmental effects of the 2010 Plan alternatives and present ways to reduce or avoid adverse effects.

This document is a program EIR for the overall 2010 Plan, which provides a first-tier review of the impacts of the 2010 Plan. In addition, this document also provides project-specific CEQA compliance for construction and operation of secondary treatment facilities and solids processing facilities at the JWPCP, and for certain specific biosolids management options. The State



CEQA Guidelines encourage agencies to use a program EIR in circumstances involving the implementation of a series of related projects. Use of such a first-tier document allows the lead agency (the Districts) to characterize the overall program as the project being approved at the time and to consider broad policy alternatives and their impacts and mitigation measures early in the facilities planning effort. Specific projects included in the 2010 Plan, other than the secondary treatment and solids processing facilities proposed for the JWPCP and biosolids management options analyzed in this document, will be further evaluated in the future when the projects are proposed for implementation. Site-specific environmental documentation for other projects will be prepared when necessary.

OBJECTIVES AND NEED

Legal obligations and projected population increases require improvements and expansion of existing JOS facilities. Specifically, the objectives of the 2010 Plan are to:

- provide full secondary treatment for all flows, as required by a Consent Decree (Consent Decree) between the Districts, the United States, the State of California, the Natural Resources Defense Council, and Heal the Bay, and
- provide wastewater conveyance, treatment, and reclamation/disposal facilities to meet service area needs through 2010 in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner.

The Consent Decree referenced in the first objective is a negotiated court settlement between the Districts, the United States, the State of California, the Natural Resources Defense Council, and Heal the Bay that requires the Districts to provide full secondary treatment to all JOS flows by December 31, 2002.

Population projections based on the Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG's) Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP) indicate that the JOS service area population will increase from approximately 4.5 million in 1990 to approximately 5.2 million by 2010. JOS treatment capacity needed to serve this population would require expansion of system treatment capacity from the current level of 576 mgd to approximately 628 mgd.

SUMMARY OF 2010 PLAN ALTERNATIVES

The Districts evaluated a wide range of alternatives based on the concepts of emphasizing coastal treatment, emphasizing inland treatment, or a combination of the two. These concepts were based on the distribution of the projected flow between the JWPCP and inland WRPs. Fourteen alternatives (combinations of plant expansions and upgrades that could satisfy the wastewater treatment needs of the JOS service area) were developed and screened based on sewer system capacity constraints, cost-effectiveness, refined flow projections, and operational constraints. The Long Beach WRP was eliminated from consideration for expansion because projected flows in its service area were insufficient to justify expansion. The Pomona WRP was eliminated from further consideration because expansions at that plant would not be cost effective due to substantial site improvement costs.

Seven feasible alternatives were developed and descriptions of the alternatives were mailed to agencies and the public in the notice of preparation for the EIR. Based on initial public and agency comments and further design considerations, four alternatives were selected for further analysis. Several criteria were used to select the four alternatives for detailed evaluation: public input, conveyance and outfall system constraints, operational constraints, optimal use of existing site capacities, minimal environmental impacts, and cost-effectiveness. Based on these screening criteria, the Districts considered modifications to

the JWPCP and one or more of the following WRPs: the Los Coyotes, San Jose Creek, and Whittier Narrows WRPs.

The JWPCP currently discharges effluent to the Pacific Ocean and the WRPs provide reclaimed water for direct reuse, groundwater recharge, or discharge to surface waters. Under each of the 2010 Plan alternatives, the Districts would upgrade the JWPCP to provide full secondary treatment (the JWPCP currently provides secondary treatment to approximately 60% of the flow it receives), expand one or more of the WRPs to provide additional reclaimed water for reuse, and manage additional biosolids generated in the JOS. As part of the 2010 Plan, implementation of certain alternatives would require sewer improvements in addition to those required as part of the Districts' ongoing sewer relief and rehabilitation program. The impacts of these differential projects are analyzed in this EIR. Each of the four project alternatives considered is summarized in Table ES-1 and described below.

Alternative 1: Upgrade JWPCP/Expand Los Coyotes WRP/San Jose Creek WRP

Under Alternative 1, which is the recommended alternative, the Districts would upgrade the JWPCP (to 400 mgd of secondary treatment capacity), expand the Los Coyotes WRP (from 37.5 mgd to 50 mgd), and expand the San Jose Creek WRP (from 100 mgd to 125 mgd).

Alternative 2: Upgrade JWPCP/Expand Los Coyotes WRP

Under Alternative 2, the Districts would upgrade the JWPCP (to 400 mgd of secondary treatment capacity) as in Alternative 1; expand the Los Coyotes WRP (from 37.5 mgd to 75 mgd); and construct a relief sewer roughly parallel to the existing JO "B" and JO "H" trunk sewers beginning downstream of the San Jose Creek and Whittier Narrows WRPs and ending at the Los Coyotes WRP Interceptor.

Alternative 3: Upgrade JWPCP/Expand Whittier Narrows WRP

Under Alternative 3, the Districts would upgrade the JWPCP (to 400 mgd of secondary treatment capacity), which is the same as Alternative 1; and expand the Whittier Narrows WRP (from 15 mgd to 52.5 mgd).

Alternative 4: Upgrade JWPCP/Expand Los Coyotes WRP/San Jose Creek WRP/Whittier Narrows WRP

Under Alternative 4, the Districts would upgrade the JWPCP (to 350 mgd of secondary treatment capacity); expand the Los Coyotes WRP (from 37.5 mgd to 62.5 mgd); expand the San Jose Creek WRP (from 100 mgd to 125 mgd), as under Alternative 1; expand the Whittier Narrows WRP

Table ES-1. Alternatives Evaluated in Detail in the 2010 Plan and EIR

Alternative	Year 2010 Facility Capacity - mgd					
	JWPCP	San Jose Creek WRP	Los Coyotes WRP	Whittier Narrows WRP	Long Beach WRP	Pomona WRP
1	400	125 (25)	50 (12.5)	15	25	13
2 ^a	400	100	75 (37.5)	15	25	13
3	400	100	37.5	52.5 (37.5)	25	13
4 ^a	350^b	125 (25)	62.5 (25)	52.5 (37.5)	25	13
No Project	385	100	37.5	15	25	13

Notes: **Bold print** indicates an upgrade or change in capacity of a facility.
 () = Expansion increment.

- ^a Additional conveyance system improvements required.
- ^b JWPCP capacity reduced to 350 mgd under this alternative.

(from 15 mgd to 52.5 mgd), as under Alternative 3; and construct an approximately 2-mile-long sewer roughly parallel to the existing JO "B" trunk sewer between the Whittier Narrows WRP and the juncture of the JO "B" and JO "H" trunk sewers downstream of the Whittier Narrows WRP. This sewer would be used to route solids to the JWPCP for processing.

No-Project Alternative

The No-Project Alternative is required by CEQA as a baseline for comparison of alternatives. Under this alternative, the Districts would not construct new JOS facilities to upgrade the level of treatment or accommodate approved growth in the JOS. The failure to expand would eventually result in deficiencies in wastewater management facilities that would cause health and safety problems. This alternative is also infeasible because of the requirements established for secondary treatment by the Consent Decree.

Cost-Effectiveness of Alternatives

The Districts have prepared cost estimates for the alternatives based on historical design, construction, and operation and maintenance costs for similar facilities. Based on equivalent annual costs, project alternatives listed in order of increasing cost are Alternative 1 (the recommended alternative), Alternative 2, Alternative 3, and Alternative 4.

SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

This program EIR is both comprehensive and specific. It concentrates on the long-term cumulative impacts of the 2010 Plan and also contains enough details to provide project-level CEQA compliance for construction and operation of secondary treatment facilities (pursuant to the Consent Decree) and solids processing facilities at the JWPCP, as well as for implementation of certain biosolids management options similar to those currently being used.

The following topics are analyzed in this EIR:

- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Marine Environment
- Geologic Hazards and Soils
- Energy and Chemicals
- Transportation
- Air Quality
- Noise
- Public Health
- Botanical and Wildlife Resources
- Land Use
- Population, Employment, and Housing
- Public Services and Facilities
- Aesthetics
- Cultural Resources
- Cumulative, Growth-Inducing, and Growth-Related Impacts

The scope of each of the topics was determined through early planning, meetings with resource agencies, and public input solicited during the scoping period for the EIR.

IMPACTS AND COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

The impacts of the alternatives for the 2010 Plan are similar. Differences typically occur for two reasons: differential conveyance system impacts in Alternatives 2 and 4 would not occur under Alternatives 1 and 3, and different localized impacts result from the extent and location of plant expansions under each alternative. Impacts and proposed mitigation measures for each of the topics listed above are defined and summarized below and identified in Tables ES-2, ES-3, and ES-4 at the end of this executive summary.

Table ES-2 identifies significant unavoidable impacts for each 2010 Plan alternative. A *significant unavoidable impact* is a substantial adverse effect on the environment for which insufficient feasible mitigation measures are available to reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level. Table ES-3 identifies significant avoidable impacts for each 2010 Plan alternative. A *significant*

avoidable impact is a substantial adverse effect on the environment, but one that can be reduced to a less-than-significant level by implementing mitigation measures. Table ES-4 identifies less-than-significant and beneficial impacts for each 2010 Plan alternative. A *less-than-significant impact* represents no substantial adverse change in the environment and requires no mitigation measures. A *beneficial impact* represents a positive change in the environment.

Organization of Impact Discussion

The discussion of impacts for each topic is divided into three parts. *Construction* impacts involve the process of building new and modifying existing facilities. *Operations* impacts are those that would result from the operation of facilities related to the 2010 Plan. *Biosolids disposal and reuse* impacts are those that would result from either the transport of biosolids or their end use at offsite locations.

Receiving Waters

Construction of treatment plant improvements would cause the following significant adverse impacts related to hydrology and water quality:

- potential for short-term water quality degradation during modification of treatment plants (all alternatives), which can be mitigated through implementation of a storm-water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP); and
- loss of Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin storage capacity (Alternatives 3 and 4), which can be mitigated through offsite excavation within the basin to replace lost storage capacity.

Less-than-significant construction-related impacts on hydrology and water quality involve the minimal potential for short-term water quality degradation during sewer construction.

No significant *operations* impacts on hydrology and water quality or the marine environment would occur from the 2010 Plan alternatives. Several less-than-significant impacts would occur. These include less-than-significant marine environment impacts of upgrading the JWPCP and subsequent reduction of emissions from the JWPCP. However, with regard to reduction of emissions of effluent suspended solids, there is a major concern addressed in the Consent Decree that the reservoir of historically deposited DDT and other contaminants preserved in the Palos Verdes sediments may be released as a result of reduced suspended solids discharges from the outfalls.

Additionally, there is minimal potential for water quality degradation in the San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo from increased discharge of reclaimed water from the inland WRPs proposed for expansion; and for water quality degradation from increased reuse of reclaimed water from the inland WRPs. There is also a potential for flooding of facilities at the Whittier Narrows WRP; however, all proposed facilities at the Whittier Narrows WRP will be built on fill above the 100-year flood level. The increased availability of reclaimed water for reuse from the inland WRPs would have a beneficial impact on the water supply.

Biosolids disposal and reuse would result in the minimal potential for degradation of water quality at existing or proposed disposal and reuse sites.

Geologic Hazards and Soils

Construction of treatment plant improvements would cause the following significant adverse impacts related to geologic hazards and soils:

- potential for increased short-term erosion (all alternatives), which can be mitigated to a less-than-significant level by implementing an erosion control and rehabilitation plan;
- potential for increased short-term and long-term erosion during ongoing operations at

the Whittier Narrows WRP (Alternatives 3 and 4), which can be mitigated by implementing an erosion control and rehabilitation plan;

- potential for structural damage from construction on expansive soils at the JWPCP (all alternatives), which can be mitigated by implementing appropriate engineering considerations; and
- potential for unstable earth conditions from construction on high fill and ground with liquefaction potential at the Whittier Narrows WRP (Alternatives 3 and 4), which can be mitigated by implementing appropriate engineering considerations.

Several less-than-significant construction-related impacts on geology and soils would also occur from the 2010 Plan alternatives. These include a minimal potential for structural damage or injury resulting from construction of facilities on ground subject to liquefaction, on expansive soils, or in Seismic Risk Zone IV; creation of unstable temporary slopes; and increased short-term erosion during sewer construction.

No significant *operations* impacts on geology and soils would occur from the 2010 Plan alternatives.

The minimal potential for soil and topographic disturbance resulting from *biosolids disposal and reuse* is a less-than-significant impact.

Energy and Chemicals

All energy and chemical impacts related to construction, operations, and biosolids disposal and reuse are considered less than significant. Less-than-significant impacts related to *construction* include a minimal increase in energy consumption at the treatment plants. Less-than-significant *operations* impacts include the minimal increase in electricity, natural gas, and chemical consumption. *Biosolids disposal and reuse* would result in a minimal increase in diesel fuel consumption from

the transport of biosolids from the JWPCP to end-use sites.

Transportation

Construction of treatment plant improvements would cause the following significant adverse transportation-related impacts:

- increased truck traffic on existing roadways (all alternatives), which can be mitigated by developing and implementing a traffic control plan; and
- alteration of present patterns of vehicle circulation and increased traffic hazards (all alternatives), which can be mitigated by developing and implementing a traffic control plan.

Less-than-significant construction-related impacts on transportation involve the minimal degradation of the level of service at an intersection near the JWPCP, a minimal increase in construction-related traffic on I-110 near the JWPCP, and a minimal potential for alteration of present patterns of vehicle circulation and increases in traffic hazards during construction of sewer lines.

Operations and biosolids disposal and reuse would result in a minimal increase in employee and truck traffic. These impacts would be less than significant.

Air Quality

Construction of treatment plant improvements (including demolition activities) would cause the following significant unavoidable air quality impacts:

- short-term increase in emissions of nitrogen oxides at the JWPCP and inland WRPs (all alternatives), which can be reduced, but not to a less-than-significant level, by reducing vehicle trips associated with lunch breaks, reconfiguring parking, providing temporary traffic control, scheduling activities

affecting traffic flow during off-peak hours, and developing a construction traffic management plan;

- short-term increased emissions of reactive organic gases at the JWPCP (all alternatives), which can be reduced, but not to a less-than-significant level, by the mitigation measures described above and by using coatings that have a low VOC content and using high-efficiency coating applicators.
- short-term increased emissions of inhalable particulates at the JWPCP and inland WRPs (all alternatives), which can be reduced, but not to a less-than-significant level, by applying nontoxic soil stabilizers, replacing ground cover, reducing wind erosion of exposed soil stockpiles, watering exposed sites and unpaved areas, enforcing requirements that trucks either be covered or meet freeboard requirements before leaving the worksite, removing loose soil from adjacent streets, paving long-term construction roads, and limiting traffic speeds.

One significant avoidable construction-related air quality impact would occur from the 2010 Plan alternatives:

- short-term increase in emissions of reactive organic gases at the inland WRPs (all alternatives), which can be reduced to a less-than-significant level by implementing the mitigation measures described above for JWPCP.

Less-than-significant construction-related air quality impacts include the potential for short-term increases in microscale carbon monoxide levels, the potential for release of asbestos from demolition of existing structures (all alternatives), and the potential for short-term increases in criteria pollutant emissions from construction of sewer lines.

No significant *operations* impacts would occur from the 2010 Plan alternatives. However, several less-than-significant impacts would occur. These include a minimal potential for long-term increases in emissions of criteria and toxic air pollutants and odor levels at the JWPCP and inland WRPs.

Odor concerns associated with operations are considered less than significant. It is anticipated that odor levels would be similar to or less than existing levels because improved odor control measures (similar to those that already exist and have proven effective) would be employed. Additionally, a consistency analysis conducted for the 2010 Plan determined that the 2010 Plan is consistent with the 1994 Air Quality Management Plan.

Biosolids disposal and reuse would cause the following significant unavoidable impact:

- potential for generation of NO_x emissions from truck transport of biosolids (all alternatives), which can be reduced, but not to a less-than-significant level, by performing routine truck maintenance.

The potential for criteria pollutants and odors to be generated at biosolids disposal and reuse sites is a less-than-significant impact.

Noise

Construction of treatment plant improvements would cause the following significant adverse impact:

- increased noise levels at the JWPCP (all alternatives), which can be mitigated by implementing noise-reducing construction practices.

Construction of sewers and WRP expansions would cause less-than-significant impacts on noise levels.

Operations would cause the following significant adverse impact:

- increased noise levels at the JWPCP (all alternatives), which can be mitigated by designing and employing mechanical systems to reduce noise levels.

Additionally, a less-than-significant noise impact from increased noise levels during operations at the inland WRPs would occur.

Biosolids disposal and reuse would result in minimal increases in noise that are less than significant.

Public Health

Construction is not anticipated to create any significant adverse public health impacts, although less-than-significant impacts would occur. These include a minimal risk of exposure to contaminated soils or hazardous materials, and a minimal potential for exposure to safety risks associated with open trenches during construction.

No significant *operations* impacts on public health would occur from the 2010 Plan alternatives.

Several less-than-significant public health operations impacts would occur, including a minimal potential for accidental release of acutely hazardous materials, a minimal increase in health risk resulting from emissions of toxic air pollutants, potential exposure to hazardous materials from modifications to treatment plants, a minimal potential for increased risk of exposure to pathogens from increased availability of reclaimed water, and no increase in health risks associated with marine effluent discharge off Whites Point.

Biosolids disposal and reuse impacts on public health would be less than significant.

Botanical and Wildlife Resources

Construction of treatment plant improvements would cause the following significant adverse impacts related to botanical and wildlife resources:

- potential degradation of a small area of riparian and marsh habitat adjacent to the Wilmington Drain at the JWPCP (all alternatives), which can be mitigated to a less-than-significant level by implementing an SWPPP; and
- loss of riparian scrub habitat from construction at the Whittier Narrows WRP (Alternatives 3 and 4), which can be mitigated to a less-than-significant level by restoring riparian scrub and forest habitats.

Several less-than-significant construction-related impacts on botanical and wildlife resources would occur from the 2010 Plan alternatives, including removal of horticultural plantings, lawn, and nursery stock and the minimal potential for disturbance of natural habitat from sewer construction.

The following significant adverse *operations* impact would occur:

- degradation of riparian and marsh habitat resulting from increased runoff at the JWPCP (all alternatives), which can be reduced to a less-than-significant level by implementing an SWPPP, installing energy dissipaters in drainages into the marsh, and preparing and implementing a marshland management plan.

Additionally, a less-than-significant operations impact related to the potential disturbance of wildlife at the riparian and marsh habitat resulting from increased human activity near the marsh site would occur at the JWPCP.

Biosolids disposal and reuse impacts on sensitive biological communities and special-status species would be less than significant.

Urban Uses and Infrastructure

Construction of treatment plant improvements would cause the following significant adverse impacts related to land use and public services and facilities:

- conflict with the existing open space zoning and Significant Ecological Area Designation at the Whittier Narrows WRP (Alternatives 3 and 4); which can be reduced to a less-than-significant level by obtaining a Conditional Use Permit from the county for the expansion; and
- potential for increased emergency response times during construction (all alternatives), which can be mitigated by the Districts notifying local emergency response agencies of the proposed construction.

Several less-than-significant construction-related impacts would occur on land use and public services and facilities. These include conversion of existing land uses; conversion of a driving range adjacent to the Los Coyotes WRP; potential disruption of vehicular or pedestrian access during sewer construction; and a minimal increase in demand for fire protection, emergency medical response, and landfill capacity. Increases in construction-related jobs at the JWPCP and inland WRPs would result in a beneficial impact on employment.

Operations are not anticipated to cause any significant adverse public service or facility impacts, or any significant adverse land use impacts. Less-than-significant operations impacts include an increase in demand for fire protection, hazardous materials, and emergency medical response. An increase in permanent operating jobs at the JWPCP and inland WRPs would be a beneficial impact on employment, and an increase in the

availability of reclaimed water would be a beneficial impact on public facilities.

No *biosolids disposal and reuse* impacts related to urban uses and infrastructure would occur as a result of the 2010 Plan alternatives.

Visual Quality and Cultural Resources

Construction of treatment plant improvements would cause the following significant adverse impacts:

- temporary, short-term reduction in visual quality from construction at the JWPCP and inland WRPs (all alternatives), which can be mitigated by implementing measures to improve visual quality; and
- potential for disturbance of important buried archeological resources during construction at the Whittier Narrows WRP (Alternatives 3 and 4), which can be mitigated through site testing, if necessary.

Less-than-significant construction-related impacts would include the potential for disturbance of important buried archeological resources from construction at the JWPCP, the Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs, and sewers; and the minimal potential for reduction in visual quality from construction of sewers.

Operations of treatment plants would result in the following significant adverse impacts:

- reduction in visual quality from the introduction of new elements at the JWPCP (all alternatives), which can be reduced to a less-than-significant level by implementing several mitigation measures to improve visual quality;
- reduction in visual quality from increased light and glare at the JWPCP (all alternatives), which can be reduced to a less-than-

significant level by minimizing sources of light and glare; and

- reduction of visual quality resulting from the removal of existing vegetative screening at the Los Coyotes WRP (Alternative 1), which can be reduced to a less-than-significant level by implementing several mitigation measures to improve visual quality.

Visual quality and cultural resource impacts associated with *biosolids disposal and reuse* would be less than significant. These impacts include a minimal potential for reduction in visual quality and disturbance of important buried archeological resources.

OTHER IMPACT CONCLUSIONS

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are the incremental effects of a proposed project added to the impacts of other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. The program EIR evaluates cumulative impacts of 2010 Plan implementation primarily using a summary of projections contained in planning documents designed to evaluate regional conditions. This type of cumulative impact is evaluated in Chapter 17 of this EIR.

The program EIR also evaluates cumulative impacts using a "project" approach by considering the cumulative impacts of collectively implementing all component projects of the 2010 Plan, by assessing cumulative public health risks associated with accidental releases of hazardous constituents near the JWPCP, and by assessing cumulative impacts associated with any proposed projects near the JWPCP. This cumulative impact analysis concluded that no significant cumulative impacts would occur.

Growth Inducement and Growth-Related Impacts

The State CEQA Guidelines (Section 15126[g]) require lead agencies to discuss the growth-inducing impacts and indirect impacts associated with growth inducement. 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.

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. 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 override concerns regarding infrastructure constraints. Therefore, although utility providers develop master plans for their service areas, the ultimate configurations of their systems can be altered by local government decisions.

The expansions of the individual WRPs under the 2010 Plan were designed based on the 2010 population projections adopted by SCAG in the 1994 RCP. The existing permitted capacity of the JOS (576 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, it can be considered growth inducing, based on a strict interpretation of the CEQA definition of growth inducement, even if it does not directly affect regional economic and population growth.

Growth-inducement and growth-related impacts are evaluated in detail for Alternative 1 (the recommended alternative) in Chapter 17 of this EIR.

The indirect, growth-related impacts associated with the projected growth in the JOS service area include the potential for water quality degradation; exposure of people to flood, geologic, and seismic hazards; increased soil erosion; increased gas and electricity consumption; wildlife habitat and sensitive biological community losses; increased traffic congestion; air quality degradation; increased noise; land use conversions; increases in employment; increased demand for public services and utilities; degradation of aesthetic character; and disturbance of cultural resources. Local governments and regulatory agencies have the primary authority for mitigating these indirect impacts of growth.

Irreversible Environmental Changes

Section 15126(f) of the State CEQA Guidelines requires an EIR to include a discussion of significant irreversible environmental changes that would result from implementation of a project. Irreversible commitments of resources would occur as a result of implementing the 2010 Plan. These resources include the building materials, fossil fuels, labor, and energy required to construct, operate, and maintain wastewater treatment and sewer facilities associated with the 2010 Plan. These resources also include land converted from its existing uses for construction of additional treatment facilities, for biosolids disposal and reuse sites, and for extraction of construction materials such as soil and/or aggregate.

Known Areas of Controversy

Section 15123(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines requires an EIR to identify areas of controversy known to the lead agency, including issues raised by other agencies and the public. Although no known areas of controversy were identified during the development of the 2010 Plan and the scoping

process, several issues of concern were raised. These include concerns about traffic, noise, and air quality effects of construction at the JWPCP; potential treatment plant odors; the use of hazardous chemicals for wastewater treatment; and conversion of a driving range and golf course on Districts' property for wastewater treatment facilities at the Los Coyotes WRP.

REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS

Federal, state, and local agencies will use this EIR to evaluate compliance of the 2010 Plan with statutory and regulatory requirements as follows:

- the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) for compliance with state revolving fund (SRF) loan requirements, including coordination with the following federal and state reviewing agencies:
 - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA),
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and
 - State Office of Historic Preservation;
- the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit renewals;
- SCAQMD for conformity of federal actions with federally approved State Implementation Plans (SIPs) and compliance with SCAQMD's CEQA Handbook and permit issuance; and
- SCAG for review of the 2010 Plan's consistency with SCAG's projections and policies identified in the RCP.

Table ES-2. Significant Unavoidable Impacts for Each Alternative

(Significant unavoidable impacts cause substantial adverse effects for which insufficient feasible mitigation measures are available to reduce the impacts to less-than-significant levels)

Impacts and Mitigation Measures	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
AIR QUALITY													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Potential for short-term increase in emissions of nitrogen oxides resulting from construction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mitigation Measure 8-1. Reduce vehicle trips associated with lunch breaks													
Mitigation Measure 8-2. Configure parking to minimize traffic interference													
Mitigation Measure 8-3. Provide temporary traffic control during all phases of construction activities to improve traffic flow													
Mitigation Measure 8-4. Schedule construction activities that affect traffic flow to off-peak hours to the extent feasible													
Mitigation Measure 8-5. Develop a construction traffic management plan that includes, but is not limited to, rerouting construction trucks off congested streets, and providing dedicated turn lanes for movement of construction trucks and equipment onsite and offsite													
Impact: Potential for short-term increase in emissions of reactive organic gases resulting from construction	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Mitigation Measures 8-1 through 8-5													
Mitigation Measure 8-6. Apply coatings with a low VOC content and use high-efficiency applicators													

ES-12

(Significant unavoidable impacts cause substantial adverse effects for which insufficient feasible mitigation measures are available to reduce the impacts to less-than-significant levels)

ES-13

Impacts and Mitigation Measures	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
<p>Impact: Potential for short-term increase in emissions of inhalable particulates resulting from construction</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 8-7. Apply nontoxic soil stabilizers</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 8-8. Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as quickly as possible</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 8-9. Enclose, cover, water twice daily, or apply nontoxic soil binders according to manufacturers' specifications to exposed piles (i.e., gravel, sand, dirt) with 5% or greater silt content</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 8-10. Water active sites (heavily trafficked areas) at least twice daily</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 8-11. Ensure that all trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose material are covered, or maintain freeboard in accordance with CVC Section 23114</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 8-12. Sweep streets at the end of the day if visible soil is carried onto adjacent public roads</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 8-13. Pave the first 100 feet onto site of all unpaved, heavily trafficked construction roads</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 8-14. Pave or apply nontoxic soil stabilizers to all unpaved parking and staging areas</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 8-15. Limit traffic speeds on all unpaved roads to 15 mph or less</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

(Significant unavoidable impacts cause substantial adverse effects for which insufficient feasible mitigation measures are available to reduce the impacts to less-than-significant levels)

Impacts and Mitigation Measures	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
Impacts of Biosolids Disposal and Reuse (SCAB)^a Impact: Potential for generation of NO _x emissions from truck transport of biosolids Mitigation Measure 8-16. Perform routine truck maintenance	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impacts of Biosolids Disposal and Reuse (SEDAB)^b Impact: Potential for generation of NO _x emissions from truck transport of biosolids Mitigation Measure 8-16	✓			✓			✓		✓				

^a South Coast Air Basin

^b Southeast Desert Air Basin

ES-14

Table ES-3. Significant Avoidable Impacts for Each Alternative

(Significant avoidable impacts are adverse impacts that can be reduced to less-than-significant levels with mitigation)

Impacts and Mitigation Measures	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Short-term water quality degradation during construction Mitigation Measure 3-1. Prepare and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Impact: Loss of flood storage capacity behind the Whittier Narrows Dam from construction of proposed facilities at the Whittier Narrows WRP Mitigation Measure 3-2. Replace flood storage capacity								✓					✓
GEOLOGIC HAZARDS AND SOILS													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Potential for increased short-term erosion during construction Mitigation Measure 4-1. Prepare and implement an erosion control and rehabilitation plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Impact: Potential for increased short-term and long-term erosion during ongoing operations at the Whittier Narrows WRP Mitigation Measure 4-1								✓					✓
Impact: Potential for structural damage from construction at the JWPCP on expansive soils Mitigation Measure 4-2. Implement appropriate engineering considerations for facilities	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Potential for unstable earth conditions from construction on high fill on compressible soils Mitigation Measure 4-2								✓					✓

ES-15

(Significant avoidable impacts are adverse impacts that can be reduced to less-than-significant levels with mitigation)

Impacts and Mitigation Measures	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
Impact: Potential for unstable earth conditions from construction on ground with liquefaction potential Mitigation Measure 4-2								✓				✓	
TRANSPORTATION													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Increased truck traffic on existing roadways during construction Mitigation Measure 7-1. Develop and implement a traffic control plan for the construction site	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Impact: Potential alteration of present patterns of vehicle circulation and increase in traffic hazards during construction Mitigation Measure 7-1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
AIR QUALITY													
Impact: Potential for short-term increase in emissions of reactive organic gases resulting from construction Mitigation Measures 8-1 through 8-6		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	
NOISE													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Increase in noise levels during construction Mitigation Measure 9-1. Implement noise-reducing construction practices as required by local ordinances	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations													
Impact: Increase in noise levels during operation Mitigation Measure 9-2. Design and employ mechanical systems to keep noise below local noise ordinance standards	✓			✓			✓		✓				

ES-16

(Significant avoidable impacts are adverse impacts that can be reduced to less-than-significant levels with mitigation)

Impacts and Mitigation Measures	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
BOTANICAL AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Degradation of riparian and marsh habitats resulting from construction at the JWPCP Mitigation Measure 3-1	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Loss of riparian scrub habitat resulting from construction at the Whittier Narrows WRP Mitigation Measure 11-3. Restore riparian scrub and forest habitats								✓				✓	
Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations													
Impact: Degradation of riparian and marsh habitats resulting from increased runoff at the JWPCP Mitigation Measure 3-1 Mitigation Measure 11-1. Install energy dissipaters in drainages into the marsh Mitigation Measure 11-2. Prepare and implement a marshland management plan	✓			✓			✓		✓				
LAND USE													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Conflict with existing open space zoning and Significant Ecological Area Designation at the Whittier Narrows WRP Mitigation Measure 12-1. Obtain a Conditional Use Permit for Significant Ecological Area from the county for the expansion of the Whittier Narrows WRP								✓				✓	

ES-17

(Significant avoidable impacts are adverse impacts that can be reduced to less-than-significant levels with mitigation)

Impacts and Mitigation Measures	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Potential increase in emergency response times resulting from construction at treatment plants	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mitigation Measure 14-1. Notify local emergency response agencies of proposed construction and minimize disruption of traffic flow													
AESTHETICS													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Temporary, short-term reduction in visual quality resulting from construction at treatment plants	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mitigation Measure 15-1. Locate staging and storage areas outside visually sensitive areas or screen them from view where feasible													
Mitigation Measure 15-2. Minimize excavation, clearing, and grading activities													
Mitigation Measure 15-3. Restore graded areas close to original contours and revegetate cleared areas													
Mitigation Measure 15-4. Minimize sources of light and glare and use glare-reducing light fixtures during construction													
Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations													
Impact: Reduction in visual quality resulting from introduction of new elements at the JWPCP	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Mitigation Measure 15-5. Partially screen new elements from public view where feasible													
Mitigation Measure 15-6. Minimize use of reflective materials and avoid use of high-contrast colors													

ES-18

(Significant avoidable impacts are adverse impacts that can be reduced to less-than-significant levels with mitigation)

Impacts and Mitigation Measures	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
Mitigation Measure 15-7. Maintain structures at minimum necessary heights and reduce large-scale elements to smaller component elements as feasible Mitigation Measure 15-8. Establish parkway planting strips and improve existing greenbelt areas													
Impact: Reduction in visual quality resulting from increased light and glare at the JWPCP Mitigation Measure 15-9. Minimize sources of light and glare and use glare-reducing light fixtures	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Reduction in visual quality resulting from removal of existing vegetative screening at the Los Coyotes WRP Mitigation Measures 15-6, 15-7, 15-9 Mitigation Measure 15-10. Partially screen new elements from public view where feasible		✓											
CULTURAL RESOURCES Construction Impacts Impact: Potential for disturbance of important buried archeological resources during construction at the Whittier Narrows WRP Mitigation Measure 16-1. Test sites to determine importance and perform data recovery if necessary								✓				✓	

ES-19

Table ES-4. *Beneficial and Less-than-Significant Impacts for Each Alternative*

Impacts	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Short-term water quality degradation during construction of sewers (LT)						✓							✓
Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations													
Impact: Minimal potential for water quality degradation from algal blooms resulting from increased effluent discharge at the Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs (LT)		✓	✓		✓					✓	✓		
Impact: Potential for increased availability of reclaimed water for reuse (B)		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	
Impact: Minimal potential for water quality degradation in the San Gabriel River resulting from increased discharge of reclaimed water from the Los Coyotes WRP (LT)		✓			✓					✓			
Impact: Minimal potential for water quality degradation in the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo resulting from increased discharge of reclaimed water from the San Jose Creek and Whittier Narrows WRPs (LT)			✓					✓			✓	✓	
Impact: Minimal potential for water quality degradation resulting from increased reuse of reclaimed water (LT)		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	
Impact: Potential flooding of facilities at the Whittier Narrows WRP resulting from construction in the 100-year floodplain (LT)								✓				✓	
Impacts of Biosolids Disposal and Reuse													
Impact: Minimal potential for degradation of water quality resulting from biosolids disposal and reuse (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				

ES-20

B = beneficial. LT = less than significant.

Impacts	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
GEOLOGIC HAZARDS AND SOILS													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Minimal potential for structural damage and injury resulting from construction in Seismic Risk Zone IV (LT)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Impact: Potential for the creation of unstable temporary slopes during construction at the JWPCP (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Minimal potential for structural damage resulting from construction on ground subject to liquefaction (LT)	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		
Impact: Potential for increased short-term erosion during construction of sewer lines (LT)						✓							✓
Impact: Potential for structural damage resulting from construction of sewer lines over expansive soils (LT)						✓							✓
Impacts of Biosolids													
Impact: Minimal potential for soil and topographic disturbance resulting from biosolids disposal and reuse (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
MARINE ENVIRONMENT													
Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations													
Impact: Potential for degradation of marine water quality resulting from disposal of treated effluent at the JWPCP (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Potential for improved conditions for marine biota resulting from disposal of treated effluent at the JWPCP (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				

ES-21

B = beneficial. LT = less than significant.

Impacts	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
ENERGY AND CHEMICALS													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Increase in energy consumption during construction (LT)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations													
Impact: Minimal increase in electricity, natural gas, and chemical consumption resulting from the increase in operations (LT)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Impact: Minimal increase in energy consumption resulting from pumping of reclaimed water for reuse (LT)		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	
Impacts of Biosolids Disposal and Reuse													
Impact: Minimal increase in diesel fuel consumption resulting from biosolids disposal and reuse through 2010 (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
TRANSPORTATION													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Degradation of the level of service at the intersection of Sepulveda Boulevard and Figueroa Street during construction at the JWPCP (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Minimal increase in construction-related traffic on I-110 at the JWPCP (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Minimal potential for alteration of present patterns of vehicle circulation and increase in traffic hazards during construction of sewer lines (LT)						✓							✓
Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations													
Impact: Minimal increase in employee traffic volume (LT)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

ES-22

B = beneficial. LT = less than significant.

Impacts	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
Impacts of Biosolids Disposal and Reuse													
Impact: Minimal increase in truck traffic resulting from biosolids disposal and reuse (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
AIR QUALITY													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Potential for short-term increase in microscale carbon monoxide levels resulting from construction (LT)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Impact: Minimal potential for release of asbestos during demolition (LT)	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Impact: Potential for short-term increase in criteria pollutant emissions resulting from construction of sewer lines (LT)								✓					✓
Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations													
Impact: Potential for long-term increase in emissions of reactive organic gases, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, and particulates resulting from increase in operations at the JWPCP (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Minimal potential for long-term increases in odor levels at the JWPCP and the inland WRPs (LT)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Impact: Minimal increase in health risk resulting from emissions of toxic air pollutants (LT)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Impact: Minimal potential for long-term increase in emissions of criteria pollutants resulting from expansion of operation of the inland WRPs (LT)		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	
Impact: Decrease in health risk resulting from emissions of toxic air pollutants at the JWPCP (LT)									✓				
Impact: Consistency fo 2010 Plan with the 1994 Air Quality Management Plan (LT)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

ES-23

B = beneficial. LT = less than significant.

Impacts	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
Impacts of Biosolids Disposal and Reuse													
Impact: Potential for generation of criteria pollutants and odors resulting from biosolids disposal and reuse in the SCAB and SEDAB (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
NOISE													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Increase in noise levels during construction of sewers and treatment plant improvements (LT)		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations													
Impact: Increase in noise levels during operation at the inland WRPs (LT)		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	
Impacts of Biosolids Disposal and Reuse													
Impact: Minimal increase in noise levels resulting from biosolids disposal and reuse (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
PUBLIC HEALTH													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Minimal risk of exposure to contaminated soil during construction at JWPCP (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Minimal risk of exposure to hazardous materials during construction (LT)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Impact: Minimal potential exposure to risks associated with open trenches during construction of sewers (LT)						✓							✓
Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations													
Impact: Minimal potential for accidental release of acutely hazardous materials at the JWPCP (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Minimal increase in health risk resulting from emissions of toxic air pollutants (LT)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	

ES-24

Impacts	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
Impact: Decrease in health risk resulting from emissions of toxic air pollutants (LT)									✓				
Impact: Potential exposure to hazardous materials modifications to treatment plants (LT)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Impact: No increase in exposure to pathogens off Whites Point from discharge of full secondary-treated effluent (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Minimal potential for increased risk of exposure to health hazards from increased availability of reclaimed water at the inland WRPs (LT)		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	
Impacts of Biosolids Disposal and Reuse													
Impact: Minimal potential for public exposure to health hazards resulting from biosolids disposal and reuse (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
BOTANICAL AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Removal of horticultural plantings and lawn resulting from construction at the Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs (LT)		✓	✓		✓					✓	✓		
Impact: Removal of horticultural plantings and nursery stock for construction at the Whittier Narrows WRP (LT)								✓				✓	
Impact: Minimal potential for disturbance of natural habitat resulting from sewer construction (LT)						✓							✓
Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations													
Impact: Potential disturbance of wildlife at the riparian and marsh habitat resulting from increased human activity associated with modification of the JWPCP (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				

ES-25

B = beneficial. LT = less than significant.

Impacts	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
Impacts of Biosolids Disposal and Reuse													
Impact: Minimal potential for degradation of sensitive biological communities or disturbance of special-status species from biosolids disposal and reuse (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
LAND USE													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Conversion of existing land uses at the JWPCP (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Conversion of Ironwood Driving Range at the Los Coyotes WRP (LT)					✓					✓			
Impact: Potential disruption of access to adjacent lands as a result of sewer construction (LT)						✓							✓
POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND HOUSING													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Increase in construction-related jobs during the construction period at the JWPCP (B)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Minimal increase in construction-related jobs resulting from expansion of inland WRPs (B)		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	
Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations													
Impact: Addition of approximately 22 permanent operating jobs resulting from expansion of the JWPCP (B)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Minimal increase in permanent operating jobs resulting from expansion of the inland WRPs (B)		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	

ES-26

Impacts	Alternative 1			Alternative 2			Alternative 3		Alternative 4				
	JWPCP	LC	SJC	JWPCP	LC	Sewers	JWPCP	WN	JWPCP	LC	SJC	WN	Sewers
PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Minimal increase in demand for fire protection and emergency medical response resulting from construction at the JWPCP (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
Impact: Increase in demand for landfill capacity resulting from generation of construction waste (LT)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations													
Impact: Minimal increase in demand for fire protection, hazardous materials, and emergency medical response (LT)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Impact: Increase in availability of reclaimed water resulting from expansion of the inland WRPs (B)		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	
AESTHETICS													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Temporary, short-term reduction in visual quality during construction of sewer lines (LT)						✓							✓
Impacts of Biosolids Disposal and Reuse													
Impact: Minimal potential for reduction in visual quality resulting from biosolids disposal and reuse (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				
CULTURAL RESOURCES													
Construction Impacts													
Impact: Potential for disturbance of important buried archeological resources from construction (LT)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Impacts of Treatment Plant Operations													
Impact: Potential change in the settings of two historic buildings at the JWPCP (LT)	✓			✓			✓		✓				

ES-27

B = beneficial. LT = less than significant.