



**1050 LA CIENEGA BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CA 90035**

**UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNICAL REPORT: WATER, WASTEWATER, AND ENERGY
AUGUST 2022**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 1.83-acre Project Site is located at 1050 La Cienega Boulevard in the South Carthay Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles (City). The Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) for the Project Site are 5087-001-040, -041, -023, -024, and -042. The project site is bounded by a commercial building to the north, residential buildings to the east, a retail building to the south, and La Cienega Boulevard to the west. The Project Site area is primarily comprised of undeveloped lots. Regional access to the Project Site area is provided via interstate 10 located approximately 1.4 miles to the south; and Santa Monica Boulevard located approximately 2 miles to the north. Local access to the Project Site is provided via Olympic Boulevard to the north, Whitworth Drive to the south, La Cienega Boulevard to the west, and South Alfred Street to the east.

The Project includes clearing of the undeveloped lots and development of a twenty-eight-story mixed-use building, proposed to include multi-family residential dwelling units, retail and restaurant space, and 4 levels of parking, one of which is below grade. The mix of dwelling units would include 36 studios, 158 1-bedrooms, and 96 2-bedrooms. The building would reach an approximate maximum height of 334 feet.

1.2. SCOPE OF WORK

As a part of the environmental clearance pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Project, the purpose of this report is to analyze the potential impact of the Project to the existing water, wastewater, and energy infrastructure systems.

2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1. WATER

The City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) is responsible for providing water supply to the City while complying with Local, State, and Federal regulations.

Below are the State and Regional water supply regulations:

- California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 20, Chapter 4, Article 4, Section 1605 establishes water efficiency standards for all new plumbing fixtures and Section 1608 prohibits the sale of fixtures that do not comply with the regulations.
- 2019 California Green Building Standards Code, CCR, Title 24, Part 11, adopted on January 1, 2014 (CALGreen), requires a water use reduction of 20% above the baseline cited in the CALGreen code book. The code applies to family homes, state buildings, health facilities, and commercial buildings.
- California Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1984 requires water suppliers to adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP).
- Metropolitan Water District (MWD) official reports and policies as outlined in its Regional UWMP, Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan, Water Supply Allocation Plan, and Integrated Resources Plan.
- LADWP's 2020 UWMP outlines the City's long-term water resources management strategy. The 2020 UWMP was approved by the LADWP Board of Water and Power Commissioners on May 25, 2021.
- Senate Bill 610 and Senate Bill 221, approved on October 9, 2001, require land use agencies to perform a detailed analysis of available water supply when approving large developments. Historically, public water suppliers (PWS) simply provided a "will serve" letter to developers. SB 610, Public Resources Code (PRC) and Section 10910-10915 of the State Water Code requires lead agencies to request a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) from the local water purveyor prior to project approval. If the projected water demand associated with a proposed development is included in the most recent UWMP, the development is considered to have sufficient water supply per California Water Code Section 10910, and a WSA is not required. All projects that meet any of the following criteria require a WSA:
 - 1) A proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units;
 - 2) A proposed shopping center or business establishment of more than 500,000 square feet of floor space or employing more than 1,000 persons;

- 3) A proposed commercial office building of more than 250,000 square feet of floor space or employing more than 1,000 persons;
- 4) A proposed hotel or motel of more than 500 rooms;
- 5) A proposed industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant or industrial park of more than 40 acres of land, more than 650,000 square feet of floor area, or employing more than 1,000 persons;
- 6) A mixed-use project that falls in one or more of the above-identified categories; or
- 7) A project not falling in one of the above-identified categories but that would demand water equal or greater than the amount required by a 500-dwelling unit project.

As this project is a mixed-use building which anticipates 290 dwelling units and 7,500 square feet of retail/restaurant space and does not meet any of the above criteria, a WSA is not anticipated for this project.

2.2. WASTEWATER

The City of Los Angeles has one of the largest sewer systems in the world including more than 6,600 miles of sewers serving a population of more than four million. The Los Angeles sewer system is comprised of three systems: Hyperion Sanitary Sewer System, Terminal Island Water Reclamation Plant Sanitary Sewer System, and Los Angeles Regional Sanitary Sewer System. To comply with State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), LA Sanitation and Environment (LASAN) prepared a Sewer Management Plan (SSMP) for each of these systems.

The Development Site lies within the Hyperion Service Area served by the Hyperion Sanitary Sewer System. In January 2019, a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) was prepared for the Hyperion Sanitary Sewer System pursuant to the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) May 2, 2006 Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs)¹.

Los Angeles Municipal Code

Sewer permit allocation for projects that discharge into the Hyperion Treatment Plant is regulated by Ordinance No. 166,060 adopted by the City of Los Angeles in 1990. The Ordinance established an additional annual allotment of 5.0 million gallons per day, of which 34.5 percent (1.725 million gallons per day) is allocated for priority projects, 8 percent (0.4 million gallons per day) for public benefit projects, and 57.5 percent (2.875

¹ City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, LA Sanitation, Sewer System Management Plan, Hyperion Sanitary Sewer System, January 2019.

million gallons per day) for non-priority projects (of which 65 percent is for residential project and 35 percent for non-residential projects).

The City of Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) includes regulations that allow the City to assure available sewer capacity for new projects and fees for improvements to the infrastructure system. LAMC Section 64.15 requires that the City perform a Sewer Capacity Availability Request (SCAR) when any person seeks a sewer permit to connect a property to the City's sewer collection system, proposes additional discharge through their existing public sewer connection, or proposes a future sewer connection or future development that is anticipated to generate 10,000 gallons or more of sewage per day. A SCAR is an analysis of the existing sewer collection system to determine if there is adequate capacity existing in the sewer collection system to safely convey the newly generated sewage to the appropriate sewage treatment plant.

LAMC Section 64.11.2 requires the payment of fees for new connections to the sewer system to assure the sufficiency of sewer infrastructure. New connections to the sewer system are assessed a Sewerage Facilities Charge. The rate structure for the Sewerage Facilities Charge is based upon wastewater flow strength, as well as volume. The determination of wastewater strength for each applicable project is based on City guidelines for the average wastewater concentrations of two parameters (biological oxygen demand and suspended solids) for each type of land use. Fees paid to the Sewerage Facilities Charge fees are deposited in the City's Sewer Construction and Maintenance Fund for sewer and sewage-related purposes, including but not limited to industrial waste control and water reclamation purposes.

In addition, the City establishes design criteria for sewer systems to assure that new infrastructure provides sewer capacity and operating characteristics to meet City Standards (Bureau of Engineering Special Order No. SO06-0691). Per the Special Order, laterals sewers, which are sewers 18 inches or less in diameter, must be designated for a planning period of 100 years. The Special Order also requires that sewers be designated so that the peak dry weather flow depth during their planning period shall not exceed one-half the pipe diameter.²

In 2006 the City approved the Integrated Resources Plan, which incorporates a Wastewater Facilities Plan.³ The Integrated Resources Program was developed to meet future wastewater needs of more than 4.3 million residents expected to live within the City by 2020. In order to meet future demands posed by increased wastewater generation, the City has chosen to expand its current overall treatment capacity, while maximizing the potential to reuse recycled water through irrigation and other approved uses.

² City of Los Angeles, L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide, Your Resource for Planning CEQA Analysis in Los Angeles, M-Public Utilities, 2006. <https://planning.lacity.org/eir/CrossroadsHwd/deir/files/references/A07.pdf>

³ City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, LA Sewers Website, Integrated Resources Plan Facilities Plan, Summary Report, December 2006. <https://www.lacitysan.org/san/sandocview?docname=CNT025148>

In April 2018, the City prepared the One Water LA 2040 Plan (One Water LA Plan), an integrated approach to Citywide recycled water supply, wastewater treatment, and stormwater management. The new plan builds upon the City's Water IRP, which projected needs and set forth improvements and upgrades to wastewater conveyance systems, recycled water systems, and runoff management programs through the year 2020, and extends its planning horizon to 2040.⁴

2.3. ENERGY

2.3.1. ELECTRICITY

The *2017 Power Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan (SLTRP)*⁵ document serves as a comprehensive 20-year roadmap that guides the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) Power System in its efforts to supply reliable electricity in an environmentally responsible and cost-effective manner. The 2017 SLTRP re-examines and expands its analysis on the 2016 Power Integrated Resource Plan recommended case with updates in line with latest regulatory framework, and updates to case scenario assumptions that include a 65 percent renewable portfolio, advanced efficiency, and higher levels of local solar, energy storage and transportation electrification.

The 2017 SLTRP uses system modeling tools to analyze and determine the long-term economic, environmental, and operational impact of alternative resource portfolios by simulating the integration of new resource alternatives within our existing mix of assets and providing the analytic results to inform the selection of a recommended case.

The SLTRP also includes a general assessment of the revenue requirements and rate impacts that support the recommended resource plan through 2037. While this assessment will not be as detailed and extensive as more recent-year fiscal analyses, it clearly outlines the general requirements for future analyses. As a long-term planning process, the SLTRP examines a 20-year horizon in order to secure adequate supplies of electricity. In that respect, it is LADWP's desire that the SLTRP contribute towards future rate actions, by presenting and discussing the programs and projects required to fulfill the City Charter mandate of delivering reliable electric power to the City of Los Angeles.

Regulatory interpretations of primary regulations and state laws affecting the Power System, including AB 32, SB 1368, SB 1, SB 2 (1X), SB 350, SB 32, US EPA Rule 316(b), and US Clean Power Plan continue to evolve particularly with certification requirements of existing renewable projects and their applicability towards meeting in-state or out-of-state qualifications. 2017's SLTRP attempts to incorporate the latest interpretation of these major regulations and state laws as we understand them today.

⁴ City of Los Angeles, One Water LA 2040 Plan, Volume 2 Wastewater Facilities Plan, April 2018. https://www.lacitysan.org/cs/groups/sg_owla/documents/document/y250/mdi2/~edisp/cnt026205.pdf

⁵ LADWP, 2017 Power Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan, December 2017.

2.3.2. NATURAL GAS

The *2020 California Gas Report*⁶ presents a comprehensive outlook for natural gas requirements and supplies for California through the year 2035. This report is prepared in even-numbered years, followed by a supplemental report in odd-numbered years, in compliance with California Public Utilities Commission Decision D.95-01-039. The projections in the California Gas Report are for long-term planning and do not necessarily reflect the day-to-day operational plans of the utilities.

California natural gas demand, including volumes not served by utility systems, is expected to decrease at a rate of 1.0 percent per year from through 2035. Though the Natural Gas Vehicle (NGV) market shows moderate growth, it is not sufficient to offset the projected decrease in other market segments over the forecast horizon.

Residential gas demand is expected to decrease at an annual average rate of 1.7 percent. The commercial gas demand is projected to decrease at an average annual rate of 1.5 percent each year. The industrial gas demand segment is expected to decline at an average rate of 0.2 percent per year. Aggressive energy efficiency programs make a significant impact in managing growth in the residential, commercial, and industrial markets.

In 2015, the state enacted legislation intended to improve air quality, provide aggressive reductions in energy dependency and boost the employment of renewable power. The first legislation, the 2015 Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act, also known as Senate Bill (SB) 350, requires the amount of electricity generated and sold to retail customers per year from eligible renewable energy resources be increased to 50 percent by December 31, 2030. SB 350 establishes annual targets for statewide energy efficiency savings and demand reduction that will achieve a cumulative doubling of statewide energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas final end uses by January 1, 2030. Second, the Energy Efficiency Act (AB 802) provides aggressive state directives to increase the energy efficiency of existing buildings, requires that access to building performance data for nonresidential buildings be provided by energy utilities and encourages pay-for performance incentive-based programs. This paradigm shift will allow California building owners a better and more effective way to access whole-building information and at the same time will help to address climate change and deliver cost-effective savings for ratepayers. Last, the Energy Efficiency Act (AB 793) is intended to promote and provide incentives to residential or small and medium-sized business utility customers that acquire energy management technology for use in their home or place of business. AB 793 requires energy utilities to develop a plan to educate residential customers and small and medium business customers about the incentive program.⁷

⁶ California Gas and Electric Utilities, 2020 California Gas Report, 2020.

⁷ C.A. Legislative Assembly, SB 32, 2015-2016.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The 1050 La Cienega Blvd Project Site is approximately 80,000 square feet and is associated with Assessor's Parcel Numbers 5087-001-040, -023, -024, and -042. The project site is bounded by a commercial building to the north, residential buildings to the east, a retail building to the south and the La Cienega street to the west. The existing site is an undeveloped lot.

3.1. WATER

LADWP is responsible for providing water supply to the City while complying with County, State, and Federal regulations.

3.1.1. REGIONAL

Primary sources of water for the LADWP service area are the Los Angeles Aqueducts (LAA), State Water Project (supplied by MWD) and local groundwater. The Los Angeles Aqueduct has been the primary source of the City's water supply. In recent years, however, the amount of water supplies from the Los Angeles Aqueduct has been limited due to environmental concerns, and the City's water supply relied heavily (average of 57% in recent years) on the purchased water from MWD delivered from the Colorado River or from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Local ground water has been a reliable water source, providing an average of 12% of the total water supply, but there have been concerns in recent years due to declining groundwater level and contamination issues. Lastly, the City's recycled water supply is limited to specific projects within the City at this time.⁸

3.1.2. LOCAL

LADWP maintains water infrastructure to the Project Site. Based on available record data provided by NavigateLA, there appears to be a 6" water main in La Cienega Boulevard, and an 8" water main in Whitworth Drive. The Project is anticipated to consist of connections in La Cienega Boulevard to serve the proposed building.

The existing condition is an undeveloped lot, but it appears to have existing water meters adjacent to the site. It is likely that new connections will be installed to meet all Fire Department and Department of Building and Safety regulations to serve the proposed building. There two public fire hydrants that exist in the vicinity of the Development Site. There is one fire hydrant at the southwest corner of the La Cienega Boulevard/Whitworth Drive intersection, and one fire hydrant at the southeast corner of this intersection.

It is assumed that the existing condition does not have any water demand.

⁸ LADWP, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, May 2021.

3.2. WASTEWATER

3.2.1. REGIONAL

The Bureau of Sanitation (BOS) operates and maintains the wastewater treatment, reclamation and collection facilities serving most of the City of Los Angeles incorporated areas as well as several other cities and unincorporated areas in the Los Angeles basin and San Fernando Valley. The collection infrastructure consists of over 6,700 miles of local, trunk, mainline and major interceptor sewers, five major outfall sewers, and 46 pumping plants. The wastewater generated by the Project ultimately flows to the Hyperion Treatment Plant (HTP) System. The existing design capacity of the Hyperion Service Area is approximately 550 million gallons per day (mgd) and the existing average daily flow for the system is approximately 260 mgd.⁹

3.2.2. LOCAL

Sanitary sewer is provided by the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation (BOS). Table 1 below summarizes the existing sewer mains capable of serving the Project:

Table 1 – Estimated Sewer Facilities			
Main in:	Size / Material	Slope (%)	50% d/D Capacity (GPD)
La Cienega Boulevard	42" Vitrified Clay	0.32	17.08 MGD

The City sewer network ultimately conveys wastewater to the Hyperion Sewage Treatment Plant.

As the existing condition is an undeveloped lot without bathrooms, it is understood that no wastewater is generated by the Project in its existing condition.

3.3. ENERGY

3.3.1. ELECTRICITY

LADWP is responsible for providing power supply to the City while complying with County, State, and Federal regulations.

3.3.1.1. REGIONAL

⁹ City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation, Sewer System Management Plan Hyperion Sanitary Sewer System, January 2019. <https://www.lacitysan.org/cs/groups/public/documents/document/y250/mdm1/~edisp/cnt035426.pdf>. Accessed July 2022.

LADWP’s Power system is the nation’s largest municipal electric utility and serves a 465-square-mile area in Los Angeles and much of the Owens Valley. The system supplies more than 26 million megawatt-hours (MWh) of electricity a year for the City of Los Angeles’ 1.5 million residential and business customers as well as over 5,000 customers in the Owens Valley. LADWP has over 6,502 megawatts (MW) of generation capacity from a diverse mix of energy sources including Renewable energy, Natural Gas, Nuclear, Large Hydro, coal and other sources. The distribution network includes 6,752 miles of overhead distribution lines and 3,626 miles of underground distribution cables.¹⁰

3.3.1.2. LOCAL.

Based on a visual inspection, it appears that there are existing overhead power lines on the east side of the project site. Our understanding is that there are also ongoing power upgrades within La Cienega Boulevard. A new 34.5 kV service is currently being installed in La Cienega Boulevard from north of the La Cienega/Whitworth intersection to south of the La Cienega/Pico intersection. This electrical upgrade is scheduled to be completed prior to the start of construction for the 1050 La Cienega Boulevard project. Our understanding is that this upgrade will provide additional capacity for the entire area, including our project. LADWP has provided a will serve letter for our project. Table 2 below details the existing electrical demands:

Table 6 - Estimated Existing Electrical Demand			
Connection To:	Facility	Quantity	Electricity Demand ^(a) (kWhr/yr) ^(b)
Existing Development Site	Undeveloped lot	79,623 SF	N/A
Existing Total Electricity Demand for Development Site			N/A
^(a) The average projected load based on estimates from CalEEMod.			
^(b) 1 kW (kilowatt) = 1,000 Watts.			

3.3.2. NATURAL GAS

Southern California Gas Company (SoCal Gas) is responsible for providing natural gas supply to the City and is regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission and other state and federal agencies.

3.3.2.1. REGIONAL

SoCal Gas is the principal distributor of natural gas in Southern California, providing retail and wholesale customers with transportation, exchange, and storage services and

¹⁰ LADWP, 2017 Power Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan, December 2017.

procurement services to most retail core customers. SoCal Gas is a gas-only utility and, in addition to serving the residential, commercial, and industrial markets, provides gas for enhanced oil recovery (EOR) and electric generation (EG) customers in Southern California. SoCal Gas' natural gas system is the nation's largest natural gas distribution utility and serves a 20,000 square-mile area in Central and Southern California. The system supplies natural gas to 21.6 million customers through 5.9 million meters in more than 500 communities.¹¹

3.3.2.2. LOCAL

Based on substructure maps provided by the City's Navigate LA database, there appears to be a 2" gas main in La Cienega Boulevard. As mentioned above, the existing condition is an undeveloped lot, and it is understood that no significant gas demands currently exist.

¹¹ California Gas and Electric Utilities, 2020 California Gas Report, 2020.

4. SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

4.1. WATER

Appendix G of the State of California's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (CEQA Guidelines) provides a set of sample questions that address impacts with regard to water supply. These questions are as follows:

Would the project:

- Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction or relocation of which would cause significant environmental effects?
- Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?

In the context of the above questions from the Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide (*L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide*) states that the determination of significance with regard to impacts on water shall be made on a case-by-case basis, considering the following factors:

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

Based on these factors, the Project would have a significant impact if the City's water supplies would not adequately serve the Project or water distribution capacity would be inadequate to serve the proposed use after appropriate infrastructure improvements have been installed.

4.2. WASTEWATER

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines provides a set of sample questions that address impacts with regard to wastewater. These questions are as follows:

Would the project:

- Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?
- Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project, that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

In the context of the above questions from the CEQA Guidelines, the *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide* states that a project would normally have a significant wastewater impact if:

- The project would cause a measurable increase in wastewater flows at a point where, and a time when, a sewer's capacity is already constrained or that would cause a sewer's capacity to become constrained; or
- The project's additional wastewater flows would substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any one treatment plant by generating flows greater than those anticipated in the Wastewater Facilities Plan or General Plan and its elements.

These thresholds are applicable to the Project and as such are used to determine if the Project would have significant wastewater impacts.

4.3. ENERGY

Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines states that the potentially significant energy implications of a project should be considered in an EIR. Environmental impacts, as noted in Appendix F, may include:

- The project's energy requirements and its energy use efficiencies by amount and fuel type for each stage of the project's life cycle including construction, operation, maintenance and/or removal. if appropriate, the energy intensiveness of materials may be discussed;
- The effects of the project on local and regional energy supplies and on requirements for additional capacity;
- The effects of the project on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy;
- The degree to which the project complies with existing energy standards;
- The effects of the project on energy resources;
- The project's projected transportation energy use requirements and its overall use of efficient transportation alternatives.

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines has the following questions:

- Would the project result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction?
- Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

In the context of the above thresholds, the *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide* states that a determination of significance shall be made on a case-by case basis, considering the following factors:

- The extent to which the project would require new (off-site) energy supply facilities and distribution infrastructure; or capacity enhancing alterations to existing facilities;
- Whether and when the needed infrastructure was anticipated by adopted plans; and
- The degree to which the project design and/or operations incorporate energy conservation measures, particularly those that go beyond City requirements.

Based on these factors, the Project would have a significant impact on energy resources if the project would result in an increase in demand for electricity or natural gas that exceeds available supply or distribution infrastructure capabilities, or the design of the project fails to incorporate energy conservation measures that go beyond existing requirements.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1. WATER

The methodology for determining the significance of a project as it relates to a project's impact on water supply and distribution infrastructure is based on the *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide*. This methodology involves a review of the project's environmental setting, project impacts, cumulative impacts, and mitigation measures (if required). The following has been considered as part of the determination for this Project:

Environmental Setting

- Description of major water infrastructure serving the Development Site, including the type of facilities, location and sizes, and any planned improvements.
- Description of the water conditions for the Project area and known improvement plans.

Project Impacts

- Evaluate the Project's water demand, taking into account design or operational features that would reduce or offset water demand.
- Determine what improvements would be needed, if any, to adequately serve the Project.
- Describe the degree to which presently scheduled off-site improvements offset impacts.

This report analyzes the potential impacts of the Project on the existing public water infrastructure by comparing the estimated Project demand with the calculated available capacity of the existing facilities.

The existing and proposed water demand is based upon available site and Project information and utilizes 100 percent of the BOS sewerage generation factors.

LADWP performed a hydraulic analysis of their water system to determine if adequate fire flow is available to the fire hydrants surrounding the Development Site. LADWP's approach consists of analyzing their water system model near the Development Site. Based on the results, LADWP determines whether they can meet the project fire hydrant flow needs based on existing infrastructure. See Exhibit 1 for the results of the Information of Fire Flow Availability Request (IFFAR).

In addition, LADWP performed a flow test to determine if available water conveyance exists for future development. LADWP's approach consists of data ranging from

available static pressure (meaning how much pressure is available at the source before applying the project's demand), to the available pressure at the maximum demand needed for the project. Based on the results, LADWP determines whether they can meet the project needs based on existing infrastructure. See Exhibit 2 for the results of the Service Advisory Request (SAR) for La Cienega Boulevard.

5.2. WASTEWATER

The methodology for determining the significance of a project as it relates to a project's impact on wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure is based on the *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide*. This methodology involves a review of the project's environmental setting, project impacts, cumulative impacts, and mitigation measures (if required). The following has been considered as part of the determination for this Project:

Environmental Setting

- Location of the Project and appropriate points of connection to the wastewater collection system on the pertinent Wye Map;
- Description of the existing wastewater system which would serve the Project, including its capacity and current flows.
- Summary of adopted wastewater-related plans and policies that are relevant to the Project area.

Project Impacts

- Evaluate the Project wastewater needs (anticipated daily average wastewater flow), taking into account design or operational features that would reduce or offset service impacts;
- Compare the Project's wastewater needs to the appropriate sewer's capacity and/or the wastewater flows anticipated in the Wastewater Facilities Plan or General Plan.

This report analyzes the potential impacts of the Project on the existing public sewer infrastructure by comparing the estimated Project wastewater generation with the calculated available capacity of the existing facilities.

Pursuant to LAMC Section 64.15, BOS Wastewater Engineering Division made preliminary analyses of the local and regional sewer conditions to determine if available wastewater conveyance and treatment capacity exists for future development of the Development Site. BOS's approach consisted of the study of a worst-case scenario envisioning peak demands from the relevant facilities occurring simultaneously on the wastewater system. A combination of flow gauging data and computed results from the City's hydrodynamic model were used to project current and future impacts due to additional sewer discharge. The data used in this report are based on the findings of the BOS preliminary analysis. Refer to Exhibit 3 for the Sewer Capacity Availability Report

(SCAR) results, as well as a Wastewater Service Information (WWSI) Response Letter prepared by the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation providing additional context and evaluation, showing feasibility in accommodating the Project.

5.3. ENERGY

The methodology for determining the significance of a project as it relates to a project's impact on energy supply and distribution infrastructure is based on the *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide*. This methodology involves a review of the project's environmental setting, project impacts, cumulative impacts, and mitigation measures as required. The following has been considered as part of the determination for this Project:

Environmental Setting

- Description of the electricity and natural gas supply and distribution infrastructure serving the Development Site. Include plans for new transmission facilities or expansion of existing facilities; and
- Summary of adopted energy conservation plans and policies relevant to the project

Project Impacts

- Evaluation of the new energy supply and distribution systems which the project would require.
- Describe the energy conservation features that would be incorporated into project design and/or operation that go beyond City requirements, or that would reduce the energy demand typically expected for the type of project proposed.
- Consult with the DWP or The Gas Company, if necessary, to gauge the anticipated supply and demand conditions at project buildout.

This report analyzes the potential impacts of the Project on existing energy infrastructure by comparing the estimated Project energy demand with the available capacity. Will-serve letters from LADWP and SoCal Gas (Exhibits 4 and 5) demonstrate the availability of sufficient energy resources to supply the Project's demand.

6. PROJECT IMPACTS

6.1. CONSTRUCTION

6.1.1. WATER

Water demand for construction of the Project would be required for dust control, cleaning of equipment, excavation/export, removal and re-compaction, etc. Based on a review of construction projects of similar size and duration, a conservative estimate of construction water use ranges from 1,000 to 2,000 gallons per day (gpd). Although temporary construction water use would be greater than the existing water consumption at the Development Site, it is anticipated that the existing water infrastructure would meet the limited and temporary water demand associated with construction of the Project. Impacts on the water infrastructure due to construction activity would therefore be less than significant.

The Project will also require construction of new water distribution lines to serve new buildings and facilities of the proposed Project. Construction impacts associated with the installation of water distribution lines would primarily involve trenching in order to place the water distribution lines below surface and would be limited to on-site water distribution, and minor off-site work associated with connections to the public main. Prior to ground disturbance, Project contractors would coordinate with LADWP to identify the locations and depth of all lines. Further, LADWP would be notified in advance of proposed ground disturbance activities to avoid water lines and disruption of water service and are typically responsible for the installation of new meters and main connections. Therefore, Project impacts on water associated with construction activities would be less than significant.

6.1.2. WASTEWATER

Construction activities for the Project would not result in wastewater generation as construction workers would typically utilize portable restrooms, which would not contribute to wastewater flows to the City's wastewater system. Thus, wastewater generation from Project construction activities is not anticipated to cause a measurable increase in wastewater flows. Therefore, Project impacts associated with construction-period wastewater generation would be less than significant.

The Project will require construction of new on-site infrastructure to serve the new buildings. Construction impacts associated with wastewater infrastructure would primarily be confined to trenching for connections to public infrastructure. Installation of wastewater infrastructure will be limited to on-site wastewater distribution, and minor off-site work associated with connections to the public main. No upgrades to the public main are anticipated. A Construction Management Plan would be implemented to reduce any temporary pedestrian and traffic impacts. The contractor would implement the Construction Management Plan, which would ensure safe pedestrian access and vehicle travel and emergency vehicle access throughout the construction phase. Overall, when considering impacts resulting from the installation of any required wastewater

infrastructure, all impacts are of a relatively short-term duration (i.e., months) and would cease to occur once the installation is complete. Therefore, Project impacts on wastewater associated with construction activities would be less than significant.

6.1.3. ENERGY

Electrical power would be consumed to construct the new buildings and facilities of the proposed Project. Typical uses include temporary power for lighting, equipment, construction trailers, etc. Overall, demolition and construction activities would require minimal electricity consumption and would not be expected to have any adverse impact on available electricity supplies and infrastructure. Therefore, impacts on electricity supply associated with short-term construction activities would be less than significant.

No natural gas usage is expected to occur during construction. Therefore, impacts on natural gas supply associated with short-term construction activities would be less than significant.

Construction impacts associated with the Project's electrical and gas infrastructure upgrades would primarily be confined to trenching. Infrastructure improvements will comply with all applicable LADWP, SoCalGas, and City of LA requirements, which are expected to and would in fact mitigate impact to existing energy systems and adjacent properties. As stated above, to reduce any temporary pedestrian access and traffic impacts during any necessary off-site energy infrastructure improvements, a construction management plan would be implemented to ensure safe pedestrian and vehicular travel. Therefore, Project impacts on energy infrastructure associated with construction activities would be less than significant.

6.2. OPERATION

6.2.1. WATER

6.2.1.1. INFRASTRUCTURE CAPACITY

When analyzing the Project for infrastructure capacity, the projected demands for both fire suppression and domestic water are considered. Although domestic water demand is the Project's main contributor to water consumption, fire flow demands have a much greater instantaneous impact on infrastructure, and therefore are the primary means for analyzing infrastructure capacity. Nevertheless, conservative analysis for both fire suppression and domestic water flows has been completed by LADWP for the Project. See Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2 for the results of the IFFAR and SAR, respectively, which together demonstrate that adequate water infrastructure capacity exists.

6.2.1.2. FIRE WATER DEMAND

According to information available in Navigate LA, the Project is designated General Commercial under the General Plan. Based on fire flow standards set forth in Section

57.507.3 of the LAMC, the Project “fire flows shall comply with Table 57.507.3.1 for any structures, group of structures or facilities by the type of land development, or as otherwise determined by the Chief”. Based on preliminary discussions with LAFD, the project fire flow requirement is 4500 gpm with three hydrants flowing simultaneously at 1500 gpm each. An IFFAR was submitted to LADWP regarding available fire hydrant flow to demonstrate compliance. The results indicate three hydrants flowing simultaneously with 1,500 gpm each. The results show that the Development Site currently has adequate fire flow available to demonstrate compliance with Section 57.507.3 of the LAMC.

Furthermore, LAMC Section 57.513, Supplemental Fire Protection, states that:

Where the Chief determines that any or all of the supplemental fire protection equipment or systems described in this section may be substituted in lieu of the requirements of this chapter with respect to any facility, structure, group of structures or premises, the person owning or having control thereof shall either conform to the requirements of this chapter or shall install such supplemental equipment or systems. Where the Chief determines that any or all of such equipment or systems is necessary in addition to the requirements of this chapter as to any facility, structure, group of structures or premises, the owner thereof shall install such required equipment or systems.

The Project will incorporate a fire sprinkler suppression system to reduce or eliminate the public hydrant demands, which will be subject to Fire Department review and approval during the design and permitting of the Project. Based on Section 94.2020.0 of the LAMC that adopts by reference NFPA 14-2013 including Section 7.10.1.1.5, the maximum allowable fire sprinkler demand for a fully or partially sprinklered building would be 1,250 gpm. As noted, an SAR was submitted to LADWP to determine if the existing public water infrastructure could meet the demands of the Project. Based upon the SAR results, the existing infrastructure is sufficient to meet the demands of the project. The Project’s fire flow impacts to water infrastructure would be less than significant.

6.2.1.3. DOMESTIC WATER DEMAND

Water consumption estimates have been prepared based on 100 percent of the City of LA Bureau of Sanitation sewerage generation factors for commercial categories and are summarized in Table 3 below. As mentioned, the approved SAR which is inclusive of anticipated domestic water demands shows that the existing infrastructure is sufficient to meet the water demand of the Project. Therefore, the Project’s impacts on water supply would be less than significant.

Table 3 – Estimated Proposed Water Consumption				
Building Use	Water Consumption (GPD) ^(a)	Units	Quantity	Total Consumption (GPD)
Residential: Apt - Bachelor	75	DU	36	2,700
Residential: Apt – 1 BDR	110	DU	158	17,380
Residential: Apt - 2 BDR	150	DU	96	14,400
Restaurant: Full Service Indoor Seat	30	Seat	500	15,000
Swimming Pool ^(b)		Total	1	64,000
Spa/Jacuzzi		Total	2	12,000
Total Estimated Proposed Water Consumption			TOTAL (GPD)	125,480
<p>^(a) The average daily flow based on 100% of City of Los Angeles sewerage generation factors.</p> <p>^(b) This analysis considers the condition in which the entire pool volume is discharged, which is a conservative analysis and may not be reflective of daily operation.</p>				

6.2.1.4. SEWER GENERATION

In accordance with the *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide*, the base estimated sewer flows were based on the sewer generation factors for the Project’s uses. Based on the type of use and generation factors, the Project will generate approximately 125,480 gallons per day (gpd) of wastewater. Wastewater generation estimates have been prepared based on the City of LA Bureau of Sanitation sewerage generation factors for residential and commercial categories and are summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 4 – Estimated Proposed Wastewater Generation				
Building Use	Sewage Generation (GPD) ^(a)	Units	Quantity	Total Generation (GPD)
Residential: Apt - Bachelor	75	DU	36	2,700
Residential: Apt – 1 BDR	110	DU	158	17,380
Residential: Apt - 2 BDR	150	DU	96	14,400
Restaurant: Full Service Indoor Seat	30	Seat	500	15,000
Swimming Pool ^(b)		Total	1	64,000
Spa/Jacuzzi		Total	2	12,000
Sewage Ejector	72,000	Total	1	72,000
Total Estimated Proposed Wastewater Generation			TOTAL (GPD)	197,480
<p>^(a) The average daily flow based on 100% of City of Los Angeles sewerage generation factors.</p> <p>^(b) Table assumes discharge of full estimated swimming pool volume, and may be</p>				

more conservative than typical operation of the Project.

A Sewer Capacity Availability Request (SCAR) and a Wastewater Services Information request (WWSI) were submitted to see whether the existing public infrastructure can accommodate the Project. The Bureau of Engineering and Bureau of Sanitation have analyzed the Project demands in conjunction with existing conditions and forecasted growth. Refer to Exhibit 3 for the SCAR, will-serve letter from the Bureau of Engineering, and response letter from the Bureau of Sanitation – Wastewater Engineering Services Division.

It is anticipated that the Project will make multiple connections to the public sewer system. During the course of design and permitting, the exact locations of the points of connection will be determined. Table 5 below shows the anticipated wastewater generation relative to the available pipe’s capacity.

Table 5 – Estimated Impact to Wastewater Facilities		
Main in:	50% d/D Capacity (GPD)	Proposed Flow (% of Capacity)
La Cienega 42”	17,080,000	1%

The approved SCAR allocates an anticipated 100% of flow to the 42” sewer in La Cienega Boulevard, which currently has sufficient capacity to accommodate the loading. Due to this fact and the Response Letter generated by the Bureau of Engineering-Wastewater Engineering Services Division, impacts on wastewater infrastructure would be less than significant.

As further discussed below, the existing design capacity of the Hyperion Service Area is approximately 550 million gallons per day (consisting of 450 mgd at the Hyperion Treatment Plant, 80 mgd at the Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant, Reclamation Plant, and 20 mgd at the Los Angeles–Glendale Water Reclamation Plant).¹² The Project’s proposed wastewater generation is approximately 0.040 mgd. This is equal to far less than one percent of the Hyperion Treatment Plant’s capacity where the Project’s wastewater would be treated. As indicated in the Response Letter, the Hyperion Treatment Plant is understood to have sufficient capacity to serve the Project. Consequently, impacts on wastewater treatment capacity are less than significant.

6.2.2. ENERGY

6.2.2.1. ELECTRICITY

¹² City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation, Water Reclamation Plants, https://www.lacitysan.org/san/faces/home/portal/s-lsh-wwd/s-lsh-wwd-cw/s-lsh-wwd-cw-p?_adf.ctrl-state=oe8lwkld_4&_afLoop=28344654751341747#!, accessed July 2021.

The Project will increase the demand for electricity resources. Based on analysis performed using CalEEMod software, the estimated projected electrical loads are provided in Table 6 below.

Table 6 - Estimated Proposed Electrical Demand			
Connection To:	Facility	Quantity	Electricity Demand ^(a) (kWhr/yr) ^(b)
Proposed Development Site	Apartments High Rise ^(c)	290 DU	1,110,870
	High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	7,500 SF	324,525
	Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	206,980 SF	401,541
Total Proposed Electricity Demand for Development Site			1,836,936
Existing Total Electricity Demand for Development Site			0
Net Increase in Electricity Demand for Development Site Due to Project			1,836,936
<p>^(a) The average projected load based on estimates from CalEEMod.</p> <p>^(b) 1 kW (kilowatt) = 1,000 Watts.</p> <p>^(c) All residential units classified as “Apartments High-Rise”</p>			

A Will Serve letter was sent to LADWP to determine if there is sufficient capacity to serve the Project. Based on the response from LADWP (see Exhibit 4), impacts related to electrical services would be less than significant.

6.2.2.2. NATURAL GAS.

The Project will increase the demand for natural gas resources. Based on analysis performed using CalEEMod software, the estimated projected natural gas loads are provided in Table 7 below.

Table 7 - Estimated Proposed Natural Gas Demand			
Connection To:	Facility	Quantity	Natural Gas Demand ^(a) (cf/yr)
Proposed Development Site	Apartments High Rise ^(b)	290 DU	2,546,910
	High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	7,500 SF	1,683,693
	Unenclosed Parking with Elevator ^(c)	206,980 SF	0
Total Proposed Natural Gas Demand for Development Site			4,230,603
Existing Total Natural Gas Demand for Development Site [ASSUMED]			0
Net Increase in Natural Gas Demand for Development Site Due to Project			4,230,603
^(a) The average projected load based on estimates from CalEEMod. 1 cf = 1.026 kBtu. ^(b) All residential units classified as “Apartments High-Rise”			

A Will Serve letter was sent to the gas company to determine if there is sufficient capacity to serve the Project. Based on the response from SoCalGas (see Exhibit 5), available capacity to serve the project exists. As such, impacts related to gas would be less than significant.

6.3. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

6.3.1 WATER

The geographic context for the cumulative impact analysis on water supply is the LADWP service area (i.e., the City). LADWP, as a public water service provider, is required to prepare and periodically update an Urban Water Management Plan to plan and provide for water supplies to serve existing and projected demands. The 2020 UWMP prepared by LADWP accounts for existing development within the City, as well as projected growth through the year 2045.

Furthermore, through LADWP's 2020 UWMP process and the City's Securing L.A.'s Water Supply, the City will meet all new demand for water due to projected population growth to the year of 2045, through a combination of water conservation and water recycling. These plans outline the creation of sustainable sources of water for the City of Los Angeles to reduce dependence on imported supplies. LADWP is planning to achieve these goals by expanding its water conservation program. To increase recycled water use, LADWP is expanding the recycled water distribution system to provide water for irrigation, industrial use, and groundwater recharge.

Compliance of the Project and future development projects with regulatory requirements that promote water conservation such as the Los Angeles Municipal Code, including the City's Green Building Code, as well as AB 32, would also assist in assuring that adequate water supply is available on a cumulative basis.

Based on the above, it is anticipated that LADWP would be able to supply the water demands of the Project as well as future growth. Therefore, cumulative impacts on water supply would be less than significant.

6.3.2 WASTEWATER

The Proposed Project will result in the additional generation of sewer flow. However, as discussed above the Bureau of Sanitation will conduct an analysis of existing and planned capacity and will determine that adequate capacity exists to serve the Project. Related projects connecting to the same sewer system are required to obtain a sewer connection permit and submit a Sewer Capacity Availability Request to the Bureau of Sanitation as part of the related project's development review. Impact determination will be provided for each project following the completion of the SCAR analysis. If system upgrades are required as a result of a given project's additional flow, arrangements would be made between the related project and the Bureau of Sanitation to construct the necessary improvements.

Wastewater generated by the Proposed Project would be conveyed via the existing wastewater conveyance systems for treatment at the Hyperion Treatment Plant system. As previously stated, based on information from the Bureau of Sanitation, the existing design capacity of the Hyperion Service Area is approximately 550 million gallons per day (mgd) and the existing average daily flow for the system is approximately 260 mgd.¹³ The estimated wastewater generation of the Proposed Project (125,480 gpd) is less than the available capacity in the system and roughly 0.6% of the allotted annual wastewater flow increase for the Hyperion Treatment Plant. It is expected that the related projects would also be required to adhere to the Bureau of Sanitation's annual wastewater flow increase allotment.

Based on these forecasts the Project's increase in wastewater generation would be adequately accommodated within the Hyperion Service Area. In addition, the City Bureau of Sanitation's analysis confirms that the Hyperion Treatment Plant has sufficient capacity and regulatory allotment for the Proposed Project. Thus, operation of the Project would have a less than significant impact on wastewater treatment facilities.

6.3.3 ENERGY

The geographic context for the cumulative analysis of electricity is LADWP's service area and the geographic context for the cumulative analysis of natural gas is SoCal Gas' service area. The geographic context for transportation energy use is the City of Los Angeles. Growth within these geographies is anticipated to increase the demand for

¹³ City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation, Sewer System Management Plan Hyperion Sanitary Sewer System, January 2019.

electricity, natural gas, and transportation energy, as well as the need for energy infrastructure, such as new or expanded energy facilities.

Buildout of the Project, the related projects, and additional growth forecasted to occur in the City would increase electricity consumption during project construction and operation and thus, cumulatively increase the need for energy supplies and infrastructure capacity, such as new or expanded energy facilities. LADWP forecasts that its total energy sales in the 2024-2025 fiscal year will be 23,286 gigawatt-hours (GWh) of electricity.¹⁴ Based on the Project's estimated net new electrical consumption of 1.84 GWh/year, the project would account for approximately 0.008% of LADWP's projected sales for the Project's this year. Although future development would result in the irreversible use of renewable and non-renewable electricity resources during project construction and operation which could limit future availability, the use of such resources would be on a relatively small scale and would be consistent with growth expectations for LADWP's service area. Furthermore, like the Project, during construction and operation, other future development projects would be expected to incorporate energy conservation features, comply with applicable regulations including CALGreen and State energy standards under Title 24, and incorporate mitigation measures, as necessary. Accordingly, the Project's contribution to cumulative impacts related to electricity consumption would not be cumulatively considerable and, thus, would be less than significant.

Electricity infrastructure is typically expanded in response to increasing demand, and system expansion and improvements by LADWP are ongoing. As described in LADWP's 2017 Power Integrated Resource Plan, LADWP would continue to expand delivery capacity as needed to meet demand increases within its service area at the lowest cost and risk consistent with LADWP's environmental priorities and reliability standards. LADWP has indicated that the Power Integrated Resource Plan incorporates the estimated electricity requirement for the Project. The Power Integrated Resource Plan takes into account future energy demand, advances in renewable energy resources and technology, energy efficiency, conservation, and forecast changes in regulatory requirements. Development projects within the LADWP service area would also be anticipated to incorporate site-specific infrastructure improvements, as necessary. Each of the related projects would be reviewed by LADWP to identify necessary power facilities and service connections to meet the needs of their respective projects. Project applicants would be required to provide for the needs of their individual projects, thereby contributing to the electrical infrastructure in the Project area. As such, the Project's contribution to cumulative impacts with respect to electricity infrastructure would not be cumulatively considerable and, thus, would be less than significant.

Buildout of the Project and related projects in SoCal Gas' service area is expected to increase natural gas consumption during project construction and operation and, thus, cumulatively increase the need for natural gas supplies and infrastructure capacity. Based on the 2020 California Gas Report, the California Energy Commission estimates natural gas capacity within SoCal Gas' planning area will be approximately 3,435 million cubic

¹⁴ LADWP, 2017 Power Integrated Resource Plan, Appendix A, Table A-1.

feet/day in 2025, of which approximately 1,093 million cubic feet/day is currently unallocated.¹⁵ The Project would account for significantly less than 0.01 percent of the 2025 forecasted consumption in SoCalGas's planning area. SoCalGas' forecasts consider projected population growth and development based on local and regional plans. Although future development projects would result in the irreversible use of natural gas resources which could limit future availability, the use of such resources would be on a relatively small scale and would be consistent with regional and local growth expectations for SoCalGas' service area. Furthermore, like the Project, during project construction and operation other future development projects would be expected to incorporate energy conservation features, comply with applicable regulations including CALGreen and State energy standards under Title 24, and incorporate mitigation measures, as necessary. Accordingly, the Project's contribution to cumulative impacts related to natural gas consumption would not be cumulatively considerable and, thus, would be less than significant.

Natural gas infrastructure is typically expanded in response to increasing demand, and system expansion and improvements by SoCalGas occur as needed. It is expected that SoCalGas would continue to expand delivery capacity if necessary to meet demand increases within its service area. Development projects within its service area would also be anticipated to incorporate site-specific infrastructure improvements, as appropriate. As such, cumulative impacts with respect to natural gas infrastructure would not be cumulatively considerable and, thus, would be less than significant.

¹⁵ California Gas and Electric Utilities, 2020 California Gas Report, p. 145.

7. LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on the analysis contained in this report no significant impacts have been identified to water, wastewater, or energy infrastructure for this Project.

Appendix

Exhibit 1 – LADWP “Information of Fire Flow Availability Request” (IFFAR) Results

Exhibit 2 – LADWP “Service Advisory Report” (SAR) Results and Water Will Serve Letter

Exhibit 3 – Sewer Capacity Availability Report (SCAR) Results and Will Serve Letter

City of Los Angeles “Wastewater Service Information” Letter

Exhibit 4 – LADWP Approved Power Will-Serve Letter

Exhibit 5 – SoCal Gas Approved Will-Serve Letter

EXHIBIT 1

LADWP “Information of Fire Flow Availability Request” (IFFAR) Results



City of Los Angeles

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power - Water System

INFORMATION OF FIRE FLOW AVAILABILITY

LAFD Fire Flow Requirement: 4,500 GPM FROM 3 HYDRANTS FLOWING SIMULTANEOUSLY AT 1,500 GPM, TAP OFF 8" MAIN ON WHITWORTH IF NECESSARY
Water Service Map No.: 132-171
LAFD Signature: _____
Date Signed: _____
 Applicant: ERIN YAMASHITA
 Company Name: KPFF
 Address: 700 S FLOWER ST, SUITE 2100
 Telephone: 213-266-5213
 Email Address: ERIN.YAMASHITA@KPFF.COM

	F- 34129	F- 33754	F- 43092
Location:	LA CIENEGA/ OLYMPIC SW CORNER	LA CIENEGA/ WHITWORTH SW CORNER	LA CIENEGA/ WHITWORTH SE CORNER
Distance from Nearest Pipe Location (feet):	52	15	22
Hydrant Size:	4D	4D	4D
Water Main Size (in):	6	8	8
Static Pressure (psi):	112 max	114 max	114 max
Residual Pressure (psi):	97	99	99
Flow at 20 psi (gpm):	1500 gpm	1500 gpm	1500 gpm

NOTE: Data obtained from hydraulic analysis using peak hour.

Remarks:

ECMR No. W 20220624013

PLEASE SEE SHEET 2 OF THIS DOCUMENT FOR AN EXHIBIT SHOWING THE FIRE HYDRANT LOCATIONS.

IF THE THREE EXISTING HYDRANTS DO NOT MEET THE 4,500 GPM REQUIREMENT FROM LAFD, WE WOULD LIKE TO UNDERSTAND HOW THIS CAN BE POSSIBLE. DO WE NEED TO ADD A HYDRANT? DO WE NEED TO EXTEND OR UPSIZE THE WATER MAIN, ETC.?

Water Purveyor: Los Angeles Department of Water & Power

Date: 7/8/2022

Signature: 

Title: Civil Engineering Associate

Requests must be made by submitting this completed application, along with a \$271.00 check payable to: "Los Angeles Department of Water and Power", and mailed to:

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Distribution Engineering Section - Water
Attn: Business Arrangements
111 North Hoe Street - Room 1425
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RECEIVED/WDE

JUN 23 2022

* If you have any questions, please contact us at (213) 367-2WNB or visit our web site at <http://www.ladwp.com>.

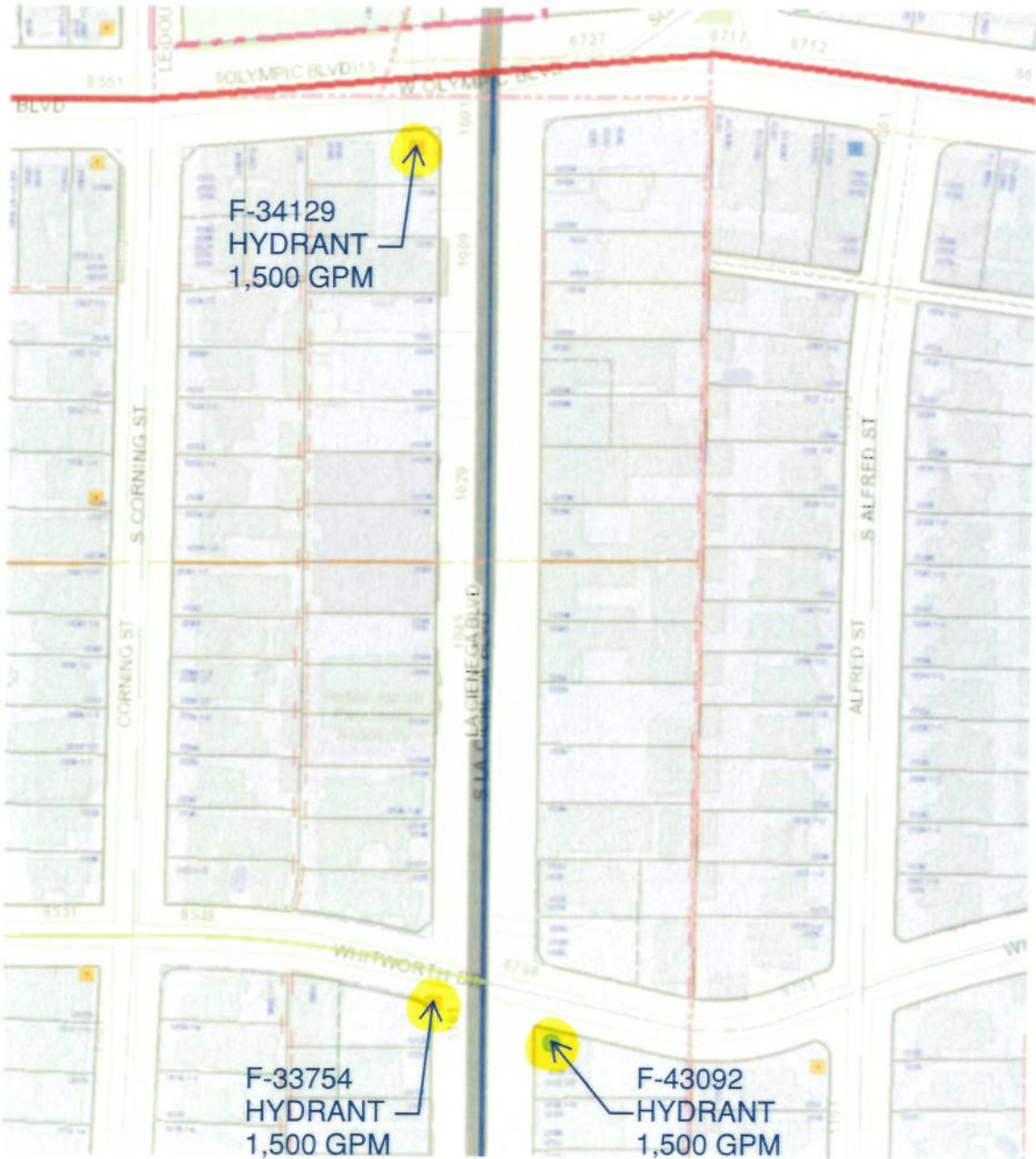


EXHIBIT 2

LADWP “Service Advisory Report” (SAR) Results and Water Will Serve Letter



City of Los Angeles

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power - Water System



SAR NUMBER 98837

Fire Service Pressure Flow ReportSERVICE NUMBER **639710**For: 1066 S LA CIENEGA BLVD Approved Date: **7-13-2022**Proposed Service 6 INCH off of the6 inch main in LA CIENEGA BLVD on the EAST side approximately350 feet NORTH of NORTH of WHITWORTH DR The System maximum pressure is114 psi based on street curb elevation of 124 feet above sea level at this location.The distance from the DWP street main to the property line is 71 feet

System maximum pressure should be used only for determining class of piping and fittings.

Residual Flow/Pressure Table for water system street main at this location

Flow (gpm)	Press. (psi)	Flow (gpm)	Press. (psi)	Flow (gpm)	Press. (psi)
0	91	965	73	1400	55
200	90	990	72		
295	89	1020	71		
365	88	1045	70		
425	87	1075	69		
480	86	1100	68		
530	85	1125	67		
580	84	1150	66		
620	83	1175	65		
660	82	1200	64		
700	81	1220	63		
740	80	1245	62		
775	79	1270	61		
810	78	1290	60		
840	77	1315	59		
875	76	1335	58		
905	75	1355	57		
935	74	1380	56		

Meter Assembly Capacities**Domestic Meters**

1 inch = 56 gpm
1-1/2 inch = 96 gpm
2 inch = 160 gpm
3 inch = 220 gpm
4 inch = 400 gpm
6 inch = 700 gpm
8 inch = 1500 gpm
10 inch = 2500 gpm

Fire Service

2 inch = 250 gpm
4 inch = 600 gpm
6 inch = 1400 gpm
8 inch = 2500 gpm
10 inch = 5000 gpm

FM Services

8 inch = 2500 gpm
10 inch = 5000 gpm

These values are subject to change due to changes in system facilities or demands.

Notes: With 700 gpm simultaneous 6" domestic service flow.

This information will be sent to the Department of Building and Safety for plan checking.

This SAR is valid for one year from 07-13-22. Once the SAR expires, the applicant needs to re-apply and pay applicable processing fee.

For additional information contact the Water Distribution Services Section **WESTERN (213) 367-1225****MARK PATTERSON**

Prepared by

MARK PATTERSON

Approved by

132-174

Water Service Map

July 29, 2022

Map No. 132-174

Karla Gonzalez (KPFF)
700 South Flower Street, Suite 2100
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Dear Ms. Gonzalez:

Subject: Water Availability - Will Serve
1066 South La Cienega Boulevard
APN 5087-001-023, 024 and 5087-001-040, 041, 042. Tract 7171

This is in reply to your request regarding water availability for the above-mentioned location. This property can be supplied with water from the municipal system subject to the Water System rules of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). It is also subject to all conditions set by LADWP.

Should you require additional information, please contact Ms. Stella Kim at (213) 367-0247. Correspondence may be addressed to:

LADWP
111 North Hope Street, Room 1425
Los Angeles, California 90012

Sincerely,

fgonzalez
Liz Gonzalez
Manager-Business Arrangements
Water Distribution Engineering

SK:kc
c: Ms. Stella Kim

EXHIBIT 3

**Sewer Capacity Availability Report (SCAR) Results and Will
Serve Letter**

City of Los Angeles “Wastewater Services Information” Letter

Sewer Capacity Availability Request (SCAR)

To: Bureau of Sanitation

The following request is submitted to you on behalf of the applicant requesting to connect to the public sewer system. Please verify that the capacity exists at the requested location for the proposed developments shown below. The results are good for 180 days from the date the sewer capacity approval from the Bureau of Sanitation. Lateral connection of development shall adhere to Bureau of Engineering Sewer Design Manual Section F 480. **If not listed in the Proposed Facility Description section of the SCAR, sewer ejector use is prohibited.**

Job Address:	1066 LA CIENEGA BLVD	Sanitation Scar ID:	69-6194-0822
Date Submitted	06/04/2022	Request Will Serve Letter?	Yes
BOE District:	Central District		
Applicant:	Erin Yamashita		
Address:	700 S Flower Street, Suite 2100	City :	Los Angeles
State:	CA	Zip:	90017
Phone:	213-266-5213	Fax:	
Email:	erin.yamashita@kpff.com	BPA No.	
S-Map:		Wye Map:	132B173-SW

SIMM Map - Maintenance Hole Locations

No.	Street Name	U/S MH	D/S MH	Diam. (in)	Approved Flow %	Notes
1	LA CIENEGA BLVD	51802183	51802119	42	100.00	

Proposed Facility Description

No.	Proposed Use Description	Sewage Generation (GPD)	Unit	Qty	GPD
1	RESIDENTIAL: APT - BACHELOR	75	DU	36	2,700
2	RESIDENTIAL: APT - 1 BDRM. *6	110	DU	158	17,380
3	RESIDENTIAL: APT - 2 BDRMS *6	150	DU	96	14,400
4	RESTAURANT: FULL SERVICE INDOOR SEAT	30	SEAT	500	15,000
5	SWIMMING POOL (COMMERCIAL WITH BACKWASH FILTERS)		GPD	64,000	64,000
6	SPA/JACUZZI (COMMERCIAL WITH BACKWASH FILTERS) *7		GPD	12,000	12,000
7	SEWER EJECTOR		GPD	72,000	72,000

Proposed Total Flow (gpd): 197,480

Remarks 1] Approved for the maximum allowable capacity of 197,480 GPD (137.14 gpm). 2] Developer to install and maintain a private odor trap in the public ROW outside of the property line and before the mainline that adheres to standard plan S-112. BOE to confirm connection method. 3] IWMD permit required.

Note: Results are good for 180 days from the date of approval by the Bureau of Sanitation

Date Processed: **08/10/2022** Expires On: **02/06/2023**

Processed by: **Albert Lew**
Bureau of Sanitation
Phone: 323-342-6207
Sanitation Status: **Approved**
Reviewed by: **Ricardo Avendano**
on **08/09/2022**

Submitted by: **Christopher Rocha**
Bureau of Engineering
Central District
Phone: 213-482-7030

Fees Collected	Yes	SCAR FEE (W:37 / QC:706) \$2,282.50
Date Collected	08/03/2022	SCAR Status: Completed

SEWER CAPACITY AVAILABILITY REVIEW FEE (SCARF) - Frequently Asked Questions

SCAR stands for Sewer Capacity Availability Review that is performed by the Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation. This review evaluates the existing sewer system to determine if there is adequate capacity to safely convey sewage from proposed development projects, proposed construction projects, proposed groundwater dewatering projects and proposed increases of sewage from existing facilities. The SCAR Fee (SCARF) recovers the cost, incurred by the City, in performing the review for any SCAR request that is expected to generate 10,000 gallons per day (gpd) of sewage.

The SCARF is based on the effort required to perform data collection and engineering analysis in completing a SCAR. A brief summary of that effort includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Research and trace sewer flow levels upstream and downstream of the point of connection.
2. Conduct field surveys to observe and record flow levels. Coordinate with maintenance staff to inspect sewer maintenance holes and conduct smoke and dye testing if necessary.
3. Review recent gauging data and in some cases closed circuit TV inspection (CCTV) videos.
4. Perform gauging and CCTV inspection if recent data is not available.
5. Research the project location area for other recently approved SCARs to evaluate the cumulated impact of all known SCARs on the sewer system.
6. Calculate the impact of the proposed additional sewage discharge on the existing sewer system as it will be impacted from the approved SCARs from Item 6 above. This includes tracing the cumulative impacts of all known SCARs, along with the subject SCAR, downstream to insure sufficient capacity exist throughout the system.
7. Correspond with the applicant for additional information and project and clarification as necessary.
8. Work with the applicant to find alternative sewer connection points and solutions if sufficient capacity does not exist at the desired point of connection.

Questions and Answers:

1. When is the SCARF applied, or charged?

It applies to all applicants seeking a Sewer Capacity Availability Review (SCAR). SCARs are generally required for Sewer Facility Certificate applications exceeding 10,000 gpd, or request from a property owner seeking to increase their discharge thru their existing connection by 10,000 gpd or more, or any groundwater related project that discharges 10,000 gpd or more, or any proposed or future development for a project that could result in a discharge of 10,000 gpd.

2. Why is the SCARF being charged now when it has not been in the past?

The City has seen a dramatic increase in the number of SCARs over 10,000 gpd in the last few years and has needed to increase its resources, i.e., staff and gauging efforts, to respond to them. The funds collected thru SCARF will help the City pay for these additional resources and will be paid by developers and property owners that receive the benefit from the SCAR effort.

3. Where does the SCARF get paid?

The Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) collects the fee at its public counters. Once the fee is paid then BOE prepares a SCAR request and forwards it to the BOS where it is reviewed and then returned to BOE. BOE then informs the applicant of the result. In some cases, BOS works directly with the applicant during the review of the SCAR to seek additional information and work out alternative solutions

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**DEPARTMENT OF
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**BUREAU OF
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GARY LEE MOORE, PE, ENV SP
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

<http://eng.lacity.org>

08/10/2022

ERIN YAMASHITA
700 S FLOWER STREET, SUITE 2100
LOS ANGELES, CA, 90017

Dear Erin Yamashita,

SEWER AVAILABILITY: 1066 LA CIENEGA BLVD

The Bureau of Sanitation has reviewed your request of 06/04/2022 for sewer availability at **1066 LA CIENEGA BLVD**. Based on their analysis, it has been determined on 08/10/2022 that there is capacity available to handle the anticipated discharge from your proposed project(s) as indicated in the attached copy of the Sewer Capacity Availability Request (SCAR) .

This determination is valid for 180 days from the date shown on the Sewer Capacity Availability request (SCAR) approved by the Bureau of Sanitation.

While there is hydraulic capacity available in the local sewer system at this time, availability of sewer treatment capacity will be determined at the Bureau of Engineering Public Counter upon presentation of this letter. A Sewer Connection Permit may also be obtained at the same counter provided treatment capacity is available at the time of application.

A Sewerage Facilities Charge is due on all new buildings constructed within the City. The amount of this charge will be determined when application is made for your building permit and the Bureau of Engineering has the opportunity to review the building plans. To facilitate this determination a preliminary set of plans should be submitted to Bureau of Engineering District Office, Public Counter.

Provision for a clean out structure and/or a sewer trap satisfactory to the Department of Building and Safety may be required as part of the sewer connection permit.

Lateral connection of development shall adhere to Bureau of Engineering Sewer Design Manual Section F 480. **If not listed in the Proposed Facility Description section of the SCAR, sewer ejector use is prohibited.**

Sincerely,

Christopher Rocha

Central District, Bureau of Engineering

City of Los Angeles
Bureau of Engineering

SEWER CAPACITY AVAILABILITY REVIEW FEE (SCARF) - Frequently Asked Questions

SCAR stands for Sewer Capacity Availability Review that is performed by the Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation. This review evaluates the existing sewer system to determine if there is adequate capacity to safely convey sewage from proposed development projects, proposed construction projects, proposed groundwater dewatering projects and proposed increases of sewage from existing facilities. The SCAR Fee (SCARF) recovers the cost, incurred by the City, in performing the review for any SCAR request that is expected to generate 10,000 gallons per day (gpd) of sewage.

The SCARF is based on the effort required to perform data collection and engineering analysis in completing a SCAR. A brief summary of that effort includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Research and trace sewer flow levels upstream and downstream of the point of connection.
2. Conduct field surveys to observe and record flow levels. Coordinate with maintenance staff to inspect sewer maintenance holes and conduct smoke and dye testing if necessary.
3. Review recent gauging data and in some cases closed circuit TV inspection (CCTV) videos.
4. Perform gauging and CCTV inspection if recent data is not available.
5. Research the project location area for other recently approved SCARs to evaluate the cumulated impact of all known SCARs on the sewer system.
6. Calculate the impact of the proposed additional sewage discharge on the existing sewer system as it will be impacted from the approved SCARs from Item 6 above. This includes tracing the cumulative impacts of all known SCARs, along with the subject SCAR, downstream to insure sufficient capacity exist throughout the system.
7. Correspond with the applicant for additional information and project and clarification as necessary.
8. Work with the applicant to find alternative sewer connection points and solutions if sufficient capacity does not exist at the desired point of connection.

Questions and Answers:

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The City has seen a dramatic increase in the number of SCARs over 10,000 gpd in the last few years and has needed to increase its resources, i.e., staff and gauging efforts, to respond to them. The funds collected thru SCARF will help the City pay for these additional resources and will be paid by developers and property owners that receive the benefit from the SCAR effort.

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TIMEYIN DAFETA
HYPERION EXECUTIVE PLANT MANAGER

—
**WASTEWATER ENGINEERING
SERVICES DIVISION**
2714 MEDIA CENTER DRIVE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90065
FAX: (323) 342-6210
WWW.LACITYSAN.ORG

July 11, 2022

Ms. Erin Yamashita, Engineer
KPF Consulting Engineers
700 S Flower Street, #2100
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Dear Ms. Yamashita,

**1066 LA CIENEGA BOULEVARD - REQUEST FOR WASTEWATER SERVICE
INFORMATION**

This is in response to your June 6, 2022 letter requesting a review of your proposed mixed-use project located at 1022, 1024, 1028, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1044, 1048, 1054, 1056, 1060, and 1066 S La Cienega Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90035. The project will consist of residential units, swimming pool, spa and restaurant. LA Sanitation has conducted a preliminary evaluation of the potential impacts to the wastewater and stormwater systems for the proposed project.

WASTEWATER REQUIREMENT

LA Sanitation, Wastewater Engineering Services Division (WESD) is charged with the task of evaluating the local sewer conditions and to determine if available wastewater capacity exists for future developments. The evaluation will determine cumulative sewer impacts and guide the planning process for any future sewer improvement projects needed to provide future capacity as the City grows and develops.

Projected Wastewater Discharges for the Proposed Project:

Type Description	Average Daily Flow per Type Description (GPD/UNIT)	Proposed No. of Units	Average Daily Flow (GPD)
<i>Proposed</i>			
Residential Apt: Bachelor	75 GPD/1 DU	36 DU	2,700

zero waste • zero wasted water

AN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY - AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

Residential Apt:1-BDRM	110 GPD/1 DU	158 DU	17,380
Residential Apt:2-BDRM	150 GPD/1 DU	96 DU	14,400
Restaurant	30 GPD/1 Seat	500 Seats	15,000
Swimming Pool		1	64,000
Spa/Jacuzzi		2	12,000
Sewer Ejector	72,000	1	72,000
Total			197,480 GPD

SEWER AVAILABILITY

The sewer infrastructure in the vicinity of the proposed project includes an existing 42-inch line on La Cienega Blvd. The sewage from the existing 42-inch line feeds into a 39-inch line on Crescent Heights Blvd before discharging into a 45-inch sewer line on Stearns Dr. Figure 1 shows the details of the sewer system within the vicinity of the project.

The current approximate flow level (d/D) and the design capacities at d/D of 50% in the sewer system are as follows:

Pipe Diameter (in)	Pipe Location	Current Gauging d/D (%)	50% Design Capacity
42	La Cienega Blvd.	39	17.08 MGD
39	Crescent Heights Blvd.	51	16.43 MGD
48	Crescent Heights Blvd.	31	28.91 MGD
45	Stearns Dr.	42	24.88 MGD

Based on estimated flows, it appears the sewer system might be able to accommodate the total flow for your proposed project. Further detailed gauging and evaluation will be needed as part of the permit process to identify a specific sewer connection point. If the public sewer lacks sufficient capacity, then the developer will be required to build sewer lines to a point in the sewer system with sufficient capacity. A final approval for sewer capacity and connection permit will be made at the time. Ultimately, this sewage flow will be conveyed to the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant, which has sufficient capacity for the project.

All sanitary wastewater ejectors and fire tank overflow ejectors shall be designed, operated, and maintained as separate systems. All sanitary wastewater ejectors with ejection rates greater than 30 GPM shall be reviewed and must be approved by LASAN WESD staff prior to other City plan check approvals. Lateral connection of development shall adhere to Bureau of Engineering Sewer Design Manual Section F 480.

If you have any questions, please call Christopher DeMonbrun at (323) 342-1567 or email at chris.demonbrun@lacity.org.

STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS

LA Sanitation, Stormwater Program is charged with the task of ensuring the implementation of the Municipal Stormwater Permit requirements within the City of Los Angeles. We anticipate the following requirements would apply for this project.

POST-CONSTRUCTION MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (Order No. R4-2012-0175, NPDES No. CAS004001) and the City of Los Angeles Stormwater and Urban Runoff Pollution Control requirements (Chapter VI,

Article 4.4, of the Los Angeles Municipal Code), the Project shall comply with all mandatory provisions to the Stormwater Pollution Control Measures for Development Planning (also known as Low Impact Development [LID] Ordinance). Prior to issuance of grading or building permits, the applicant shall submit a LID Plan to the City of Los Angeles, Public Works, LA Sanitation, Stormwater Program for review and approval. The LID Plan shall be prepared consistent with the requirements of the Planning and Land Development Handbook for Low Impact Development.

Current regulations prioritize infiltration, capture/use, and then biofiltration as the preferred stormwater control measures. The relevant documents can be found at: www.lacitysan.org. It is advised that input regarding LID requirements be received in the preliminary design phases of the project from plan-checking staff. Additional information regarding LID requirements can be found at: www.lacitysan.org or by visiting the stormwater public counter at 201 N. Figueroa, 2nd Fl, Suite 280.

GREEN STREETS

The City is developing a Green Street Initiative that will require projects to implement Green Street elements in the parkway areas between the roadway and sidewalk of the public right-of-way to capture and retain stormwater and urban runoff to mitigate the impact of stormwater runoff and other environmental concerns. The goals of the Green Street elements are to improve the water quality of stormwater runoff, recharge local groundwater basins, improve air quality, reduce the heat island effect of street pavement, enhance pedestrian use of sidewalks, and encourage alternate means of transportation. The Green Street elements may include infiltration systems, biofiltration swales, and permeable pavements where stormwater can be easily directed from the streets into the parkways and can be implemented in conjunction with the LID requirements. Green Street standard plans can be found at: <https://eng2.lacity.org/techdocs/stdplans/index.htm>

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

All construction sites are required to implement a minimum set of BMPs for erosion control, sediment control, non-stormwater management, and waste management. In addition, construction sites with active grading permits are required to prepare and implement a Wet Weather Erosion Control Plan during the rainy season between October 1 and April 15. Construction sites that disturb more than one-acre of land are subject to the NPDES Construction General Permit issued by the State of California, and are required to prepare, submit, and implement the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

If there are questions regarding the stormwater requirements, please call WPP's plan-checking counter at (213) 482-7066. WPD's plan-checking counter can also be visited at 201 N. Figueroa, 2nd Fl, Suite 280.

GROUNDWATER DEWATERING REUSE OPTIONS

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) is charged with the task of supplying water and power to the residents and businesses in the City of Los Angeles. One of the sources of water includes groundwater. The majority of groundwater in the City of Los Angeles is adjudicated, and the rights of which are owned and managed by various parties. Extraction of groundwater within the City from any depth by law requires metering and regular reporting to the appropriate Court-appointed Watermaster. LADWP facilitates this reporting process, and may assess and collect associated fees for the usage of the City's water rights. The party performing the dewatering should inform the property owners about the reporting requirement and associated usage fees.

On April 22, 2016 the City of Los Angeles Council passed Ordinance 184248 amending the City of Los Angeles Building Code, requiring developers to consider beneficial reuse of groundwater as a conservation measure and alternative to the common practice of discharging groundwater to the storm drain (SEC. 99.04.305.4). It reads as follows: “Where groundwater is being extracted and discharged, a system for onsite reuse of the groundwater, shall be developed and constructed. Alternatively, the groundwater may be discharged to the sewer.”

Groundwater may be beneficially used as landscape irrigation, cooling tower make-up, and construction (dust control, concrete mixing, soil compaction, etc.). Different applications may require various levels of treatment ranging from chemical additives to filtration systems. When onsite reuse is not available the groundwater may be discharged to the sewer system. This allows the water to be potentially reused as recycled water once it has been treated at a water reclamation plant. If groundwater is discharged into the storm drain it offers no potential for reuse. The onsite beneficial reuse of groundwater can reduce or eliminate costs associated with sewer and storm drain permitting and monitoring. Opting for onsite reuse or discharge to the sewer system are the preferred methods for disposing of groundwater.

To help offset costs of water conservation and reuse systems, LADWP offers a Technical Assistance Program (TAP), which provides engineering and technical assistance for qualified projects. Financial incentives are also available. Currently, LADWP provides an incentive of \$1.75 for every 1,000 gallons of water saved during the first two years of a five-year conservation project. Conservation projects that last 10 years are eligible to receive the incentive during the first four years. Other water conservation assistance programs may be available from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. To learn more about available water conservation assistance programs, please contact LADWP Rebate Programs 1-888-376-3314 and LADWP TAP 1-800-544-4498, selection “3”.

For more information, related to beneficial reuse of groundwater, please contact Greg Reed, Manager of Water Rights and Groundwater Management, at (213)367-2117 or greg.reed@ladwp.com.

SOLID RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The City has a standard requirement that applies to all proposed residential developments of four or more units or where the addition of floor areas is 25 percent or more, and all other development projects where the addition of floor area is 30 percent or more. Such developments must set aside a recycling area or room for onsite recycling activities. For more details of this requirement, please contact LA Sanitation Solid Resources Recycling hotline 213-922-8300.

Sincerely,



Rowena Lau, Division Manager
Wastewater Engineering Services Division
LA Sanitation and Environment

RL/CD: sa

Attachment: Figure 1 - Sewer Map

c: Julie Allen, LASAN
Michael Scaduto, LASAN
Christine Sotelo, LASAN
Christopher DeMonbrun, LASAN



Legend

- Project Location
- Discharge
- Secondary Lines
- Primary Lines

Gauges, d/D

DD

- < 0.25
- $0.25 - 0.50$
- $0.50 - 0.75$
- > 0.75

Wastewater Engineering Services Division
Bureau of Sanitation
City of Los Angeles



Figure 1

1066 La Cienega Blvd Sewer Map

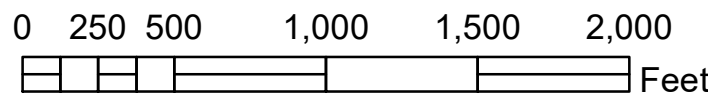
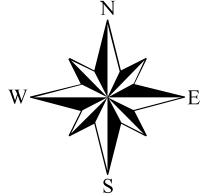


EXHIBIT 4

LADWP Approved Power Will-Serve Letter

April 26, 2022

Ms. Sherrie Cruz
CAJA Environmental Services, LLC
15350 Sherman Way, Suite 315
Van Nuys, CA 91406

Dear Ms. Cruz,

Subject: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Water and
Electricity Connection Services Request 1050 La Cienega Project

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) is in receipt of your letter dated April 11, 2022, requesting LADWP's ability to provide water and electric services for the La Cienega Project (Project) (Thomas Brothers Map, Page 632, J3).

Project Description:

The Project is the 1050 La Cienega Project, located 1022, 1024, 1028, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1044, 1048, 1054, 1056, 1060, 1066 South La Cienega Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90035, Los Angeles, CA 90016.

Existing Uses: The site is currently vacant.

Proposed Project: The Project would construct a mixed-use development with 290 residential units (36 studio units, 158 one-bedroom units, and 96 two-bedroom units), and 7,500 square feet of retail in a 28-story, 298,560 square foot floor area building. Parking would be provided in one subterranean level, and three above-grade levels.

See enclosed documentation from the customer for further information on the locations of the project sites, and the scope.

We are providing information for consideration and incorporation into the planning, design, and development efforts for the proposed Project. Regarding water needs for the proposed Project, this letter does not constitute a response to a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) pursuant to California State Water Code Sections 10910-10915 for development projects to determine the availability of long-term water supply.

Ms. Sherrie Cruz

Page 2

April 26, 2022

Depending on the Project scope, a WSA by the water supply agency may need to be requested by the California Environmental Quality Act Lead Agency, and completed prior to issuing a draft Negative Declaration or draft Environmental Impact Report.

If a lead agency determines that the proposed Project parameters (e.g., development details such as type, square footage, anticipated water demand, population increase, etc.) are such that they are subject to state law requiring a WSA, a separate request must be made in writing and sent to:

Mr. Anselmo Collins
Senior Assistant General Manager – Water System
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1455
Los Angeles, CA 90012

If you have any further questions regarding the water supply assessment process, please contact Mr. Delon Kwan at (213) 367-2166 or by e-mail at Delon.Kwan@ladwp.com

Below you will find some information about water needs.

Water Needs

As the Project proceeds further in the design phase, we recommend the Project applicant or designated Project Management Engineer contact Mr. Hugo Torres at (213) 367-2130 or by e-mail at Hugo.Torres@ladwp.com to plan for water supply service needs.

The following responses are provided regarding impacts to water service.

- 1) Please describe sizes and capacities of existing water mains that would serve the Project Site.

The project site is served by six-inch cast iron pipe in La Cienega Boulevard as shown on the enclosed water service maps 132-174.

- 2) Are there any existing water service problems/deficiencies in the Project area?

The existing water infrastructure at this location does not have any current problems or deficiencies.

- 3) Would LADWP be able to accommodate the Project's demand for water service with the existing infrastructure in the Project area? If not, what new infrastructure or upgrades to infrastructure would be needed?

LADWP should be able to provide the domestic needs of the project from the existing water system. LADWP cannot determine the impact on the existing water system until the fire demands of the project are known. Once a determination of the fire demands has been made, LADWP will assess the need for additional facilities, if needed at the owner's expense.

- 4) How does the City anticipate and plan for future water service needs?

The LADWP works closely with the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning to develop and update our Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) every five years. The UWMP is the planning document for future water demands for the City. The UWMP identifies short-term and long-term water resources management measures to meet growing water demands during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years over a 25-year horizon. The City's water demand projection in the UWMP was developed based on the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)/Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) demographic projection by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG).

See the following link to the 2020 UWMP: www.ladwp.com/uwmp

In general, projects that conform to the demographic projection from the RTP/SCS by SCAG, and are currently located in the City's service area are considered to have been included in LADWP's water supply planning efforts; therefore, the projected water supplies would meet projected demands.

- 5) In order to assess the proposed Project's future consumption of water, please provide your recommended rates. Land Use: ___ gallons / unit / day.

For estimating a project's indoor water demand, we use applicable Sewer Generation Factors. Please refer to the current factors at the following link: engpermitmanual.lacity.org/sewer-s-permits/technical-procedures/sewage-generation-factors-chart or contact the LADWP Water Resources' Development group for a copy of the factors.

For outdoor (landscape) water demand, we use California Code of Regulations Title 23. Division 2. Chapter 2.7. Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance. Please refer to the following link: water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Use-Efficiency/Model-Water-Efficient-Landscape-Ordinance

If the proposed project scope includes cooling tower(s), consult a mechanical engineer to estimate the cooling water demand.

Applicants are encouraged to commit to water conservation measures that are beyond the current codes and ordinances, to lower the net additional water demand for the proposed project.

- 6) Please provide any recommendations that might reduce any potential water supply impacts that would be associated with the Project.

Applicants are encouraged to commit to water conservation measures that are beyond the current codes and ordinances, in order to lower the net additional water demand for the proposed project. Also, applicants are encouraged to use water efficient fixtures and appliances in the proposed project. For more information on water conservation in the City of Los Angeles, please visit the LADWP website www.ladwp.com/waterconservation.

Power Needs

It should be noted that the Project Applicant may be financially responsible for some of infrastructure improvements (e.g., installation of electric power facilities or service connections) necessary to serve the proposed Project.

As the Project proceeds further, please contact one of our Engineering Offices, as listed on Pages 1-4 of the Electric Service Requirements (available on-line at www.ladwp.com) for dealing with power services and infrastructure needs.

- 1) Please describe the sizes and voltages of existing electrical distribution lines and facilities that would serve the project site and the surrounding area. Please include a map illustrating your description.

There is one overhead 4.8kV circuit adjacent to the project site which runs along Whitworth Drive.

There are two underground 4.8kV circuits adjacent to the project site which run along South La Cienega Boulevard and Schumacher Drive.

There is no 34.5kV circuit in proximity to the project site.

LADWP does not release/provide electrical distribution maps.

- 2) Are there any existing electricity service problems/deficiencies in the project area?

No; however, the cumulative effect of this and other new and added loads in the area may require near term, and/or future additions to distribution system capacity. The Project would require on-site transformation facility.

- 3) Would the LADWP be able to accommodate the proposed project's demand for electricity service with the existing infrastructure in the project area? If not, what new infrastructure would be needed to meet the proposed project's demand for electricity?

This cannot be answered without review of the Project developer's electrical drawings and load schedules. However, the cumulative effects of this and other projects in the area will require the LADWP to construct additional distribution facilities in the future. This Project will require on-site transformation, and may require underground line extension on public streets.

- 4) Would the LADWP be able to accommodate the proposed project's demand for electricity with existing electricity supplies?

Electric Service is available, and will be provided in accordance with the LADWP's Rules Governing Water and Electric Service (available on-line at www.ladwp.com under Commercial/Customer Service/Electric Services/Codes & Specifications). The availability of electricity is dependent upon adequate generating capacity, and adequate fuel supplies. The estimated power requirement for this proposed Project is part of the total load growth forecast for the City of Los Angeles, and has been considered in the planned growth of the City's power system.

LADWP's load growth forecast incorporates construction activity, and is built into the commercial floor space model; the McGraw Hill Construction report identifies all large projects. In planning sufficient future resources, LADWP's Power Integrated Resource Plan incorporates the estimated power requirement for the proposed Project through the load forecast input, and has planned sufficient resources to supply the electricity needs.

- 5) In order to assess the proposed project's future consumption of electricity, please provide us with your recommended rates. Land Use: multi-family residential = Kilowatt-hour/unit/year.

LADWP does not provide consumption rates.

Water Conservation

LADWP is always looking for means to assist its customers to use water resources more efficiently, and welcomes the opportunity to work with new developments to identify water conservation opportunities. Some water conservation measures are enclosed. The LADWP website contains a current list of the available rebates and incentive programs, including the performance based Custom Water Conservation Technical Assistance Program (www.ladwp.com/ladwp/faces/wcnav_externalId/a-w-cstm-wtr-prjct-tap?_afz.ctrl-state=h8fsat92s_4&_afzLoop=3392823718109) for

Ms. Sherrie Cruz

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commercial, industrial, institutional and multi-family residential customers up to \$250,000 for the installation of pre-approved equipment which demonstrates water savings.

Mr. Mark Gentili is the Water Conservation Program Manager, and can be reached at (213) 367-8556 or by e-mail at Mark.Gentili@ladwp.com. See the following link for LADWP water conservation rebate information on our website:
www.ladwp.com/ladwp/faces/ladwp/aboutus/a-water/a-w-conservation.

Energy Efficiency

LADWP suggests consideration and incorporation of energy-efficient design measures (enclosed) for building new commercial, and/or remodeling existing facilities. Implementation of applicable measures would exceed Title 24 energy efficiency requirements. LADWP continues to offer a number of energy efficiency programs to reduce peak electrical demand and energy costs.

For further information please contact Ms. Lucia Alvelais, Utility Services Manager, at (213) 367-4939 or by e-mail at Lucia.Alvelais@ladwp.com. See the following link for LADWP energy efficiency rebate information on our website:
www.ladwp.com/ladwp/faces/ladwp/aboutus/a-power/a-p-energyefficiencyandrebates.

Solar Energy

Solar power is a renewable, nonpolluting energy source that can help reduce our dependence on fossil fuels. Mr. Arash Saidi is the Solar Energy Program Manager, and can be reached at (213) 367-4886 or by e-mail at Arash.Saidi@ladwp.com.

For more information about the Solar Programs, please visit the LADWP website: www.ladwp.com/solar or www.ladwp.com/fit regarding the Feed-In Tariff Program. To begin the process of integrating a net-metered solar system, please visit this website: www.ladwp.com/NEM.

For more information on other rebates and programs, please visit the LADWP website: www.ladwp.com/ladwp/faces/ladwp/commercial/c-savemoney/c-sm-rebatesandprograms.

Electric Vehicle Transportation

LADWP is encouraging the installation of convenient Electric Vehicle (EV) charging stations for the home, workplace, and public charging to support the adoption of EVs in the City. Mr. Yamen Nanne is the Electric Vehicle Program Manager, and can be reached at (213) 367-2585 or via email at Yamen.Nanne@ladwp.com.

Ms. Sherrie Cruz

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April 26, 2022

For more information on LADWP EV discount rates and charging incentives for residential and business customers, please visit the website: www.ladwp.com/ev. If you would like a Customer Service Representative to answer your questions or review your account and help you decide on the best option, please call us at 1-866-484-0433 or email us at PluginLA@ladwp.com.

Please include LADWP in your mailing list, and address it to the attention of Mr. Charles C. Holloway in Room 1044 for review of the environmental document for the proposed Project.

Mr. Charles C. Holloway
Manager of Environmental Planning and Assessment
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1044
Los Angeles, CA 90012

If there are any additional questions on this utility services request, please contact Mr. Marshall Styers of the Environmental Assessment Group at (213) 367-3541.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Holloway
Manager of Environmental Planning and Assessment

MS:ml

Enclosures

c/enc: Mr. Anselmo Collins

Mr. Delon Kwan

Mr. Yamen Nanne

Mr. Mark Gentili

Mr. Arash Saidi

Mr. Hugo Torres

Ms. Lucia Alvelais

Mr. Marshall Styers

LADWP WATER & ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

IMPACT ON THE WATER SYSTEM

If the estimated water requirements for the proposed project can be served by existing water mains in the adjacent street(s), water service will be provided routinely in accordance with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) Rules and Regulations (available on-line at www.ladwp.com under Commercial/Customer Service/Water Services under the title, Rules Governing Water & Electric Service. If the estimated water requirements are greater than the available capacity of the existing distribution facilities, special arrangements must be made with the LADWP to enlarge the supply line(s). Supply main enlargement will cause short-term impacts on the environment due to construction activities.

In terms of the City's overall water supply condition, the water requirement for any project that is consistent with the City's General Plan has been taken into account in the planned growth in water demand. Together with local groundwater sources, the City operates the Los Angeles-Owens River Aqueduct and purchases water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. These three sources, along with recycled water, will supply the City's water needs for many years to come.

Statewide drought conditions in the mid-1970s and late 1980s dramatically illustrated the need for water conservation in periods of water shortage. However, water should be conserved in Southern California even in years of normal climate because efficient use of water allows increased water storage for use in dry years as well as making water available for beneficial environmental uses. In addition, electrical energy is required to treat and deliver all water supplies to the City and the rest of Southern California. Conserving water contributes to statewide energy conservation efforts. Practicing water conservation also results in decreased customer operating costs.

WATER CONSERVATION

LADWP assists residential, commercial, and industrial customers in their efforts to conserve water. Below is a list of some of the water conservation requirements in Los Angeles for new construction and when fixtures are replaced in existing buildings. Also included are further voluntary recommendations to save water.

1. High efficiency water closets, high efficiency urinals, water-saving showerheads, and low flow faucets must be installed in new constructions and may be retrofitted in existing buildings. The flow rates of new plumbing fixtures must comply with the most stringent of the following: Los Angeles City Ordinance No. 180822 (http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2009/09-0510_ord_180822.pdf), the 2014 Los Angeles Plumbing Code and the 2013 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen), the 2014 Los Angeles Green Building Code.

LADWP WATER & ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

2. New installations of air conditioning systems that utilize evaporative cooling (i.e. employ cooling towers) shall operate at a minimum of 5.5 cycles of concentration. Single pass cooling systems are prohibited in most cases.
3. Energy Star rated dishwashers must be installed for new construction and when replacing existing units in most cases. Water conserving clothes washers are available from many manufacturers and should be selected. Water saved by these appliances also saves energy in that the water used by these appliances is typically heated.
4. The design of the hot water plumbing system should be such that it minimizes the delivery time for hot water. This may be accomplished through the use of a demand type or a timed and temperature control type hot water recirculation system, point-of-use water heaters, and/or a parallel piping system which all help reduce the pipe length between the fixture and the point of supply of the hot water.
5. Landscape areas utilize a significant volume of the water delivered by LADWP and represent a great potential for water conservation. The State adopted landscape regulations for landscape areas over 2,500 square feet that apply for new constructions and when existing landscapes are renovated. These regulations are addressed by Los Angeles City Ordinance No. 170978 and the City of Los Angeles Irrigation Guidelines (http://cityplanning.lacity.org/Forms_Procedures/2405.pdf) and require submittal of a landscape document package prepared and signed by a licensed professional architect, engineer or contractor to the Department of Building and Safety for review. Please contact the Los Angeles City Planning Department for further information.
6. The landscape irrigation system should be designed, installed, and tested to provide uniform irrigation coverage for each zone. Sprinkler head patterns must be adjusted to minimize over spray onto walkways and streets. Each zone (sprinkler valve) should water plants having similar watering needs (do not mix shrubs, flowers and turf in the same watering zone).
7. Automatic irrigation timers should be set to irrigate landscapes during early morning or late evening hours to reduce water losses from evaporation. Adjust irrigation run times for all zones seasonally, reducing watering times and frequency in the cooler months (fall, winter, spring). Adjust sprinkler timer run times to avoid water runoff, especially when irrigating sloped property.
8. The City of Los Angeles has enacted legislation to address the water supply shortages caused by the recent statewide drought. Los Angeles City Ordinance No. 181288 (http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2009/09-0369-s9_ord_181288.pdf) also known as the Emergency Water Conservation Plan imposes phased water rationing during drought conditions and imposes penalties

LADWP WATER & ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

for users that do not comply. When water rationing is in effect, landscape irrigation is prohibited between the hours of 9:00 AM and 4:00 PM. Specific watering days and maximum irrigation rates are also defined in this ordinance. When water rationing is in effect, it can be extremely difficult to establish certain types of new landscapes. The landscape architect must take this into consideration in selecting the plant type and the landscape design.

9. Selection of drought-tolerant, low water consuming plant varieties should be used to reduce irrigation water consumption. For a list of plant varieties with their irrigation requirements, refer to the State Guide for Landscape Irrigation which can be found at, http://www.water.ca.gov/pubs/planning/guide_to_estimating_irrigation_water_needs_of_landscape_plantings_in_ca/wucols.pdf), or consult a landscape architect.
10. Graywater and other alternate water source systems are now addressed in the California Plumbing Code for residential and non-residential buildings. Graywater is semi clean wastewater generated and collected on-site by the building's plumbing system from showers, bathtubs, bathroom sinks and clothes washers but does not include wastewater from toilets, dishwashers or kitchen sinks. The collected graywater is then reused on-site for various beneficial uses. The Plumbing Code addresses the proper collection, handling, treatment and use of Alternate Water Sources.

The use of graywater reduces the demand for potable water. Please see the attached link for information regarding the installation graywater systems in Los Angeles for residential properties: <http://www.ladwp.com> under Residential/Go Green.

11. The City continues to expand its purple pipe distribution system of recycled water. The availability of recycled water should be investigated as a source to irrigate large landscaped areas and for toilet and urinal flushing.

LADWP is always looking for means to assist its customers to use water resources more efficiently and welcomes the opportunity to work with new developments to identify water conservation opportunities. Some water conservation measures are enclosed. The LADWP website contains a current list of the available rebates and incentive programs, including the performance based Custom Water Conservation Technical Assistance Program (TAP). Mr. Mark Gentili is the Water Conservation Program Manager and can be reached at (213) 367-8556 or by e-mail at Mark.Gentili@ladwp.com. See the following link for LADWP water conservation rebate information on our website: <https://www.ladwp.com/ladwp/faces/ladwp/aboutus/a-water/a-w-conservation>

COMMERCIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

During the design process, the applicant should consult with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Conservation and Sustainability Programs Section,

LADWP WATER & ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

regarding possible energy efficiency measures. The Conservation and Sustainability Programs Section encourages customers to consider design alternatives and information to maximize the efficiency of the building envelope, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning, building lighting, water heating, and building mechanical systems. The applicant shall incorporate measures to meet or, if possible, exceed minimum energy efficiency standards for: (1) Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations (Title 24); (2) California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen); (3) Los Angeles Green Building Code. In addition to energy efficiency technical assistance, the LADWP may offer financial incentives for energy designs that exceed minimum energy efficiency standards.

1. Built-in appliances, refrigerators, and space-conditioning equipment should exceed the minimum efficiency levels mandated in the Title 24.
2. Install high-efficiency air conditioning controlled by a computerized energy-management system in the office and retail spaces which provides the following:
 - A variable air-volume system which results in minimum energy consumption and avoids hot water energy consumption for terminal reheat;
 - A 100-percent outdoor air-economizer cycle to obtain free cooling in appropriate climate zones during dry climatic periods;
 - Sequentially staged operation of air-conditioning equipment in accordance with building demands; and
 - The isolation of air conditioning to any selected floor or floors.
3. Consider the applicability of the use of thermal energy storage to handle cooling loads.
4. Cascade ventilation air from high-priority areas before being exhausted, thereby decreasing the volume of ventilation air required. For example, air could be cascaded from occupied space to corridors and then to mechanical spaces before being exhausted.
5. Recycle lighting system heat for space heating during cool weather. Exhaust lighting-system heat from the buildings, via ceiling plenums, to reduce cooling loads in warm weather.
6. Install low and medium static-pressure terminal units and ductwork to reduce energy consumption by air-distribution systems.
7. Ensure that buildings are well sealed to prevent outside air from infiltrating and increasing interior space-conditioning loads. Where applicable, design building

LADWP WATER & ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

entrances with vestibules to restrict infiltration of unconditioned air and exhausting of conditioned air.

8. Building commissioning should be completed prior to issuance of the certificate of occupancy to verify that the building systems components meet the project requirements.
9. Finish exterior walls with light-colored materials and high-emissivity characteristics to reduce cooling loads. Finish interior walls with light-colored materials to reflect more light and, thus, increase lighting efficiency.
10. Use a white reflective material for roofing meeting California standards for reflectivity and emissivity to reject heat. The Los Angeles Municipal Code now mandates cool roof materials for all new and complete replacement roofs installed in the City of Los Angeles.
11. Install thermal insulation in walls and ceilings, which exceeds requirements established by Title 24.
12. Design window systems to reduce thermal gain and loss, thus, reducing cooling loads during warm weather and heating loads during cool weather.
13. Install heat-rejecting window treatments, such as films, blinds, draperies, or others on appropriate exposures.
14. Install LED lamps or fixtures, which give the highest light output per watt of electricity consumed, for all street and parking lot lighting to reduce electricity consumption. Install an astronomical time switch control to meet your projects design needs.
15. Install automatic daylighting controls and dimmable electronic ballasts, to light fixtures near windows and skylights, to maximize the use of natural daylight available and reduce artificial lighting load.
16. Install occupant-controlled thermostats to permit individual adjustment of heating, and cooling to avoid unnecessary energy consumption.
17. Install a lighting control system to automatically control interior and exterior lights in public areas and will also energize emergency egress lights when an emergency occurs.
18. Control mechanical systems (HVAC and lighting) in the building with timing systems to prevent accidental or inappropriate conditioning or lighting of unoccupied space.

LADWP WATER & ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

19. Incorporate windowless walls or passive solar inset of windows into the project for appropriate exposures.
20. Design project to focus pedestrian activity within sheltered outdoor areas.
21. Install individual occupant sensors indoors, where appropriate, to automatically turn lights off when an area is vacated.
22. Install the manufacturers recommended lamp and ballast combination for all fluorescent light fixtures to provide the most efficient light output. Use reflectors to direct maximum levels of light to work surfaces.

For additional information concerning these conservation measures, please contact Ms. Lucia Alvelais, Utility Services Manager, at (213) 367-4939. Also, please visit the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety's website for information on CALGreen and the Los Angeles Green Building Code (<http://ladbs.org/LADBSWeb/green-bldg.jsf>). Additional water and energy code compliance tips as well as various useful Green Building links are available on the LADWP website at the following location: <http://www.ladwp.com> under Commercial/Go Green.

W&P ConsvrtnMeasures v.10302015

**SEWERAGE FACILITIES CHARGE
SEWAGE GENERATION FACTOR FOR
RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL CATEGORIES**

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 6, 2012

<i>Line No.</i>	FACILITY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED SGF IN GPD	BOD (mg/l)	SS (mg/l)
1	Acupuncture Office/Clinic	120/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
2	Arcade - Video Games	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
3	Auditorium (a)	3/Seat	265	275
4	Auto Parking (a)	20/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
5	Auto Mfg., Service Maintenance (b)	Actual	1,260	1,165
6	Bakery	280/1,000 Gr SF	3,020	2,540
7	Bank: Headquarters	120/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
8	Bank: Branch	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
9	Ballroom	350/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
10	Banquet Room	350/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
11	Bar: Cocktail, Fixed Set (a) (c)	15/Seat	265	275
12	Bar: Juice, No Baking Facilities (d)	720/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
13	Bar: Juice, with Baking Facilities (d)	720/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
14	Bar: Cocktail, Public Table Area (c)	720/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
15	Barber Shop	120/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
16	Barber Shop (s)	15/Stall	265	275
17	Beauty Parlor	425/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
18	Beauty Parlor (s)	50/Stall	265	275
19	Bldg. Const/Field Office (e)	120/Office	265	275
20	Bowling Alley: Alley, Lanes & Lobby Area	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
21	Bowling Facility: Arcade/Bar/Restaurant/Dancing	Total	Average	Average
22	Cafeteria: Fixed Seat	30/Seat	1,000	600
23	Car Wash: Automatic (b)	Actual	265	285
24	Car Wash: Coin Operated Bays (b)	Actual	265	285
25	Car Wash: Hand Wash (b)	Actual	265	285
26	Car Wash: Counter & Sales Area	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
27	Chapel: Fixed Seat	3/Seat	265	275
28	Chiropractic Office	120/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
29	Church: Fixed Seat	3/Seat	265	275
30	Church School: Day Care/Elem	9/Occupant	265	275
31	Church School: One Day Use (s)	9/Occupant	265	275
32	Cocktail Lounge: Fixed Seat (f)	15/Seat	265	275
33	Coffee House: No Food Preparation (d)	720/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
34	Coffee House: Pastry Baking Only (d)	720/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
35	Coffee House: Serves Prepared Food (d)	25/Seat	1,000	600
36	Cold Storage: No Sales (g)	30/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
37	Cold Storage: Retail Sales (g)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
38	Comfort Station: Public	80/Fixture	265	275
39	Commercial Use (a)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275

**SEWERAGE FACILITIES CHARGE
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<i>Line No.</i>	FACILITY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED SGF IN GPD	BOD (mg/l)	SS (mg/l)
40	Community Center	3/Occupant	265	275
41	Conference Room of Office Bldg.	120/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
42	Counseling Center (h)	120/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
43	Credit Union	120/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
44	Dairy	Average Flow	1,510	325
45	Dairy: Barn	Average Flow	1,510	325
46	Dairy: Retail Area	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
47	Dancing Area (of Bars or Nightclub) (c)	350/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
48	Dance Studio (i)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
49	Dental Office/Clinic	250/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
50	Doughnut Shop	280/1,000 Gr SF	1,000	600
51	Drug Rehabilitation Center (h)	120/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
52	Equipment Booth	30/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
53	Film Processing (Retail)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
54	Film Processing (Industrial)	Actual	265	275
55	Food Processing Plant (b)	Actual	2,210	1,450
56	Gas Station: Self Service	100/W.C.	265	275
57	Gas Station: Four Bays Max	430/Station	1,950	1,175
58	Golf Course Facility: Lobby/Office/Restaurant/Bar	Total	700	450
59	Gymnasium: Basketball, Volleyball (k)	200/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
60	Hanger (Aircraft)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
61	Health Club/Spa (k)	650/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
62	Homeless Shelter	70/Bed	265	275
63	Hospital	70/Bed	820	1,230
64	Hospital: Convalescent (a)	70/Bed	265	275
65	Hospital: Animal	300/1,000 Gr SF	820	1,230
66	Hospital: Psychiatric	70/Bed	265	275
67	Hospital: Surgical (a)	360/Bed	265	275
68	Hotel: Use Guest Rooms Only (a)	120/Room	265	275
69	Jail	85/Inmate	265	275
70	Kennel: Dog Kennel/Open	100/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
71	Laboratory: Commercial	250/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
72	Laboratory: Industrial	Actual	265	275
73	Laundromat	185/Machine	550	370
74	Library: Public Area	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
75	Library: Stacks, Storage	30/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
76	Lobby of Retail Area (l)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
77	Lodge Hall	3/Seat	265	275
78	Lounge (l)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275

**SEWERAGE FACILITIES CHARGE
SEWAGE GENERATION FACTOR FOR
RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL CATEGORIES**

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<i>Line No.</i>	FACILITY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED SGF IN GPD	BOD (mg/l)	SS (mg/l)
79	Machine Shop (No Industrial Waste Permit Required) (b)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
80	Machine Shop (Industrial)	Actual	265	275
81	Mfg or Industrial Facility (No IW Permit Required) (b)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
82	Mfg or Industrial Facility (Industrial)	Actual	265	275
83	Massage Parlor	250/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
84	Medical Building (a)	225/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
85	Medical: Lab in Hospital	250/1,000 Gr SF	340	275
86	Medical Office/Clinic	250/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
87	Mini-Mall (No Food)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
88	Mortuary: Chapel	3/Seat	265	275
89	Mortuary: Embalming	300/1,000 Gr SF	800	800
90	Mortuary: Living Area	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
91	Motel: Use Guest Room Only (a)	120/Room	265	275
92	Museum: All Area	30/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
93	Museum: Office Over 15%	120/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
94	Museum: Sales Area	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
95	Office Building (a)	120/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
96	Office Bldg w/Cooling Tower	170/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
97	Plating Plant (No IW Permit Required) (b)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
98	Plating Plant (Industrial) (b)	Actual	265	275
99	Pool Hall (No Alcohol)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
100	Post Office: Full Service (m)	120/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
101	Post Office: Private Mail Box Rental	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
102	Prisons	175/Inmate	265	275
103	Residential Dorm: College or Residential (n)	70/Student	265	275
104	Residential: Boarding House	70/Bed	265	275
105	Residential: Apt - Bachelor (a)	75/DU	265	275
106	Residential: Apt - 1 BDR (a) (o)	110/DU	265	275
107	Residential: Apt - 2 BDR (a) (o)	150/DU	265	275
108	Residential: Apt - 3 BDR (a) (o)	190/DU	265	275
109	Residential: Apt - >3 BDR (o)	40/BDR	265	275
110	Residential: Condo - 1 BDR (o)	110/DU	265	275
111	Residential: Condo - 2 BDR (o)	150/DU	265	275
112	Residential: Condo - 3 BDR (o)	190/DU	265	275
113	Residential: Condo - >3 BDR (o)	40/BDR	265	275
114	Residential: Duplex/Townhouse - 1 BR (o)	110/DU	265	275
115	Residential: Duplex/Townhouse - 2 BR (o)	150/DU	265	275
116	Residential: Duplex/Townhouse - 3 BR (o)	190/DU	265	275
117	Residential: Duplex/Townhouse - >3 BR (o)	40/BDR	265	275

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<i>Line No.</i>	FACILITY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED SGF IN GPD	BOD (mg/l)	SS (mg/l)
118	Residential: SFD - 1 BR (o)	140/DU	265	275
119	Residential: SFD - 2 BR (o)	185/DU	265	275
120	Residential: SFD - 3 BR (o)	230/DU	265	275
121	Residential: SFD - >3 BR (o)	45/BDR	265	275
122	Residential Room Addition: Bedroom (o)	45/BDR	265	275
123	Residential Room Conversion: Into a Bedroom (o)	45/BDR	265	275
124	Residential: Mobile Home	Same as Apt	265	275
125	Residential: Artist (2/3 Area)	75/DU	265	275
126	Residential: Artist Residence	75/DU	265	275
127	Residential: Guest Home w/ Kitchen	Same as Apt	265	275
128	Residential: Guest Home w/o Kitchen	45/BDR	265	275
129	Rest Home	70/Bed	555	490
130	Restaurant: Drive-In	50/Stall	1000	600
131	Restaurant: Drive-In Seating Area	25/Seat	1000	600
132	Restaurant: Fast Food Indoor Seat	25/Seat	1000	600
133	Restaurant: Fast Food Outdoor Seat	25/Seat	1000	600
134	Restaurant: Full Service Indoor Seat (a)	30/Seat	1000	600
135	Restaurant: Full Service Outdoor Seat	30/Seat	1000	600
136	Restaurant: Take Out	300/1,000 Gr SF	1000	600
137	Retail Area (greater than 100,000 SF)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
138	Retail Area (less than 100,000 SF)	25/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
139	Rifle Range: Shooting Stalls/Lanes, Lobby	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
140	Rifle Range Facility: Bar/Restaurant	Total	Average	Average
141	School: Arts/Dancing/Music (i)	11/Student	265	275
142	School: Elementary/Jr. High (a) (p)	9/Student	265	275
143	School: High School (a) (p)	11/Student	265	275
144	School: Kindergarten (s)	9/Student	265	275
145	School: Martial Arts (i)	9/Student	265	275
146	School: Nursery-Day Care (p)	9/Child	265	275
147	School: Special Class (p)	9/Student	265	275
148	School: Trade or Vocational (p)	11/Student	265	275
149	School: Training (p)	11/Student	265	275
150	School: University/College (a) (p)	16/Student	265	275
151	School: Dormitory (a) (n)	70/Student	265	275
152	School: Stadium, Pavilion	3/Seat	265	275
153	Spa/Jacuzzi (Commercial with backwash filters)	Total	265	275
154	Storage: Building/Warehouse	30/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
155	Storage: Self-Storage Bldg	30/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
156	Store: Ice Cream/Yogurt	25/1,000 Gr SF	1000	600

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<i>Line No.</i>	FACILITY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED SGF IN GPD	BOD (mg/l)	SS (mg/l)
157	Store: Retail (l)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
158	Studio: Film/TV - Audience Viewing Room (q)	3/Seat	265	275
159	Studio: Film/TV - Regular Use Indoor Filming Area (q)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
160	Studio: Film/TV - Ind. Use Film Process/Machine Shop (q)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
161	Studio: Film/TV - Ind. Use Film Process/Machine Shop	Total	265	275
162	Studio: Recording	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
163	Swimming Pool (Commercial with backwash filters)	Total	265	275
164	Tanning Salon: Independent, No Shower (r)	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
165	Tanning Salon: Within a Health Spa/Club	640/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
166	Theater: Drive-In	6/Vehicle	265	275
167	Theater: Live/Music/Opera	3/Seat	265	275
168	Theater: Cinema	3/Seat	265	275
169	Tract: Commercial/Residential	1/Acre	265	275
170	Trailer: Const/Field Office (e)	120/Office	265	275
171	Veterinary Clinic/Office	250/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
172	Warehouse	30/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
173	Warehouse w/ Office	Total	265	275
174	Waste Dump: Recreational	400/Station	2650	2750
175	Wine Tasting Room: Kitchen	200/1,000 Gr SF	265	275
176	Wine Tasting Room: All Area	50/1,000 Gr SF	265	275

FOOTNOTES TO SGFs TABLE

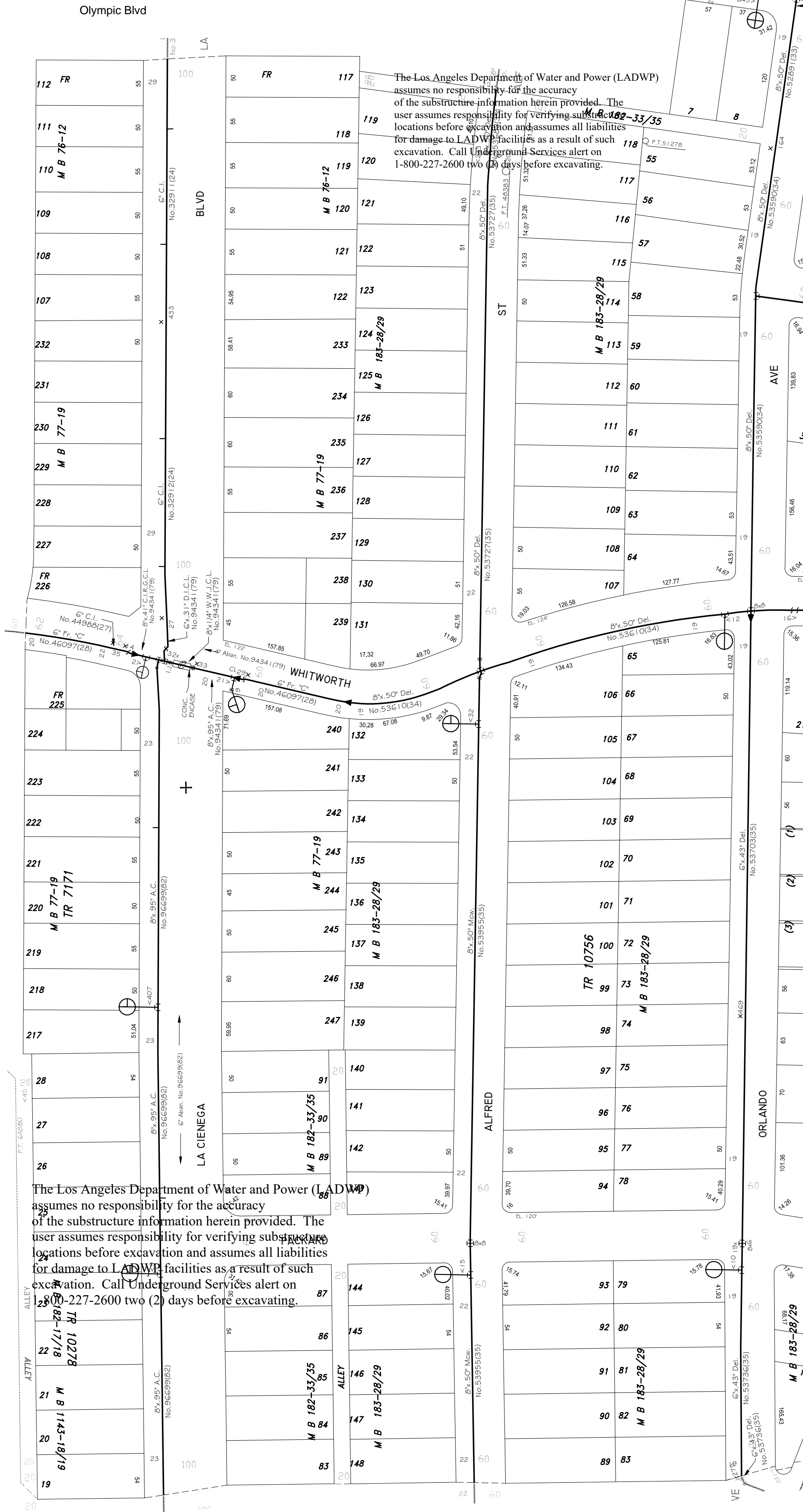
- (a) SFC rates for these facilities have historically been published in SFC ordinances.
- (b) Bureau of Sanitation will determine the flow based on the information given by applicants for facilities with industrial discharge. The flow will be redetermined by Sanitation inspectors annually based on water bills. If the actual flow exceeds the previous year's determined flow, the applicants will be charged for the difference. If this type of facility is exempt from an industrial discharge permit, only the domestic SFC will be assessed.
- (c) The SFC for a bar shall be the sum of SFC's for all areas based on the SGF for each area (ex. fixed seat area, public table area, dancing area).
- (d) The determination of SGF for juice bars and coffee houses previously depended on the extent of the actual food preparation in house, not by the types of food provided. Food is assumed to be prepared offsite and as such, the three prior subcategories have been consolidated.
 - 1) SGF for no pastry baking and no food preparation is 720 gpd/1000 gr.sq.ft.
 - 2) SGF for pastry baking only and no food preparation is 720 gpd/1000 gr.sq.ft.
 - 3) SGF for complete food preparation is 25 gpd/seat, the same as a fast food restaurant.Juice bars and coffee houses do not serve any alcoholic drinks.
- (e) Building construction includes trailers, field offices, etc.
- (f) Cocktail lounge usually does not serve prepared food.
- (g) Cold storage facilities are categorized as follow:
 - 1) No Sales - the cold storage facility is used only for temporary storage, no selling is involved. For example, cold storage facilities at the harbor temporarily store seafood until it is distributed.
 - 2) Cold storage w/ retail sales - the primary function of this facility is to support the wholesale/retail operation of a store, such as supermarket freezers, refrigerators, etc.
- (h) Counseling centers include marriage counseling centers, alcohol/drug rehabilitation /dependency centers, nutrition centers, diet centers, etc.

- (i) Part-time basis schools or dance studios should be charged as retail area - 50 gpd /1000 gr.sq.ft. Full-time basis schools should be charged by the number of students.
- (j) Domestic waste is estimated at 50 gpd/1,000 square feet in addition to total process flow.
- (k) Bureau of Sanitation will determine if an industrial permit is needed for health spas. The first year flow is based on 650 gpd/1000 gr.sq.ft., and the Sanitation inspectors will redetermine the flow annually based on water bill from the previous year. The applicants are responsible for paying the difference of SFC.
 Health club/spa includes lobby area, workout floors, aerobic rooms, swimming pools, Jacuzzi, sauna, locker rooms, showers, and restrooms. If a health club/spa has a gymnasium type of facility, this portion should be charged separately at the gymnasium SFC rate.
 Gymnasiums include basketball court, volleyball court, and any other large open space with low occupancy density.
- (l) Lobby of retail includes lounges, holding rooms, or waiting area, etc.
- (m) Full service post offices include U.S. Postal Service, UPS, Federal Express, DHL, and etc.
- (n) The SGF for a college dormitory based on student capacity also includes the SGF for the dormitory cafeterias.
- (o) A bedroom is defined as an enclosed subdivision with 50 sq.ft. or more floor area in a residential building commonly used for sleeping purpose, and is partitioned off to form a habitable room.
- (p) The SGF for schools based on the student capacity, covers the following facilities:
 - 1) classrooms and lecture halls
 - 2) professors' offices
 - 3) administration offices
 - 4) laboratories for classes or research
 - 5) libraries
 - 6) bookstores
 - 7) student/professor lounges
 - 8) school cafeterias
 - 9) warehouses and storage areas
 - 10) auditoriums
 - 11) gymnasiums
 - 12) restrooms

It does not include water used by schools for swimming pools. When a school files an application for addition of any of the foregoing facilities, the student population will be reassessed and the total gpd for the new facility will be based on the number of students increased since the last SFC was paid or when the City implemented the SFC for the first time. The SFC for any school facility (ex. stadium, dormitory, etc.) not listed above, will be based on the designated SGF for that category.

- (q) The SFC for a TV or motion picture studio shall be the sum of SFC's for different facilities in the studio, based on the SGF for each facility. A studio may include one or more of the following facilities: audience viewing room, filming room, film processing, storage area, etc.
- (r) No independent tanning salons with shower were encountered during 1996 survey.
- (s) Alternative basis of charge for City's consideration. The prior square footage basis is also presented should the City decide to continue charging on that basis.

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The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of the substructure information herein provided. The user assumes responsibility for verifying substructure locations before excavation and assumes all liabilities for damage to LADWP facilities as a result of such excavation. Call Underground Services alert on 1-800-227-2600 two (2) days before excavating.

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EXHIBIT 5

SoCal Gas Approved Will-Serve Letter



701 N. Bullis Rd.
Compton, CA 90224-9099

July 5, 2022

Kpff
700 S. Flower St. Suite 2100
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Attn: Karla Gonzalez

Subject: Maps & Will Serve - 1066 LA Cienega Blvd Los Angeles, CA 90035

Thank you for inquiring about the availability of natural gas service for your project. We are pleased to inform you that Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) has facilities in the area where the above named project is being proposed. The service would be in accordance with SoCalGas' policies and extension rules on file with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) at the time contractual arrangements are made.

This letter should not be considered a contractual commitment to serve the proposed project, and is only provided for informational purposes only. The availability of natural gas service is based upon natural gas supply conditions and is subject to changes in law or regulation. As a public utility, SoCalGas is under the jurisdiction of the Commission and certain federal regulatory agencies, and gas service will be provided in accordance with the rules and regulations in effect at the time service is provided. Natural gas service is also subject to environmental regulations, which could affect the construction of a main or service line extension (for example, if hazardous wastes were encountered in the process of installing the line). Applicable regulations will be determined once a contract with SoCalGas is executed.

If you need assistance choosing the appropriate gas equipment for your project, or would like to discuss the most effective applications of energy efficiency techniques, please contact our area Service Center at 800-427-2200.

Thank you again for choosing clean, reliable, and safe natural gas, your best energy value.

Sincerely,

Jason Sum
Planning Associate
SoCalGas - Compton HQ