5.14 WATER

This section analyzes projected impacts to water supplies and distribution systems that may result from the implementation of the proposed Specific Plan. The purpose of this analysis is to document and describe the existing water supply, water consumption, and distribution infrastructure in the vicinity of the project, and to evaluate impacts associated with the buildout of the proposed Specific Plan. Information for this section is based on the *Draft Water Supply Assessment* (Appendix I) prepared by RBF Consulting (September 2013), and the *2010 Urban Water Management Plan for the Southern Division – Los Angeles County District* (February 6, 2012) prepared for California American Water, as well as other available data gathered from California American Water.

5.14.1 REGULATORY SETTING

STATE

Urban Water Management Plan Act

The Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) Act was passed in 1983 and codified as *California Water Code* Sections 10610 through 10657. Since its passage in 1983, the Act has been amended on several occasions. In 2004, the UWMP Act was amended to require additional discussion of transfer and exchange opportunities, non-implemented demand management measures, and planned water supply projects. Most recently, in 2005, the UWMP Act was amended to require water use projections (required by *California Water Code* Section 10631) to include projected water use for single-family and multi-family residential housing needed for lower income households. In addition, *Government Code* Section 65589.7 was amended to require local governments to provide a copy of the adopted housing element to water and sewer providers. The UWMP Act requires "every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, an urban water management plan." Urban water suppliers must file these plans with the California Department of Water Resources every five years describing and evaluating reasonable and practical efficient water uses, reclamation, and conservation activities. As required by the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California and Assembly Bill 11X (1991), the 2005 UWMP Act, incorporated water conservation initiatives, and a Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Water Conservation Act of 2009

Senate Bill X7-7, the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (WCA) creates a framework for future planning and actions by urban (and agricultural) water suppliers to reduce California's water use. The law requires urban water suppliers to reduce statewide per capita water consumption by 20 percent by 2020. Additionally, the State is required to make incremental progress towards this goal by reducing per capita water use by at least 10 percent by 2015. Each urban retail water supplier was required to develop water use targets and an interim water use target by July 1, 2011. Each urban retail water supplier was required, by July 2011, to include in their water management plan the baseline daily per capita water use, water use target, interim water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use.

Senate Bill 610

Water Code Sections 10610 to 10656 require water suppliers to prepare an UWMP to promote water demand management and efficient use in their service areas. UWMPs are included with the environmental document for specified projects.

In regard to water supply, the Water Code (commonly referred to as SB 610, according to the enacting legislation) requires preparation of a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) for certain projects.[1] The Water Code requires that a WSA be prepared for any "project" which would consist of one or more of the following:[2]

- A proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units;
- A proposed shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space;
- A proposed shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space;
- A proposed commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space;
- A mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified above; or
- A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project.

The project proposes the development of approximately 19.08 acres in Duarte consisting of up to 475 residential dwelling units, up to 412,000 square feet of office and retail space, and up to 250 hotel rooms. As a result, the combination of uses proposed by the project meets the triggering criterion set forth in *Water Code* Section 10912(a)(6) for a mixed use project. Therefore, a WSA has been prepared for the proposed project (refer to Appendix I, Water Supply Assessment).

Senate Bill 221

Senate Bill 221 (SB 221)[3] amended state law to improve the link between information on water supply availability and land use at the tentative map preparation phase of a project. SB 610 and SB 221 are companion measures which seek to:

- Promote more collaborative planning between local water suppliers and cities and counties;
- Require that detailed information regarding water availability be provided to city and county decision-makers prior to approval of specific large development projects;

[1] Water Code Sections 10910–10915.
[2] Water Code Section 10910(b).
[3] Business and Professions Code Section 11010 and Government Code Section 66473.4.

- Require that this detailed information be included in the administrative record that serves as the evidentiary basis for an approval action by the city or county on such projects; and

- Recognize local control and decision making regarding the availability of water for projects and the approval of projects.

SB 221 pertains only to residential projects and establishes the relationship between the WSA prepared for a project and the project approval under the Subdivision Map Act.

Efficiency Standards

Title 24 of the *California Administrative Code* contains the California Building Standards, including the California Plumbing Code (Part 5), which promotes water conservation. Title 20 addresses Public Utilities and Energy and includes appliance efficiency standards that promote water conservation. In addition, a number of State laws listed below require water-efficient plumbing fixtures in structures:

- Title 20, *California Administrative Code* Section 1604(g), establishes efficiency standards that give the maximum flow rate of all new showerheads, lavatory faucets, sink faucets, and tub spout diverters.

- Title 20, *California Administrative Code* Section 1606, prohibits the sale of fixtures that do not comply with established efficiency regulations.

- Title 24, *California Administrative Code* Sections 25352(i) and (j), address pipe insulation requirements, which can reduce water used before hot water reaches equipment or fixtures. Insulation of water-heating systems is also required.

- *Health and Safety Code* Section 17921.3 requires low-flush toilets and urinals in virtually all buildings.

REGIONAL

2010 Urban Water Management Plan for the Southern Division – Los Angeles County District

The City of Duarte receives water from California American Water. California American Water operates three Division Offices. The City of Duarte is located under the Southern Division which incorporates the Los Angeles County District. This District consists of Baldwin Hills, Duarte, and San Marino service areas. In compliance with the WMP Act, California American Water prepared the *2010 Urban Water Management Plan for the Southern Division – Los Angeles County District* (*2010 UWMP*), dated February 2012. The *2010 UWMP* was prepared in accordance with Division 6, Part 2.6, of the *California Water Code*, Sections 10608 through 10657 as last amended by Senate Bill No. 7 (SBx7-7), which became law in November 2009.

CITY OF DUARTE

Duarte Municipal Code

Duarte Municipal Code Chapter 19.40, Landscaping, requires water conservation measures be addressed through landscape and irrigation design. Projects are required to comply with applicable provisions of the Water-Efficient Landscape Worksheet and Landscape Irrigation and Maintenance.

5.14.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The project site is located in the City of Duarte and within the water service area of the California American Water Company's Los Angeles County District. The Los Angeles County District is comprised of three service areas. The Duarte service area serves parts of the cities of Azusa, Bradbury, Duarte, Irwindale, and Monrovia. The Duarte service area served an estimated population of 29,643 in 2010. This population is expected to reach 32,538 by 2035. This projection is based on the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) population projections by census tract.

Water Sources

California American Water obtains its water supply for the Duarte service area within the Los Angeles County District from: 1) Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (USGVMWD) imported water, 2) Main San Gabriel Basin (MSGB) groundwater, and 3) MSGB surface water from the San Gabriel River. USGVMWD obtains its water supply from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). The amount of demand not supplied by groundwater allocations is met by purchasing supplemental water from a wholesaler for direct potable use or untreated raw water as replacement water for the groundwater basin due to over-pumping. Untreated raw surface water is used to meet irrigation demands or to replenish the groundwater basin. *Table 5.14-1*, *Duarte System Water Supplies (Acre-Feet Per Year)*, shows the current and projected supplies for the Duarte system.

Table 5.14-1
Duarte System Water Supplies (Acre-Feet Per Year)

Source	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035[1]
MSGB	4,158	4,062	4,062	4,062	4,062	4,062
MSGB Surface Water	1,672	1,672	1,672	1,672	1,672	1,672
USGVMWD	309	1,648	1,307	1,471	1,628	1,514
Total	**6,139**	**7,382**	**7,041**	**7,205**	**7,382**	**7,248**

Notes:
1. Based on California American Water correspondence and September 13, 2013 correspondence letter provided by staff, and assumes MSGG remains constant.

Source: California American Water Company Los Angeles County District 2010 UWMP, Table 4-1

California American Water has adjudicated rights to the Main San Gabriel Basin (MSGB). The MSGB is managed by the MSGB Watermaster. Management includes regulating the amount of water pumped from the Basin for all pumpers while responsibly managing the groundwater supply, and sets limits on surface water allocation from the San Gabriel River. Groundwater producers in the MSGB are allowed to exceed their safe yield allocation provided they pay an assessed replenishment fee to the MSGB Watermaster. Most years the MSGB is over pumped because total demand from the various producers, including California American Water, exceeds the available safe yield established by the Watermaster. The Watermaster uses the funds generated from the replenishment fees to purchase replacement water from wholesale agencies that have access to imported water. The authorized wholesaler of imported water for California American Water's Duarte system is the USGVMWD.

The Duarte system service area is classified as an "Integrated Producer", which includes an adjudicated right to 1.8634 percent of the annual safe yield of MSGB, and a fixed surface water allocation of 1,672 acre feet per year. From 2006 to 2010, groundwater has comprised between 83 and 94 percent of total water supply for California American Water's Los Angeles County District, with the remainder supplied by surface water and imported water. California American Water's active wells in the MSGB pumped 18,475 acre-feet per year (AFY) in 2010, and 8,424 AFY was allocated in the Duarte service area. Between 2006 and 2010 production averaged 16,227 AFY, and 7,275 AFY was allocated in the Duarte service area on average.

The projected increase in water demands would be met by purchasing additional water from USGVMWD. With the advent of the mandated conservation measures outline in the 2010 UWMP, California American Water's supply is expected to be highly reliable through 2035. This reliability is a result of the projected reliability of USGVMWD's reliance on Metropolitan for its imported water supplies, and the planning initiatives undertaken by Metropolitan in the last several years.

Metropolitan's planning initiatives were a result of the inherent uncertainty in Colorado River and SWP supplies given various hydrologic, environmental, and legal considerations, Metropolitan has undertaken several planning initiatives to broaden its water resources reliability. Metropolitan has documented that, consistent with Section 4202 of its Administrative Code, the agency is prepared to provide its member agencies including USGVMWD with adequate supplies of water to meet expanding and increasing needs in the years ahead. When additional water resources are required to meet increasing needs, Metropolitan has stated that it will be prepared to deliver such supplies. In its 2010 Regional Urban Water Management Plan, Section II.4, Metropolitan also states that as a result of investments made in supply and storage, it has identified a resource management plan that should result in 100 percent reliability for non-discounted non-interruptible demands through 2035.

Normal and Dry-Year Supply

Under normal conditions, California American Water meets its customer demands with a combination of imported water, pumping groundwater from the MSGB and surface water from the San Gabriel River. The MSGB Watermaster evaluates groundwater conditions in the MSGB and sets the annual safe yield given adjudicated rights to production. Groundwater producers in the MSGB are allowed to exceed their safe yield allocation provided they pay an assessed replenishment fee to the MSGB Watermaster.

According to the 2010 UWMP, USGVMWD will meet projected water demands under all anticipated hydrologic conditions in the Duarte service area. During single-dry and multiple-dry years, USGVMWD MSGB Replacement purchases are expected to increase to use more imported water to make up for the decrease in local supplies. Metropolitan, USGVMWD and the MSGB Watermaster have implemented, and will continue to implement, projects to ensure that imported water and groundwater demands can be met under normal, single-dry year, and multiple-dry years. Metropolitan plans on 100 percent supply reliability to USGVMWD, providing the same supply reliability to the Los Angeles County District Duarte service area.

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

California American Water must obtain CPUC approval for any water conservation programs, including voluntary and/or mandatory measures. California American Water implements Rule 14.1 (on file with CPUC) to obtain CPUC approval for a staged water conservation plan for the LACD, which complies with UWMP Act requirements for a Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Conditions that require stages of action are defined within the Rule. In the event of a 50 percent reduction in supply, California American Water would implement the mandatory conservation measures described (Section H) as Stage 3 Mandatory Conservation to achieve a 50 percent reduction in demand.

Future Water Supply Projects/Programs

Other than existing infrastructure maintenance and replacement, there are no future supply projects to bring in new sources of water planned. However, opportunities for use of recycled water exist for the Duarte service area through County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Districts).

California American Water does not collect or treat any of the wastewater generated within its Los Angeles County District (LACD) boundaries, nor does it use recycled water within the LACD. The Districts collects and treats the wastewater within the Districts' service areas. According to the Districts, an estimate of gross wastewater production from LACD's customers was calculated using a wastewater generation factor of 83 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). The Districts recycled about 36 percent of its wastewater in fiscal year 2007-08, with 44 percent of that actually reused for beneficial purposes. Based on these figures, the 2010 UWMP estimates that, at current treatment capacity and the per-capita generation estimates, LACD could be entitled to 102 to 107 AFY for landscape irrigation (UWMP Table 4-9). However, California American Water has no current plan to implement a recycled water program within the 2010 UWMP planning horizon.

Desalinated Water Opportunities

California American Water is currently participating in a regional dialogue regarding a desalination study being conducted by WBMWD. WBMWD is exploring the possibility of seawater desalination with a pilot program. A portion of the Los Angeles County wholesale supply could eventually come from desalinated seawater.

Transfer Opportunities

California American Water leases unused portions of other purveyor's allocations in the Central Basin when available. Typically, these opportunities are available when other purveyors

experience well contamination or other production interruptions. While this supply is available sometimes, it is not considered a reliable source and is not quantifiable as a projected future supply source.

Water Supply Reliability

Historically, California American Water has been able to supply 100% of its demand through groundwater production, surface water diversion, and wholesale purchases. It is assumed that projected availability of groundwater and surface water allocations will be 100 percent of average year (2000) allocations. Wholesale purchases are assumed to equal 100 percent of the amount required to replace water pumped in excess of each of California American Water's groundwater basin allocations.

Primary factors that affect the supply reliability of the Los Angeles County District include legal, environmental, water quality and climatic factors. The legal factors affecting supply include groundwater adjudications and replacement water purchases for excess pumping. Environmental factors related to wholesale supply reliability are reduced deliveries of State Water Project (SWP) due to reduced pumping in the Sacramento Delta. Water quality factors influence groundwater production capacity and efficiency, and supplies are always subject to reduction given climatic factors.

The MSGB has legal factors affecting its reliability due to its adjudication and pumpers excessively pumping requiring replacement water purchases. Some areas of the MSGB have water quality issues limiting production. However, the Duarte system treats its groundwater supplies and, thus, is not affected by the groundwater quality. Climatic factors, such as drought, may reduce available groundwater supplies. In turn, the USGVMWD, as wholesaler, faces the same legal limits as the basin pumpers. As an ultimate user of Metropolitan imported water, the Duarte system can sustain reduced imported water supplies. Climatic factors, such as extended regional drought conditions, may also limit USGVMWD's ability to deliver imported water to the Duarte service area.

With these factors in mind, California American Water will be able to supply enough water to the Duarte service area given any anticipated hydrological condition. *Table 5.14-2*, *Los Angeles County District Supply Reliability – Duarte Service Area*, shows the Duarte service area's supply reliability in an average, single dry year, and multiple dry years.

Table 5.14-2
Los Angeles County District Supply Reliability – Duarte Service Area

Water Supply Sources	Average/ Normal Water Year	Single Dry Water Year	Multiple Dry Water Years		
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
MSGB Groundwater Allocation	4,062	4,431	4,431	3,877	3,323
MSGB Surface Water Allocation	1,672	1,672	1,672	1,672	1,672
USGVMWD MSGB Replacement Purchases	1,629	2,274	2,274	3,478	2,422
Total Water Supply	*7,363*	*8,377*	*8,377*	*9,027*	*7,417*
% of Normal	100%	114%	114%	123%	101%

Source: California American Water Los Angeles County District 2010 UWMP, Table 5-3

In response to multiple group affiliations, statutory requirements, and concern for the region's water supply sustainability, California American Water employs multiple tactics to conserve water and reduce groundwater production. The major tactics currently being implemented by California American Water include: 1) Metering, 2) Tiered Water Rates, 3) Plumbing Retrofits, 4) Public Education, 5) Large Landscape Conservation Incentives, 6) High-Efficiency Washing Machine Rebates, and 7) High-Efficiency Toilet Replacement Rebates, and 8) CUWCC Best Management Practices (BMPs) implementation. All of these tactics are currently being implemented or are in the process of being implemented in the near future. Detailed information on the programs can be found in Section 6 of the 2010 UWMP.

WATER FACILITIES

According to California American Water, 12-inch water mains are located in Evergreen Street and Highland Avenue. A 12-inch water main is also located in Business Center Drive west of Highland Avenue. Smaller diameter lines (4-inch) are located in Denning Avenue and Glenford Avenue; refer to *Exhibit 5.14-1*, *Water Plan*.

The project area is located within the Scott Pressure Zone, which has a hydraulic gradient line (HGL) of 691 feet. The level is typically the pad elevation of the water reservoir that supplies water storage for the pressure zone. The HGL immediate at the project area is approximately 684 feet due to the pressure losses within the piping distribution system from the reservoir or booster pump station to the project area. The elevations of the site range from 496 to 479 feet. Therefore, pressure ranges between 81 to 88 pounds per square inch (psi).

California American Water's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) includes two upgrades to the Scott Zone in the immediate future. These upgrades will provide additional redundancy and water supply to the Scott Zone system. These upgrades include:

- Rehabilitation and re-drilling of an existing well at Crown Haven. This will have a direct link to the Scott Pressure Zone.
- Additional proposed new well (site to be determined).

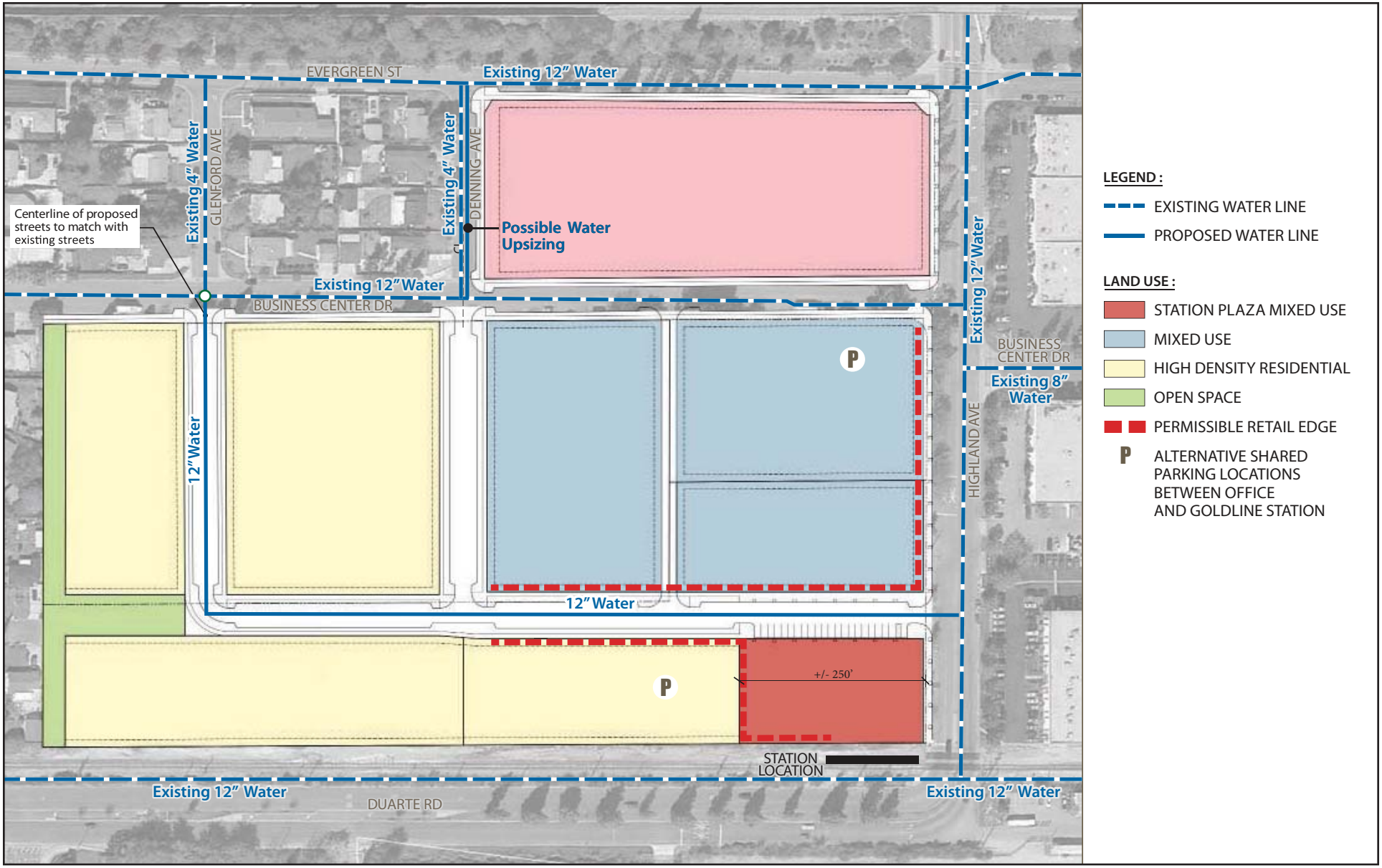
5.14.3 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLD CRITERIA

The issues presented in the Initial Study Environmental Checklist (*CEQA Guidelines* Appendix G) have been utilized as thresholds of significance in this Section. Accordingly, a project may create a significant environmental impact if it causes one or more of the following to occur:

- Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; and/or

- Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements.

Based on these significance thresholds and criteria, the proposed project's effects have been categorized as either "no impact," a "less than significant impact," or a "potentially significant impact." Mitigation measures are recommended for potentially significant impacts. If a potentially significant impact cannot be reduced to a less than significant level through the application of mitigation, it is categorized as a significant unavoidable impact.



Source: Dahlin Group, May 2013.

NOT TO SCALE

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09/13 • JN 10-108568 (130318)

DUARTE STATION SPECIFIC PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Water Plan

Exhibit 5.14-1

5.14.4 PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

WATER DEMAND AND FACILITIES

■ **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT COULD REQUIRE OR RESULT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW WATER FACILITIES OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACILITIES, THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD CAUSE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS.**

Impact Analysis: Implementation of the proposed project would result in increased water demand when compared to existing conditions. *Table 5.14-3*, *Existing and Estimated Project Water Demand*, quantifies both the existing uses and the proposed project's estimated water demand.

As indicated in *Table 5.14-3*, the proposed project is anticipated to demand 210,537 gallons per day (gpd) of water, or 169,992 additional gpd of water when compared to existing conditions.

Table 5.14-3
Existing and Estimated Project Water Demand

Use	Acres	Building (SF)	Rooms	Dwelling Units	Factor	GPD	AFY
Existing							
Manufacturing/Warehouse	19.08				2125 gpd/acre	40,545	45.4
Proposed Project							
Retail		12,000			642 gpd/ksf	7,704	8.6
Office		400,000			17 gpd/emp	45,333	50.8
Hotel			250		60 gpd/guest	15,000	16.8
Residential				475	300 gpd/unit	142,500	159.6
Proposed Total						***210,537***	***235.8***
Net Change						**+169,992**	**+190.6**

Notes: sf = square feet; gpd = gallons per day; ksf = 1,000 square feet; emp = employee; AFY = acre-feet per year.

New streets within the Specific Plan Area are anticipated to include a minimum 12-inch water main, which would connect to the existing off-site system; refer to *Exhibit 5.14-1*. Additionally, the existing pipe within Denning Avenue may require upsizing depending on the usage and fire flow requirements of the adjacent parcel. Private meters and backflow devices would be required for domestic water service and/or separate fire lines. Site-specific hydraulic analysis would be required in order to determine water system requirements to serve the proposed development (Mitigation Measure WAT-1). Project applicants would be required to implement the improvements required to serve the proposed development in accordance with California American Water requirements. With implementation of mitigation, impacts associated with water distribution facilities would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Current fire regulations require all buildings to be equipped with a fire sprinkler system, including residential homes. Fire flow requirements are based upon building size and building construction type. Future site plans would be required to be submitted to the Los Angeles

County Fire Department in order to obtain fire flow and storage volume requirements based upon the tenant type, building size, and building type. Once the flows and durations are determined, verification from California American Water would be required to ensure pumping or storage capacity is available to achieve the authority's requirements. If fire flow and storage capacity is inadequate, the project applicant would be required to implement the improvements (Mitigation Measure WAT-2). With implementation of mitigation, potential fire flow impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures:

WAT-1 Prior to approval of building permits, individual project applicants shall conduct hydraulic analysis in coordination with California American Water to determine water system requirements to serve the proposed development. The project applicant shall implement the improvements in accordance with California American Water requirements prior to issuance of building permits and complete all necessary improvements prior to final inspection.

WAT-2 Prior to approval of building permits, individual project applicants shall submit site plans to the Los Angeles County Fire Department in order to obtain fire flow and storage volume requirements for the proposed development. The project applicant shall submit the fire flow and storage volume requirements to California American Water to determine if adequate fire flow and storage capacity exists to serve the proposed development. If fire flow and storage capacity is found to be inadequate, the project applicant shall design and bond for necessary improvements prior to the issuance of building permits and complete all necessary improvements prior to final inspection.

Level of Significance: Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.

WATER SUPPLIES

■ **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT COULD CREATE DEMAND FOR WATER THAT EXCEEDS AVAILABLE WATER SUPPLIES FROM EXISTING ENTITLEMENTS AND RESOURCES.**

Impact Analysis: In compliance with SB 610 and SB 221, a WSA has been conducted to verify that sufficient water supply is available to the water provider during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years that will meet the project's projected demand, in addition to existing and planned future uses.

As previously noted in *Table 5.14-3*, the proposed project is anticipated to demand 210,537 gpd of water, or 169,992 additional gpd of water when compared to existing conditions. The water supply needs for California American Water's Duarte service area required 6,139 AF for 2010 and are projected to increase to 7,362 in 2030; on average by 1,223 AF. The estimated annual demand of the proposed project is 235.8 AFY, which represents approximately 21 percent of this total growth.

The WSA has concluded that California American Water has sufficient supply now and in 2035 for the proposed project, based upon the following assessments and conclusions:

- The California American Water Company has been identified as the public water supplier for the proposed project.

- The proposed Duarte Station Specific Plan is not specifically identified in the 2010 UWMP; however, growth in the area through year 2035 has been projected either through the 2010 UWMP or follow-up correspondence with California American Water staff specifically for the preparation of this WSA. The estimated increased water demand is planned to be met through additional imported water and increased groundwater extraction.

- The estimated average annual water demand of the proposed project is approximately 236 AFY, which is equivalent to approximately 21 percent of the expected water demand growth for the Duarte service area through Year 2035.

- In general, California American Water's supply is expected to be 100 percent reliable through 2030. Metropolitan plans on 100 percent supply reliability to USGVMWD as a result of initiatives Metropolitan has undertaken in recent years on behalf of its member agencies.

- MSGB Watermaster continues to coordinate and manage the Main San Gabriel Basin to provide adequate groundwater supply to meet individual and cumulative development within respective service areas and demonstrate a shared responsibility to maintaining groundwater basin balance.

In conclusion, the California American Water has sufficient supply now and those supplies would be available for the proposed project through 2035; resulting in less than significant impacts.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance: Less Than Significant Impact.

5.14.5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

■ **DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED PROJECT AND OTHER RELATED CUMULATIVE PROJECTS COULD RESULT IN CUMULATIVELY CONSIDERABLE IMPACTS TO WATER SUPPLIES AND FACILITIES.**

Impact Analysis: Increased water demand associated with the proposed project and other related cumulative projects could result in significant cumulative impacts to water supplies and facilities.

Implementation of the proposed project would likely require new water facilities to serve the proposed development. Mitigation has been identified that would reduce these impacts to a less than significant level. The proposed project and cumulative projects would be reviewed on a project-by-project basis to determine if adequate facilities are available within the area to serve the proposed development. Individual development projects would be required to make necessary improvements or make a fair share contribution toward the improvements prior to

development. Therefore, cumulative impacts to water facilities would be less than significant in this regard.

Development of the proposed project could result in impacts to fire flow and water storage. Mitigation has been identified that would reduce these impacts to a less than significant level. The proposed project and cumulative projects served by the Los Angeles County Fire Department would be reviewed on a project-by-project basis to determine the fire flow and storage capacity requirements of the proposed development. Individual development projects would be required to make necessary improvements or make a fair share contribution toward the improvements prior to development. Therefore, cumulative impacts to fire flow and storage capacity would be less than significant in this regard.

California American Water's 2010 UWMP provides a long-range assessment of water supply for the cities of Azusa, Bradbury, Duarte, Irwindale, and Monrovia, which includes its own 2030 service area population projection derived from housing projections, SCAG projections, and persons per household data. The 2010 UWMP assesses water supply to forecast year 2030 taking into consideration groundwater, imported, and surface water supplies. The water supply needs for California American Water's Duarte service area required 6,139 AF for 2010 and are projected to increase to 7,362 in 2030; on average by 1,223 AF. The estimated annual demand of the proposed project is 235.8 AFY, which represents approximately 21 percent of this total growth.

Future development projects in Duarte and the surrounding cities would be evaluated by the applicable City and California American Water on a project-by-project basis to determine impacts to water supplies and infrastructure. The continued assessment of individual projects for impacts to the water supply system would assure projects would only be approved if adequate water supplies exist at the time of their implementation. New development would be required to pay its share of the costs of infrastructure improvements necessary to accommodate the project. California American Water would need to ensure their water reclamation facilities and pipeline infrastructure are planned and installed according to their UWMP projections. Additionally, coordination between the cities and California American would be essential as further development is planned. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in cumulatively considerable water supply impacts.

Mitigation Measures: Refer to Mitigation Measures WAT-1 and WAT-2. No additional mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance: Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.

5.14.6 SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS

Implementation of the proposed project would result in less than significant project and cumulative impacts related to water demand and facilities, and water supply. As such, no significant unavoidable impacts would result from implementation of the Duarte Station Specific Plan.

5.14.7 SOURCES CITED

California American Water, *2010 Urban Water Management Plan for the Southern Division – Los Angeles County District*, February 6, 2012.

RBF Consulting, *Draft Water Supply Assessment*, September 2013.