Appendix
LAX Master Plan Draft Supplemental EIS/EIR

S-A. Agency Consultation Letters

June 2003

Prepared for:

Los Angeles World Airports

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O BOX 532711
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90053-2325

REPLY TO

October 17, 2001

Office of the Chief
Regulatory Branch

Sapphos Environmental
Attention: Dr. Irena Mendez
133 Martin Alley
Pasadena, California 91105

Dear Dr. Mendez:

Reference is made to your proposed application/letter (No. 980023000-JLB) for a Department of the Army Permit to develop vernal pool wetlands at Los Angeles International Airport (LAX), in City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Based on the information furnished in the draft EIR/EIS and gathered during our October 16, 2001 site visit, we concur with your jurisdictional determination that the proposed project does discharge dredged or fill material into 1.3 acres of vernal pool wetlands. Therefore, the project is subject to our jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and a Section 404 permit is required from our office.

The receipt of your application/letter is appreciated. If you have any questions, please contact Joshua L. Burnam of my staff at (213) 452-3294.

Sincerely,

David J. Castanon for
Chief, North Coast Section
Regulatory Branch

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

SEP 06 2002

LETTER OF MAP REVISION BASED ON FILL
218-65-R

IN REPLY REFER TO CASE NO. 02-09-1333A
Follows Case No. 02-09-037A

Community: City of Los Angeles , California
Community No.: 060137
Map Panel Affected: 060137 0089 D
Map Effective Date: February 4, 1987

We reviewed a request dated August 8, 2002, for a Letter of Map Revision based on fill. All required information for this request, including the required review and processing fee, was received on August 7, 2001. Using the information submitted and the effective National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) map, we determined the property described below is not in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), the area that would be inundated by the flood having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (base flood). This property was elevated by the placement of fill after the date of the earliest NFIP map showing the area in the SFHA.

Property Description: Lots 4 and 5, Tract 24903, Los Angeles International Airport, as shown on the Plat recorded in Book 1106, Page 34, in the Office of the Recorder, Los Angeles County, California

Flooding Source: Ponding

This letter revises the above-referenced NFIP map to remove the property from the SFHA. The property is now in Zone C, an area of minimal flooding outside the SFHA.

The enclosed document provides additional information about Letters of Map Revision. If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Mr. Max Yuan of our staff in Washington, DC, either by telephone at (202) 646-3843 or by facsimile at (202) 646-4596.

Sincerely,

Matthew B. Miller

Matthew B. Miller, P.E., Chief
Hazards Study Branch
Mitigation Directorate

Enclosure

cc: Community Map Repository
Bob Gilbert
Robert Millard
Mayor, James K. Kahn

Los Angeles World Airports

February 20, 2003

Mr. Gerald Gewe
Assistant General Manager - Water
Department of Water and Power
City of Los Angeles
111 North Hope Street
Room 1455
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Mr. Gewe:

Re: Water Availability Assessment for the LAX Master Plan's Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Report

Enclosed is a copy of a memo from Camp, Dresser & McKee (CDM), consultant to Los Angeles World Airports ("LAWA"), that describes Alternative D in general, and gives planned additional square footage for various types of space and projected passenger and cargo use levels. Alternative D is Los Angeles World Airports' current version of the Master Plan for the modernization of the Los Angeles International Airport ("LAX"). The CDM memo also describes the projected water demand for Alternative D, and the features of Alternative D relating to water conservation and the use of reclaim water.

This letter requests that the Department of Water and Power ("DWP"), as the water provider to LAX, prepare a "water availability assessment" for the LAX Master Plan as currently proposed, pursuant to Water Code sections 10910-10912, Public Resources Code section 21151.9, and California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines section 15083.5. Specifically, LAWA requests that DWP's assessment indicate whether the projected water demand associated with the LAX Master Plan as currently proposed is included in DWP's most recent Urban Water Management Plan, and evaluate whether DWP's total projected water supplies will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed LAX Master Plan. Also, in providing the requested assessment, please include the information on applicable water supply entitlements, water rights and water service contracts, and on groundwater supplies, required by recent amendments to the water availability assessment statute, Water Code section 10910(d) and (f).

For your information, Mr. Luis Nuno of your staff prepared a water availability assessment in April 2000 for an earlier version of the LAX Master Plan. A copy of my March 3, 2000 request for this assessment and Mr. Nuno's April 21, 2000 response containing the DWP assessment are enclosed. The current version of the LAX Master Plan calls for lower levels of air passenger and cargo traffic, and different projected levels of water use, than those associated with the version of the plan we sent your agency in early 2000. Therefore, we request a new, updated water availability assessment of the current version of the LAX Master Plan, based on your agency's current Urban Water Management Plan.

The current LAX Master Plan will incorporate some reductions of projected water demand within previously development-entitled areas owned by LAWA, and within certain acquisition areas proposed for acquisition by LAWA. LAWA and its consultants for the current Master Plan and its supporting supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report anticipate cooperating with DWP to develop all needed information regarding such projected reductions in water demand, as well as projected increases in water demand from new development contemplated by the current LAX Master Plan.

Please feel free to contact Herb Glasgow at (310) 646-7690 or me with any questions you may have or regarding any ways that LAWA may be of assistance.

Very truly yours,

Jim Ritchie
Deputy Executive Director

JR:jm

Enclosures

cc: Herb Glasgow w/enclosures

CDM

Memorandum

To: *Jim Ritchie*

From: *Robin Ijams, CDM*

Date: *February 11, 2003*

Subject: *Water Availability Assessment for the LAX Master Plan Draft Supplemental EIS/EIR*

During the preparation of the Draft EIS/EIR, LAWA requested that the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) prepare a Water Availability Assessment for the proposed Master Plan. In April 2000, LADWP provided a written statement indicating that they had reviewed the requirements of the LAX Master Plan and determined that there was water available to serve the needs as defined in the LAX Master Plan. With the development of the Alternative D – Enhanced Safety and Security Plan, and recent changes in legislation pertaining to Water Availability Assessments, it is necessary to request further documentation from LADWP regarding water availability for the implementation of Alternative D.

This memorandum has been prepared to provide some specific information from the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (SEIS/EIR) currently under preparation to the LADWP for their evaluation of water availability. The information included in this memorandum is preliminary and may be revised during the final development of the SEIS/EIR.

The information provided includes:

- A description of Alternative D and the project features
- A discussion of facility square footage compared to that of 1996 baseline
- The calculated estimate of water demand for Alternative D
- A brief discussion of the water conservation and recycling program at LAX

Project Description for Alternative D (Enhanced Safety and Security Plan)

Alternative D is one of four alternatives currently under consideration by LAWA and the FAA to address the projected increase in forecasted demand at LAX in 2015. Although Alternative D would not provide sufficient capacity to meet the unconstrained demand forecast, it would provide new and improved airside and landside facilities to address the demand projected to occur in the absence of the Master Plan (i.e., that associated with the No Action/No Project Alternative) in a manner that would enhance the safety and security of the traveling public.

Alternative D would provide a new landside Ground Transportation Center (GTC) north of Century Boulevard and south of Arbor Vitae between Aviation and La Cienega Boulevards. An Intermodal Transportation Center (ITC) with connection to the MTA Green Line would be located south of the GTC, north of Imperial Avenue and east of Aviation Boulevard. The GTC, ITC, and Central Terminal Area (CTA) would be connected via an Automated People Mover (APM) system. Runway 24L would be moved south to allow a centerline taxiway to be constructed between the north runways in order to reduce the potential for runway incursions. Relocation of Runway 24L would require the replacement of Terminals 1, 2 and 3 with a linear concourse. Additional replacement gates would be provided in a new concourse located west of Tom Bradley International Terminal (TBIT). A consolidated car rental facility would be constructed on LAWA's current Lot "C" property.

In addition to these improvements, the LAX Northside Development project, consisting of approximately 360 acres of airport-owned land, would be developed pursuant to the provisions of Final Tract Map 34836. LAX Northside is already approved for a total potential build out of 4.5 million square feet of employment and commercial uses. Under Alternative D, however, the total amount of development allowed within the LAX Northside area would be reduced through implementation of a proposed reduced vehicle trip cap. However, in order to provide a conservative analysis, for purposes of the Supplemental EIS/EIR, full buildout of LAX Northside was assumed as part of Alternative D.

Alternative D may include amendment of the Los Angeles Municipal Code to create a new zone specific for LAX and to rezone the property included in the Master Plan into that new zone.

The following summarizes the major airport components proposed in Alternative D:

- *Four runways*

  North Airfield - extend runway 24R 1,495 feet to the west from 8,925 feet in length to 10,420 feet in length. Construct, widen, extend and relocate 24L from 10,225 feet to 11,700 feet in length, 200 feet in width and move approximately 340 feet to the south.

  South Airfield - reconstruct runway 25L 50 feet south of existing runway for a total of 11,090 feet in length and 200 feet wide.

- *Terminal Facilities* would be reconfigured to address a variety of safety and security issues. Under Alternative D, the commercial and private vehicle landside component of the airport would be separated from the passenger processing facilities and gates. The existing parking garages in the CTA would be demolished to provide for passenger processing facilities. Existing Terminals 1, 2, and 3 would be demolished to provide for runway separation and would be replaced by a linear (east-west) concourse. Existing Terminals 4 through 8 would remain primarily unchanged.

  TBIT would be reconfigured to provide for installation of an underground people-mover connection with new remote gates to the west of TBIT, as well as additional hold rooms and departure gates.

- *Aircraft gates* would decrease from the existing 163 to 153.
- A *Ground Transportation Center (GTC)* would consist of parking and curbside drop-off and pick-up, a people mover station, and passenger services. Installation of new baggage security and distribution systems would link the CTA and GTC.
- An *Intermodal Transportation Center (ITC)* would consist of short-term parking, people mover station, pedestrian connections (via power walk systems) to/from the MTA Green Line, curb front drop off and passenger services.
- An *Automated People Mover (APM)* would connect the CTA and TBIT with the new GTC, a new consolidated rental car facility (RAC), and the new ITC.
- A *consolidated rental car* facility, or RAC, would be built on the present site of Lot "C," which is generally bounded by Neilson Park on the north, Airport Boulevard on the east, 98th Street on the south and Sepulveda Boulevard on the West. This facility would include a 150,000-square-foot customer service area and a walkway to the APM.
- *Cargo* space would be expanded to 2.8 million square feet of building area. This is an increase of existing cargo space of 379,000 square feet. Apron area would be decreased to 5.3 million square feet. Total cargo space would account for 184 acres.
- *Land acquisition* would be approximately 118 acres.

As presently calculated, Alternative D would accommodate potential aviation demand in the year 2015 at the following approximated activity levels:

Aircraft Operations	784,000
Air Passengers	78 million
Air Cargo	3 million tons

Water Demand for Alternative D

The acreage and location of land required for the proposed Master Plan improvements are unique to each of the four build alternatives under consideration. Consequently, each alternative would result in a different footprint for LAX. In order for baseline conditions, the No Action/No Project Alternative, and the build alternatives to be compared side by side, a single composite water study area was established, referred to as the "Master Plan boundaries." The land within the Master Plan boundaries that would not be acquired under a particular alternative is assumed to remain in its current use.

The attached Table 1 provides information regarding the square footage of various facilities within the Master Plan boundaries. In addition to comparison to the other project alternatives and to the 1996 baseline, information related to Year 2000 conditions is also provided. These data are used to calculate an estimated water demand for Alternative D.

Table 2 indicates the estimated water demand for the various project alternatives as compared to baseline and Year 2000 conditions. As indicated in the table, current estimates indicate that water use for airport-related uses under Alternative D would increase by approximately 399 AF-yr

(42%) over 1996 baseline conditions by 2015. In comparison to the No Action/No Project Alternative, airport-related water under Alternative D would increase by 261 AF-yr (24%).

Total water use within the Master Plan boundaries under Alternative D would increase by 711 AF/yr (31%) compared to 1996 baseline conditions. However, compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative, total water use within the Master Plan boundaries under Alternative D would *decrease* by 343 AF/yr (10%). This is due to the development of the LAWA-owned Continental City property under the No Action/No Project Alternative, and the retention of high-water-demand land uses throughout the acquisition areas. Under Alternative D, the Continental City property would be developed with lower-water-demand Master Plan-related uses. In addition, some of the land uses within the acquisition areas would be acquired and incorporated into the Master Plan.

Water Recycling and Conservation

LAWA has not adopted any formal policies regarding water conservation. However, in June 1994, the LAWA Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) prepared a "Street Frontage and Landscape Plan for LAX." EMB uses this plan to evaluate landscape proposals for LAX projects. The Plan includes requirements pertaining to water conservation, including a requirement that all landscaped areas are to be provided with a fixed automatic method of irrigation, and that drip irrigation systems be provided with an adequate number of outlets within landscaped areas. In addition to these actions, during the drought cycle of 1987-1992, LAWA replaced all the faucets in the CTA with low-flow faucets. LAWA also installs low-flow toilets and urinals as remodeling takes place or new restroom facilities are built.

As part of the Master Plan, LAWA would enhance its water conservation program. Actions would include identification of current water conservation practices and an assessment of their effectiveness; identification of alternate future conservation practices; continuation of the practice of retrofitting and installing new low-flow toilets and other water-efficient fixtures in all LAX buildings as remodeling takes place or new construction occurs; use of Best Management Practices for maintenance; use of water efficient vegetation for landscaping, where possible; and continuation of the use of fixed automatic irrigation for landscaping.

LAWA would maximize the use of recycled water in Master Plan-related facilities and landscaping. This commitment would be implemented by such design features as installation and use of reclaimed water distribution piping for landscape irrigation and double plumbing of terminals to allow use of recycled water for toilet flushing where that would be practical. Recycled water service to LAX is a part of the Westside Water Recycling Project (WWRP).

bcc: Jim Geocaris
Ray Ilgunas, LAWA
Bob Gilbert, URS Corporation
Alan Murphy, URS Corporation

Table 1
Land Uses Included in the Alternatives
(This information is preliminary and may be refined as preparation of the Supplemental EIS/EIR continues)

Land Use	Baseline Conditions	Updated Baseline	Alternatives 2015 NA/NP	A	B	C	D
LAX							
Airport Land Uses							
Terminal (S.F.)	3,997,119	4,012,119	3,997,000	10,419,000	9,712,000	7,319,000	7,224,000
Cargo (S.F.)	1,900,000	2,524,000	2,328,064	4,518,000	4,871,000	5,075,000	2,813,000
Maintenance (S.F.)	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	841,000	859,000	834,000	1,368,000
Ancillary (S.F.)	1,294,000	1,294,000	1,294,000	2,260,000	1,720,000	3,198,000	1,764,000
Non-Airport Uses							
Belford							
Residential (Multi Family DUs)	583	340					
LAX Northside Development[1]							
Office (S.F.)			1,580,000				1,580,000
Hotel (rooms)			1,400				1,400
Retail (S.F.)			60,000				60,000
Airport Related (S.F.)		9,000	750,000				750,000
R/D Business Park (S.F.)			1,170,000				1,170,000
Restaurant (S.F.)			70,000				70,000
Continental City							
Office (S.F.)			3,000,000				
Retail (S.F.)			100,000				
Westchester Southside							
Hotel (rooms)				1,308	1,308	1,308	
Office (S.F.)				650,000	650,000	650,000	
Retail (S.F.)				110,000	110,000	110,000	
R/D Business Park (S.F.)				970,000	970,000	970,000	
Restaurant (S.F.)				40,000	40,000	40,000	
Non-Project Uses Within Master Plan Boundaries							
Manchester Square[2]							
Residential (Single Family DUs)	280	132					
Residential (Multi Family DUs)	1,706	1,579					
Office (S.F.)				50,000			
Hotel (rooms)				770			
Industrial (S.F.)				1,720,000			
Land Within Acquisition Areas[3]							
Residential (Single Family DUs)	57	57	57				57
Residential (Multi Family DUs)	69	69	69	42	42		69
Hotel (rooms)	2,083	2,083	2,083	154		1,354	1,929
Office (S.F.)	1,108,312	1,108,312	1,108,312	142,064		509,218	901,001
Retail (S.F.)	148,219	148,219	148,219	45,737	60,221	73,002	108,699
Light Industrial (S.F.)	3,789,292	3,789,292	3,789,292	1,196,544	83,329	1,958,314	3,548,677
Institutional[4] (S.F.)	156,178	156,178	156,178	85,902	85,902		102,890

1 Northside would be subject to an LADOT trip cap for traffic impact analysis, but for other utility impact analysis, an uncapped land buildout value would be used.

2 Under the No Action/No Project Alternative, existing uses would be demolished. For purposes of this EIS/EIR, no development is assumed. Ander Alternative A, Manchester Square would be redeveloped with commercial/light industrial uses independent of the Master Plan. Under Alternatives B, C and D, existing uses would be demolished, and the area would be incorporated into the overall Master Plan development.

3 Only a portion of the land within the acquisition areas would be acquired for each individual build alternative. No land within the acquisition areas would be acquired under the No Action/No Project Alternative. The land within the Master Plan boundaries that would not be acquired under a particular alternative is assumed to remain in its current use.

4 Includes college, high school, elementary school and library land use.

Source: Landrum & Brown, 2000. (Alt. D updated by Landrum & Brown, 2002)

Los Angeles World Airports

March 3, 2000

Luis Nuno
Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1425
P.O. Box 51111
Los Angeles, CA 90051-0100

Re: Water Availability Assessment for the LAX Master Plan's Draft Environmental Impact Report

Dear Mr. Nuno;

Enclosed is a copy of the November 1999 Supplemental Notice of Preparation (NOP) of the Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement for the Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) Master Plan. Also attached is a copy of the initial June 1997 NOP.

This letter requests the Department of Water and Power, as the applicable water service provider to LAX, to prepare a "water availability assessment" for the proposed LAX Master Plan pursuant to Water Code §§ 10910-10913, Public Resources Code §§ 21151.9, and the State CEQA Guidelines § 15083.5. Specifically, LAWA requests that DWP's assessment indicate whether the projected water demand associated with the proposed Master Plan was included in DWP's last urban water management plan and assess whether DWP's total projected water supplies will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed Master Plan.

The LAX Master Plan will incorporate substantial reductions of projected water demand within previously development-entitled areas owned by LAWA, such as LAX Northside and Continental City, as well as within certain acquisition areas proposed to be acquired by LAWA for the Master Plan. LAWA and its consultants for the LAX Master Plan and the EIR anticipate cooperating with DWP to develop all needed information regarding such projected reductions in water demand, as well as projected increases in water demand from new development contemplated by the Master Plan.

Please feel free to contact me regarding any questions you may have or regarding any ways that LAWA may be of assistance. If you have any questions, please contact Jane Benefield at (310) 646-7690.

Sincerely,

Jim Ritchie
Deputy Executive Director

JR:at

Attachments

Department of Water and Power the City of Los Angeles

[illegible]
Mayor

Commission
[illegible], President
[illegible], Vice President
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible], Secretary

[illegible], General Manager

April 21, 2000

Mr. Jim Ritchie
Deputy Executive Director
Los Angeles World Airports
1 World Way
P. O. Box 92216
Los Angeles, California 90009-2216

Dear Mr. Ritchie:

Water Availability Assessment for the LAX Master Plan's Draft Environmental Impact Report

This is in reply to your letter dated March 3, 2000 requesting the Department of Water and Power prepare a "water availability assessment" for the proposed LAX Master Plan.

The Water Services Organization (WSO) can provide sufficient domestic water to accommodate the development and growth as defined by the LAX Master Plan. Public fire protection for this project could be met from existing and proposed water system facilities. The WSO will determine the extent of required water system facilities when public fire flows are set by the Los Angeles Fire Department. Grade changes proposed in Sepulveda Blvd. and Aviation Blvd. to accommodate runway expansion will necessitate the relocation of major water lines.

Reclaimed water is currently available for irrigation and other uses from a water line in Aviation Blvd. and other streets near the northeast perimeter of LAX.

The Water Services Organization has no additional comments on the information contained in the Draft Environmental Impact Report.

Should you require additional information, please contact me at (213) 367-1218.

Sincerely,

Luis Nuno
Distribution Engineering - Water

AP:ap

Water and Power Conservation . . . a way of life

[illegible] North Hope Street, Los Angeles, California Mailing address: Box 51111, Los Angeles 90051-0100
Telephone: (213) 367-4211 Cable address: DEWAPOLA FAX: (213) 367-3287

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER
WATER SUPPLY AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENT
FOR THE LOS ANGELES WORLD AIRPORTS MASTER PLAN
ALTERNATIVE "D" PROJECT

Prepared by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Water Resources Business Unit

June 10, 2003

Table of Contents

References

City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Urban Water Management Plan Year 2000

"Report on Metropolitan's Water Supplies", dated March 25, 2003

Upper Los Angeles River Area Watermaster Report, dated May 2002

City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation
Sewer Generation Rates table

California Department of Water Resources California's Groundwater
Bulletin 118-80

Green Book for the Long-Term Groundwater Management Plan for the
Owens Valley and Inyo County

Appendices

Introduction and Summary

Proposed projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act require that the City or County identify any public water system that may supply water to the proposed project and request the public water system to determine whether the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was included as part of the most recently adopted Urban Water Management Plan per California Water Code Section 10910.

The Los Angeles World Airports, lead agency for the Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA) Master Plan Alternative "D" Project (Project), has identified the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) as the public water system that will supply water to the Project. In response to LAWA's request for a water supply availability assessment, LADWP has performed an assessment contained herein.

LADWP's Board of Commissioners previously adopted a water supply assessment for the Los Angeles World Airports Master Plan on April 17, 2001. The assessment was based on LAWA's four alternative plans at that time – "no action/no project", "A"," B", and "C" with alternative "C" being the preferred alternative. On February 20, 2003, LAWA submitted a request for LADWP to perform an additional water supply assessment for the new Master Plan Alternative "D", the new preferred alternative. In response to LAWA's request, LADWP has performed a water supply assessment contained herein. This water supply assessment supersedes the assessment adopted on April 17, 2001.

LADWP has served the City a safe and reliable water supply for over a century. Over time, the City's water supplies have evolved from primarily local groundwater to predominantly imported supplies. Today, the City delivers 85 percent of its water from imported sources. As such, LADWP has taken an active role in regional and statewide water management. An important part of water resource management for Los Angeles is water conservation, which is an essential and permanent practice needed for sustainability of regional water supplies. This water supply assessment assumes that the Project will comply with all local, state, and federal water use efficiency mandates that are in place.

Growth in water use is a normal occurrence within LADWP's service area. In developing its long-term water demand projections, LADWP considers this anticipated growth which is driven by various factors, most prominently growth in population. The findings made under this water supply availability assessment considers not only this proposed project, but also other future smaller uses of water within LADWP's service area that are not subject to water supply availability assessment statutes.

LADWP's water supply availability assessment finds that adequate water supplies will be available to meet the water demands of the Project. LADWP anticipates that the projected water demand from the Project can be met during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years, in addition to the existing and planned future uses of LADWP's system.

This water supply availability assessment has been prepared to meet the applicable requirements of state law as set forth in California State Water Code Sections 10910-10915. Significant references and data for this assessment are from the City of Los Angeles Year 2000 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD) report entitled, "Report on Metropolitan's Water Supplies", dated March 25, 2003. Both documents are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth and are available for viewing and printing through the respective agencies' internet website. Hard copies can be requested through the contact below:

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1460
Los Angeles, California 90012
Telephone (213) 367-0800

Project Description

The following project information was obtained from LAWA's water supply availability assessment request letter (see Appendix A).

Project Name: Los Angeles World Airports Master Plan Alternative "D"

The proposed development consists of the following:

- Widen, extend, and/or relocate three existing runways.
- Reconfigure terminal facilities to address safety and security issues.
- Demolish existing parking garages in the Central Terminal Area to provide for passenger processing facilities and gates.
- Demolish existing Terminals 1, 2, and 3 to accommodate runway separation requirements and replace with a linear concourse.
- Reconfigure Tom Bradley International Terminal to provide for installation of an underground people-mover station.
- Construct an off-site Ground Transportation Center consisting of parking, curbside drop-off and pick-up, people-mover station, and passenger services.
- Construct an off-site Intermodal Transportation Center consisting of short-term parking, people-mover station, pedestrian connections to/from the MTA Green Line, curb front drop-off, and passenger services.
- Construct an Automated People Mover to connect the Central Terminal Area and Tom Bradley International Terminal to the Ground Transportation Center, a new consolidated rental car facility, and Intermodal Transportation Center.
- Construct a consolidated rental car facility on the present Lot "C" site. The facility is to include a 150,000 square-foot customer service area.
- Development of LAWA northside for employment and commercial uses.

The location of the Project is shown in Appendix B.

Project Water Demand Estimate

The projected water demand for the Project is estimated to be approximately 3,798 acre-feet annually, which is an increase of 972 acre-feet from Baseline Year 2000 demand. Tables I and II show a breakdown of current and proposed types of uses and their corresponding estimated water uses. The types of uses are from the water supply availability assessment request in Appendix A. The quantities shown in Tables I and II have been updated using figures provided by Ms. Sheila Rideout of Camp Dresser & McKee Inc., consultant to LAWA. The projected water demand for the different uses comes from the Sewer Generation Rates Table, developed by the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation. The Sewer Generation Rates Table lists estimated sewage generated by various facilities, which is also used to approximate indoor water usage.

In this water supply availability assessment, LADWP independently calculated the anticipated demands from the above information using data provided by the requesting agency. The demand calculated by LADWP is then tracked against the growth reported in the UWMP as shown in Appendix C.

TABLE I
Current Water Use

Existing Use[1]	Quantity[1]	Unit	Water Use Factor[2] (gpd/unit)	Current Water Use (gpd)	(af/y)
LAWA					
Airport Land Uses					
Terminal	4,012,119	sf	0.08	320,970	360
Cargo	2,366,000	sf	0.02	47,320	53
Maintenance	1,440,000	sf	0.12	172,800	194
Ancillary[3]	1,294,000	sf	0.19	245,860	275
Central Utility Plant[4]					71
Non-Airport Land Uses					
Belford (Multiple Family Dwelling[5])	340	bd	160	54,400	61
LAWA Northside					
Airport Related (Day Care Center)	9,000	sf	0.2	1,800	2
Non-Project Uses within Master Plan Boundaries					
Manchester Square					
Single Family Dwelling[5]	132	bd	205	27,060	30
Multiple Family Dwelling[6]	1,579	bd	160	252,640	283
Land Within Acquisition Areas					
Single Family Dwelling[5]	57	bd	205	11,685	13
Multiple Family Dwelling[6]	69	bd	160	11,040	12
Hotel	2,083	room	130	270,790	303
Office	1,108,312	sf	0.15	66,247	186
Retail	148,219	sf	0.08	11,858	13
Light Industrial[7]	3,789,292	sf	0.08	303,143	340
Institutional[8]	156,178	sf	0.15	23,427	26
Outdoor Water Use[9]					604
Total (existing)					**2,826**

Notes:

[1] provided by Los Angeles World Airports, based on year 2000.

[2] based on City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering Sewer Generation Rates table - 3/20/2002. Uses not listed are estimated by the closest type of use available in the table.

[3] includes general aviation, ground handling, fire fighting, police, U.S. Coast Guard, aircraft maintenance facilities; two flight kitchens, administration buildings, etc.

[4] water usage based on actual current use.

[5] based on a 2.5 bedroom average.

[6] based on a 2 bedroom average.

[7] includes offices and warehouses.

[8] includes college, high school, elementary school, and library use.

[9] estimated to be 18%, 28%, and 67% of indoor usage for multiple family dwelling, commercial use, and single family dwelling respectively.

gpd - gallons per day sf - square feet bd - bedroom af/y - acre-feet per year

TABLE II
Proposed Water Use

Proposed Use[1]	Quantity[1]	Unit	Water Use Factor[2] (gpd/unit)	Projected Water Use (gpd)	(af/y)
LAWA					
Airport Land Uses					
Terminal	6,800,000	sf	0.08	544,000	609
Cargo	2,342,000	sf	0.02	46,840	52
Maintenance	1,368,000	sf	0.12	164,160	184
Ancillary[3]	1,764,000	sf	0.19	335,160	375
Central Utility Plant[4]					71
Non-Airport Land Uses LAWA Northside					
Office	1,580,000	sf	0.15	237,000	265
Hotel	1,400	room	130	182,000	204
Retail	60,000	sf	0.08	4,800	5
Airport Related					
Day Care Center	9,000	sf	0.20	1,800	2
Other[5]	741,000	sf	0.15	111,150	125
R/D Business Park[6]	1,170,000	sf	0.15	175,500	197
Restaurant	70,000	sf	0.92	64,400	72
Non-Project Uses within Master Plan Boundaries					
Land within Aquisition Areas					
Single Family Dwelling[7]	57	bd	205	11,685	13
Multiple Family Dwelling[8]	69	bd	160	11,040	12
Hotel	1,929	room	130	250,770	281
Office	901,001	sf	0.15	135,150	151
Retail	113,564	sf	0.08	9,085	10
Light Industrial[9]	3,542,231	sf	0.08	283,378	317
Institutional[10]	102,912	sf	0.15	15,437	17
Outdoor Water Use[11]					834
					3,798

Notes:

[1] provided by Los Angeles World Airports, based on year 2015.

[2] based on City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering Sewer Generation Rates table - 3/20/2002. Uses not listed are estimated by the closest type of use available in the table.

[3] includes general aviation, ground handling, fire fighting, police, U.S. Coast Guard, aircraft maintenance facilities; two flight kitchens, administration buildings, etc.

[4] water usage based on actual current use.

[5] includes offices, car rental companies, freight forwarders, flight kitchens, storage facilities, miscellaneous private enterprises.

[6] low density 2-story multiple business campus setting combining office and light industrial with green space and parking.

[7] based on a 2.5 bedroom average.

[8] based on a 2 bedroom average.

[9] includes offices and warehouses.

[10] includes college, high school, elementary school, and library use.

[11] estimated to be 18%, 28%, and 67% of indoor usage for multiple family dwelling, commercial use, and single family dwelling respectively.

gpd - gallons per day sf - square feet bd - bedroom af/y - acre-feet per year

Water Demand Forecast

LADWP's UWMP forecasts a 25-percent increase in water demand in its service area by the Year 2020, or an average of 1.3 percent annually. This corresponds to an estimated water demand of 800,000 acre-feet by the Year 2020, as shown on Table III. The forecast is based on population growth, growth among the customer class sectors, weather, and conservation. Customer class sectors are composed of various water use groups, namely single-family, multifamily, commercial, industrial, and governmental. Weather consideration takes into account both present and past temperature and precipitation data. This forecast assumes that normal weather conditions will occur in the future.

TABLE III

Projected Water Demand, AF per year x 1,000							
Water Use Groups	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Average Annual Growth Rate	Percent of Total 2020 Water Use
Retail Use							
Single-Family	226	234	240	249	260	0.8%	33%
Multifamily	196	216	240	260	283	2.2%	35%
Commercial	115	121	124	128	131	0.7%	16%
Industrial	24	26	27	28	30	1.3%	4%
Governmental	41	42	44	45	47	0.7%	6%
Total Retail Use	602	639	675	710	751	1.2%	94%
Unaccounted Water	37	40	43	46	49	1.6%	6%
Total Water Use	639	679	718	756	800	1.3%	100%

LADWP's UWMP used a service area-wide method in developing its water demand projections. This methodology does not rely on individual development demands to determine area-wide growth. Rather, the growth in water use for the entire service area was considered in developing long-term water projections for the City of Los Angeles to the Year 2020. As noted above, the driving factors for this growth are population, weather, and conservation. LADWP used anticipated growth in the various customer class sectors as provided by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The data used was based on SCAG's 1998 Regional Transportation Plan Forecast.

It should be noted that California law requires that UWMP be updated every five years. This process entails, among other requirements, an update of water supply and water demand projections for water agencies. For the next update, LADWP will develop a revised demand forecast that will factor in the water demand for which all water supply assessments have been prepared as well as the future demands. Water supply planning will be based on meeting these long-term demands. An important part of this

planning process is for LADWP to work collaboratively with the MWD to ensure that the City of Los Angeles' anticipated water demands are incorporated into MWD's long-term water resources development plan. This is a continuous regional effort that includes all of MWD's member agencies, and has resulted in reliable supplemental water supplies for the City from MWD. As discussed below, MWD has and continues to provide assurances that there is a reliable supply to meet water demands.

State law further regulates distribution of water in extreme drought conditions. Section 350-354 of the California Water Code states that when a governing body of a distributor of a public water supply declares a water shortage emergency within its service area, water will be allocated to meet needs for domestic use, sanitation, fire protection, and other priorities. This will be done equitably and without discrimination between customers using water for the same purpose(s).

Water Supplies

The Los Angeles Aqueducts (LAA), local groundwater, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) are the primary sources of water supplies for the City of Los Angeles. Table IV shows LADWP water supplies over the last ten years from these sources:

TABLE IV
LADWP Water Supply

Year	Los Angeles Aqueducts	Local Groundwater	MWD
1993	288,538	23,334	274,721
1994	132,530	89,633	385,903
1995	443,538	63,842	71,149
1996	421,800	111,528	81,289
1997	435,624	110,629	93,217
1998	466,836	80,003	56,510
1999	309,037	170,660	164,112
2000	255,183	87,946	336,116
2001	266,923	79,073	309,234
2002	179,338	92,376	410,329

Note: Units are in acre-feet

Los Angeles Aqueducts

Snowmelt runoff from the Eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains is collected and conveyed to the City of Los Angeles via the LAA. LAA supplies come primarily from snowmelt and secondarily from groundwater pumping, and can fluctuate yearly due to the varying hydrologic conditions. In recent years, LAA supplies have been less than historically normal because of environmental obligations to restore Mono Lake and mitigate dust from Owens Lake as well as less than normal Eastern Sierra Nevada snow pack.

The City holds water rights in the Eastern Sierra Nevada where LAA supplies originate. These supplies originate from both streams and from groundwater. In 1905, the City approved a bond measure for the purchase of land and water rights in the Owens River Valley. By 1913, the First Los Angeles Aqueduct began its deliveries of water to the City primarily from surface water diversions from the Owens River and its tributaries. Historically, these supplies were augmented from time to time by groundwater extractions from beneath the lands that the City had purchased in the Owens Valley.

In 1940, the First Los Angles Aqueduct was extended north to deliver Mono Basin water to the City pursuant to water rights permits and licenses granted by the State Water Resources Control Board. In 1970, the Second Los Angeles Aqueduct was completed increasing total delivery capacity of the LAA system to approximately 550,000 acre-feet per year. The Second Los Angeles Aqueduct was to be filled by completing the Mono Basin diversions originally authorized in 1940, by a more effective use of water for agricultural purposes on City-owned lands in the Owens Valley and Mono Basin and by increased groundwater pumping from the City's lands in the Owens Valley.

In 1972, Inyo County filed a California Environmental Quality Act lawsuit challenging the City's groundwater pumping program for the Owens Valley. The lawsuit finally ended in 1997, with the County of Inyo and the City of Los Angeles entering into a long-term agreement for the management of groundwater in the Owens Valley. Pursuant to that agreement, entered as a judgment of the Superior Court in the County of Inyo (County of Inyo v. City of Los Angeles, Superior Court No. 12908) the City's groundwater pumping is regulated to the effect that the City may take as much water as it reasonably needs from groundwater sources so long as it does not cause unmitigated environmental harm in the Owens Valley. The details of this program and its requirements can be seen in the stipulated judgment on file in the Superior Court.

Further, in September 1994 by virtue of the public trust doctrine, the State Water Resources Control Board issued Decision No. 1631 which effectively reduced LADWP's Mono Basin water rights from 100,000 acre-feet a year to approximately 16,000 acre-feet a year. In brief, LADWP's ability to export Mono Basin water is now tied directly to the elevation of Mono Lake and flows of various streams that are tributary to Mono Lake. At present, the City expects to obtain on average 30,000 acre-feet a year from the Mono Basin.

In July 1998, LADWP and the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). It delineated the dust-producing areas of the Owens lakebed that needed to be controlled, specified measures required to control the dust, and outlined a timetable for implementation of the control measures. The MOA was incorporated into a formal air quality control plan by the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District and subsequently approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in October 1999.

Pursuant to the MOA, a dust mitigation program is being implemented on the Owens Lake that presently uses approximately 25,300 acre-feet a year and may ultimately require an estimated 67,000 acre-feet of water annually. In addition, another 16,000 acre-feet will be used annually to create a warm fishery along a 60-mile stretch of the Lower Owens River.

The water supply analysis contained within this water supply availability assessment incorporates the current and projected reductions in LAA water deliveries due to Decision 1631, Owens Lake Dust Mitigation Program, and the Lower Owens River Project.

It is anticipated that future water deliveries from the aqueducts will continue to be subject to reduced levels as LADWP faces continuing environmental obligations in the Mono Basin and Owens Valley. Reduced deliveries from the LAA will require additional water purchases from MWD, as well as the development of supplemental water supplies to meet City demands.

Groundwater

LADWP extracts groundwater from various locations throughout the Owens Valley and four local groundwater basins. LADWP owns extensive property in the Owens Valley. LADWP appropriates groundwater from beneath its lands for use in the Owens Valley and in Los Angeles. It has a long-term groundwater management plan in place. Additionally, LADWP holds adjudicated extraction rights in four local groundwater basins: San Fernando, Sylmar, Central, and West Coast.

The Owens Valley is located on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains encompassing approximately 3,300 square miles of drainage area. LADWP has extracted 51,574 acre-feet, 63,675 acre-feet, 67,795 acre-feet, 73,349 acre-feet, and 82,281 acre-feet of water in the past five run-off years (April 1 – March 31) from 1998-99 to 2002-03, respectively. Owens Valley is not identified as an overdrafted basin in the California Department of Water Resources California's Groundwater Bulletin 118-80. Further, Bulletin 118-80 does not project the Owens Valley to become overdrafted if present groundwater management conditions continue.

In 1990, the City of Los Angeles and Inyo County as part of the preparation of the long-term groundwater management agreement, prepared the "Green Book for the Long-Term Groundwater Management Plan for the Owens Valley and Inyo County". It contains plans and procedures to prevent overdraft conditions from groundwater pumping as well as to manage vegetation in the Owens Valley.

The San Fernando and Sylmar basins are subject to the judgment in City of San Fernando vs. the City of Los Angeles. Pumping is reported to the court-appointed Upper Los Angeles River Area (ULARA) Watermaster. The Central and West Coast basins are also subject to court judgments. Pumping is reported to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) who acts as Watermaster. Table V shows LADWP's legal entitlements in the four groundwater basins.

TABLE V
Local Groundwater Basin Entitlements

Local Groundwater Basin	Native Safe Yield Extraction	Import Return Credit	Total Native Import	Water Stored Credit/Carryover as of 10/1/01	Allowable Pumping in Water Year '01-'02
San Fernando	43,660	43,941	87,601	234,270	321,871
Sylmar	3,255	-	3,255	4,360	7,615
Central	15,000	-	15,000	1,974	16,974
West Coast	1,503	-	1,503	-	1,503
Total	63,418	43,941	107,359	238,630	347,963

Note: Units are in acre-feet

The San Fernando Basin is the largest of four basins within ULARA. The basin consists of 112,000 acres of land and comprises 91.2 percent of the ULARA valley fill. LADWP has accumulated 234,270 acre-feet (AF) of stored water credit in the San Fernando Basin as of October 2001. This is water LADWP can withdraw from the basin during normal and dry years or in an emergency, in addition to LADWP's approximately 87,601 AF annual entitlement in the basin. The majority of LADWP's groundwater is extracted from the San Fernando basin.

Sylmar Basin is located in the northern part of the ULARA, consisting of 5,600 acres and comprises 4.6 percent of the ULARA valley fill. LADWP has an annual entitlement of 3,255 acre-feet and a stored credit of 4,360 acre-feet as of October 2001.

The court decision on pumping rights in the ULARA, was implemented in a judgment on January 26, 1979. Enclosed with the assessment are copies of those pages from the judgment showing the entitlements (see Appendix D). Further information about the ULARA basin is in the ULARA Watermaster Report. The ULARA Watermaster report and the judgment are available for review at the office of the ULARA Watermaster.

LADWP additionally has adjudicated rights to extract groundwater from the Central and West Coast Basins, respectively. Annual entitlements to the Central and West Coast Basins are 15,000 acre-feet and 1,503 acre-feet, respectively. Due to poor water quality, LADWP does not pump water from the West Coast Basin. See Appendix D for copies of relevant portions of the judgments. The judgments are available for review at the DWR.

For the period of April 2003 to March 2004, LADWP intends to extract 87,046 acre-feet, 5,009 acre-feet, and 17,015 acre-feet from the San Fernando, Sylmar, and Central Basins. LADWP plans to continue to maximize production from its groundwater basins in the coming years to offset reductions in imported supplies. Maximizing extraction from the basins will however be limited by water quality and overdraft protection. Both LADWP and DWR have programs in place to monitor wells to prevent overdrafting. LADWP's groundwater pumping practice is based on a "safe yield" operation. The objective, over a period of years, is to extract an amount of groundwater equal to the native and imported water that recharges. Extractions by LADWP from the San Fernando, Sylmar, Central, and West Coast Basins for the last 5 years are shown on Table VI.

TABLE VI
Local Groundwater Basin Supply

Water Year	San Fernando	Sylmar	Central	West Coast
1997-1998	85,292	3,642	8,513	0
1998-1999	123,207	4,536	14,651	0
1999-2000	98,016	2,634	10,513	0
2000-2001	65,409	2,606	11,893	0
2001-2002	66,823	1,240	8,639	0

Note: Units are in acre-feet

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD)

MWD is the largest water wholesaler for domestic and municipal uses in Southern California. As one of 26 member agencies, LADWP purchases water from MWD to supplement LADWP supplies from local groundwater and the LAA. MWD imports its water supplies from Northern California through the State Water Project's California Aqueduct and from the Colorado River through MWD's own Colorado River Aqueduct. LADWP will continue to rely on MWD to meet its current and future supplemental water needs.

All 26-member agencies have preferential rights to purchase water from MWD. Pursuant to Section 135 of the MWD Act, " Each member public agency shall have a preferential right to purchase from the district for distribution by such agency, or any public utility therein empowered by such agency for the purpose, for domestic and municipal uses within the agency a portion of the water served by the district which shall, from time to time, bear the same ratio to all of the water supply of the district as the total accumulation of amounts paid by such agency to the district on tax assessments and otherwise, excepting purchase of water, toward the capital cost and operating expense of the district's works shall bear to the total payments received by the district on account of tax assessments and otherwise, excepting purchase of water, toward such capital cost and operating expense." This is known as a preferential right. As of June 30, 2002, LADWP has preferential rights to purchase 22.06 percent of MWD's total water supply.

LADWP has worked with MWD in developing a framework for allocating water supplies during periods of shortage as well as surplus. MWD has a Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan that provides such a framework. LADWP intends to work within the framework established through the Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan in acquiring its drought supplies from MWD in the future.

MWD reports it has more than 2 million acre-feet of water in storage and will purchase up to 250,000 acre-feet of additional short-term water supplies. Its long-term plans to meet reliability needs are through water transfer programs, outdoor conservation measures, and development of additional local resources, such as recycling, brackish water desalination, and seawater desalination. Additionally, MWD has more than 4.0 million acre-feet of storage capacity available in reservoirs and banking/transfer programs.

A report issued by MWD dated March 25, 2003 titled, "Report on Metropolitan's Water Supplies", states the following: "If all imported water supply programs and local projects proceed as planned, without changes in demand projections, reliability would be assured beyond 20 years." The report also goes on to say, "...Metropolitan has a comprehensive supply plan to provide sufficient supplemental water supplies and to provide prudent supply reserve over the next 20 years and beyond ...Demand forecasts and supply capabilities have been compared over the next 20 years under varying hydrologic conditions. These comparisons determine supplies that can be reasonably relied upon to meet projected supplemental demands and to provide reserves that can assure a 'margin of safety' to mitigate against uncertainties in demand projections and supply program risks."

MWD established a policy objective for water supply reliability as part of its Integrated Resources Plan (IRP). The policy objective is: Through the implementation of the IRP, MWD and its member agencies will have the full capability to meet full-service demands at the retail level at all times.

Table VII shows MWD's projected supply and demand under normal, dry, and multiple-dry years. LADWP has provided significant input to MWD in developing this analysis, which includes the City of Los Angeles' projected water requirements from MWD. In fact, MWD's projections are 6 to 16 percent higher than member agencies projections. This difference indicates that MWD's supplies provide a level of margin of safety or flexibility to accommodate potential delays to planned projects.

TABLE VII
Metropolitan Water District Supply and Demand Forecast

	Normal Year				Single-Dry Year				Multiple-Dry Year			
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2005	2010	2015	2020	2005	2010	2015	2020
Current Supplies												
Colorado River	0.695	0.735	0.719	0.707	0.721	0.833	0.833	0.833	0.721	0.833	0.833	0.833
California Aqueduct	1.781	1.783	1.724	1.715	0.997	0.997	0.822	0.822	1.290	1.376	1.146	1.120
In-Basin Storage	-	-	-	-	0.730	0.790	0.788	0.758	0.455	0.532	0.530	0.513
Supplies Under Development												
Colorado River	0.322	0.229	0.261	0.350	0.209	0.231	0.417	0.417	0.167	0.417	0.417	0.417
California Aqueduct	0.020	0.065	0.220	0.220	0.020	0.195	0.390	0.390	0.020	0.195	0.390	0.390
In-Basin Storage	-	-	-	-	-	0.089	0.200	0.200	-	0.089	0.200	0.200
Supply	2.818	2.812	2.924	2.995	2.678	3.135	3.450	3.420	2.654	3.442	3.517	3.473
Demand	1.970	1.887	2.055	2.274	2.169	2.096	2.267	2.488	2.245	2.176	2.321	2.534
Potential Reserve	0.848	0.926	0.869	0.721	0.508	1.039	1.184	0.932	0.603	1.266	1.196	0.939

Notes: Figures are from MWD's "Report on Metropolitan's Water Supplies", dated March 25, 2003.
Units are in million acre-feet per year.
Supply represents expected supply capability for resource programs.
Demand is based on SCAG 98 RTP, SANDAG 1998 forecasts and member agency projections of local supplies.

Based on its March 25, 2003 report, MWD anticipates the following future water supplies:

Colorado River Aqueduct Deliveries:

Available by 2005:
- Basic Apportionment (Priority 4)
- IID/MWD Conservation Program
- Priority 5 Apportionment
- Coachella & All-American Canal Lining Projects
- Off Aqueduct Storage
  - Hayfield Storage Program
  - Central Arizona Banking Demonstration Program

Under Development:
- IID/MWD Conservation Program (Including Coachella Option)
- Interim Surplus Guidelines
- IID/SDCWA Transfer
- PVID Land Management Program
- Off-Aqueduct Storage/Transfer Programs
  - Lower Coachella Valley Groundwater Storage Program
  - Chuckwalla Storage Program
  - Central Arizona Banking Program

California Aqueduct Deliveries:

Available by 2005:
- SWP Deliveries
- San Luis Reservoir Carryover Storage
- Advance Delivery with Coachella Valley WD and Desert WA
- Semitropic Water Banking and Exchange Program
- Arvin-Edison Water Management Program
- San Bernardino Valley MWD Program
- Kern Delta WD Program
- Market Transfer Options

Under Development: Delta Improvements (CALFED Implementation)
Additional Transfers/Storage (San Bernardino Conjunctive Use Program, Westside Valley Transfers, and Eastside Valley Transfers)

In-Basin Storage Deliveries:

Available by 2005: MWD Surface Storage (DVL, Lakes Matthews and Skinner)
Flexible Storage in Castaic Lake and Lake Perris
Groundwater Conjunctive Use Programs
- Long-Term Seasonal Storage Programs
- North Las Posas Storage Program

Under Development: Groundwater Conjunctive Use Programs
- Raymond Basin Storage Programs
- Proposition 13 Storage Programs
- Additional Programs

MWD reports that current water supplies and supplies under development are expected to exceed water demands from its member agencies through the Year 2020 under normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry year conditions. Their report also states, "...with the addition of all water supplies that are under development, MWD would have the total capability (existing and planned supplies) to meet 100 percent of its member agencies' projected supplemental demands (consumptive and replenishment) through 2030 even under a repeat of the worst drought."

The findings of this water supply availability assessment were developed based on MWD's stated ability to reliably provide water to LADWP. Furthermore, based on MWD's current long-term water resources outlook, LADWP presently does not anticipate the need to formally invoke its preferential rights over the next 20 years.

Secondary Sources and Other Considerations

Water conservation and recycling will play an increasing role in meeting future water demands. LADWP has implemented conservation and recycling programs with efforts underway to further promote and increase the level of these programs. LADWP is committed to supply a higher percentage of the City's water demand through conservation and recycling. LADWP also plans to tap into a new water source – seawater desalination. LADWP's seawater desalination project is expected to generate at least 11,200 acre-feet per year of high quality drinking water beginning in approximately 2010. This project has been included in LADWP's 10-year Capital Improvement Program.

Water Conservation in Los Angeles

LADWP implements water conservation programs to ensure that the residents and businesses of Los Angeles use water wisely and efficiently. Due to conservation, water use has grown by only 7 percent in Los Angeles since 1970 despite a population increase of more than 35 percent. Some of LADWP's successful programs include the toilet replacement program, ultra-low-flush toilet rebate program, high-efficiency clothes

washer rebate program, technical assistance program, and commercial water conservation rebate program. All new developments within LADWP's service area must comply with all existing ordinances that require installation of water-efficient plumbing devices in their facilities.

Water Recycling in Los Angeles

Water recycling offers a reliable, economically feasible, and environmentally sensitive way to augment the City's water supply. Recycled water is used for irrigation, industrial cooling, habitat development, and recreation as well as to act as a barrier against seawater intrusion. LADWP is committed to promoting the use of recycled water. LADWP's recycling projects include the Harbor Water Recycling Project, East Valley Water Recycling Project, Westside Water Recycling Project, Griffith Park/California Department of Transportation, Los Angeles Greenbelt Project, Japanese Garden, Wildlife Lake, and Balboa Lake. LADWP encourages the use of recycled water as a means to maintain a sustainable water supply for its customer base.

The Westside Water Recycling Project currently supplies recycled water to LAWA via a 24-inch main line, located along the eastern and northeastern perimeters of the airport on Aviation Boulevard and Westchester Parkway. LAWA used 176 acre-feet of recycled water in 2001 and 145 acre-feet in 2002. LAWA's water supply availability assessment request letter states that LAWA is committed to maximizing recycled water use in Master Plan-related facilities and landscaping. The Project will include installation and use of recycled water distribution piping for landscape irrigation and double plumbing inside terminals to allow for the use of recycled water for toilet flushing where practical.

Rates

Capital costs to finance the delivery of water supply to LADWP's service area is supported through customer-billed water rates. The LADWP Board of Commissioners (Board) sets the rates subject to approval of the City Council by ordinance.

The Board is obligated by the City Charter to establish water rates and collect charges in an amount sufficient to service the water system indebtedness and to meet its expenses of operation and maintenance.

The water service rate structure contains water procurement adjustments under which the cost of purchased water, including water purchased from MWD, demand-side management programs such as water conservation programs, and reclaimed water projects are recovered. In addition, the rate structure contains a water quality improvement adjustment to recover expenditures to upgrade and equalize water quality throughout the City of Los Angeles and to construct facilities to meet state and federal water quality standards, including the payment of debt service on bonds issued for such purposes.

LADWP Board-approved capital program expenditures are either financed through the sale of revenue bonds or the cost of the program is transferred to LADWP customers through rate adjustments.

Normal, Dry, and Multiple Dry Year Demands

Based on UWMP, projected water supply and demand during normal, dry, and multiple-dry years are shown in Tables VIII and IX. The Year 2000 UWMP-based data shown below have been adjusted to reflect the most current water resource information for the City. These adjustments include:

1) The potential reduction in Los Angeles Aqueduct supplies of 25,000 acre-feet to account for additional water requirements to address environmental issues in the Owens Valley.
2) Projected groundwater supplies have also been adjusted downward due to the elimination or postponement of groundwater recharge projects using recycled water – namely the recharge portion of the East Valley Water Recycling Project and the Headworks Water Recycling Project. During single and multiple-dry years, LADWP can extract groundwater from the San Fernando Basin to increase local groundwater yield up to the levels shown in Tables VIII and IX through the use of stored water credit.
3) LADWP is developing a seawater desalination program that will create a minimum of 11,200 acre-feet of water for its service area by 2010. LADWP plans to expand this program to fully realize the benefits of desalinated water as a supplemental water resource.
4) The remaining balance will be made up through additional purchases from the MWD.

LADWP anticipates adequate water supplies to serve its service area's needs under normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry year conditions through 2020.

TABLE VIII
Normal and Single Dry Year Projected Water Demand and Supply

Supply Source	Normal Year				Single-Dry Year			
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2005	2010	2015	2020
Los Angeles Aqueducts	296,000	296,000	296,000	296,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000
Local Wells	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000
MWD	267,350	284,400	318,150	354,450	442,350	461,400	497,150	536,450
Recycled Water	7,650	18,400	23,650	29,350	7,650	18,400	23,650	29,350
Seawater Desalination	-	11,200	11,200	11,200	-	11,200	11,200	11,200
Total Supply	679,000	718,000	757,000	799,000	720,000	761,000	802,000	847,000
Total Demand	679,000	718,000	757,000	799,000	720,000	761,000	802,000	847,000

Notes: Units are in acre-feet.
Year 2000 UWMP estimated 42,000 acre-feet required to control dust at the Owens Lake. This estimate has since been revised to 67,000 acre-feet and as a result lowered future LAA deliveries by 25,000 acre-feet (reflected in the table above).
Local well supplies represent an aggregate of LADWP's four groundwater basins – San Fernando, Sylmar, Central, and West Coast.
Single-dry year LAA supplies based on 90% exceedance deliveries (i.e., deliveries exceeded on average 9 out of 10 years).
Single-dry year demand reflects a 6 percent increase from normal year demand.
Recycle water production remains unchanged from normal year yield.

TABLE IX
Multiple Dry Year Projected Water Demand and Supply

Supply Source	2005			2010			2015			2020		
	2006	2007	2008	2011	2012	2013	2016	2017	2018	2021	2022	2023
Los Angeles Aqueducts	194,000	128,000	131,000	194,000	128,000	131,000	194,000	128,000	131,000	194,000	128,000	131,000
Local Wells	135,000	125,000	125,000	135,000	125,000	125,000	135,000	125,000	125,000	135,000	125,000	125,000
MWD	369,550	452,350	456,350	388,100	471,300	475,500	423,450	507,050	511,550	461,450	545,450	550,450
Recycled Water	7,650	7,650	7,650	18,400	18,400	18,400	23,650	23,650	23,650	29,350	29,350	29,350
Seawater Desalination	-	-	-	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200
Total Supply	706,200	713,000	720,000	746,700	753,900	761,100	787,300	794,900	802,400	831,000	839,000	847,000
Total Demand	706,200	713,000	720,000	746,700	753,900	761,100	787,300	794,900	802,400	831,000	839,000	847,000

Notes: Units are in acre-feet.
Years 1, 2, and 3 are estimated based on a repeat of the driest three consecutive years on record, 1959-1960, in the Eastern Sierra Nevada watershed. Drier than normal weather in the Los Angeles Basin is assumed.
LAA supply estimates from Year 2000 UWMP reduced by 25,000 acre-feet to reflect additional requirements to control dust at the Owens Lake.
Recycle water production remains unchanged from normal year yield.
Total demand increases consistent with multiple dry year scenarios projected in Year 2000 UWMP.

Findings

The proposed Project is estimated to use 3,798 acre-feet of water annually, or a yearly increase of 972 acre-feet from baseline year 2000, based on review of information submitted by the Los Angeles World Airports.

The 972 acre-feet increase falls within the available and projected water supplies for normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years through the Year 2020 and within the 20-year water demand growth projected in LADWP's Year 2000 UWMP. LADWP finds that it will be able to meet the demand of the Project as well as existing and planned future uses of LADWP's system.

Los Angeles World Airports

February 20, 2003

Mr. Gerald Gewe
Assistant General Manager - Water
Department of Water and Power
City of Los Angeles
111 North Hope Street
Room 1455
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Mr. Gewe:

Re: Water Availability Assessment for the LAX Master Plan's Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Report

Enclosed is a copy of a memo from Camp, Dresser & McKee (CDM), consultant to Los Angeles World Airports ("LAWA"), that describes Alternative D in general, and gives planned additional square footage for various types of space and projected passenger and cargo use levels. Alternative D is Los Angeles World Airports' current version of the Master Plan for the modernization of the Los Angeles International Airport ("LAX"). The CDM memo also describes the projected water demand for Alternative D, and the features of Alternative D relating to water conservation and the use of reclaim water.

This letter requests that the Department of Water and Power ("DWP"), as the water provider to LAX, prepare a "water availability assessment" for the LAX Master Plan as currently proposed, pursuant to Water Code sections 10910-10912, Public Resources Code section 21151.9, and California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines section 15083.5. Specifically, LAWA requests that DWP's assessment indicate whether the projected water demand associated with the LAX Master Plan as currently proposed is included in DWP's most recent Urban Water Management Plan, and evaluate whether DWP's total projected water supplies will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed LAX Master Plan. Also, in providing the requested assessment, please include the information on applicable water supply entitlements, water rights and water service contracts, and on groundwater supplies, required by recent amendments to the water availability assessment statute, Water Code section 10910(d) and (f).

2/25/03 - Alvin Bautista for required attention
km c: Jerry Gewe

Appendix A

For your information, Mr. Luis Nuno of your staff prepared a water availability assessment in April 2000 for an earlier version of the LAX Master Plan. A copy of my March 3, 2000 request for this assessment and Mr. Nuno's April 21, 2000 response containing the DWP assessment are enclosed. The current version of the LAX Master Plan calls for lower levels of air passenger and cargo traffic, and different projected levels of water use, than those associated with the version of the plan we sent your agency in early 2000. Therefore, we request a new, updated water availability assessment of the current version of the LAX Master Plan, based on your agency's current Urban Water Management Plan.

The current LAX Master Plan will incorporate some reductions of projected water demand within previously development-entitled areas owned by LAWA, and within certain acquisition areas proposed for acquisition by LAWA. LAWA and its consultants for the current Master Plan and its supporting supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report anticipate cooperating with DWP to develop all needed information regarding such projected reductions in water demand, as well as projected increases in water demand from new development contemplated by the current LAX Master Plan.

Please feel free to contact Herb Glasgow at (310) 646-7690 or me with any questions you may have or regarding any ways that LAWA may be of assistance.

Very truly yours,

Jim Ritchie
Deputy Executive Director

JR:jm

Enclosures

cc: Herb Glasgow w/enclosures

CDM

Memorandum

To: *Jim Ritchie*

From: *Robin Ijams, CDM*

Date: *February 11, 2003*

Subject: *Water Availability Assessment for the LAX Master Plan Draft Supplemental EIS/EIR*

During the preparation of the Draft EIS/EIR, LAWA requested that the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) prepare a Water Availability Assessment for the proposed Master Plan. In April 2000, LADWP provided a written statement indicating that they had reviewed the requirements of the LAX Master Plan and determined that there was water available to serve the needs as defined in the LAX Master Plan. With the development of the Alternative D – Enhanced Safety and Security Plan, and recent changes in legislation pertaining to Water Availability Assessments, it is necessary to request further documentation from LADWP regarding water availability for the implementation of Alternative D.

This memorandum has been prepared to provide some specific information from the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (SEIS/EIR) currently under preparation to the LADWP for their evaluation of water availability. The information included in this memorandum is preliminary and may be revised during the final development of the SEIS/EIR.

The information provided includes:

- A description of Alternative D and the project features
- A discussion of facility square footage compared to that of 1996 baseline
- The calculated estimate of water demand for Alternative D
- A brief discussion of the water conservation and recycling program at LAX

Project Description for Alternative D (Enhanced Safety and Security Plan)

Alternative D is one of four alternatives currently under consideration by LAWA and the FAA to address the projected increase in forecasted demand at LAX in 2015. Although Alternative D would not provide sufficient capacity to meet the unconstrained demand forecast, it would provide new and improved airside and landside facilities to address the demand projected to occur in the absence of the Master Plan (i.e., that associated with the No Action/No Project Alternative) in a manner that would enhance the safety and security of the traveling public.

Alternative D would provide a new landside Ground Transportation Center (GTC) north of Century Boulevard and south of Arbor Vitae between Aviation and La Cienega Boulevards. An Intermodal Transportation Center (ITC) with connection to the MTA Green Line would be located south of the GTC, north of Imperial Avenue and east of Aviation Boulevard. The GTC, ITC, and Central Terminal Area (CTA) would be connected via an Automated People Mover (APM) system. Runway 24L would be moved south to allow a centerline taxiway to be constructed between the north runways in order to reduce the potential for runway incursions. Relocation of Runway 24L would require the replacement of Terminals 1, 2 and 3 with a linear concourse. Additional replacement gates would be provided in a new concourse located west of Tom Bradley International Terminal (TBIT). A consolidated car rental facility would be constructed on LAWA's current Lot "C" property.

In addition to these improvements, the LAX Northside Development project, consisting of approximately 360 acres of airport-owned land, would be developed pursuant to the provisions of Final Tract Map 34836. LAX Northside is already approved for a total potential build out of 4.5 million square feet of employment and commercial uses. Under Alternative D, however, the total amount of development allowed within the LAX Northside area would be reduced through implementation of a proposed reduced vehicle trip cap. However, in order to provide a conservative analysis, for purposes of the Supplemental EIS/EIR, full buildout of LAX Northside was assumed as part of Alternative D.

Alternative D may include amendment of the Los Angeles Municipal Code to create a new zone specific for LAX and to rezone the property included in the Master Plan into that new zone.

The following summarizes the major airport components proposed in Alternative D:

- *Four runways*

  North Airfield – extend runway 24R 1,495 feet to the west from 8,925 feet in length to 10,420 feet in length. Construct, widen, extend and relocate 24L from 10,225 feet to 11,700 feet in length, 200 feet in width and move approximately 340 feet to the south.

  South Airfield – reconstruct runway 25L 50 feet south of existing runway for a total of 11,090 feet in length and 200 feet wide.

- *Terminal Facilities* would be reconfigured to address a variety of safety and security issues. Under Alternative D, the commercial and private vehicle landside component of the airport would be separated from the passenger processing facilities and gates. The existing parking garages in the CTA would be demolished to provide for passenger processing facilities. Existing Terminals 1, 2, and 3 would be demolished to provide for runway separation and would be replaced by a linear (east-west) concourse. Existing Terminals 4 through 8 would remain primarily unchanged.

  TBIT would be reconfigured to provide for installation of an underground people-mover connection with new remote gates to the west of TBIT, as well as additional hold rooms and departure gates.

- *Aircraft gates* would decrease from the existing 163 to 153.
- A *Ground Transportation Center (GTC)* would consist of parking and curbside drop-off and pick-up, a people mover station, and passenger services. Installation of new baggage security and distribution systems would link the CTA and GTC.
- An *Intermodal Transportation Center (ITC)* would consist of short-term parking, people mover station, pedestrian connections (via power walk systems) to/from the MTA Green Line, curb front drop off and passenger services.
- An *Automated People Mover (APM)* would connect the CTA and TBIT with the new GTC, a new consolidated rental car facility (RAC), and the new ITC.
- A *consolidated rental car* facility, or RAC, would be built on the present site of Lot "C," which is generally bounded by Neilson Park on the north, Airport Boulevard on the east, 98th Street on the south and Sepulveda Boulevard on the West. This facility would include a 150,000-square-foot customer service area and a walkway to the APM.
- *Cargo* space would be expanded to 2.8 million square feet of building area. This is an increase of existing cargo space of 379,000 square feet. Apron area would be decreased to 5.3 million square feet. Total cargo space would account for 184 acres.
- *Land acquisition* would be approximately 118 acres.

As presently calculated, Alternative D would accommodate potential aviation demand in the year 2015 at the following approximated activity levels:

Aircraft Operations	784,000
Air Passengers	78 million
Air Cargo	3 million tons

Water Demand for Alternative D

The acreage and location of land required for the proposed Master Plan improvements are unique to each of the four build alternatives under consideration. Consequently, each alternative would result in a different footprint for LAX. In order for baseline conditions, the No Action/No Project Alternative, and the build alternatives to be compared side by side, a single composite water study area was established, referred to as the "Master Plan boundaries." The land within the Master Plan boundaries that would not be acquired under a particular alternative is assumed to remain in its current use.

The attached Table 1 provides information regarding the square footage of various facilities within the Master Plan boundaries. In addition to comparison to the other project alternatives and to the 1996 baseline, information related to Year 2000 conditions is also provided. These data are used to calculate an estimated water demand for Alternative D.

Table 2 indicates the estimated water demand for the various project alternatives as compared to baseline and Year 2000 conditions. As indicated in the table, current estimates indicate that water use for airport-related uses under Alternative D would increase by approximately 399 AF-yr

(42%) over 1996 baseline conditions by 2015. In comparison to the No Action/No Project Alternative, airport-related water under Alternative D would increase by 261 AF-yr (24%).

Total water use within the Master Plan boundaries under Alternative D would increase by 711 AF/yr (31%) compared to 1996 baseline conditions. However, compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative, total water use within the Master Plan boundaries under Alternative D would *decrease* by 343 AF/yr (10%). This is due to the development of the LAWA-owned Continental City property under the No Action/No Project Alternative, and the retention of high-water-demand land uses throughout the acquisition areas. Under Alternative D, the Continental City property would be developed with lower-water-demand Master Plan-related uses. In addition, some of the land uses within the acquisition areas would be acquired and incorporated into the Master Plan.

Water Recycling and Conservation

LAWA has not adopted any formal policies regarding water conservation. However, in June 1994, the LAWA Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) prepared a "Street Frontage and Landscape Plan for LAX." EMB uses this plan to evaluate landscape proposals for LAX projects. The Plan includes requirements pertaining to water conservation, including a requirement that all landscaped areas are to be provided with a fixed automatic method of irrigation, and that drip irrigation systems be provided with an adequate number of outlets within landscaped areas. In addition to these actions, during the drought cycle of 1987-1992, LAWA replaced all the faucets in the CTA with low-flow faucets. LAWA also installs low-flow toilets and urinals as remodeling takes place or new restroom facilities are built.

As part of the Master Plan, LAWA would enhance its water conservation program. Actions would include identification of current water conservation practices and an assessment of their effectiveness; identification of alternate future conservation practices; continuation of the practice of retrofitting and installing new low-flow toilets and other water-efficient fixtures in all LAX buildings as remodeling takes place or new construction occurs; use of Best Management Practices for maintenance; use of water efficient vegetation for landscaping, where possible; and continuation of the use of fixed automatic irrigation for landscaping.

LAWA would maximize the use of recycled water in Master Plan-related facilities and landscaping. This commitment would be implemented by such design features as installation and use of reclaimed water distribution piping for landscape irrigation and double plumbing of terminals to allow use of recycled water for toilet flushing where that would be practical. Recycled water service to LAX is a part of the Westside Water Recycling Project (WWRP).

bcc: Jim Geocaris
Ray Ilgunas, LAWA
Bob Gilbert, URS Corporation
Alan Murphy, URS Corporation

Table 1
Land Uses Included in the Alternatives
(This information is preliminary and may be refined as preparation of the Supplemental EIS/EIR continues)

Land Use	Baseline Conditions	Updated Baseline	Alternatives 2015 NA/NP	A	B	C	D
LAX							
Airport Land Uses							
Terminal (S.F.)	3,997,119	4,012,119	3,997,000	10,419,000	9,712,000	7,319,000	7,224,000
Cargo (S.F.)	1,900,000	2,524,000	2,328,064	4,518,000	4,871,000	5,075,000	2,813,000
Maintenance (S.F.)	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	841,000	859,000	834,000	1,368,000
Ancillary (S.F.)	1,294,000	1,294,000	1,294,000	2,260,000	1,720,000	3,198,000	1,764,000
Non-Airport Uses							
Belford							
Residential (Multi Family DUs)	583	340					
LAX Northside Development[1]							
Office (S.F.)			1,580,000				1,580,000
Hotel (rooms)			1,400				1,400
Retail (S.F.)			60,000				60,000
Airport Related (S.F.)		9,000	750,000				750,000
R/D Business Park (S.F.)			1,170,000				1,170,000
Restaurant (S.F.)			70,000				70,000
Continental City							
Office (S.F.)			3,000,000				
Retail (S.F.)			100,000				
Westchester Southside							
Hotel (rooms)				1,308	1,308	1,308	
Office (S.F.)				650,000	650,000	650,000	
Retail (S.F.)				110,000	110,000	110,000	
R/D Business Park (S.F.)				970,000	970,000	970,000	
Restaurant (S.F.)				40,000	40,000	40,000	
Non-Project Uses Within Master Plan Boundaries							
Manchester Square[2]							
Residential (Single Family DUs)	280	132					
Residential (Multi Family DUs)	1,706	1,579					
Office (S.F.)				50,000			
Hotel (rooms)				770			
Industrial (S.F.)				1,720,000			
Land Within Acquisition Areas[3]							
Residential (Single Family DUs)	57	57	57				57
Residential (Multi Family DUs)	69	69	69	42	42		69
Hotel (rooms)	2,083	2,083	2,083	154		1,354	1,929
Office (S.F.)	1,108,312	1,108,312	1,108,312	142,064		509,218	901,001
Retail (S.F.)	148,219	148,219	148,219	45,737	60,221	73,002	108,699
Light Industrial (S.F.)	3,789,292	3,789,292	3,789,292	1,196,544	83,329	1,958,314	3,548,677
Institutional[4] (S.F.)	156,178	156,178	156,178	85,902	85,902		102,890

1 Northside would be subject to an LADOT trip cap for traffic impact analysis, but for other utility impact analysis, an uncapped land buildout value would be used.

2 Under the No Action/No Project Alternative, existing uses would be demolished. For purposes of this EIS/EIR, no development is assumed. Ander Alternative A, Manchester Square would be redeveloped with commercial/light industrial uses independent of the Master Plan. Under Alternatives B, C and D, existing uses would be demolished, and the area would be incorporated into the overall Master Plan development.

3 Only a portion of the land within the acquisition areas would be acquired for each individual build alternative. No land within the acquisition areas would be acquired under the No Action/No Project Alternative. The land within the Master Plan boundaries that would not be acquired under a particular alternative is assumed to remain in its current use.

4 Includes college, high school, elementary school and library land use.

Source: Landrum & Brown, 2000. (Alt. D updated by Landrum & Brown, 2002)

Table 2
Estimated Potable Water Use Comparison (AF-yr)
(This information is preliminary and may be refined as preparation of the Supplemental EIS/EIR continues)

	Baseline Conditions	Baseline 2000 Update	Alternatives 2015				
			NA/NP	A	B	C	D
LAX							
Airport Facilities	953	965	1,091	1,788	1,619	1,726	1,352
Belford	104	61	NA[1]	NA[2]	NA[2]	NA[2]	NA[2]
Continental City	NA	NA	513	NA	NA	NA	NA
LAX Northside	NA	2	869	NA	NA	NA	869
Westchester Southside	NA	NA	NA	513	513	513	NA
Subtotal LAX[3]	1,057	1,028	2,473	2,301	2,132	2,239	2,221
Non-Project Uses Within Master Plan Boundaries[4]							
Manchester Square	362	311	NA[1]	275[5]	NA[6]	NA[6]	NA[6]
Land Within Acquisition Areas[7]	892	892	892	180	35	465	801
Subtotal Non-Project Uses[3]	1,254	1,203	892	455	35	465	801
TOTAL MASTER PLAN BOUNDARIES[3]	2,311	2,231	3,365	2,755	2,167	2,703	3,022

1 Under the No Action/No Project Alternative, existing uses would be demolished. No redevelopment is assumed for purposes of this analysis.

2 Under Alternatives A, B, and C, existing uses within Belford would be demolished, and the area would be incorporated into the overall Master Plan development. Water use associated with proposed land uses in this area is incorporated within "Airport Facilities" above. Under Alternative D, no redevelopment for Belford is assumed.

3 Information in table may not total due to rounding.

4 For purposes of this analysis, a single composite study area was established, referred to as the "Master Plan boundaries." However, for each alternative, a portion of the study area would not be incorporated into the Master Plan development.

5 Under Alternative A, Manchester Square is assumed to be redeveloped with commercial/light industrial uses independent of the Master Plan.

6 Under Alternatives B, C and D, existing uses within Manchester Square would be demolished, and the area would be incorporated into the overall Master Plan development. Water use associated with proposed land uses in this area is incorporated within "Airport Facilities" above.

7 No land within the acquisition areas would be acquired under the No Action/No Project Alternative. Only a portion of the land within the acquisition areas would be acquired for each build alternative. The land within the areas that would not be acquired would not be affected by the Master Plan and would remain in its current use.

NA = Not Applicable

Source: Camp Dresser & McKee Inc., 2003.

Los Angeles World Airports

FC

March 3, 2000

Luis Nuno
Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1425
P.O. Box 51111
Los Angeles, CA 90051-0100

Re: Water Availability Assessment for the LAX Master Plan's Draft Environmental Impact Report

Dear Mr. Nuno:

Enclosed is a copy of the November 1999 Supplemental Notice of Preparation (NOP) of the Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement for the Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) Master Plan. Also attached is a copy of the initial June 1997 NOP.

This letter requests the Department of Water and Power, as the applicable water service provider to LAX, to prepare a "water availability assessment" for the proposed LAX Master Plan pursuant to Water Code §§ 10910-10913, Public Resources Code §§ 21151.9, and the State CEQA Guidelines § 15083.5. Specifically, LAWA requests that DWP's assessment indicate whether the projected water demand associated with the proposed Master Plan was included in DWP's last urban water management plan and assess whether DWP's total projected water supplies will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed Master Plan.

The LAX Master Plan will incorporate substantial reductions of projected water demand within previously development-entitled areas owned by LAWA, such as LAX Northside and Continental City, as well as within certain acquisition areas proposed to be acquired by LAWA for the Master Plan. LAWA and its consultants for the LAX Master Plan and the EIR anticipate cooperating with DWP to develop all needed information regarding such projected reductions in water demand, as well as projected increases in water demand from new development contemplated by the Master Plan.

Please feel free to contact me regarding any questions you may have or regarding any ways that LAWA may be of assistance. If you have any questions, please contact Jane Benefield at (310) 646-7690.

Sincerely,

Jim Ritchie
Deputy Executive Director

JR:at

Attachments

1 World Way P.O. Box 92216 Los Angeles California 90009-2216 Telephone 310 646 5252 Facsimile 310 646 0521 Internet www.lawa.org

Department of Water and Power the City of Los Angeles

RICHARD J. RIORDAN
Mayor

Commission
RICK J. CARUSO, President
KENNETH T. LOMBARD, Vice President
JUDY M. MILLER
DOMINICK W. RUBALCAVA
MARCIA P. VOLPERT
JOHN C. BURMAHLN, Secretary

S. DAVID FREEMAN, General Manager

April 21, 2000

Mr. Jim Ritchie
Deputy Executive Director
Los Angeles World Airports
1 World Way
P. O. Box 92216
Los Angeles, California 90009-2216

Dear Mr. Ritchie:

Water Availability Assessment for the LAX Master Plan's Draft Environmental Impact Report

This is in reply to your letter dated March 3, 2000 requesting the Department of Water and Power prepare a "water availability assessment" for the proposed LAX Master Plan.

The Water Services Organization (WSO) can provide sufficient domestic water to accommodate the development and growth as defined by the LAX Master Plan. Public fire protection for this project could be met from existing and proposed water system facilities. The WSO will determine the extent of required water system facilities when public fire flows are set by the Los Angeles Fire Department. Grade changes proposed in Sepulveda Blvd. and Aviation Blvd. to accommodate runway expansion will necessitate the relocation of major water lines.

Reclaimed water is currently available for irrigation and other uses from a water line in Aviation Blvd. and other streets near the northeast perimeter of LAX.

The Water Services Organization has no additional comments on the information contained in the Draft Environmental Impact Report.

Should you require additional information, please contact me at (213) 367-1218.

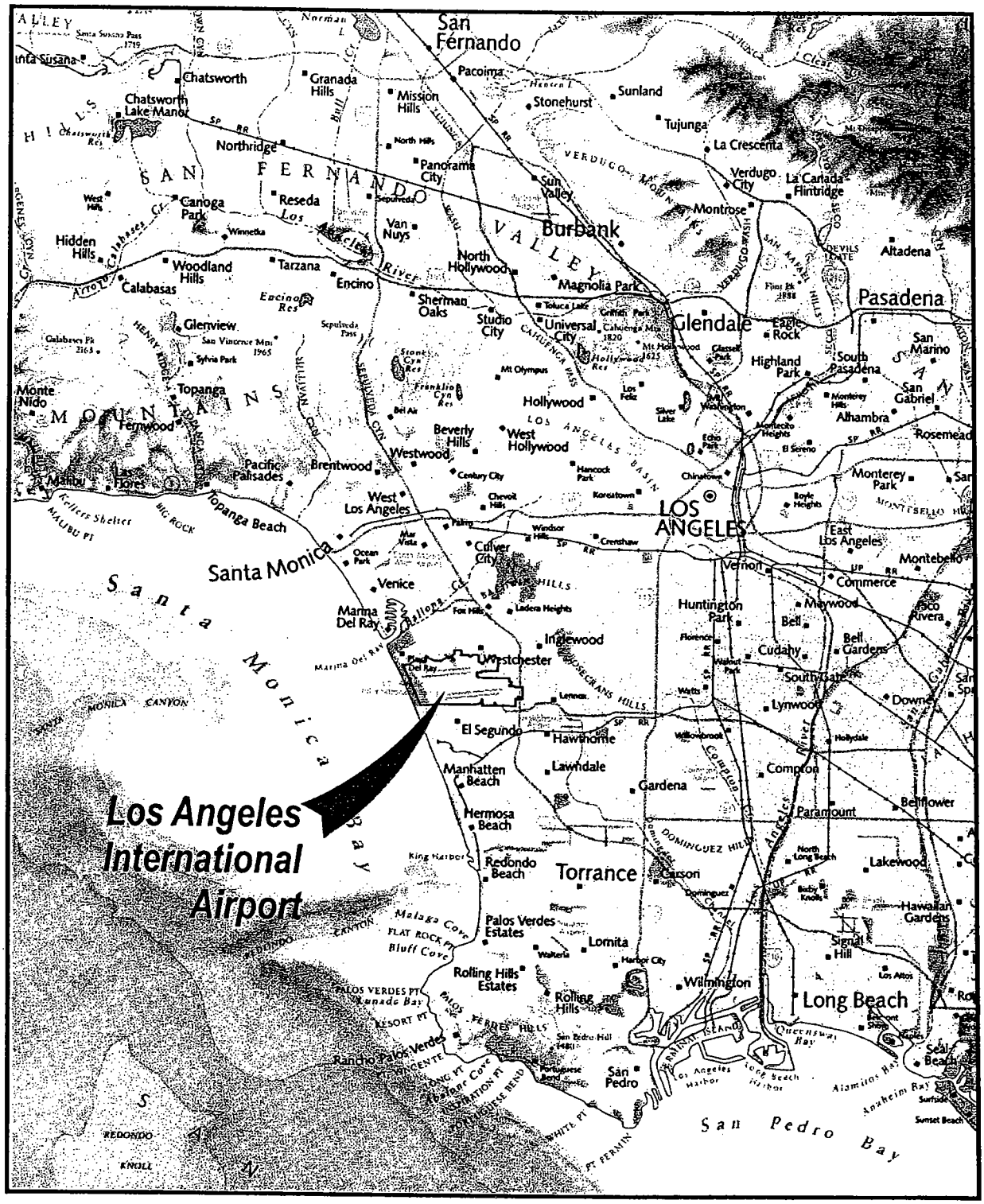
Sincerely,

Luis Nuno
Distribution Engineering - Water

AP:ap

Water and Power Conservation...a way of life

111 North Hope Street, Los Angeles, California Mailing address: Box 51111, Los Angeles 90051-0100
Telephone: (213) 367-4211 Cable address: DEWAPOLA FAX: (213) 367-3287



Source: 1992 Raven Maps & Images
Prepared By: Landrum & Brown, 05/03

LAX Master Plan
Supplement to the Draft EIS/EIR

Location Map

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER
WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

This worksheet monitors water demands arising from water availability assessment request from developers.
Water availability assessments are performed in compliance with California Water Code Sections 10910-10915.

Projected increase in water use from 2000 through 2020: **160,000 AF** **(25% increase)**

Assess. Number	Titile	LADWP Board Action Date	Baseline Water Use (AFY)	Projected Total Water Use (AFY)	Projected Increase (%)	Water Use Beyond Projection (%)	(AFY)	Water Supply Available through 2020* (AF)
1	Los Angeles Airport Master Plan Project	4/17/2001	2,311	2,703	17%	0%	0	152,000
2	2000 Avenue of the Stars Project	5/7/02	61	82	34%	9%	6	143,994
3	Hollywood Redevelopment Plan Amendment Project	6/4/02	836	2,858	242%	217%	1,813	142,181
4	9th & Flower - Central Business District Redevelopment Area	6/4/02	30	275	831%	806%	238	141,943
5	UCLA Long Range Redevelopment Plan	7/2/2002	2,733	3,239	19%	0%	0	141,943
6	Manchester and Lincoln Project	7/16/2002	91	109	20%	0%	0	141,943
7	Corbin and Nordhoff Project	8/6/2002	100	436	336%	311%	311	141,632
8	Las Lomas (conditional assessment subject to City annexation)	9/17/2002	0	3,831	new development		3,831	137,801
9	Archstone Warner Center	10/15/2002	18	110	511%	486%	88	137,713
10	Mountain View Village	*7/1/2003*	0	124	new development		124	129,589
11	Los Angeles World Airports Master Plan Alternative "D" (supercedes Aseess. No. 1)	*7/1/2003*	2,826	3,798	34%	9%	266	129,324
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								

* Estimated value is subject to calibration and revision based on actual demands within LADWP's service area and/or updates to the City's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). LADWP's water resources plan is updated every five years with the official update to the City's UWMP. Data reported in updated UWMPs would be used as the basis for comparing water demand with available supplies for all water availability assessments.

Assessment Nos. 10 and 11 will be considered by the LADWP Board of Commissioners at the July 1, 2003 meeting.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, Plaintiff, vs. CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, et al., Defendants.	NO. 650079

JUDGMENT

January 26, 1979

Appendix D

each meets the hydrologic definition of "basin." The extractions of water in the respective basins affect the other water users within that basin but do not significantly or materially affect the ground water levels in any of the other basins. The underground reservoirs of Eagle Rock, Verdugo and Sylmar Basins are independent of one another and of the San Fernando Basin.

4.2.4 Safe Yield and Native Safe Yield. The safe yield and native safe yield, stated in acre feet, of the three largest basins for the year 1964-65 was as follows:

Basin	Safe Yield	Native Safe Yield
San Fernando	90,680	43,660
Sylmar	6,210	3,850
Verdugo	7,150	3,590

The safe yield of Eagle Rock Basin is derived from imported water delivered by Los Angeles. There is no measurable native safe yield.

4.2.5 Separate Basins -- Separate Rights. The rights of the parties to extract ground water within ULARA are separate and distinct as within each of the several ground water basins within said watershed.

4.2.6 Hydrologic Condition of Basins. The several basins within ULARA are in varying hydrologic conditions, which result in different legal consequences.

4.2.6.1 San Fernando Basin. The first full year of overdraft in San Fernando Basin was 1954-55. It remained in overdraft continuously until 1968, when an injunction herein became effective. Thereafter, the

causing said water to be so stored shall have a right to extract an equivalent amount of ground water from San Fernando Basin. The right to extract waters attributable to such storage practices is an undivided right to a quantity of water in San Fernando Basin equal to the amount of such Stored Water to the credit of any party, as reflected in Watermaster records.

5.2.1.3 Calculation of Import Return Water and Stored Water Credits. The extraction rights of Los Angeles, Glendale, Burbank and San Fernando in San Fernando Basin in any year, insofar as such rights are based upon import return water, shall only extend to the amount of any accumulated import return water credit of such party by reason of imported water delivered after September 30, 1977. The annual credit for such import return water shall be calculated by Watermaster based upon the amount of delivered water during the preceding water year, as follows:

Los Angeles:	20.8% of all delivered water (including reclaimed water) to valley fill lands of San Fernando Basin.
San Fernando:	26.3% of all imported and reclaimed water delivered to valley-fill lands of San Fernando Basin.
Burbank:	20.0% of all delivered water (including reclaimed water) to San Fernando Basin and its tributary hill and mountain areas.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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LAGERLOF, SENICAL, DRESCHER & SWIFT
301 North Lake Avenue, 10th Floor
Pasadena, California 91101
(818) 793-9400 or (213) 385-4345

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

CENTRAL AND WEST BASIN WATER REPLENISHMENT DISTRICT, etc., Plaintiff, v. CHARLES E. ADAMS, et al., Defendants.	No. 786,656 SECOND AMENDED JUDGMENT (Declaring and establishing water rights in Central Basin and enjoining extractions therefrom in excess of specified quantities.)
CITY OF LAKEWOOD, a municipal corporation, Cross-Complaint, v. CHARLES E. ADAMS, et al., Cross-Defendants.	

The above-entitled matter duly and regularly came on for trial in Department 73 of the above-entitled Court (having been transferred thereto from Department 75 by order of the presiding Judge), before the Honorable Edmund M. Moor, specially

Watermaster Reports on file with this Court and the records of the Plaintiff. This tabulation does not take into account additions or subtractions from any Allowed Pumping Allocation of a producer for the 1978-79 water year, nor other adjustments not representing change in fee title to water rights, such as leases of water rights, nor does it include the names of lessees of landowners where the lessees are exercising the water rights. The exercise of all water rights is subject, however, to the provisions of this Judgment is hereinafter contained. All of said rights are of the same legal force and effect and are without priority with reference to each other. Each party whose name is hereinafter set forth in the tabulation set forth in Appendix "2" of this judgment, and after whose name there appears under the column "Total Water Right" the figure "0" owns no rights to extract any ground water from Central Basin, and has no right to extract any ground water from Central Basin.

(b) Defendant The City of Los Angeles is the owner of the right to extract fifteen thousand (15,000) acre feet per annum of ground water from Central Basin. Defendant Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles has no right to extract ground water from Central Basin except insofar as it has the right, power, duty or obligation on behalf of defendant The City of Los Angeles to exercise the water rights in Central Basin of defendant The City of Los Angeles. The exercise of said rights are subject, however, to the provisions of this judgment hereafter contained, including but not limited to, sharing with

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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE COMPANY, ET AL., Plaintiffs v. CITY OF COMPTON, ET AL Defendants	NO. 506806 MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION TO PERMIT INTERVENTION OF WEST BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DOMINGUEZ DESALTER

PRELIMINARY

The Judgment herein enjoins production of water from the West Coast Basin (hereinafter "Basin") in excess of the amount which the producer is adjudged to own (hereinafter "adjudicated rights"). West Basin Municipal Water District (hereinafter "District") is not a party to this action and owns no adjudicated rights but desires to implement a project to demonstrate the feasibility of extracting and treating brackish water for sale to Dominguez Water Corporation (hereinafter "Dominguez").

This petition is presented by the District and Dominguez to allow the District to intervene and to allow the District to operate a demonstration project more particularly described

PARTY AND SUCCESSOR, IF ANY		ADJUDICATED RIGHT IN ACRE FEET, ANNUALLY
LERMENS, EVELYN (Formerly Alfred Lermens)		0.7
LENZINER, EMMA L. sued as Mrs. E.L. Leuziner		1.4
LINDERMAN, ABRAHAM Second West Coast Basin Judgment		0
LISTON, LAWRENCE	0.7	0
Sold to R. Harris and L. Harris	-0.7	
LITTLE, WILLIAM	0.1	0
Sold to Watt Industrial Properties	-0.1	
LIZZA, PAT		0
LOCHMAN, ERNEST C. LOCHMAN, WALTER Second West Coast Basin Judgment		0
LONG, BEN Persilla Long, sued as Pricilla Long		0
LONG, JOHN		0
LONG BEACH, CITY OF		0.7
LOPES, FRANK		3.7
LOPEZ, MANUEL one Rudolph E. Lopez		0
LOS ANGELES, CITY OF		1503.0
LOS ANGELES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT		0
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (ALONDRA PARK) Successor to Los Angeles County Flood Control District	28.7 39.0	67.7
LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT Successor in part to A.H. Smith et al Sold to Los Angeles County-Alondra Park	37.6 1.4 -39.0	0

WATER CODE
SECTION 10910-10915

10910. (a) Any city or county that determines that a project, as defined in Section 10912, is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) under Section 21080 of the Public Resources Code shall comply with this part.

(b) The city or county, at the time that it determines whether an environmental impact report, a negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is required for any project subject to the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to Section 21080.1 of the Public Resources Code, shall identify any water system that is, or may become as a result of supplying water to the project identified pursuant to this subdivision, a public water system, as defined in Section 10912, that may supply water for the project. If the city or county is not able to identify any public water system that may supply water for the project, the city or county shall prepare the water assessment required by this part after consulting with any entity serving domestic water supplies whose service area includes the project site, the local agency formation commission, and any public water system adjacent to the project site.

(c) (1) The city or county, at the time it makes the determination required under Section 21080.1 of the Public Resources Code, shall request each public water system identified pursuant to subdivision (b) to determine whether the projected water demand associated with a proposed project was included as part of the most recently adopted urban water management plan adopted pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).

(2) If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, the public water system may incorporate the requested information from the urban water management plan in preparing the elements of the assessment required to comply with subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g).

(3) If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was not accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, or the public water system has no urban water management plan, the water supply assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the public water system's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the public water system's existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.

(4) If the city or county is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), the water supply assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the total projected water supplies, determined to be available by the city or county for the project during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection, will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.

(d) (1) The assessment required by this section shall include an identification of any existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project, and a description of the quantities of water received in prior years by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), under the existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts.

(2) An identification of existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts held by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), shall be demonstrated by providing information related to all of the following:

(A) Written contracts or other proof of entitlement to an identified water supply.

(B) Copies of a capital outlay program for financing the delivery of a water supply that has been adopted by the public water system.

(C) Federal, state, and local permits for construction of necessary infrastructure associated with delivering the water supply.

(D) Any necessary regulatory approvals that are required in order to be able to convey or deliver the water supply.

(e) If no water has been received in prior years by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), under the existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts, the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), shall also include in its water supply assessment pursuant to subdivision (c), an identification of the other public water systems or water service contractholders that receive a water supply or have existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts, to the same source of water as the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has identified as a source of water supply within its water supply assessments.

(f) If a water supply for a proposed project includes groundwater, the following additional information shall be included in the water supply assessment:

(1) A review of any information contained in the urban water management plan relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project.

(2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the proposed project will be supplied. For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current bulletin of the department that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), of the efforts being undertaken in the basin or basins to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

(3) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater pumped by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), for the past five years from any groundwater basin from which the proposed project will be supplied. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(4) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), from any basin from which the proposed project will be supplied. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(5) An analysis of the sufficiency of the groundwater from the

basin or basins from which the proposed project will be supplied to meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project.

A water supply assessment shall not be required to include the information required by this paragraph if the public water system determines, as part of the review required by paragraph (1), that the sufficiency of groundwater necessary to meet the initial and projected water demand associated with the project was addressed in the description and analysis required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 10631.

(g) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), the governing body of each public water system shall submit the assessment to the city or county not later than 90 days from the date on which the request was received. The governing body of each public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this act pursuant to subdivision (b), shall approve the assessment prepared pursuant to this section at a regular or special meeting.

(2) Prior to the expiration of the 90-day period, if the public water system intends to request an extension of time to prepare and adopt the assessment, the public water system shall meet with the city or county to request an extension of time, which shall not exceed 30 days, to prepare and adopt the assessment.

(3) If the public water system fails to request an extension of time, or fails to submit the assessment notwithstanding the extension of time granted pursuant to paragraph (2), the city or county may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the governing body of the public water system to comply with the requirements of this part relating to the submission of the water supply assessment.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, if a project has been the subject of a water supply assessment that complies with the requirements of this part, no additional water supply assessment shall be required for subsequent projects that were part of a larger project for which a water supply assessment was completed and that has complied with the requirements of this part and for which the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has concluded that its water supplies are sufficient to meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the existing and planned future uses, including, but not limited to, agricultural and industrial uses, unless one or more of the following changes occurs:

(1) Changes in the project that result in a substantial increase in water demand for the project.

(2) Changes in the circumstances or conditions substantially affecting the ability of the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), to provide a sufficient supply of water for the project.

(3) Significant new information becomes available which was not known and could not have been known at the time when the assessment was prepared.

10911. (a) If, as a result of its assessment, the public water system concludes that its water supplies are, or will be, insufficient, the public water system shall provide to the city or county its plans for acquiring additional water supplies, setting forth the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies. If the city or county, if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), concludes as a result of its assessment, that water supplies are, or will be, insufficient, the city or county shall include in its water supply assessment its plans for acquiring additional water supplies, setting forth the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies. Those plans may include, but are not limited to, information concerning all of the following:

(1) The estimated total costs, and the proposed method of financing the costs, associated with acquiring the additional water supplies.

(2) All federal, state, and local permits, approvals, or entitlements that are anticipated to be required in order to acquire and develop the additional water supplies.

(3) Based on the considerations set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2), the estimated timeframes within which the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), expects to be able to acquire additional water supplies.

(b) The city or county shall include the water supply assessment provided pursuant to Section 10910, and any information provided pursuant to subdivision (a), in any environmental document prepared for the project pursuant to Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.

(c) The city or county may include in any environmental document an evaluation of any information included in that environmental document provided pursuant to subdivision (b). The city or county shall determine, based on the entire record, whether projected water supplies will be sufficient to satisfy the demands of the project, in addition to existing and planned future uses. If the city or county determines that water supplies will not be sufficient, the city or county shall include that determination in its findings for the project.

10912. For the purposes of this part, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Project" means any of the following:

(1) A proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units.

(2) A proposed shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space.

(3) A proposed commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space.

(4) A proposed hotel or motel, or both, having more than 500 rooms.

(5) A proposed industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area.

(6) A mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified in this subdivision.

(7) A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project.

(b) If a public water system has fewer than 5,000 service connections, then "project" means any proposed residential, business, commercial, hotel or motel, or industrial development that would account for an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections, or a mixed-use project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by residential development that would represent an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections.

(c) "Public water system" means a system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption that has 3000 or more service connections. A public water system includes all of the following:

(1) Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facility under control of the operator of the system which is used primarily in connection with the system.

(2) Any collection or pretreatment storage facility not under the

control of the operator that is used primarily in connection with the system.

(3) Any person who treats water on behalf of one or more public water systems for the purpose of rendering it safe for human consumption.

10914. (a) Nothing in this part is intended to create a right or entitlement to water service or any specific level of water service.

(b) Nothing in this part is intended to either impose, expand, or limit any duty concerning the obligation of a public water system to provide certain service to its existing customers or to any future potential customers.

(c) Nothing in this part is intended to modify or otherwise change existing law with respect to projects which are not subject to this part.

(d) This part applies only to a project for which a notice of preparation is submitted on or after January 1, 1996.

10915. The County of San Diego is deemed to comply with this part if the Office of Planning and Research determines that all of the following conditions have been met:

(a) Proposition C, as approved by the voters of the County of San Diego in November 1988, requires the development of a regional growth management plan and directs the establishment of a regional planning and growth management review board.

(b) The County of San Diego and the cities in the county, by agreement, designate the San Diego Association of Governments as that review board.

(c) A regional growth management strategy that provides for a comprehensive regional strategy and a coordinated economic development and growth management program has been developed pursuant to Proposition C.

(d) The regional growth management strategy includes a water element to coordinate planning for water that is consistent with the requirements of this part.

(e) The San Diego County Water Authority, by agreement with the San Diego Association of Governments in its capacity as the review board, uses the association's most recent regional growth forecasts for planning purposes and to implement the water element of the strategy.

(f) The procedures established by the review board for the development and approval of the regional growth management strategy, including the water element and any certification process established to ensure that a project is consistent with that element, comply with the requirements of this part.

(g) The environmental documents for a project located in the County of San Diego include information that accomplishes the same purposes as a water supply assessment that is prepared pursuant to Section 10910.

Water Supply Assessment Checklist

Water Code Section	Water Supply Assessment Content	Page # in WSA
10910(c)(2)	Incorporate data from UWMP.	1-19
10910(d)(1)	Identification of existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts relevant to identified water supply for proposed project, and description of quantity of water received in prior years.	9-19
10910(d(2)(A)	Written contracts or other proof of entitlement to an identified water supply.	9-16
10910(d)(2)(B)	Capital outlay program for financing the delivery of a water supply that has been adopted.	17
10910(d)(2)(C)	Federal, state, and local permits for construction of necessary infrastructure associated with delivering the water supply.	9-11
10910(d)(2)(D)	Any necessary regulatory approval to deliver/convey the water supply.	9-11
10910(f)(1)	Review of any information contained in the UWMP relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project.	1-19
10910(f)(2)	Description of any groundwater basin(s) from which proposed project will be supplied. For basins with adjudicated groundwater pumping rights, include a copy of the order/decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of quantity of groundwater public water system has the legal right to pump under the order/decree.	11-13, Attachment D
10910(f)(3)	Description and analysis of amount and location of groundwater pumped for the past 5 years from any groundwater basin from which the proposed project will be supplied.	11-13
10910(f)(4)	Description and analysis of amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped from any basin to provided water to the proposed project.	11-13, 18-19
10910(f)(5)	Analysis of sufficiency of groundwater from the basins from which the proposed project will be supplied to meet projected water demand of the proposed project.	11-13, 18-19

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