VI. Other CEQA Considerations

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1. Significant Unavoidable Impacts

Section 15126.2(b) of the CEQA Guidelines requires that an EIR describe any significant impacts which cannot be avoided, including those effects that can be mitigated but not reduced to a less than significant level.

As evaluated in Section IV, Environmental Impact Analysis, of this Draft EIR, implementation of the Project would not result in significant impacts to any of the environmental issues evaluated in this Draft EIR which could not be reduced with compliance with regulatory requirements or the implementation of specific project design features and/or mitigation measures. Therefore, the Project would not result in significant unavoidable impacts.

2. Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes

In accordance with Section 15126.2(c) of the CEQA Guidelines, an EIR is required to evaluate significant irreversible environmental changes that would be caused by implementation of a project. As stated in CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2(c):

> Uses of nonrenewable resources during the initial and continued phases of the project may be irreversible since a large commitment of such resources makes removal or nonuse thereafter unlikely. Primary impacts and, particularly, secondary impacts (such as highway improvement which provides access to a previously inaccessible area) generally commit future generations to similar uses. Also, irreversible damage can result from environmental accidents associated with the project. Irretrievable commitments of resources should be evaluated to assure that such current consumption is justified.

During construction and operation, the Project would necessarily consume non-renewable resources and resources that are effectively non-renewable due to their long regeneration time. The Project would require a commitment of non-renewable and renewable resources that would include: (1) building materials; (2) water; and (3) energy

resources. The Project's use of these resources is discussed below in addition to a discussion regarding potential environmental hazards.

a. Building Materials

During construction, the Project would consume non-renewable resources that would include the following building materials: certain types of lumber and other forest products; aggregate materials used in concrete and asphalt, such as sand, gravel and stone; metals, such as steel, copper, and lead; and petrochemical construction materials, such as plastics. In accordance with the County's Green Building Ordinance, during construction of the Project, a minimum of 65 percent of the non-hazardous construction and demolition debris would be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse. Thus, the consumption of non-renewable building materials, such as lumber, aggregate materials, and plastics, would be reduced. In addition, as described in Section II, Project Description, of this Draft EIR, existing waste reduction and recycling practices would continue and would be enhanced with implementation of the Project.

b. Water

Water, which is a limited, slowly renewable resource, also would be consumed during Project construction. Project consumption of water during construction and operation of the Project is addressed in Section IV.L.1, Utilities and Service Systems—Water, of this Draft EIR. As evaluated therein, given the temporary nature of construction activities, demolition and construction activities would require minimal water demand and are not anticipated to have any adverse impact on available water supplies and infrastructure. In addition, the Project's operational water demand would be within the projected water supplies for normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years, and the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) would be able to meet the water demand for the Project in addition to the existing and planned water demands of its future service area. Furthermore, pursuant to Project Design Feature L.1-2, the Project would implement a variety of water conservation features including, but not limited to, high-efficiency plumbing fixtures, the use of water efficiency landscaping, and native/adapted/drought-tolerant plants. Thus, as evaluated in Section IV.L.1, Utilities and Service Systems—Water, of this Draft EIR, while Project operation would result in the irreversible consumption of water, the Project would not result in a significant impact related to water supply or infrastructure.

c. Energy Resources

Fossil fuels, such as diesel, gasoline, and oil, would be consumed to power construction vehicles and equipment and for the generation of electricity. As evaluated in

Section IV.L.2, Utilities and Service Systems—Energy, of this Draft EIR, electricity consumption during Project construction would vary based on the construction activity (i.e., grading, building construction, etc.). Given the nature of construction activities, the consumption of fossil fuels for energy use would occur on a temporary basis. In addition, any electricity consumption that would occur due to Project construction activities would be somewhat offset by the reduction in electricity consumption resulting from the demolition of some of the existing uses within the Project Site.

Fossil fuels for electricity, natural gas, and transportation would also be consumed during operation of the Project. As non-renewable fossil fuels would represent the primary energy source during Project operations, the existing finite supplies of these resources would be incrementally reduced. The consumption of non-renewable fossil fuels for energy use is analyzed in Section V.L.2, Utilities and Service Systems—Energy, of this Draft EIR. As analyzed therein, the Project's estimated increase in electricity and natural gas demand would be within the anticipated service capabilities of LADWP and the Southern California Gas Company, respectively. The Project would also comply with Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, which sets forth the Building Energy Efficiency Standards to limit the amount of energy consumed by the Project. Furthermore, the Project would be designed and constructed to achieve the equivalent of LEED™ certification, at minimum, and would comply with the County's Green Building ordinance, which would also service to minimize the amount of energy consumed by the Project. Therefore, energy would not be used in a wasteful manner and long-term impacts associated with the consumption of fossil fuels would not be significant.

d. Environmental Hazards

The potential for hazards and hazardous materials within the Project Site was evaluated as part of the Initial Study prepared for the Project included as Appendix A of this Draft EIR. As provided therein, construction of the Project would involve the temporary use of typical, although potentially hazardous materials, including vehicle fuels, oils, transmission fluids, paints, adhesives, cleaning solvents, surface coatings, and other acidic or alkaline solutions that would require special handling, transport, and disposal. In addition, operation of the Project would involve the routine use and handling of potentially hazardous materials typical of those used for a multi-use cultural and recreational center, including cleaning solvents for custodial maintenance of the buildings, and pesticides for landscaping. However, all potentially hazardous materials would be contained, stored, and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and handled in compliance with applicable standards and regulations. Any associated risk would be reduced to a less than significant level through compliance with these standards and regulations. Similarly, demolition activities would comply with regulatory requirements to ensure asbestos, lead-based paints, and polychlorinated biphenyls are not released into the environment.

Overall, the analysis concluded that there are no known recognized environmental conditions on-site that have the potential to result in significant hazards impacts. In addition, compliance with regulations and standards would serve to protect against a significant and irreversible environmental change that could result from the accidental release of hazardous materials.

e. Conclusion

Based on the above, Project construction and operation would require the irretrievable commitment of slowly renewable, and non-renewable resources, which would limit the availability of these resources and the Project Site for future generations or for other uses. However, the consumption of such resources would not be considered substantial and would be consistent with regional and local growth forecasts and development goals for the area. The loss of such resources would not be highly accelerated when compared to existing conditions and such resources would not be used in a wasteful manner. Therefore, although irreversible environmental changes would result from the Project, such changes are concluded to be less than significant.

3. Growth-Inducing Impacts

Section 15126.2(d) of the CEQA Guidelines requires that growth-inducing impacts of a project be considered in a Draft EIR. Growth-inducing impacts are characteristics of a project that could directly or indirectly foster economic or population growth or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment. According to the CEQA Guidelines, such projects include those that would remove obstacles to population growth (e.g., a major expansion of a waste water treatment plant that, for example, may allow for more construction in service areas). In addition, as set forth in the CEQA Guidelines, increases in the population may tax existing community service facilities, thus requiring construction of new facilities that could cause significant environmental effects. The CEQA Guidelines also require a discussion of the characteristics of projects which may encourage and facilitate other activities that could significantly affect the environment, either individually or cumulatively. Finally, the CEQA Guidelines state that it must not be assumed that growth in an area is necessarily beneficial, detrimental, or of little significance to the environment.

As discussed in the Initial Study prepared for the Project, which is provided in Appendix A of this Draft EIR, the Project would not include the development of residential uses. Therefore, the Project would not directly induce population growth within the Project area. In addition, while the Project would create temporary construction-related jobs, the work requirements of most construction projects are highly specialized such that construction workers remain at a job site only for the time in which their specific skills are

needed to complete a particular phase of the construction process. Therefore, Project-related construction workers would not be anticipated to relocate their household's place of residence as a consequence of working on the Project, and, as such, no new permanent residences in the vicinity of the Project Site would be generated during construction of the Project. Further, while the Project would increase existing County Arts Commission, County Department of Parks and Recreation, and Ford Theatre Foundation staffing within the Project Site by 85 employees, the existing 140 Los Angeles Philharmonic employees within the Project Site would be relocated off-site to other existing facilities. With the relocation of these employees, the Project would result in an overall net decrease in employees on-site. Thus, the Project would not indirectly induce population growth as a result of employment opportunities within the Project Site.

With regard to infrastructure-induced population growth, the proposed roadway improvement including the installation of a new signal at the Project Site driveway providing egress from the south parking structure is intended to improve access and allow for safer left turns from the driveway to Cahuenga Boulevard East. This improvement would not open any large undeveloped areas for new use. Utility and other infrastructure upgrades are also intended to meet Project-related demand. Specifically, any new water and wastewater connections and electrical and natural gas infrastructure have been designed to provide for the Project and would not generate substantial capacity that would induce growth. In conclusion, the Project is not expected to indirectly induce population growth through the construction of infrastructure.

4. Potential Secondary Effects

Section 15126.4(a)(1)(D) of the CEQA Guidelines requires that "if a mitigation measure would cause one or more significant effects in addition to those that would be caused by the project as proposed, the effects of the mitigation measure shall be discussed but in less detail than the significant effects of the project as proposed." With regard to this section of the CEQA Guidelines, the potential impacts that could result with the implementation of each mitigation measure included for the Project was reviewed. The following provides a discussion of the potential secondary impacts that could occur as a result of the implementation of the Project mitigation measures, listed by environmental issue area.

a. Aesthetics, Views, Light, and Glare

Impacts on aesthetics, views, light, and glare would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required. Therefore, no potential secondary impacts would occur.

b. Air Quality

Impacts on air quality would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required. Therefore, no potential secondary impacts would occur.

c. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Impacts on greenhouse gas emissions would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required. Therefore, no potential secondary impacts would occur.

d. Biological Resources

Mitigation Measure D-1 requires that prior to construction, a qualified botanist conduct rare plant surveys throughout the Project area and outlines procedures in the event sensitive species are found. Implementation of this mitigation measure would be beneficial in reducing potential impacts to plant communities and habitats and would ensure compliance with applicable regulations. No adverse secondary impacts would result from implementation of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure D-2 prescribes the preparation of a restoration plan in the event it is determined that special status plants would be directly impacted as a result of the Project. Implementation of this mitigation measure would be beneficial in reducing potential impacts to plant communities and habitats and would ensure compliance with applicable regulations. No adverse secondary impacts would result from implementation of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure D-3 requires that protocol level surveys for the coastal California gnatcatcher be conducted within a year prior to construction and outlines the procedures to be followed in the event the coastal California gnatcatcher or its sign is detected. Implementation of this mitigation measure would be beneficial in reducing potential impacts to the coastal California gnatcatcher and would ensure compliance with applicable regulations. No adverse secondary impacts would result from implementation of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure D-4 requires that construction areas be placed to avoid nesting habitats; prescribes the appropriate schedule for activities with the potential to disturb nesting birds; sets forth specific actions in the event construction activities occur during specified timeframes; and outlines specific actions in the event nesting birds or raptors are found in the construction area. Implementation of this mitigation measure would be beneficial in reducing potential impacts to nesting birds and would ensure compliance with

applicable regulations. No adverse secondary impacts would result from implementation of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure D-5 requires that a qualified biologist complete pre-construction surveys no more than 48 hours prior to construction to determine the presence or absence of wildlife in the construction area and specifies procedures in the event wildlife species are identified. Implementation of this mitigation measure would be beneficial in reducing potential impacts to special-status wildlife species and would ensure compliance with applicable regulations. No adverse secondary impacts would result from implementation of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure D-6 and Mitigation Measure D-7 pertain to bats. Mitigation Measure D-6 prescribes the appropriate schedule for activities with the potential to disturb bats and requires surveys and specific actions in the event construction activities occur during specified timeframes and in the event bats are found. Mitigation Measure D-6 further prescribes measures for the safe removal of bats, if necessary. Mitigation Measure D-7 sets forth specific actions in the event a maternal colony of bats is found. Implementation of these mitigation measures would be beneficial in reducing potential impacts to bats and would ensure compliance with applicable regulations. No adverse secondary impacts would result from implementation of these mitigation measures.

Mitigation Measure D-8 through Mitigation Measure D-10 pertain to general wildlife species. Mitigation Measure D-8 provides that Amphitheatre lighting be designed to focus downward to minimize light spillover onto adjacent open space areas. Mitigation Measure D-9 requires that fencing associated with the proposed hiking trail be designed to be low in height with openings between posts and rails to allow the movement of wildlife. Mitigation Measure D-10 provides that trash receptacles that are not accessible to wildlife be used to discourage wildlife from entering the area and reduce the potential for wildlife-human interaction. Implementation of these mitigation measures would be beneficial in reducing potential impacts to general wildlife species. No adverse secondary impacts would result from implementation of these mitigation measures.

Mitigation Measure D-11 prescribes measures for the protection of oak trees in the Project Site. Implementation of this mitigation measure would be beneficial in reducing potential impacts to oak trees and would ensure compliance with applicable regulations. No adverse secondary impacts would result from implementation of this mitigation measure.

e. Cultural Resources

Mitigation Measure E-1 requires that final architectural plans be reviewed and approved by a qualified professional to ensure that the Project is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Implementation of this mitigation measure would be beneficial in reducing potential impacts to historic resources. No adverse secondary impacts would result from implementation of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure E-2 and Mitigation Measure E-3 address archaeological resources. Mitigation Measure E-2 requires that if archaeological resources are discovered, construction activities shall cease and deposits shall be treated in accordance with applicable federal, State, and local guidelines. Mitigation Measure E-3 requires that construction activities cease in the event human remains are encountered and that the County Coroner be notified. Mitigation Measure E-3 further requires the disposition of the human remains and any associated grave goods be conducted in accordance with applicable regulations. Implementation of these mitigation measures would be beneficial in reducing potential impacts to archaeological resources and would ensure compliance with applicable regulations. No adverse secondary impacts would result from implementation of these mitigation measures.

Mitigation Measure E-4 requires that a qualified paleontologist be retained to perform periodic inspections of excavation and grading activities of the Project Site where excavations into the Topanga Formation may occur and prescribes specific actions in the event paleontological materials are encountered. Implementation of this mitigation measure would be beneficial in reducing potential impacts to paleontological resources and would ensure compliance with applicable regulations. No adverse secondary impacts would result from implementation of this mitigation measure.

f. Geology and Soils

Mitigation Measure F-1 requires that Project grading include a combination of ground modification and/or structural enhancements in areas subject to liquefaction. Implementation of this mitigation measure would be beneficial in reducing potential impacts regarding liquefaction and would ensure compliance with applicable regulations. No adverse secondary impacts would result from implementation of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure F-2 requires the implementation of several features, including retaining walls and flexible barriers. Implementation of this mitigation measure would be beneficial in reducing potential impacts regarding debris flows and rockfalls and would ensure compliance with applicable regulations. No adverse secondary impacts would result from implementation of this mitigation measure.

g. Hydrology, Surface Water Quality, and Groundwater

Impacts on hydrology, surface water quality, and groundwater would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required. Therefore, no potential secondary impacts would occur.

h. Land Use and Planning

Impacts on land use and planning would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required. Therefore, no potential secondary impacts would occur.

i. Noise

Mitigation Measure I-1 requires that power construction equipment, fixed and mobile, shall be equipped with state-of-the-art noise shielding and muffling devices (consistent with manufacturers' standards) and that all equipment be properly maintained to assure that no additional noise, due to worn or improperly maintained parts would be generated. Mitigation Measure I-2 provides that Project construction shall not include the use of driven pile systems. Mitigation Measure I-3 requires that the contractor utilize construction equipment, such as a small bulldozer and hand held compactors, when construction occurs within 20 feet of the existing Amphitheatre structure. These mitigation measures would be beneficial in reducing potential impacts regarding construction noise and vibration. No adverse secondary impacts would result from implementation of these mitigation measures.

j. Public Services—Fire Protection

Impacts on fire protection would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required. Therefore, no potential secondary impacts would occur.

k. Public Services—Police Protection

Impacts on police protection would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required. Therefore, no potential secondary impacts would occur.

l. Traffic, Access, and Parking

Impacts on traffic, access, and parking would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required. Therefore, no potential secondary impacts would occur.

m. Utilities and Service Systems—Water

Impacts on water would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required. Therefore, no potential secondary impacts would occur.

n. Utilities and Service Systems—Energy and Energy Conservation

Impacts on energy would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required. Therefore, no potential secondary impacts would occur.

5. Effects Not Found To Be Significant

Section 15128 of the CEQA Guidelines requires an EIR to contain a brief statement indicating reasons that various possible significant effects of a project were determined not to be significant and not discussed in detail in the EIR. An Initial Study was prepared for the Project and is included in Appendix A of this Draft EIR. The Initial Study provides a detailed discussion of the potential environmental impact areas and the reasons each environmental area is or is not analyzed further in this Draft EIR. The County determined through the Initial Study that the Project would not have the potential to cause significant impacts related to agriculture and forest resources; hazards and hazardous materials; mineral resources; population and housing; certain public services (schools, parks, libraries); recreation; and certain utilities (wastewater and solid waste). A summary of the analysis provided in Appendix A of this Draft EIR for these issue areas is provided below.

a. Agriculture and Forest Resources

The Project Site comprises a regional park that does not include any agricultural, forest, or timberland. In addition, the Project Site and surrounding area are not mapped as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. The Project Site and surrounding area are also not zoned for agricultural use or forest land and are not enrolled under a Williamson Act Contract. Therefore, no impacts to agricultural and forest resources would occur.

b. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Construction of the Project would involve the temporary use of typical, although potentially hazardous materials, including vehicle fuels, oils, transmission fluids, paints, adhesives, cleaning solvents, surface coatings, and other acidic or alkaline solutions that would require special handling, transport, and disposal. Operation of the Project would also involve the routine use and handling of potentially hazardous materials typical of those

used for a multi-use cultural and recreational center, including cleaning solvents for custodial maintenance of the buildings, and pesticides for landscaping. However, all potentially hazardous materials would be contained, stored, and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and handled in compliance with applicable standards and regulations. Any associated risk would be reduced to a less than significant level through compliance with these standards and regulations. Similarly, demolition activities would comply with regulatory requirements to ensure asbestos, lead-based paints, and polychlorinated biphenyls are not released into the environment. Overall, the analysis concluded that there are no known recognized environmental conditions on-site that have the potential to result in significant hazards impacts. Additionally, the Project Site would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous materials within 0.25-mile of a school. Further, the Project Site is not located within two miles of an airport or in the vicinity of a private airstrip which could result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area. Lastly, with implementation of a Construction Management Plan, potential impacts to emergency access during construction of the Project would be addressed. In conclusions, impacts with regard to hazards and hazardous materials would be less than significant.

c. Mineral Resources

The Project Site is a regional park that includes the existing Ford Theatres. The Project Site is not a designated mineral resource area. In addition, no mineral extraction operations currently occur on the Project Site. Furthermore, many of the areas to be developed are already developed with surface parking areas and ornamental landscaping. As such, the Project would not result in the loss of availability of a mineral resource that would be of value to the region or the state. Therefore, no impacts to mineral resources would occur.

d. Population and Housing

The Project does not propose the development of residential uses. Therefore, the Project would not directly induce population growth within the Project area. In addition, as no housing currently exists on the Project Site, the Project would not displace any existing housing or cause the displacement of any persons that would necessitate the construction of housing elsewhere. Further, while the Project would create temporary construction-related jobs, the work requirements of most construction projects are highly specialized such that construction workers remain at a job site only for the time in which their specific skills are needed to complete a particular phase of the construction process. Therefore, Project-related construction workers would not be anticipated to relocate their household's place of residence as a consequence of working on the Project, and, as such, no new permanent residences in the vicinity of the Project Site would be generated during

construction of the Project. Additionally, while the Project would increase existing County Arts Commission, County Department of Parks and Recreation, and Ford Theatre Foundation staffing within the Project Site by 85 employees. The existing 140 Los Angeles Philharmonic employees within the Project Site would relocate their offices off-site. With the relocation of these employees, the Project would result in an overall net decrease of employees on-site. Thus, the Project would not indirectly induce population growth as a result of employment opportunities within the Project Site. As such, no significant impacts with regard to population and housing would occur.

e. Public Services (Schools, Parks, and Libraries)

(1) Schools

As the Project does not propose the development of residential uses, implementation of the Project would not result in a direct increase in the number of students within the service area of the Los Angeles Unified School District. In addition, any potential impact on public school facilities resulting from the potential for the approximately 85 new employees generated by the Project to relocate to the Project area and generate a need for additional public school facilities would represent a small percentage of LAUSD's total K–12 student enrollment of 651,322 students. As such, the Project would not result in the need for new or altered school facilities. Therefore, impacts to school facilities would be less than significant.

(2) Parks

The Project Site comprises an approximately 32-acre County of Los Angeles regional park. The proposed improvements under the Project would enhance existing facilities and would increase the recreational facilities available on-site. Therefore, the Project would result in a beneficial impact on parks and recreational facilities. In addition, as the Project does not propose the development of residential uses, implementation of the Project would not result in on-site residents who would utilize nearby parks and/or recreational facilities. Therefore, no impacts with regards to parks would occur.

(3) Libraries

The Project does not propose the development of residential uses. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not result in a direct increase in the number of residents within the service population of the Frances Howard Goldwyn–Hollywood Regional Branch Library. In addition, as Project employees would be more likely to use library facilities near their homes during non-work hours, such Project employees would generate minimal demand for library services. As such, any indirect or direct demand for

library services generated by Project employees would be negligible. Therefore, impacts with regard to library services would be less than significant.

f. Recreation

The Project would result in a beneficial impact on recreational facilities by providing improvements to an existing County regional park. In addition, it is anticipated that any recreational use by Project employees would occur on-site. Thus, the Project would not increase the use of existing off-site neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that a substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. Therefore, no impacts with regard to recreation would occur.

g. Utilities (Wastewater and Solid Waste)

(1) Wastewater

The wastewater generated by the Project would be typical of office and restaurant uses and performance/event venues. No industrial discharge into the wastewater system would occur. As the Hyperion Treatment Plant has sufficient capacity and is in compliance with the State's wastewater treatment requirements, the Project would not exceed the wastewater treatment requirements of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. Therefore, impacts with regard to wastewater would be less than significant.

(2) Solid Waste

Construction of the Project would involve demolition, site grading/preparation, and building construction activities. These activities would generate construction and demolition wastes (e.g., wood, concrete, asphalt, cardboard, brick, glass, plastic, and metal) that would be recycled or collected by private waste haulers contracted by the Applicant and taken for disposal at the County's inert landfills. It is anticipated that construction of the Project would generate a total of approximately 156,700 tons of construction-related waste. The amount of construction and debris waste generated by construction of the Project would represent approximately 0.2 percent of the existing remaining disposal capacity of 64,125,859 tons for the unclassified landfill in Los Angeles County that has solid waste facility permits. Thus, the total amount of construction and demolition waste generated by the Project would represent a fraction of the remaining capacity at the unclassified landfill in Los Angeles County.

Operation of the Project would generate approximately 156.26 tons per year (0.43 tons per day) of solid waste, resulting in a net increase of approximately 74.5 tons per year (0.20 tons per day) of solid waste when compared with existing conditions. The

estimated solid waste increase generated by the Project would represent approximately 0.00007 percent of the estimated annual remaining disposal capacity and 0.001 percent of the remaining daily disposal capacity of Class III Landfills open to the Project. The waste generation factors utilized do not account for recycling or other waste diversion measures, and, as such, this estimated amount of solid waste calculated to be generated by the Project is conservative.

Based on the above, the landfills that serve the Project Site would have adequate capacity to accept the solid waste that would be generated by construction and operation of the Project. Impacts regarding landfill capacity would be less than significant.

Additionally, the Project would be consistent with the applicable regulations associated with solid waste and would promote compliance with AB 939 by providing clearly marked, source-sorted receptacles to facilitate recycling. On-site recycling would also be enhanced through a recycling program that would focus on items such as paper, cardboard, glass, aluminum, plastic, and cooking oils. Since the Project would comply with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste, no significant impacts would occur.