

XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS—				
Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project’s projected demand in addition to the provider’s existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project’s solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY

Development of the proposed project would not be expected to impact utilities and service systems. However, impacts to utilities and service systems will be addressed in the EIR in order to verify that the lots would be sufficiently served by utility providers and facilities.

IMPACTS ANALYSIS

SALE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAYA DEL REY AND MARINA DEL REY LOTS

Development of all 36 lots in PDR and MDR is calculated to increase the local population by less than 1%. Development of the lots under consideration would be subject to all policies of the City and County of Los Angeles, and a determination of impacts would be made as individual applications are submitted. Due to the infill nature of development of these lots, and the existing availability of services to the area, adverse impacts to utilities would not be expected.

a) **Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?**

Development of the lots is not expected to exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the local Regional Water Quality Control Board. However, potential impacts to wastewater treatment requirements will be further analyzed in the EIR.

b) **Would the project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?**

Water

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) provides potable water for the City of Los Angeles, including the project area. Water service is currently available to the lots to be sold in PDR and MDR. According to the LADWP's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) 2001 – 2002 Annual Update, the LADWP supplied approximately 680,000 acre-feet (AF) of water to its customers during fiscal year 2002 (July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002). LADWP currently receives its water supply from the Los Angeles Aqueducts (228,396 AF for fiscal year 2002), local groundwater (73,387 AF for fiscal year 2002), and from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC) (372,357 AF for fiscal year 2002). These supplies were adequate to meet the City's water demand during fiscal year 2002.

In addition to water supply, the UWMP discusses water demand management. LADWP operates a water conservation program that results in a demand reduction of approximately 15%. In addition, recycled water is currently used in the City to meet irrigation, commercial, and industrial demands, where feasible. LADWP also submitted a proposal to MWDSC in June 2002 for construction of seawater desalination facility. LADWP has met the immediate water needs of its customers and is well-positioned to continue to do so in the future. However, LADWP will continue to rely upon its investments in MWDSC to meet future needs that exceed its own water resources (LADWP, 2002).

Adverse impacts to water supply or delivery are not expected from development of the lots. According to the Department of Water and Power (DWP) for the City of Los Angeles, the lots proposed for sale could be supplied with water from the municipal system subject to the Water System Rules of the DWP. In addition, the UWMP 2002 Annual Update indicates that the LAPWD is well-positioned to continue to meet the immediate demands of its customers (LADWP, 2002).

Wastewater

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation provides sewer service to all areas within the City boundary. The Bureau provides planning and financial management, and maintains and operates the wastewater collection and treatment system. The Bureau of Engineering provides design and construction engineering. The wastewater

system in the PDR and Marina de Rey area includes a wastewater collection system, the Hyperion Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the discharge of treated effluent to Santa Monica Bay. The wastewater collection system serving Los Angeles consists of about 6,000 miles of pipe, and about 150 miles of outfall sewers and major interceptors. The interceptor sewer line in the project area is in the North Outfall Sewer (NOS), and is one of the four major interceptor sewers used to convey wastewater to the Hyperion Treatment Plant. The Plant currently receives an average flow of 360 million gallons per day (MGD), and has the capacity to accommodate up to 450 MGD. Peak wet weather flows up to 1,000 MGD can be handled for short periods (City of Los Angeles, 2001). Several collection system improvements are currently in progress to accommodate anticipated growth through the year 2010.

The Hyperion Treatment Plant currently receives an average flow of 360 MGD, and has an excess capacity of approximately 90 MGD. In addition, peak wet weather flows up to 1,000 MGD can be handled for short periods (City of Los Angeles, 2001).

The Hyperion Treatment Plant has the capacity to receive wastewater flows above the current average levels being processed. Adverse impacts to wastewater disposal are not expected from development of the lots (see Section IX, *Hydrology and Water Quality*). According to the Bureau of Sanitation, the Hyperion Treatment Plant has sufficient capacity to accommodate the development of 36 lots in the PDR area. Therefore, development would not be expected to require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities. However, confirmation from the Bureau of Sanitation that the Hyperion Treatment Plant has sufficient capacity to serve the developed lots was obtained in 2000. Therefore, the EIR will verify that this information is still current and accurate.

c) Would the project require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

The project site is located within a highly developed area, with developed stormwater drainage facilities in place. Development would not require or result in the construction of new community stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing community facilities. For more information, see Section IX, *Hydrology and Water Quality*.

d) Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

Adverse impacts to water supply or delivery are not expected from development of the lots. According to LADWP, the lots proposed for sale could be supplied with water from the municipal system subject to the Water System Rules of the DWP. In addition, the UWMP 2002 Annual Update indicates that the LADWP is well-positioned to continue to meet the immediate demands of its customers (LADWP, 2002).

However, confirmation from LADWP that it has sufficient capacity to serve the developed lots was obtained in 2000. Therefore, the EIR will verify that this information is still current and accurate.

- e) **Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?**

See item b), above.

- f) **Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?**

The Los Angeles County Sanitation Bureau (LACSB) disposes of the refuse it collects into three landfills, two operated by private entities and one by the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts: the Bradley Landfill, owned and operated by Waste Management, Inc.; the Sunshine Canyon Landfill, owned and operated by Browning Ferris Industries; and the Calabasas Landfill operated by the LACSB. According to the California Integrated Waste Management Board's (CIWMB) waste stream profiles, these landfills are not expected to reach capacity until 2020 (CIWMB, 2003). In addition, the LACSB contracts with several Material Recovery Facilities owned and operated by the private sector, to receive, clean, process, and market recyclables. The LACSB also has three city operations and several contracts with private contractors to accept, clean, grind, and mulch or compost yard trimmings.

Development would be expected to be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. However, potential impacts to the three landfills that currently serve the City will be considered further in the EIR.

- g) **Would the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?**

Solid waste collection and disposal in the City of Los Angeles is carried out by both public and private refuse collection services and solid waste disposal facilities. The City has developed a strong waste management infrastructure including a myriad of reduction, recycling, composting, and reuse programs. The City has surpassed the state mandated 50% diversion rate, and for the year 2000 has achieved a 58.8% diversion rate (Bureau of Sanitation, 2001).

If the purchasers of the lots choose to develop them, all local policies and regulations governing solid waste disposal would apply. Development would be expected to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.