



4.18 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

<i>Would the project:</i>	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?			✓	
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?			✓	
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?			✓	
d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?			✓	
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?			✓	
f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?			✓	
g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			✓	

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

Less Than Significant Impact. The State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) works in coordination with the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) to preserve, protect, enhance, and restore water quality. The City is within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles RWQCB. The Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD) oversees treatment facilities that serve the City. The LACSD constructs, operates, and maintains facilities to collect, treat, recycle, and dispose of sewage and industrial wastes. Sewer services for the project site are provided by the Long Beach Water Department (LBWD). The LBWD operates and maintains nearly 765 miles of sanitary sewer lines, delivering over 40 million gallons per day (mgd) to Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD) facilities located on the north and south sides of the City.¹ From these facilities, treated sewage would be used in one of three ways: 1) to irrigate parks, golf courses, cemeteries, and athletic fields, 2) recharge the City's groundwater basin, or 3) pumped into the Pacific Ocean.²

Currently, a majority of the City's wastewater is delivered to the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) of the LACSD. The remaining portion of the City's wastewater is delivered to the Long Beach Water Reclamation Plant of the LACSD. JWPCP is located approximately 5 miles northwest of the MUST site at 24501 South Figueroa Street in the City of Carson. The plant occupies approximately 420 acres to the east of the Harbor (110) Freeway.³ The JWPCP is the largest of the LACSDs' wastewater treatment plants. It provides both primary and secondary treatment for 280 mgd of wastewater.⁴ The plant serves a population of approximately 3.5 million people, including

¹ Long Beach Water Department, *Sewage Treatment*, <http://www.lbwater.org/sewage-treatment>, accessed April 26, 2017.

² Ibid.

³ Joint Water Pollution Control Plant website, <http://www.lacsd.org/wastewater/wwfacilities/jwpcp/>, accessed April 26, 2017.

⁴ Joint Water Pollution Control Plant website, <http://www.lacsd.org/wastewater/wwfacilities/jwpcp/>, accessed April 26, 2017.



most of the 460,000 residents of the City.⁵ At JWPCP, the treated wastewater is disinfected with chlorine and sent to the Pacific Ocean through networks of outfalls that extend 1.5 miles off the Palos Verdes Peninsula to a depth of 200 feet.⁶ The Long Beach Water Reclamation Plant is located at 7400 East Willow Street in the City of Long Beach, approximately 7 miles to the northeast of the MUST site. The plant occupies 17 acres west of the San Gabriel River (605) Freeway.⁷ The plant provides primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment for 25 mgd of wastewater.⁸ The plant serves a population of approximately 250,000 people, including a portion of the 460,000 residents of the City.⁹

Implementation of the proposed project would result in construction of the MUST facility and associated conveyance facilities. The only potential for project-related generation of wastewater would occur as part of restroom facilities proposed at the MUST facility. The restrooms would accommodate on-site employees, in addition to the general public and visitors to the site. The proposed project would entail two shifts of three operators Monday through Friday and two shifts of two operators Saturday and Sunday. The MUST facility would include restroom facilities that would be open to the public from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The proposed restroom facilities would be subject to limited use, and it is not anticipated that substantial amounts of wastewater would be generated. The LACSD is responsible for meeting all State and Federal wastewater treatment requirements. As part of any new development project, the LACSD would charge a standard sewer connection fee that would assist LACSD in ensuring that sufficient capacity is available and that the wastewater treatment requirements of the Los Angeles RWQCB are met. Thus, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

- 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?***

Less Than Significant Impact. The LBWD maintains and operates its own municipal water system, and would continue to provide water service within the project area. Impacts regarding wastewater treatment facilities are described in Response 4.18(a), above. The MUST facility would include restroom facilities. As stated in Response 4.18(a), the LACSD would charge a standard sewer connection fee that would assist LACSD in ensuring that sufficient capacity is available and that the wastewater treatment requirements of the Los Angeles RWQCB are met. Refer to Response 4.18(d), below, for a discussion of water supply impacts. Although the project may result in an increase in water demand due the proposed public restrooms and components of the urban runoff treatment process, the City and MWD UWMPs demonstrate that adequate supply is available to serve the City through the long-range year of 2040. As such, it is not anticipated that any water or wastewater facilities would be required to serve the project that would result in a significant environmental effect. Impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required.

- 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?***

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would involve the construction of a new MUST facility on vacant, disturbed land, and construction of the conveyance facilities within existing right-of-way/easements. The conveyance facilities would include pipelines or open channels that would convey urban runoff to the MUST facility; no associated stormwater drainage improvements would be required as part of the conveyance improvements.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Los Angeles County Sanitation District, *Long Beach Water Reclamation Plant*, http://www.lacsd.org/wastewater/wwfacilities/joint_outfall_system_wrp/long_beach.asp, accessed April 26, 2017.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.



Although the MUST facility would include a nominal increase in impervious surface area, the project would not result in the construction or expansion of existing storm water drainage facilities that could cause significant impacts. As noted in Response 4.9(a), first flush and dry weather urban runoff at the MUST facility would be conveyed through the project's treatment system. Runoff during storm events would be collected via an on-site drainage system and conveyed to the LA River, similar to existing conditions. Therefore, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Long Beach receives its potable (drinking) water supply from two main sources, groundwater and imported water. Approximately 60 percent of the City's water supply is produced from groundwater wells located within the City.¹⁰ The remainder of the City's potable water supply is treated surface water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). This water originates from two sources: the Colorado River, via the 242-mile Colorado River Aqueduct and Northern California's Bay-Delta region, via the 441-mile California Aqueduct.¹¹ Long Beach satisfies non-potable water demand through reclaimed water supplies. Reclaimed water originates from the Long Beach Water Reclamation Plant. The water produced at the Long Beach Water Reclamation Plant comes from sewage water that is treated to a quality standard that is suitable for irrigating parks, golf courses, and other outdoor landscapes.

According to the City's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the City's projected water demand is 76,983 acre-feet per year (AFY) consisting of 35,100 AFY from MWD wholesale purchases, 32,693 AFY from groundwater, and 9,190 AFY from recycled water.¹² The UWMP projects that water demand in 2040 will increase to 79,291 AFY. The UWMP includes an analysis of water supply reliability projected through 2040. Based on the analysis, the City would be capable of providing adequate water supply to its service area under a normal supply and demand scenario, single dry-year supply and demand scenario, and multiple dry-year supply and demand scenario through 2040. Furthermore, the MWD 2015 UWMP states that the MWD "has supply capabilities that would be sufficient to meet expected demands from 2020 through 2040 under the single dry-year and multiple dry-year hydrologic conditions."¹³ Thus, the City and MWD UWMPs account for increased demand as growth within the City occurs.

Although the MUST facility may result in an increase in water demand due the proposed public restrooms and on-site water usage required for treatment plant operations, the City and MWD UWMPs demonstrate that adequate supply is available to serve the City through the long-range year of 2040. Impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required.

- 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?***

Less Than Significant Impact. Refer to Response 4.18(a), above.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required.

¹⁰ Long Beach Water Department, *The Groundwater Supply, A Brief History*, <http://www.lbwater.org/groundwater-supply-brief-history>, accessed May 17, 2017.

¹¹ Long Beach Water Department, *Sources of Water*, <http://www.lbwater.org/sources-water>, accessed May 17, 2017.

¹² Long Beach Water Department, *2015 Urban Water Management Plan*, June 2, 2016.

¹³ Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, *2015 Urban Water Management Plan*, June 2016.



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

Less Than Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would result in construction of the MUST facility and associated conveyance facilities. The project would not include any habitable structures. The primary disposal facility for the proposed project is anticipated to be the Falcon Refuse Center, Inc., located at 3031 East 'I' Street, Wilmington, approximately 1.3 miles northwest of the MUST facility. This facility is a 5.7-acre large volume transfer station/processing facility and accepts construction and demolition waste, green materials, industrial, inert, and mixed municipal waste.¹⁴ Once the waste has been processed at Falcon Refuse Center, Inc., waste would be transferred to a nearby landfill for disposal. The nearest landfill to the project site that would handle solid waste and recycling for the project is Savage Canyon Landfill located at 13919 East Penn Street in the City of Whittier, approximately 17 miles to the northeast of the project site. The Savage Canyon Landfill has a daily permitted capacity of 3,350 tons per day and a maximum permitted capacity of 19,337,450 cubic yards (with a remaining capacity of 9,510,833 cubic yards).

Demolition and construction activities associated with the proposed development would generate construction debris (soil, asphalt, demolished materials, etc.). However, the generation of these materials would be short-term in nature and would not have the capability to substantially affect the capacity of regional landfills. Additionally, the proposed project operational activities is not expected to substantially increase the volume of solid waste generated by the project over existing conditions, since the project would only require two shifts of three operators Monday through Friday and two shifts of two operators Saturday and Sunday. The facility would be open to scheduled tours and educational events. However, the tours and events would infrequent and periodic. As a result, once construction is completed, the facility would generate minimal amount of waste. Thus, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required.

- g) ***Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?***

Less Than Significant Impact. The County of Los Angeles prepares and administers solid waste management plans to project the capacity of the County's landfills and other facilities to accommodate future solid waste demand generated by future development. Local jurisdictions, including the City of Long Beach, are required to assess the effect of new development on the County's facilities and develop and implement programs to reduce the amount of solid waste generated within their boundaries that requires disposal at such facilities.

The City is required to comply with Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939) which recognizes that an integrated approach to waste management is effective in extending the life of existing landfills and preventing the need to devote additional valuable land resources to trash disposal. The City is required to comply with AB 939 provisions and any related legislation that may be enacted. The City participates in a variety of efforts to meet the AB 939 source reduction, recycling, and composting requirements. Nation's Best Environmental Services Bureau (Bureau) for Long Beach is provided through the City's Public Works Department. The Bureau provides several websites and a monthly e-newsletter called *LB EcoGuide* to inform and educate the local community of recycling, refuse collection, and hazardous waste requirements and events, as well as street sweeping and parking enforcement and donation opportunities. The project would comply with adopted programs and federal, State, and local regulations pertaining to solid waste, including the *LBMC Chapter 50, Solid Waste Management*, and Chapter 53, *Construction and Demolition Materials Management*. With compliance with the *LBMC*, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required.

¹⁴ CalRecycle, Facility/Site Summary Details: Falcon Refuse Center, Inc. (19-AR-0302), <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/19-AR-0302/Detail/>, accessed May 17, 2017.