# 4.12. Utilities, Service Systems, and Energy

This section discusses the environmental setting of the existing utilities, service systems, and energy use in the Project area and examines the potential impacts of the proposed Project on these services. Impacts are assessed in terms of the effects on the physical environment or demands for new or expanded utilities and service systems.

The Project, which would be constructed in three phases, has four main elements that could result in utilities impacts: 1) a wastewater treatment facility, 2) pump stations, 3) wastewater collection and recycled water distribution system pipelines, and 4) percolation ponds and groundwater injection wells. For the purposes of this section, "Project area" refers to the area that encompasses the extents of the four main elements described above and the area that would be served by these proposed Project facilities, and "Project site" refers specifically to those areas that would be disturbed by construction activities associated with these four main elements. The Project would include a Local Coastal Program Amendment, and modification of zoning for the wastewater treatment facility to include an Institutional District Overlay.

## 4.12.1. Environmental Setting

### Regulatory Setting

#### Federal Regulations

There are no federal regulations that are directly relevant to an analysis of the proposed Project's utilities, service systems, and energy impacts under CEQA.

#### State Regulations

##### California Urban Water Management Planning Act

Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) are prepared by California's urban water suppliers that serve 3,000 or more connections or provide over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to support their long-term resource planning and ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands. The 2010 UWMPs were to be adopted by July 1, 2011, and submitted to the Department of Water Resources by August 1, 2011. The next updates to UWMPs are due at the end of 2015.

##### California Energy Commission

The California Energy Commission (CEC) is the state's principal energy policy and planning organization. The CEC has five major responsibilities: 1) forecasting future energy needs and maintaining historical energy data, 2) licensing 50-megawatt or larger thermal power plants, 3) promoting energy efficiency through appliance and building standards, 4) developing energy technologies and supporting renewable energy, and 5) planning for and directing the state's response to energy emergencies. The CEC has been directed by the state legislature to direct energy research programs and renewable energy programs in the wake of electricity industry restructuring or deregulation.

Senate Bill 1389 (Chapter 568, Statutes of 2002) requires the commission to prepare a biennial integrated energy policy report that assesses major energy trends and issues facing the state's electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel sectors. The report is also charged with providing policy recommendations to conserve resources, protect the environment, and ensure reliable, secure, and diverse energy supplies. The 2011 Integrated Energy Policy Report, required under SB 1389, was released to the public in February 2012. An update to the 2011 report, entitled the 2012 Integrated Energy Policy Report Update, was released to the public in February 2013.

### Assembly Bill 2076, Reducing Dependence on Petroleum

The CEC and the California Air Resources Board are directed by Assembly Bill (AB) 2076 (passed in 2000 [Shelley, Chapter 936, Statutes of 2000]) to develop and adopt recommendations for reducing the state's dependence on petroleum. The bill sets a performance-based goal to reduce petroleum demand to 15 percent below 2003 demand by 2020.

### California Integrated Solid Waste Management Act

In September 1989, the California Integrated Solid Waste Management Act (also known as AB 939) was passed. AB 939 required each city in the state to divert at least 25 percent of its solid waste from landfill disposal through source reduction, recycling, and composting by the end of 1995. By 2000, cities were required to divert at least 50 percent of their waste stream from landfills. AB 939 further required each city to conduct a solid waste generation study and prepare an annual source reduction and recycling plan to describe how it will reach its goals.

### California Public Utility Commission

The California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) regulates privately owned electric, telecommunications, natural gas, water, and transportation companies, in addition to household goods movers and rail safety. The CPUC's Energy Division sets electric rates, protects consumers, and promotes energy efficiency, electric system reliability, and utility financial integrity. The CPUC regulates local natural gas distribution facilities and services, natural gas procurement, intrastate pipelines, and intrastate production and gathering. It works to provide opportunities for competition when, in the interest of consumers, it takes the lead in environmental review of natural gas–related projects, recognizes the growing interaction of electric and gas markets, and monitors gas energy efficiency and other public purpose programs.

### Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations

Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations establishes energy conservation standards for new construction. These standards relate to insulation requirements, glazing, lighting, shading, and water and space heating systems. ~~In addition, Ordinance No. 357, approved by the City Council in 2011, added Chapter 15.18 to the City of Malibu Municipal Code (M.M.C.), which outlines local energy efficiency standards for all new buildings constructed in the City. As required by M.M.C. Chapter 15.18, new construction and remodels are required to exceed Title 24 requirements by a percentage ranging from 15 percent to 31.9 percent depending on the type of development and square footage.~~[1]

[1] This ordinance is no longer in effect due to the implementation of the 2013 Title 24 California Building Energy Efficiency Standards.

## Local Regulations

### Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) protects ground and surface water quality in the Los Angeles region, including the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. The LARWQCB is one of nine regional boards statewide. These boards are part of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) and are semi-autonomous; the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) coordinates and supports the Regional Board efforts.

The Water Quality Control Plan, also known as the Basin Plan, is the LARWQCB's master water quality control planning document. The Resolution prohibited any new discharges from on-site wastewater disposal systems (OWDSs) as of the effective date; required the cessation of all commercial discharges from OWDSs on November 5, 2015; and mandates the cessation of all residential discharges from OWDSs on November 5, 2019. Subsequently, the SWRCB ratified of the LARWQCB Resolution, and the Office of Administrative Law upheld the legal authority of these agencies to adopt this amendment to the Basin Plan.

### City of Malibu Local Coastal Program

Chapter 18 of the City of Malibu Local Coastal Program (LCP) Local Implementation Plan (LIP) requires various water quality and operating standards related to OWDS development. This chapter provides permit application requirements; siting, design, and performance standards; maintenance, operation, and monitoring requirements; and other measures to ensure that permitted OWDSs shall be designed, sited, installed, operated, and maintained to prevent the introduction of pollutants into coastal waters and protect the overall quality of coastal waters and resources.

### City of Malibu Guidelines for Runoff Management and Water Quality Mitigation Plan Preparation

Municipal discharges of stormwater runoff are regulated under the NPDES Waste Discharge Permit for Municipal Small Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) (MS4 Permit). Adopted on November 8, 2012 by the Los Angeles RWQCB (Order No. R4-2012-0175, NPDES No. CAS004001), the permit covers an area of approximately 3,100 square miles and serves a population of about 10 million. The City is a permittee of the 2012 MS4 Permit. The MS4 Permit was created for the purpose of protecting the beneficial uses in the receiving waters in the Los Angeles region by ensuring that MS4s in the County of Los Angeles are not causing or contributing to exceedances of applicable water quality objectives. The MS4 Permit allows the permittees to customize their stormwater programs through the development and implementation of an Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) to achieve compliance with certain receiving water limitations and water quality based effluent limitations. The City, County of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County Flood Control District agreed to collaborate on the development of an EWMP. The EWMP is currently being developed and is anticipated to be completed by June 2016. In addition, because the City is in the Coastal Zone, the Malibu LCP and the associated LIP protect water quality through development standards for coastal development projects. The City's regulations on stormwater and water quality have been incorporated into the M.M.C. and LCP. The standards are provided to help development professionals meet the obligations imposed by the NPDES permit and the Malibu LCP for development and redevelopment projects. City of Malibu Stormwater Ordinance No. 157 (Chapter 13.04 of the M.M.C.) and Section 17.5 of the LIP require all projects to implement

a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP). The design elements of the SWMP are incorporated as part of a project's grading and drainage plan to ensure that they are constructed properly. The elements must address the following concepts:[2]

a) Conserve natural areas;

b) Protect slopes and channels;

c) Divert roof runoff to vegetated areas before discharge (unless the diversion would result in slope instability); and

d) Direct surface flow to vegetated areas before discharge (unless the diversion would result in slope instability).

These concepts may be addressed through site design, source control, or structural or treatment control best management practices (BMPs) in accordance with LIP Section 17.

### City of Malibu General Plan Conservation Element

The City's General Plan Conservation Element (City of Malibu 1995) includes goals, policies, and implementation measures for conservation of the City's resources. These include Conservation Goal 3: Energy Conserved; Conservation Goal 4: Water Conserved; and Conservation Goal 5: Solid Waste Reduced and Recycled. The objectives, policies, and implementation measures for each of these goals are described below.

**CON Objective 3.1: Use of Innovation, Energy Efficient Techniques, and Systems**

Policy 3.1.1: The City shall educate the community regarding the importance of and techniques for energy conservation.

Policy 3.1.2: The City shall encourage state-of-the-art energy efficiency standards for all new construction design.

Policy 3.1.3: The City shall protect solar access.

Policy 3.1.4: The City shall encourage uses of solar and other nonpolluting, renewable energy sources.

**CON Objective 4.1: 10% Reduction in the amount of water for residential and commercial uses by 2001 and a three-day emergency water supply in all residential areas.**

Policy 4.1.1: The City shall provide water for residents' needs in the most cost-effective manner.

Policy 4.1.2: The City shall coordinate development to ensure adequate water supplies.

Policy 4.1.3: The City shall encourage water conservation design measures in residential, commercial, and industrial development.

Policy 4.1.4: The City shall promote the use of water-efficient low-flow fixtures.

Policy 4.1.5: The City shall encourage the use of drought-resistant landscaping.

Policy 4.1.6: The City shall promote the use of reclaimed water that has had pathogens removed for appropriate uses such as landscape irrigation systems.

Policy 4.1.7: The City shall promote the use of greywater systems.

[2] City of Malibu. n.d. *City of Malibu Guidelines for Runoff Management and Water Quality Mitigation Plan Management*. Available: <http://www.ci.malibu.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/281>. Accessed: December 31, 2013.

**CON Objective 5.1**: **50% Reduction in the amount of solid waste generated by the community and disposed of in landfills by 2000.**

Policy 5.1.1: The City shall reduce solid waste.

Policy 5.1.2: The City shall encourage recycling.

Policy 5.1.3: The City shall encourage co-composting.

### City of Malibu General Plan Circulation and Infrastructure Element

The City's General Plan Circulation and Infrastructure Element (City of Malibu 1995) includes goals, policies, and implementation measures for environmentally sensitive, cost-effective, and safe service infrastructure. The objectives and policies are described below.

**C Objective 2.1**: **Contamination and pollution from waste disposal reduced to the maximum extent possible by 2000.**

C Policy 2.1.1: The City shall reduce the consumption of nonrenewable resources.

C Policy 2.1.2: The City shall protect the quality of surface and groundwater.

C Policy 2.1.3: The City shall minimize ecological damage and public health hazards from waste disposal.

C Policy 2.1.4: The City shall encourage utilization of innovative alternative methods of wastewater treatment.

C Policy 2.1.5: The City shall protect residents from the hazards associated with increases in the groundwater table.

### City of Malibu Solid Waste Management Program

The City of Malibu implements a Solid Waste Management Program, which includes a commercial and multifamily recycling program, to maintain the goals of AB 939. Specifically the Solid Waste Management Program includes:

- Refuse collection policies, including residential curbside, recycling, green waste, and refuse reduction programs;
- Residential rubbish contractors that have an exclusive right to operate in the City;
- Commercial and industrial recycling programs;
- Collection of trash at bus stops on a weekly basis; and
- Public outreach.[3]

## Existing Conditions

This section discusses the existing conditions related to utilities, service systems, and energy in the study area. The data are based on information contained in the City of Malibu General Plan Circulation and Infrastructure Element.

[3] City of Malibu. n.d. *Solid Waste Management.* Available: <http://www.ci.malibu.ca.us/index.aspx?nid=304>. Accessed: December 24, 2013.

### Water Supply

Water is conveyed (or retailed) to the City of Malibu by Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 29 (District 29), with wholesale supplies purchased from West Basin Municipal Water District (West Basin). West Basin, in turn, imports its supplies predominantly from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), though has more recently increased development of local supplies to address concerns about future supply reliability. MWD, in turn, obtains its water from the State Water Project and the Colorado River. According to the California Energy Commission, water-related energy use resulting from the transportation, treatment, and heating of water accounts for nearly 20 percent of the State's total electricity consumption.[4]

District 29 currently supplies water to the City; unincorporated portions of the County, including Topanga Canyon and portions of Marina Del Rey. The City's water service area comprises a narrow strip along the coastline, bounded on the north by the Santa Monica Mountains, on the east by Topanga Canyon, on the west by Ventura County, and on the south by the Pacific Ocean. District 29 occupies an area of approximately 47 square miles and has served the Malibu area since 1967 (Los Angeles County Department of Public Works 2005). According to the District 29 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, in 2010, District 29 served an estimated population of 31,229 through approximately 7,790 active meters. The District projects a total demand of 10,200 acre-feet (AF) of water in 2020 and 12,060 AF in 2035. The District anticipates having adequate supply through 2035 with a surplus of approximately 9 percent during normal weather years (LACWD 2011).

Average daily water usage in the Prohibition Area is estimated to be between approximately 629,000 and 634,000 gallons per day (gpd), depending on the season (RMC 2013). In addition, several facilities within and surrounding the Prohibition Area utilize recycled water for a majority of their non-potable water supply. Pepperdine University, for example, uses treated wastewater from the Malibu Mesa Treatment Plan for on-campus recycled water. Because of the City's LCP requirements for drought-tolerant plantings, landscape irrigation demands are low. However, City landscape irrigation demand could potentially be as high as 148,700 gallons per day.

### Wastewater

There is no municipal sewer in the City of Malibu or the neighboring unincorporated portions of the county because most wastewater is treated and disposed of on-site. The City of Malibu Wastewater Management Program administers permitting, plan review, and oversight programs for OWDSs. Wastewater generated from OWDSs, commonly known as septic systems, is a concern to the LARWQCB as a potential source of pollutants for the Malibu Creek watershed, including Malibu Creek, Malibu Lagoon, and nearby beaches. These water bodies have been identified by the LARWQCB as being impaired for beneficial uses and are listed as 303d Impaired Water Bodies under the Clean Water Act.

It is estimated that the Prohibition Area currently produces approximately 331,000 gpd of wastewater, which is handled by existing OWDSs (RMC 2014).

### Stormwater Drainage

There are no stormwater drainage systems on the proposed wastewater treatment facility site though stormwater from the site tends to collect in a drainage feature associated with Winter Canyon Creek, which is located just south of the site and flows under PCH and eventually to the Pacific Ocean. Generally, stormwater runoff generated within the Prohibition Area drains into City streets where it is directed toward the existing storm drains that serve those areas.

[4] California Energy Commission, 2006. *Refining Estimates of Water-Related Energy Use in California.* Report No. CEC-500-2006-118. Prepared by Navigant Consulting, Inc., December.

## Solid Waste

Solid waste disposal in the City of Malibu is handled by four private hauling companies, one of which is under contract to the Los Angeles County/Malibu Garbage Disposal District. All four haulers deliver solid waste to the Calabasas Landfill, which is owned and operated by the Los Angeles County Sanitation District. The Calabasas Landfill is currently well below its historical average tonnage for incoming waste.[5] According to an initial study/mitigated negative declaration prepared by the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County for the Calabasas Landfill in May 2013, the landfill currently receives an average of 600 tons per day (tpd) of solid waste. Historically, the average was 1,500 tons per day or more.[6]

A proposed modification to the Los Angeles County Wasteshed ordinance (No. 91-0003) pertaining to the landfill would allow up to 1,830 tpd of solid waste, including waste from sources outside the wasteshed area, provided the total tonnage received at the site remains below the permitted 3,500 tpd, using a six-day average.[7] This would increase daily capacity and increase the service area for the landfill. The Prohibition Area and the City of Malibu are both included in the service area of the Calabasas Landfill.

## Energy

### *Electricity*

Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electricity to the City of Malibu. As one of the nation's largest electric utilities, SCE delivers power to more than 14 million people. Its service area of approximately 50,000 square miles spans central, coastal, and Southern California.[8] Electricity in the Civic Center area is mostly provided by the Tapia Substation located on Cross Creek Road.[9]

### *Natural Gas*

The Southern California Gas Company provides natural gas to the City of Malibu. The Southern California Gas Company is the nation's largest natural gas distribution utility, providing energy to 20.9 million consumers through 5.8 million meters in more than 500 communities. The company's service territory encompasses approximately 20,000 square miles of diverse terrain throughout central and Southern California, from Visalia to the Mexican border.[10]

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[5] County of Los Angeles. 2013. *Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration: Amend County Wasteshed Ordinance for the Calabasas Landfill to Allow Acceptance of Non-Hazardous Municipal Solid Waste from Disposal Contracts for Waste Originating from Either Within or Without the Existing Wasteshed Boundaries MND.* May. Available: <http://www.cityofcalabasas.com/pdf/projects/CALF-MND-letter-to-TC.pdf>. Accessed: December 24, 2013.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Ibid

[8] Southern California Edison. n.d. *Who We Are.* Available: <https://www.sce.com/wps/portal/home/about-us/who-we-are/>. Accessed: December 24, 2013.

[9] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2014. *FRS Facility Detail Report.* Available: <http://iaspub.epa.gov/enviro/fii_query_detail.disp_program_facility?p_registry_id=110055810163>. Accessed, May 1, 2014.

[10] Southern California Gas Company. n.d. *About Us*. Available: <http://www.socalgas.com/about-us/company-info.shtm>. Accessed: December 24, 2013.

# 4.12.2. Environmental Impact Analysis

## Thresholds of Significance

For the purposes of this EIR and in accordance with Appendix G of the 2013 State CEQA Guidelines, the proposed Project would have a significant impact on the environment if it would:

- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- 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.
- Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
- Have insufficient water supplies available to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources or need new or expanded entitlements.
- Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the Project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.
- Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs.
- Fail to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Additionally, in accordance with Appendix F of the 2013 State CEQA Guidelines, the proposed Project would have a significant energy impact if it would result in a:

- Substantial increase in energy demand that would affect local or regional energy supplies and require additional capacity to meet that increased demand.

## Impacts

### Impact U-1: Would the Project Exceed Wastewater Treatment Requirements of the Applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

The proposed Project would include the construction of a new centralized wastewater treatment facility that would treat wastewater flows from properties in the Civic Center area that would no longer be allowed to discharge to~~served by~~ OWDSs. The proposed Project would satisfy the requirements of LARWQCB Resolution No. R4-2009-007, entitled *Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Ventura and Los Angeles Counties to Prohibit On-Site Wastewater Disposal Systems in the Malibu Civic Center Area*. This Resolution amended the Basin Plan to prohibit any new discharges from OWDSs as of the effective date; requires the cessation of all commercial discharges from OWDSs on November 5, 2015; and mandates the cessation of all residential discharges from OWDSs on November 5, 2019.

In August of 2011, the City entered into a negotiated Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the LARWQCB. The MOU set forth specific tasks to be accomplished within the timelines of three distinct phases of property connections to one or more state-of the-art centralized wastewater

treatment facilities in the Civic Center area. The proposed construction of a centralized wastewater treatment facility to serve both commercial and residential properties within the Civic Center Prohibition Area would be consistent with the MOU between the City and the LARWQCB. The Project has thus been designed to meet the requirements of the MOU, which was formally executed on August 19, 2011, with approval of the State Water Resources Control Board.

Since the signing of the MOU, the City has worked to develop plans for the collection and treatment of wastewater, as well as reuse and/or disposal of treated effluent. As part of its implementation of the MOU, the City conducted potable water injection testing in three test wells in the Civic Center area to explore the feasibility of using direct well injection for effluent disposal beyond that which can be reused locally. The results of this testing ~~are currently being~~have been used to develop the design of a series of injection wells for direct injection of disinfected treated effluent into the lower Civic Center Gravels formation of the Malibu Valley Groundwater Basin. The Project would be implemented in phases, with an ultimate treatment goal and buildout wastewater flow rate of 507,000 gpd for the entire Prohibition Area and injection capacity of approximately 382,000 gpd at buildout.

The wastewater treatment facility would be designed to meet waste discharge requirements established by the LARWQCB, which would consider water quality objectives established in the Basin Plan and Ocean Plan (i.e., the statewide water quality control plan that establishes policies and standards involving marine waters), recycled water treatment objectives set forth in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, and the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for nutrients that has been established for Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon (i.e., 0.65 milligram per liter [mg/L] total nitrogen [TN] and 0.1 mg/L total phosphorus [TP] during the summer period [April 15 to November 15] and 1 mg/L TN and 0.2 mg/L TP for the winter period [November 16 to April 14]). Because the proposed Project would be consistent with MOU and LARWQCB discharge requirements, no significant impact would occur. In addition, as each phase is completed, properties being served by the wastewater treatment facility would decommission their existing OWDSs, a process that would require additional compliance with RWQCB standards and City Plumbing Code Section H 11.0 *et seq.* requirements for proper decommissioning. Through the LCP amendment and the sewer connection permitting process the City would develop, the City would ensure that private OWDS decommissioning complies with these standards and requirements.

## Impact U-2: 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?

The proposed Project would involve the construction and operation of a new centralized wastewater treatment facility, including a collection system to convey wastewater flows to the facility and a distribution system to distribute the treated effluent (recycled water) from the treatment facility to various land uses for reuse purposes and to a groundwater injection system. For a discussion of impacts resulting from constructing and operating the proposed facility, including the collection and distribution systems, the reader is referred to the impacts discussions in other resource sections of ~~this c~~Chapter 4. Potential for significant environmental effects resulting from the proposed Project, prior to mitigation, is limited to removal of protected walnut trees discussed in Sections 4.1 and 4.3, potential to encounter unknown archaeological or paleontological resources during construction discussed in Section 4.4, risk of seismic disruption and slope instability discussed in Section 4.5, routine handling and storage of hazardous materials discussed in Section 4.6, potential groundwater quality impacts discussed in Section 4.7, and temporary noise impacts discussed in Section 4.9.

As each phase of construction is completed, individual properties would be required make connections to the sewer pipelines. Construction associated with these connections would require minor excavation, which may result in minor environmental effects. Impacts related to private sewer connections would be evaluated individually as part of the City's permitting process and all sewer connections would comply with LCP and City Municipal Code requirements.

### Impact U-3: Would the Project Require or Result in the Construction of New Stormwater Drainage Facilities or Expansion of Existing Facilities, the Construction of which Could Cause Significant Environmental Effects?

The proposed Project would include construction of a new centralized wastewater treatment facility that would treat wastewater flows from properties in the Civic Center area that would no longer be served by OWDSs, along with a wastewater collection system and a recycled water distribution system. Proposed construction and operation would not require the construction of stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, other than minor improvements to drainage facilities on and nearby the site of the proposed wastewater treatment facility as grading at the treatment facility site would direct stormwater runoff to centralized collection points from which it would be pumped back to the headworks for treatment. Construction of the treatment facility would also result in the installation of a sidewalk along the south side of Civic Center Way. A curb and gutter system would be constructed as part of the sidewalk installation, directing stormwater runoff to an existing 84-inch diameter stormwater pipeline via an existing inlet on Civic Center Way. Improvements would be made to this inlet as part of the facility construction. ~~Similarly, e~~Existing stormwater drainage facilities along roadways affected by pipeline construction would not be altered under any phase of the Project. Construction of pipelines would require some alterations to drainage flows within the roadways, but these alterations would be minor and temporary.

The proposed Project would comply with City of Malibu regulations and guidelines pertaining to stormwater runoff, including requirements imposed by the construction general NPDES permit and Malibu LCP. Specifically, the proposed Project would comply with City of Malibu Stormwater Ordinance No. 157 (Chapter 13.04 of the MMC) and Section 17.4 of the LIP, which requires all projects to implement an SWMP. The SWMP would identify permanent site design, source control, and structural or treatment control BMPs in accordance with Section 17 of the LIP. The design elements of the SWMP would be incorporated as part of the Project's grading and drainage plan to ensure that the elements would be constructed properly. Compliance with City regulations would ensure that no significant impact would occur.

### Impact U-4: Would There Be Insufficient Water Supplies Available to Serve the Project from Existing Entitlements and Resources, or Would New or Expanded Entitlements Be Required?

Water is likely to be used during construction of the proposed Project to prevent dust from becoming airborne, clean construction equipment, mix concrete, or meet other construction-related needs. Water use during the construction phase would be short term, and would cease with the completion of construction. Construction is expected to take approximately 18 months, beginning in 2015. Construction of the wastewater treatment facility, pump stations, pipelines, and injection wells would occur concurrently. Pump station construction would require about nine months; construction of the wastewater treatment facility would require the entire 18-month construction period. Infrastructure associated with Phase 1 of the raw wastewater collection and treated effluent distribution pipeline systems would be constructed and completed by November 2015, according to

the LARWQCB compliance schedule, though the actual completion date may be up to a year later. Construction activities would not require additional water treatment facilities, supplies, or entitlements and all construction-related water demands would cease upon construction completion. Therefore, no significant impacts would occur during construction.

Once operational, the proposed Project would treat a buildout wastewater flow of 507,000 gpd, with a portion of the Title 22 treated effluent being disposed through landscape irrigation and the remainder by deep well injection into the lower Civic Center Gravels of the Malibu Groundwater Basin to protect against seawater intrusion. The proposed Project would supply recycled water for landscape irrigation purposes, which would greatly exceed the amount of potable water consumed by Project restroom or laboratory facilities at the treatment plant site. Beyond restroom and laboratory processes, no potable water is used for the treatment process. Therefore, the operational impacts of the proposed Project would be less than significant and potentially beneficial, in terms of conserving water supply and in reducing the demand for energy consumption. In addition, as described in the District No. 29 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, the District anticipates having adequate water supply to meet projected demands in the City of Malibu through year 2035 with a surplus of approximately 9 percent of supply during normal years.

## Impact U-5: Would the Project Result in a Determination by the Wastewater Treatment Provider that Serves or May Serve the Project that It Has Inadequate Capacity to Serve the Project's Projected Demand in Addition to the Provider's Existing Commitments?

The proposed Project would provide additional wastewater treatment capacity in the Project area. It would not include components, such as new residential or commercial development, that would increase the amount of wastewater generated in the Project area, and the overall Project has been sized to meet estimated wastewater flow generation at buildout based on the development levels as indicated in the City's existing General Plan and LCP. Average day wastewater flows for existing and future developments were calculated based on the land use type of each parcel. Depending on the current or proposed land use, different assumptions regarding the type of development, numerical calculations, and public~~al~~ly available references were used to compute the average day wastewater flow for each parcel. The ultimate buildout wastewater flow of 507,000 gpd represents a conservative estimate of wastewater flow because it assumes maximum development within the Prohibition Area. In practice, full buildout flow would be lower than the design capacity.

The wastewater generated by construction workers during the course of construction would be minor and inconsequential. Therefore, the proposed Project would have a beneficial rather than an adverse effect on wastewater treatment capacity in the Project area.

## Impact U-6: Would the Project Be Served by a Landfill with Insufficient Permitted Capacity to Accommodate the Project's Solid Waste Disposal Needs?

As previously stated, the City of Malibu is serviced by the Calabasas Landfill, which is currently well below its historical average for incoming waste. According to an initial study/mitigated negative declaration prepared by the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County for the Calabasas Landfill in May 2013, the landfill currently receives an average of 600 tpd of solid waste, although historically, the average was greater (1,500 tpd or more).[11] The landfill is currently in the process of modifying its waste disposal contracts, which would increase its daily intake to up to 1,830 tpd of solid waste and include sources outside the wasteshed area. This would increase daily capacity and increase the

[11] Ibid.

service area for the landfill. Because no significant structure demolition is proposed during construction of the proposed Project and some recycling of construction debris (e.g., used asphalt) is likely to occur in accordance with City policy, the impact due to construction of the Project on existing landfill capacity would be minor and incremental. Once the treatment facility is operational, it is anticipated that four to six tanker trucks per week would be required under buildout conditions to haul sludge material from the treatment facility to either the Hyperion Treatment Plant in the City of Los Angeles or another suitable permitted facility for disposal. Consequently, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be accommodated by the permitted capacity of existing disposal facilities, and no significant impacts would occur.

### Impact U-7: Would the Project Fail to Comply with Federal, State, and Local Statutes and Regulations Related to Solid Waste?

The proposed Project would comply with all federal, state, and local statutes related to solid waste, including AB 939. This would include compliance with the City of Malibu Solid Waste Management Program, which includes a commercial and multifamily recycling program to maintain the goals of AB 939. As such, no significant impacts would occur as a result of the proposed Project (see the discussion for Impact U-6, above).

### Impact U-8. Would the Project Result in a Substantial Increase in Energy Demand that Would Affect Local or Regional Energy Supplies and Require Additional Capacity to Meet the Increased Demand?

Construction of the proposed Project would require relatively minor amounts of energy, including electricity and fuel for construction equipment and worker vehicles, over the course of the approximate 18-month construction period. Under the proposed Project, some private property owners would have to install pumps in order to pump wastewater when the sewer line is located in a street at a higher elevation. Existing and projected energy supplies are expected to be adequate to accommodate this consumption of energy.

Operation of the proposed wastewater treatment facility would consume electricity and natural gas on a daily basis and result in the consumption of an estimated 3.05 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 221,920 British thermal units (BTUs) of natural gas annually at buildout. However, the potential energy demand would be somewhat offset by the production of recycled water locally instead of having to import water to the Project area. The emergency power generators associated with the proposed Project would also consume fuel as a result of regular testing and maintenance, which would be conducted in conformance with National Fire Protection Association standards and South Coast Air Quality Management District regulations. Additional refueling and testing operations of the generators would be as needed based on inspections by the City's contractor. This increase in energy usage due to operation of the proposed Project is not expected to require additional off-site energy infrastructure or an increase in local or regional supplies to meet the increased demand. Therefore, no significant energy impacts are expected to occur as a result of construction and operation of the proposed Project.

## 4.12.3. Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts on utilities, service systems, or energy would occur. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

## 4.12.4. Unavoidable Significant Adverse Impacts

No unavoidable significant adverse impacts on utilities, service systems, or energy would occur.

## 4.12.5. Cumulative Impacts

The study area for cumulative utility and energy impacts consists of the service areas of the utilities that provide utility services to the Prohibition Area. Because the service areas for the various utility providers vary widely and, in some cases, cover large geographic areas (e.g., the SCE and Southern California Gas Company service areas), it is quite likely that increased demand for energy due to future cumulative development in the service areas could be substantial and require an increase in supply and transmission infrastructure capacity to meet that demand and maintain adequate levels of service, notwithstanding future savings resulting from increased energy efficiencies. The construction of that infrastructure could result in adverse impacts on the environment. Although it would be speculative to attempt to determine the exact extent, location, and magnitude of potential impacts, given the cumulative demands and the size of the service areas, as well as potential infrastructure needs, it is quite likely that the cumulative energy impacts could be significant. Although the proposed Project's energy needs would be relatively minor, it could nonetheless contribute to potentially significant cumulative energy impacts.

With regard to consumption or generation related to other utilities (i.e., water, wastewater, and stormwater), because the proposed Project would result in very minor increases in generation (i.e., wastewater and stormwater) or have a potentially beneficial effect on supplies (i.e., water through potable water offsets), and because sufficient capacity exists to serve existing and future cumulative development, the proposed Project would not contribute to any significant cumulative impacts on these utilities.