2. WATER

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP) currently supplies water to the proposed project site. The DWP is responsible for ensuring that water demand within the City is met and that State and Federal water quality standards are achieved. For the fiscal year of 2000-2001, City water supplies were derived from the following sources: (1) the Los Angeles Aqueduct - approximately 36 percent; (2) groundwater – approximately 13 percent; and (3) purchases from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) – approximately 51 percent.[8] The amount of water obtained from these sources varies from year to year and is primarily dependent on weather conditions and demand.

Water storage is essential for the conservation of water to supply daily peaks, meet high demand conditions and provide for firefighting and emergencies. The City water system has 104 tanks and reservoirs ranging in size from ten thousand to 60 billion gallons with a total capacity of 109 billion gallons.[9] The DWP has instituted significant water conservation measures to go along with the State level regulations, California Administrative Code, Title 20, Section 1604, which establishes efficiency standards (i.e., maximum flow rates) for all new showerheads and sink faucets, and prohibits the sale of fixtures that do not comply with the regulations. Also, Title 22 of the California Administrative Code establishes standards implemented at the local level for the use of gray water for irrigation and other uses. The DWP is continuing to implement its water recycling project development and construction to reach its goal of recycling 10 percent of total water demand by 2010.[10]

The proposed project currently has access to existing water mains within the DWP service area. The water infrastructure consists of a 12-inch steel water main running along Tramonto Drive and Los Liones Drive, and a 12-inch cast iron water main that decreases to 8 inches along Sunset Boulevard as the main gets closer to Pacific Coast Highway. Presently, the proposed project site is improved with a multi-family residential building with a projected consumption of approximately 4,800 gpd of water.[11]

The existing firewater service system for the proposed project utilizes the same water lines as the domestic water system. Fire hydrants connect directly to the water lines. Fire flow represents an

---

[8] *Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Urban Water Management Plan for the City of Los Angeles, Fiscal Year (2000-2001) Annual Update.*

[9] *City of Los Angeles, Draft LA CEQA Thresholds Guide, May 1998.*

[10] *City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power, Urban Water Management Plan for the City of Los Angeles, Fiscal Year (2000-2001) Annual Update.*

[11] *This figure was calculated using the Multi-family (Apartments) Residential sewage rate multiplied by 120% as supplied by the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, March 2002.*

infrequent use of water and therefore is not monitored. Please refer to Section IV.I-2 Fire Protection, for a complete discussion of the existing firewater service system.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Thresholds of Significance

A project would result in a significant impact on water service if either of the following occurs: 1) demand by the project exceeds the ability of the DWP to service the site based on anticipated water supplies; or 2) water demand generated by the project exceeds the capacity of existing or planned water distribution systems, resulting in an unmet need for additional infrastructure in order to provide adequate levels of service.

Water consumption for the proposed project was estimated from wastewater generation factors. In order to present a conservative analysis, water consumption is assumed to be 120 percent of the wastewater generated for a given land use, as determined by wastewater generation rates recommended by the City of Los Angeles. Conventional methodologies generally use water factors reflecting a 10 percent increase over wastewater rates.

Project Impacts

The proposed project is expected to generate a demand of approximately 20,580 gpd (See Table IV.K-4). This estimate is considered conservative because, as mentioned above, water consumption factors represent 120 percent of wastewater generation rates recommended by the City of Los Angeles (conventional methodologies typically utilize water factors equal to or representing a 10 percent increase over wastewater rates). Water demand generated by the proposed project would result in a net increase of 15,780 gpd.

According to the LADWP, any project consistent with the City's General Plan has been taken into account in the planned growth of the Water System and will be served by the previously mentioned water sources the City draws water from. The estimated water consumption for the proposed project is expected to be able to be accommodated by the existing water infrastructure serving the proposed project area and thus, service will be provided routinely in accordance with the LADWP's Rules and Regulations.[12] Therefore, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact upon water service.

---

[12] *"Impact of the Proposed Project on the Water System and Methods of Conserving Water", page 1, attachment to correspondence from the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, April 23, 2002.*

Table IV.K-4
Proposed Daily Water Consumption

Land Use	Size (SF)	Generation Rate (gallons/1,000 sf/day)	Total (gallons/day)
Multi-Family Residential (Townhomes)	25 du	276/du	6,900
Multi-Family Residential (Flats)	57 du	240/du	13,680
		Total	**20,580**
		Less Existing Generation	*(4,800)*
		Total Net Increase	***15,780***

Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, March 2002.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Implementation of the proposed project in conjunction with the related projects identified in Section II.B would further increase the demand for water service. As shown in Table IV.K-5, the total water consumption by the related projects and the proposed project would be approximately 42,790,752 gpd. The proposed project's estimated consumption would account for approximately 0.0005 percent of the cumulative total. As is required for the proposed project, each related project would also be required to comply with City and State water conservation programs. With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, impacts on water service could be lowered to a less than significant impact.

MITIGATION MEASURES

The proposed project would not result in any significant impacts to water supply or distribution; therefore, no mitigation measures are required. However, the following measures are recommended to reduce the less than significant water impacts of the proposed project:

- Automatic sprinkler systems should be set to irrigate landscaping during early morning hours or during the evening to reduce water losses from evaporation. Care must be taken to reset sprinklers to water less often in cooler months and during the rainfall season to avoid wasting water by excessive landscape irrigation.

- Selection of native, drought-tolerant, low water consuming plant varieties should be used to reduce irrigation water consumption.

- Adherence to the provisions within the Water Conservation Ordinance of April 1988.

Table IV.K-5
Proposed and Related Project Daily Water Consumption

Project	Land Use	Size (SF)	Consumption Rate (gallons/1,000 sf/day)	Total (gallons/day)
Proposed Project	Multi-Family Residential (Townhomes)	25 du	276/du	6,900
	Multi-Family Residential (Flats)	57 du	240/du	13,680
			Subtotal	*20,580*
Related Projects	Museum	235,000	24	5,640,000
	Beach Club*	38,666	960	37,119,360
	Single-Family Dwelling Units	7 du	276/du	1,932
	Multi-Family Condo	37 du	240/du	8,880
			Subtotal	*42,770,172*
			Cumulative Total	***42,790,752***

Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, March 2002.
**Used Health Club/Spa generation rate*

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

The proposed project would have a less than significant impact upon water services.