

2.19 Utilities and Service Systems

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.19.1 Environmental Setting

2.19.1.1 Existing Conditions

Wastewater

Wastewater collection and treatment is provided by the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD). EBMUD serves approximately 650,000 people in an 88-square-mile area of Alameda and Contra Costa counties (EBMUD 2014a). Wastewater is carried by city pipes into the EBMUD collection systems, which deliver it to a wastewater treatment plant. On average, EBMUD treats approximately 63 million gallons of municipal wastewater per day (EBMUD 2014b). EBMUD's plant provides primary treatment for up to 320 million gallons per day (mgd) and secondary treatment for a maximum flow of 168 mgd. The storage basins provide plant capacity for a short-term hydraulic peak of 415 mgd (EBMUD 2014b). EBMUD's wastewater treatment plant is approximately 0.15 mile north of the Project area, immediately north of West Grant Avenue. The Project area does not currently demand wastewater services from EBMUD.

Stormwater

Stormwater in the Project area drains into Oakland's municipal storm drain system, which ultimately discharge into San Francisco Bay. As described in Section 2.10.1.1, the potential stormwater treatment area beneath I-880 on the south side of West Grand Avenue supports an earthen drainage ditch. The Project is covered under the Alameda County Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) under the Regional Water Board Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (Order R2-2009-0074, NPDES Permit No. CAS612008).

Water Supply

EBMUD provides potable water in a 322-square-mile area, including the city of Oakland (EBMUD 2010). The system collects, transmits, treats, and distributes high-quality water from its primary water source, the Mokelumne River. The Mokelumne aqueducts convey water from Pardee Reservoir to local storage and treatment facilities in San Francisco's East Bay area (EBMUD 2010). EBMUD projects that the 2020 water demand in the service area will be 221 mgd, and the available water supply will be 221 mgd during normal year conditions. However, EBMUD is not projected to be able to meet water demand under a single dry year or multiple dry years (EBMUD 2010).

Solid Waste

Waste Management, Inc., provides solid waste collection and disposal services to West Oakland (City of Oakland 2020c). Four landfill facilities are operated by Waste Management within 100 miles of the Project. The four landfill facilities are Altamont Landfill & Resource Recovery in the city of Livermore, Guadalupe Rubbish Disposal in the city of San Jose, Kirby Canyon Landfill in the city of Morgan Hill, and Redwood Landfill in the city of Novato. California Waste Solutions operates a recycling facility and provides recycling services in West Oakland (California Waste Solutions 2007). The City of Oakland has franchise agreements with construction and demolition hauling services that are authorized to collect debris as well as construction and demolition waste (City of Oakland 2020a).

2.19.1.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal and State

There are no federal regulations applicable to the Project and utilities. Regulations applicable to soils affecting stormwater runoff and water quality are included in Section 2.10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*.

California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939)

To minimize the amount of solid waste that must be disposed of by transformation and land disposal, the State legislature passed Assembly Bill (AB) 939, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), effective January 1990. According to AB 939, all cities and counties in California were required to divert 25 percent of all solid waste to recycling facilities from landfill or transformation facilities by January 1, 1995, and 50 percent by January 1, 2000. The California Integrated Waste Management Board's California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) is the State department designated to oversee, manage, and track California's 92 million tons of waste generated each year.

Regional and Local

City of Oakland Construction and Demolition Debris Waste Reduction and Recycling Ordinance

Chapter 15.34 of the Oakland Municipal Code is the City's Construction and Demolition Debris Reduction and Recycling Ordinance (C&D Recycling Ordinance). This is part of the City's efforts to meet local and state mandated AB 939 requirements to divert materials from landfill facilities. Affected projects include all new construction, renovations/alterations/modifications with construction values of \$50,000 or more (except R-3), and all demolition. The C&D Recycling Ordinance requires that 100 percent of all asphalt and concrete materials and 65 percent of all other materials be recycled. Further, the C&D Ordinance requires the preparation of a Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan that shows how the Project would salvage and/or recycle 100 percent of asphalt and concrete debris, as well as at least 65 percent of all other

materials, and the preparation of a Construction and Demolition Summary Report that documents the actual salvage, recycling, and disposal activity of the completed Project. The City of Oakland also requires companies that collect and transport construction and demolition (C&D) debris in Oakland to obtain a non-exclusive franchise agreement from the City of Oakland for the provision of these services (City of Oakland 2020b).

City of Oakland General Plan Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation Element

The City of Oakland OSCAR (City of Oakland 1996) includes the following policy relevant to the Project and public services (water supply):

- **Policy CO-4.3: Use of Reclaimed Water.** Promote the use of reclaimed water for irrigating landscape medians, cemeteries, parks, golf courses, and other areas requiring large volumes of non-potable water.

City of Oakland Standard Conditions of Approval

As stated in Section 1.7.2, *Permits/Approvals*, the Oakland SCA includes conditions of approval for projects. The following SCA is required for all construction projects:

81. Waste Reduction and Recycling. A Construction and Demolition Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan and Operation Diversion Plan are required for review and approval by the Public Works Agency, in compliance with Chapter 15.34 of the Oakland Municipal Code (see above).

2.19.2 Discussion of Potential Impacts

- a. The Project would have no impact as a result of exceeding wastewater treatment requirements of the RWQCB or from requiring or resulting in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities.**

Construction and operation of the proposed bicycle/pedestrian Link would not generate wastewater requiring wastewater treatment. Therefore, the Project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements, require construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities, or require expansion of existing facilities. There would be no impact.

- b. The Project would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.**

The Project would require small quantities of water for irrigation of the drought-resistant native plants. If available, recycled water would be used, in which case the Project would not require potable water. If recycled water is not available, potable water would be used. The quantity of water required for irrigation purposes would not require new or expanded water entitlements. Therefore, there would be a less-than-significant impact on the water supply.

- c. The Project would not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the Project that it lacks adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.**

The Project would not generate wastewater or demand the service of a wastewater treatment provider. Therefore, there would be no impact on wastewater treatment capacity.

- d. The Project would have a less-than-significant impact as a result of generating solid waste in excess of local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impairing the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.**

The Project would generate solid waste during construction. There is currently debris on portions of the alignment and at the Wood Street parking lot site that would need to be removed. Portions of the at-grade Link segments would require removing old asphalt to repave. Disposal of these materials could require the services of a landfill with permitted capacity to accommodate construction-related solid waste.

As described above, the City's C&D Recycling Ordinance requires 100 percent of all asphalt and concrete materials, as well as 65 percent of all other materials, to be recycled and companies that collect and transport C&D debris in Oakland to obtain a non-exclusive franchise agreement from the City of Oakland for the provision of these services. Compliance with this ordinance and SCA 81 (waste reduction and recycling, described above) would ensure that the Project would not affect landfill capacity. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

As discussed in Section 1.6.1, it is estimated that Project construction could result in up to approximately 2,600 cubic yards of cut material. During excavation, soils would be tested for contamination. Clean soils would be used or sold for reuse at nearby construction sites. Contaminated soils would be disposed of at an appropriate facility.

Once constructed and operating, the Project would generate a small amount of trash from people who use the parking lot and Link. Because people would be on bicycles or walking, it is not anticipated that a substantial amount of trash would be generated. Therefore, preparation of an Operational Diversion Plan is not anticipated to be necessary. As described in Section 1.3.5, Project maintenance would include weekly trash removal, which would ensure that operational impacts would be less than significant.

- e. The Project would have a less-than-significant impact as a result of requirements to comply with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.**

As described under (d), the Project would comply with requirements to recycle and divert all construction waste using appropriately permitted C&D waste hauling services, divert non-contaminated soils from landfills, and ensure proper disposal of any contaminated soils to an appropriate landfill. Therefore, the Project would comply with statutes and regulations related to solid waste. The impact would be less than significant.

2.19.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.