A. Introduction

The Valley-Ivyglen 115 kV Subtransmission Line and Fogarty Substation Project (the Project) is a proposal by Southern California Edison (SCE) to construct a 25-mile 115 kV subtransmission line to connect the existing Valley and Ivyglen Substations, install a new telecommunications line alongside the subtransmission line, construct the new Fogarty Substation, and make improvements to the Valley and Ivyglen Substations in southwestern Riverside County (Figure A-1). An overview of the Project is illustrated in Figure A-2.

On January 16, 2007, SCE, the Applicant, filed with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) Application No. A.07-01-031 for a Permit to Construct (PTC), accompanied by a Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Valley-Ivyglen 115 kilovolt (kV) Subtransmission Line Project. SCE also filed application A.07-04-028 and PEA for a PTC on April 30, 2007, for the Fogarty 115 kV Substation Project. By ruling dated June 6, 2007, CPUC determined that both of these projects will be consolidated into a single proceeding for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis. Hereafter, SCE will be referred to as "the Applicant," and the combined Valley-Ivyglen 115 kV Subtransmission Line and Fogarty Substation Project will be referred to as "the Project." The application numbers A.07-01-031 and A.07-04-028 remain the same despite Project consolidation.

The Project proposed by the Applicant is described briefly below and in detail in Section B of this draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR). This DEIR does not make a recommendation regarding the approval or denial of the Project; it is purely informational in content and will be used by the CPUC in considering whether or not to approve the Project or an alternative. The purpose of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is to identify:

- The significant potential impacts of the Project on the environment and indicate the manner in which those significant impacts can be avoided or mitigated;
- Any unavoidable adverse impacts that cannot be mitigated; and
- Reasonable and feasible alternatives to the Project that would eliminate any significant adverse environmental impacts or reduce the impacts to a less than significant level.

This DEIR evaluates and presents the environmental impacts that are expected to result from construction and operation of the Project and presents recommended mitigation measures that, if adopted, would avoid or minimize the significant environmental impacts identified. In accordance with CEQA requirements, this DEIR also identifies alternatives to the Project that could avoid or minimize significant environmental impacts associated with the Project as proposed by the Applicant (including the No Project Alternative) and evaluates the environmental impacts associated with these alternatives. Based on this environmental impact assessment, as well as the relative sensitivities of impacts in the study region, this DEIR identifies the Environmentally Superior Alternative as required by CEQA. Refer to Figure C.2-2 to locate the proposed route and each of the alternatives chosen for consideration.

Under the direction of the CPUC as the lead agency, this DEIR has been prepared for the Project to comply with CEQA and will be circulated to responsible agencies, trustee agencies with resources affected by the Project, and interested agencies and individuals.

The content of this DEIR reflects input by government officials, agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and concerned members of the public during the EIR scoping period following the CPUC's

publication of the Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an EIR (January 22, 2008). During this comment period, several public involvement activities were completed: distribution of the NOP and a scoping meeting notice, establishment of an Internet web page, telephone hotline, and email address, two public scoping meetings, and meetings with a number of affected local jurisdictions (see details in Section H Public Participation). Consultation with agencies also continued after the formal scoping period ended.

A.1 Objectives and Purpose of the Project

A.1.1 Statement of Objectives

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CEQA Guidelines (Section 15126.6(a)) require the consideration of a range of reasonable alternatives to a proposed project, or to the location of a proposed project, which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects.

The Applicant has defined the following objectives to meet the Project's purpose and need described in this chapter:

- Serve projected electrical demand requirements in the Electrical Needs Area beginning in 2009
- Provide a direct connection between the Applicant's Valley 500/115 kV Substation and Ivyglen 115/12 kV Substation
- Increase system reliability by locating a second 115 kV subtransmission line within the Electrical Needs Area
- Improve operational and maintenance flexibility on subtransmission lines without interruption of service
- Maintain system reliability within the Electrical Needs Area
- Improve operational flexibility by providing the ability to transfer load between distribution lines and substations within the Electrical Needs Area
- Utilize the Applicant's property for location of the Project
- Meet project needs while minimizing environmental impacts
- Meet project needs in a cost-effective manner

The Applicant considered these objectives in developing the Project's design and location.

A.1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the Project is to build necessary electrical facilities to maintain safe and reliable service to the Applicant's customers and to meet the forecasted demand for electricity in the Electrical Needs Area. The Applicant's current forecast shows that the existing subtransmission facilities serving the Electrical Needs Area will exceed designed operating limits as early as 2010. Under the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC), Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC), and CPUC rules, guidelines, and regulations, electrical transmission systems must have sufficient capacity to maintain safe and reliable service to customers. System safety and reliability must be maintained under normal conditions, when all facilities are in service, as well as under abnormal conditions. Abnormal conditions result from equipment or line failures, maintenance outages, or emergency outages that cannot be predicted or controlled.

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Figure A-1 Regional Map

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Figure A-1 Regional Map

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Figure A-2 Project Overview

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Figure A-2 Project Overview

As depicted in Figure A-2, the Applicant has defined specific Electrical Needs Areas within Riverside County and identified the facilities currently providing service to those areas. The Valley-Ivyglen Electrical Needs Area consists of the southwestern area of Riverside County, including the northern portion of the City of Lake Elsinore and the community of Glen Ivy Hot Springs. The Fogarty Electrical Needs Area is located entirely within the boundaries of the Valley-Ivyglen Electrical Needs Area, and encompasses urbanized areas within the City of Lake Elsinore and the southwestern portion of Riverside County.

The Valley-Ivyglen Electrical Needs Area is served by four Valley South System substations: Dryden, Glen Ivy, Elsinore, and Ivyglen. These four substations are currently served by the existing Valley-Elsinore-Ivyglen 115 kV Line, which is overloaded as explained in further detail in A.1.3 Existing Power System Facilities and Capabilities. The construction and operation of this Project would transfer load from the existing Valley-Elsinore-Ivyglen Line to the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Line (hereafter referred to as the "proposed subtransmission line") and reduce load on the existing line, particularly during summer months when it operates at capacity. Furthermore, the proposed subtransmission line would increase reliability by serving as a back-up in the event that the existing Valley-Elsinore-Ivyglen Line is removed from service due to an accident or routine maintenance. Construction of the proposed subtransmission line would serve the greater Valley-Ivyglen Electrical Needs Area, including the Fogarty Electrical Needs Area.

The Fogarty Electrical Needs Area is currently served by Dryden and Elsinore Substations. Elsinore Substation is currently taxed by growth in the area and far removed from new growth associated with residential and commercial development that would be served by Fogarty Substation. Fogarty Substation would serve projected demand in the surrounding area. Once Fogarty Substation is completed and operational, Dryden Substation would be decommissioned and removed from service. Construction of Fogarty Substation would benefit the Fogarty Needs Area.

A.1.3 Existing Power System Facilities and Capabilities

A.1.3.1 Valley-Ivyglen 115 kV Subtransmission Line

The Valley-Ivyglen Electrical Needs Area is currently served by the Applicant's Valley 500 kV Transmission System. The Applicant's Valley 500 kV Transmission System includes 500/115 kV transformers, 115 kV subtransmission lines, 115/33 kV and 115/12 kV transformers, 33 kV and 12 kV distribution lines, and several substations including the Valley 500/115 kV Substation, the Elsinore 115/33 kV and 115/12 kV Substation, and the Ivyglen 115/12 kV Substation.

The Applicant's Valley 500/115 kV Substation is currently configured into two distinct 115 kV electrical subtransmission systems: Valley North and Valley South. These two systems are separate both electrically and geographically. Figure A.1-1 illustrates the areas served by the Applicant's Valley North system and Valley South system. The Valley-Ivyglen Electrical Needs Area is served by the Valley South system. Within the Valley South network, voltage is transformed from 115 kV to 12 kV at the Ivyglen and Elsinore Substations. The Elsinore Substation also transforms 115 kV to 33 kV, and provides 33 kV to the Dryden and Glen Ivy Substations. At the Dryden and Glen Ivy Substations 33 kV is transformed to 12 kV for distribution.

Both the Valley North System and the Valley South System consist of a network of 115 kV subtransmission lines that provide power to many distribution substations. The distinct and separate electrical networks of Valley North and Valley South do not allow operational flexibility between the two

systems. Currently, only one 115 kV subtransmission line, the Valley-Elsinore-Ivyglen 115 kV Subtransmission Line, serves the Ivyglen Substation.

A.1.3.2 Fogarty Substation

The portion of the overall Valley-Ivyglen Electrical Needs Area that comprises the urbanized areas of the City of Lake Elsinore and the southwestern portion of Riverside County is called the Fogarty Electrical Needs Area. The Fogarty Electrical Needs Area is currently served by the Applicant's Dryden 33/12 kV and Elsinore 115/12 kV and 115/33 kV Substations. These substations provide electrical service to approximately 14,300 metered customers and for several rapidly growing developments within this Electrical Needs Area. Currently, the amount of electrical power that can be delivered into the Fogarty Electrical Needs Area is limited to the maximum amount of combined electrical power that the Dryden and Elsinore Substations can transmit before their operating capacity limits are exceeded.

The combined operating capacity of the two substations is presently limited to 100.7 MVA under normal operating conditions. Dryden 33/12 kV Substation was constructed as a temporary facility to assist in serving the existing load and to accommodate the load that was transferred from Centex Substation in 2007. Centex Substation reached capacity in 2005 and has since been removed from service. The designed capacity of Dryden Substation is not sufficient to reliably serve future demand of this Electrical Needs Area. Dryden Substation will therefore be removed once permanent facilities are constructed. The removal process is described in Chapter B Project Description.

The Southern California Association of Governments forecasts that over the next 20 years, the City of Lake Elsinore will have a population increase of 28,130 resulting in roughly 9,030 new residential units. As shown in Figure A.1-2, the Fogarty Substation would serve the new developments of Alberhill Ranch and Lakeside Palms within the City of Lake Elsinore. The Applicant's planning process is designed to ensure that the required capacity and operational flexibility is available to safely and reliably meet the projected peak electrical demands during periods of extreme heat under normal and abnormal conditions. Periods of extreme heat are defined as time periods when the temperature exceeds the ten-year average peak temperature and are termed "1-in-10 year heat storms." The Applicant adjusts the normal condition peak demand to reflect the forecasted peak demand during a 1-in-10 year heat storm. When this adjusted peak demand exceeds the maximum operating limits of the existing electrical facilities, a project is proposed to keep the electrical system within specified loading limits.

In 2008, the normal condition peak demand for Dryden and Elsinore Substations was collectively 90.8 MVA. The 2008 peak demand, as adjusted for a 1-in-10 year heat storm, was 96.6 MVA. The Applicant projects that the normal condition peak demand will increase at an average annual growth rate of 5.5 percent over the next 10 years. Table A.1-1 shows the existing capacity limits and forecasted peak demand projections for both normal and abnormal 1-in-10 year heat storm conditions.

Table A.1-1 Planned Capacity and Projected Demand

Planned Capacity and Projected Demand	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Planned Maximum Operating Limit (MVA)	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7
Projected Peak Demand Normal Conditions (MVA)	90.8	99.0	104.4	108.7	113.1
Projected Peak Demand 1-in-10 Year Heat Storm (MVA)	96.6	108.5	114.3	119.1	123.9
Planned Capacity and Projected Demand	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Planned Maximum Operating Limit (MVA)	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7
Projected Peak Demand Normal Conditions (MVA)	117.4	121.8	126.1	130.4	131.4
Projected Peak Demand 1-in-10 Year Heat Storm (MVA)	128.7	133.4	138.2	143.0	144.1

Source: SCE, 2008-2017 Distribution Substation Plan (DSP) April 22, 2008

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Figure A.1-1 SCE Valley North 115 kV and Valley South 115 kV Systems

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Figure A.1-1 SCE Valley North 115 kV and Valley South 115 kV Systems

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Figure A.1-2 Fogarty Electrical Needs Area

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Figure A.1-2 Fogarty Electrical Needs Area

By 2010, the peak demand for a 1-in-10 year heat storm is forecast to be 114.3 MVA. The projected electrical demand for 2010 exceeds the operating limits of the existing transformers at the Dryden and Elsinore Substations. Unless system upgrades are installed, the Applicant projects that by 2010, Dryden and Elsinore Substations will exceed their maximum ratings under both normal and abnormal operating conditions.

In addition to transformer capacity, the distribution facilities must meet minimum voltage levels. As a distribution line increases in length and more load is demanded from the line, the voltage to the end user decreases, resulting in reliability problems. The distribution lines that serve the Fogarty Electrical Needs Area originate from Dryden and Elsinore Substations. These distribution lines range in length from 5 to 7 miles. Presently, various sections of the Fogarty Electrical Needs Area are experiencing low voltage conditions caused by long distribution lines. Residential developments in this Electrical Needs Area have brought greater electrical demand, and to be able to accommodate the greater demand and future growth, the distribution lines need to be shortened to maintain adequate voltage levels at the end of the lines and allow operational flexibility. The shorter distribution line lengths allow the Applicant to transfer load between distribution lines and between substations in response to variations in demand. The shorter distribution line lengths also reduce the possibility of overloading the equipment, which can lead to equipment failure. Finally, shorter distribution line lengths are also necessary to maintain CPUC-mandated voltage levels. Therefore, the Applicant is proposing a project to ensure the electrical distribution system has sufficient capacity to provide safe and reliable service to customers in the Electrical Needs Area.

A.1.4 Electrical Demand Growth and Reliability

The existing system currently provides electrical service to approximately 12,000 metered customers within the Valley-Ivyglen Electrical Needs Area. The General Plans for Riverside County and for the cities of Lake Elsinore and Perris forecast that over the next 20 years the Valley-Ivyglen Electrical Needs Area will have approximately 28,000 new residential units, 150 acres of new commercial developments, 75 acres of new heavy-industrial developments, and 1,000 acres of new light-industrial area.

At the present time, the amount of electrical power that can be delivered to the Valley-Ivyglen Electrical Needs Area is limited to the maximum amount of electrical power that the Valley-Elsinore-Ivyglen line can transmit before its operating limits are exceeded. The capacity of this line is presently limited to 183 megavolt amperes (MVA) under normal operating conditions. The Applicant forecasts the loading on subtransmission lines by summing the peak demand at each of the substations served by the subtransmission line. In 2006, the total peak demand of the substations served by the Valley-Elsinore-Ivyglen 115 kV line was 186 MVA. For the year 2009, the forecasted normal peak demand on the line is 202 MVA, and the forecasted emergency peak demand is 293 MVA. Table A.1-2, Electrical Needs Area - Line Capacity and Peak Demand illustrates the existing capacity limits and forecasted peak line flow for both normal and emergency conditions.

Table A.1-2 Electrical Needs Area – Line Capacity and Peak Demand

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Normal Load (MVA)	190	193	198	197
Normal Capacity (MVA)	184	184	184	184
Normal (% Load)	103	105	107	107
N-1 Emergency Load (MVA)	279	282	292	287
N-1 Emergency Capacity (MVA)	248	248	248	248
N-1 Emergency (%Load)	113	114	119	117

Source: SCE 2008-2017 Distribution Substation Plan (DSP) April 22, 2008

The Applicant's system power flow studies that model projected electrical demands indicate that in 2009 or 2010, the existing Valley-Elsinore-Ivyglen 115 kV Subtransmission Line will exceed its designed operating limits under normal and abnormal operating conditions. As a result, electric system upgrades are required to reliably serve projected electrical demand within the Electrical Needs Area. A second 115 kV subtransmission line to the Ivyglen 115/12 kV Substation is also needed in order to be consistent with the Applicant's reliability criteria. Although the Valley South System is a network of many lines, the Ivyglen Substation is currently served by a single line, the Valley-Elsinore Ivyglen 115 kV Subtransmission Line, which is not consistent with the Applicant's reliability criteria. The new 115 kV subtransmission line is necessary to ensure that subtransmission line capacity is available to deliver power safely and reliably to serve the electrical demand during both normal and abnormal conditions. Therefore, to serve projected demand in excess of existing service capacity and increase reliability in the Valley-Ivyglen Electrical Needs Area, the Applicant is proposing to construct a new 115 kV subtransmission line from the Valley 500/115 kV Substation to the Ivyglen 115/12 kV Substation. The new 115 kV subtransmission line is needed to ensure that the Valley South System has sufficient capacity to maintain safe and reliable service to customers in the Valley-Ivyglen Electrical Needs Area.

A.2 CPUC Process

Pursuant to Article XII of the Constitution of the State of California, the CPUC is charged with the regulation of investor-owned public utilities, including SCE (the Applicant). The CPUC is the lead State agency for CEQA compliance in evaluation of the Applicant's Project and has directed the preparation of this DEIR. This DEIR will be used by the CPUC, in conjunction with other information developed in the Commission's formal record, to act on the Applicant's application for a PTC for construction and operation of the Project. Under CEQA requirements, the CPUC will determine the adequacy of the Final EIR and, if adequate, will certify the document as complying with CEQA. The CPUC will also act on the Applicant's application for a PTC. If it approves a project with significant and unmitigable impacts, it must state why in a "Statement of Overriding Considerations," which would be included in the CPUC's decision on the application.

A.2.1 Other Agencies

Several other State agencies will rely on information in this DEIR to inform them in their decision over issuance of specific permits related to project construction or operation. In addition to the CPUC, State agencies such as the Department of Transportation, Department of Fish and Game, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and Office of Historic Preservation would be involved in reviewing and/or approving the Project. On the federal level, agencies with potential reviewing and/or permitting authority include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

No local discretionary (e.g., use) permits are required since the CPUC has preemptive jurisdiction over the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Applicant's facilities in California. The Applicant would still have to obtain all ministerial building and encroachment permits from local jurisdictions, and the CPUC's General Order 131-D requires the Applicant to comply with local building, design, and safety standards to the greatest degree feasible to minimize project conflicts with local conditions. The CPUC's authority, however, does not preempt special districts, such as the South Coast Air Quality Management District or other State agencies or the federal government. Please refer to Table B.6-1 in the Description of the Proposed Project (Section B) for a list of required permits and approvals.

A.3 Responsible, Trustee and Other Interested Agencies

Projects or actions undertaken by the lead agency, in this case CPUC, may require subsequent oversight, approvals, or permits from other public agencies. Other such agencies are referred to as "responsible agencies" and "trustee agencies." Pursuant to Sections 15381 and 15386 of the State CEQA Guidelines, as amended, responsible agencies and trustee agencies are defined as follows:

- A responsible agency is a public agency that proposes to carry out or approve a project, for which a lead agency is preparing or has prepared an EIR or Negative Declaration. For the purposes of CEQA, the term "responsible agency" includes all public agencies other than the lead agency that have discretionary approval power over the Project (Section 15381).
- A trustee agency is a state agency having jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by a project that are held in trust for the people of the State of California (Section 15386).

The various public, private, and political agencies and jurisdictions with a particular interest in the Project include but are not limited to the following:

A.3.1 Federal Agencies

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- Federal Aviation Administration
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

A.3.2 State Agencies

- Department of Conservation
- Department of Fish and Game
- Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Department of Telecommunications
- Department of Toxic Substances and Control
- Department of Water Resources
- CalEPA
- California Air Resources Board
- California Department of Transportation
- California Electricity Oversight Board
- California Energy Commission
- California Highway Patrol
- California Integrated Waste Management Board
- California Native American Heritage Commission
- California Resources Agency
- CalOSHA
- Office of Emergency Services
- Office of Historic Preservation

- State Office of Historic Preservation
- State Water Resource Control Board

A.3.3 Riverside County

- Board of Supervisors
- Department of Environmental Health
- Economic Development Agency
- Fire Department
- Library System
- Planning Department
- Regional Park and Open-Space District
- Sheriff's Department
- Superintendent of Schools
- Transportation and Land Management Agency
- Transportation Department
- Waste Management Department

A.3.4 Surrounding Counties

- Orange County
- Los Angeles County

A.3.5 Regional and Local Agencies

- Bermuda Dunes Permit Resource Center
- City of Lake Elsinore
- City of Perris
- Pechanga Cultural Resources
- Western Riverside Council of Governments
- Riverside Public Utilities
- Santa Ana Regional Quality Control Board
- South Coast Air Quality Management District
- South County Permit Assistance Center
- Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority

A.4 Organization of the DEIR

The content and organization of this DEIR is designed to meet the requirements of CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines, as well as to present issues, analysis, mitigation, and other information in a logical and understandable way. This DEIR is organized into the following sections:

Executive Summary. A summary description of the Project, the alternatives, their respective environmental impacts, and the Environmentally Superior Alternative. A tabulation of the impacts and mitigation measures for the Project and alternatives is also included.

Section A (Introduction). Presents the Project objectives, purpose, CPUC process, an overview of the organization of the EIR, and a list of the responsible, trustee, and other interested agencies.

Section B (Project Description). Detailed description of the location, characteristics, objectives, and the relationship of the Project to other plans and policies.

Section C (Alternatives). Description of the alternatives evaluation process, description of alternatives considered but eliminated from further analysis and descriptions of the alternatives analyzed in Section D.

Section D (Environmental Analysis). A comprehensive analysis and assessment of impacts (including cumulative impacts) and mitigation measures for the Project and several alternatives, including the No Project Alternative. This section is divided into main sections for each environmental issue area (e.g., Air Quality, Biological Resources, etc.) that contain the environmental settings, impacts, and cumulative effects of the Project.

Section E (Comparison of Alternatives). Identification of the CEQA Environmentally Superior Alternative and a discussion of the relative advantages and disadvantages of the Project and alternatives that were evaluated.

Section F (Additional CEQA Considerations). A discussion of growth-inducing impacts, significant irreversible environmental changes, and cumulative impacts.

Section G (Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting). A table presenting the CPUC's mitigation monitoring program requirements for the Project is included in this section.

Section H (Public Participation). Outline of the scoping and public participation program completed by the CPUC before issuance of the DEIR.
Section I (References). A list of the references used within each section.

A.5 Required EIR Content

The Environmental Analysis sections were prepared following input from the public and the responsible and affected agencies through the EIR scoping process, as previously discussed. The content of this DEIR was established based on the findings in the Initial Study/NOP and public and agency input. Based on the findings of the Initial Study/NOP, a determination was made that an EIR was required to address potentially significant environmental effects on the following resources:

- Land Use
- Visual Resources
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology, Soils, Mineral Resources
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Recreation
- Hazards and Public Safety
- Air Quality
- Noise and Vibration
- Transportation and Traffic
- Public Services and Utilities
- Agriculture
- Population and Housing

The analysis of each environmental resource section is organized as follows:

- **Environmental Setting** describes the physical conditions that exist at this time and that may influence or affect the topic being analyzed.

- **Applicable Regulations, Plans, and Standards** provides state and federal laws and the goals, policies, and implementation measures that apply to the topic being analyzed.
- **Project Impacts and Mitigation** presents the determination of the level of significance, discusses the impacts of the Project in each category, and provides a discussion of feasible mitigation measures to reduce any impacts.
- **Cumulative** analysis discusses the Project's contribution to cumulative impacts in each topic area.

A.6 Sources

This DEIR is dependent upon information from many sources. Some sources are studies or reports that have been prepared specifically for this document. Other sources provide background information related to one or more issue areas that are discussed in this document.

The sources and references used in the preparation of this DEIR are listed in Section I References.

A.7 Appendices

1. Biological Technical Report
2. Native American Tribes Contacted
3. Air Quality Calculations

A.8 Availability of the Draft EIR

This DEIR is being distributed directly to agencies, organizations, and interested groups and persons for comment during a 45-day formal review period in accordance with Section 15087 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This DEIR and the full administrative record for the Project, including all studies, are available for review during normal business hours at the CPUC's Central Files, in the two local libraries listed below, and also via the Internet at:

http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/Environment/info/ene/ivyglen/ivyglen.html.

CPUC Central Files:
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco 94102

Lake Elsinore Library
600 W. Graham Ave.
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
951-674-4517

City of Perris
Cesar E. Chavez Library
163 E. San Jacinto
Perris, CA 92570
951-657-2358