

D.14 Public Services and Utilities

Section D.14.1 provides a description of the environmental setting/affected environment for the project study area. Applicable regulations, plans, and standards are listed in Section D.14.2. An analysis of impacts/environmental effects and discussion of mitigation for the Proposed PROJECT is provided in Section D.14.3. An analysis of Proposed PROJECT alternatives is provided in Sections D.14.4 through D.14.7. Section D.14.8 provides mitigation, monitoring, compliance, and reporting information; Section D.14.9 addresses residual impacts of the project, and Section D.14.10 lists the references cited in this section.

D.14.1 Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Methodology and Assumptions

This section presents the utility and service provisions by providing an overview of the type and general location of utilities and services in the Proposed PROJECT area, as well as the Campo, Manzanita, and Jordan wind energy project areas. Information regarding the placement and capacity of utility systems is often designated as critical and sensitive information. Therefore, only public and readily accessible information is presented in this section. Baseline public service and utilities information was obtained through a review of San Diego Gas & Electric's (SDG&E's) Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the East County (ECO) Substation Project (2009) and ~~Pacific Wind Development's~~ Tule Wind, LLC's Environmental Document for the Tule Wind Project (Iberdrola Renewables, Inc. 2010). In addition, the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Sunrise Powerlink Project (CPUC and BLM 2008a) and Final EIR/EIS for the Sunrise Powerlink Project (CPUC and BLM 2008b) were reviewed to identify the existing services and utilities in the area. Lastly, utility and service providers, as well as government agencies, were contacted to verify service boundaries and operations.

The Campo, Manzanita, and Jordan wind energy projects are being analyzed at a program level in this EIR/EIS as no site-specific survey data is available. Due to the close proximity of these wind energy projects to the ECO Substation, Tule Wind, and ESJ Gen-Tie projects, a similar public services and utilities setting is assumed.

D.14.1.1 General Overview

The Proposed PROJECT would be located in the Mountain Empire Subregion of southeastern San Diego County (County), an approximately 285,000-acre, largely rural, low-density population area generally lacking municipal water and sewer systems (Figure D.14-1B, County of San Diego Subregions, for location and boundary of Mountain Empire Subregion). The five communities located in the subregion (Tecate, Potrero, Boulevard, Campo/Lake Morena, and

Jacumba) are generally served by local volunteer and state fire departments, County law enforcement agencies, and small school districts. Table D.14-1, Utility and Service Providers in the Project Area, summarizes the public service and utility providers serving the project area. Figure D.14-2B, Public Services in the Project Area, depicts the location of the public services identified in the following table.

Table D.14-1
Utility and Service Providers in the Project Area

<u>Utility/Service</u>	<u>Utility/Service-System Providers</u>
Electricity	SDG&E
Water	Private Wells Jacumba Community Service District (within the community of Jacumba)
Wastewater	Septic Systems
Solid Waste	<u>Otay Disposal Services Incorporated, Express Waste & Roll-off Services, LLC, Diamond Environmental, Universal Refuse Removal of El Cajon (EDCO), County of San Diego</u>
Fire Protection	Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department San Diego Rural Fire Protection District California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection United States Forest Service
Police Protection	San Diego County Sheriff's Department California Highway Patrol United States Customs and Border Patrol
Library	County of San Diego (Jacumba Branch, Campo-Morena Village Branch, Potrero Branch)
<u>Schools</u>	<u>Mountain Empire School District</u>
Hospitals	Sharp Grossmont Hospital El Centro Regional Medical Center
<u>Emergency Services</u>	<u>American Medical Response San Diego</u>

Fire

Due to the remote location of the Proposed PROJECT area, fire services generally consist of volunteer departments that operate seasonally. Departments and agencies providing fire services in the project area are discussed as follows:

- **Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department.** Located at 39223 Highway 94 in Boulevard, the Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department is an all-volunteer fire department that protects an approximately 99-square-mile area in eastern San Diego County. The Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department provides services including firefighting, hazardous material response, advanced life support medical service, vehicle rescue, and search and rescue (Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department 2009).
- **San Diego Rural Fire Protection District.** With 14 stations and a service area of 720 miles, the San Diego Rural Fire Protection District (SDRFPD) also maintains a presence in

eastern San Diego. Two SDRFPD stations are located in the vicinity of the Proposed PROJECT area: the Jacumba Station (1255 Jacumba Street), located approximately 0.60 mile south of the proposed ECO Substation 138-kilovolt (kV) transmission line at approximately milepost (MP) 4, and the Lake Morena Station (29690 Oak Drive), located approximately 14 miles west of the existing Boulevard Substation. The Jacumba station is an all-volunteer fire station, while the Lake Morena station is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, with paid firefighters (SDRFPD 2009).

- **California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE).** The unincorporated area of San Diego County has a Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement with CAL FIRE for the provision of fire and emergency services in the San Diego Fire Protection District. CAL FIRE responds to wildland fires, structure fires, floods, hazardous material spills, swift water rescues, civil disturbances, earthquakes, and medical emergencies. CAL FIRE operates the CAL FIRE White Star Facility at 1684 Tierra Del Sol Road, located approximately 3 miles southwest of the existing Boulevard Substation. CAL FIRE, in association with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, also jointly manages The CAL FIRE McCain Valley Camp (a prison camp) and provides inmates with a limited level of training in fire safety and suppression techniques. Crew levels at the camp fluctuate and response is typically wildland fire, flood control, and community projects. McCain Valley Camp Station is located at 2550 McCain Valley Road, approximately 6 miles south of the proposed collector substation (Tule Wind Project). In addition, CAL FIRE operates the CAL FIRE White Star Facility at 1684 Tierra Del Sol Road. The White Star Facility is located approximately 3 miles southwest of the existing Boulevard Substation.
- **U.S. Forest Service (USFS).** The USFS provides fire protection and fire management services to Cleveland National Forest lands in southeastern San Diego County.
- **San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) County Community Service Area No. ~~111~~135.** In 2007, the San Diego County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) approved a transitional sphere of influence to acknowledge a County-wide plan that integrated Community Service Area (CSA) No. 111 (which includes the community of Boulevard) into the fire service area of CSA No. 135. CSA No. 135 provides County-dependent governance for a district-wide regional communications system and fire protection and emergency medical services (EMS) within the service area of the CSA. The community of Boulevard and the surrounding area are located in San Diego LAFCO's Community Service Area No. 111 (Boulevard). Community Service Areas are pursued by area property owners to pay for fire prevention and emergency medical services, non-road related infrastructure, and maintenance of parks.

Police

The San Diego Sheriff's Department provides general patrol and investigative services to several incorporated cities and all unincorporated areas in the County, including the communities of Jacumba and Boulevard. The department includes approximately 4,000 sworn and professional employees and is responsible for patrolling a service area of approximately 4,200 miles (San Diego Sheriff's Department 2010). In addition, the Sheriff's Department operates eight stations and ten substations throughout San Diego County. The Boulevard/Jacumba Substation (39919 Highway 84-94 in Boulevard) is located approximately 1.2 miles west of the existing SDG&E Boulevard Substation. An additional substation, the Pine Valley Substation, is located approximately 22 miles northeast of the Boulevard Substation rebuild site. The Boulevard/Jacumba Substation is responsible for a service area of approximately 367 square miles (SDG&E 2009).

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) also maintains a strong presence in southeastern San Diego County. The Boulevard Border Patrol Station, formerly a substation of the Campo Border Patrol Station, is located at 39701 Avenida de Robles Verdes in the unincorporated community of Boulevard. The Boulevard station is responsible for a patrol area of 500 square miles and two eastbound tactical checkpoints (CBP 2009). The Campo station is located approximately 20 miles west of Jacumba at 32355 Old Highway 80 in Pine Valley and is staffed by approximately 300 agents (CBP 2009). Agents from the Campo station patrol the area north of Campo to Mount Laguna and west to Alpine.

The California Highway Patrol separates the state into eight patrol divisions or areas. The project area is located within the California Highway Patrol's Border Division, which is headquartered in Clairemont Mesa and maintains area offices in the cities of El Cajon and El Centro.

Hospitals

There are no major hospitals or emergency services facilities located in southeastern San Diego County. The closest major hospital is Sharp Grossmont Hospital, located approximately 50 miles west of Boulevard in the City of La Mesa. The El Centro Regional Medical Center, owned by the City of El Centro, is located approximately 50 miles east of Boulevard in Imperial County. A small family medical office/clinic, High Desert Family Medicine, is located in the community of Jacumba.

Emergency Services

Emergency medical services/advanced life support in the project area is provided by American Medical Response San Diego (AMR San Diego). AMR San Diego is the contracted emergency service provider for the San Diego Rural Fire Protection District and the project area is located

within AMR's 9-1-1 Rural East Zone 2 service area (AMR San Diego 2011). The Rural East Zone 2 service area is staffed with three 24-hour paramedic units with the closest unit being housed in Campo; the remaining units are housed in Jamul and Alpine, respectively (Van Buskirk, pers. comm. 2011). Also, according to AMR San Diego, AMR has an addition response-ready ambulance within the project area (Van Buskirk, pers. comm. 2011).

Schools

The Mountain Empire School District serves the Mountain Empire Subregion and includes six elementary schools, one middle school, one senior high school, and one alternative education school. Two of the school district's six elementary schools are located relatively close to components of the ECO Substation Project. Clover Flat Elementary, located at 39639 Old Highway 80 in the community of Boulevard, is located approximately 1.25 miles west of the Boulevard Substation Rebuild site and Jacumba Elementary, located at 44343 Old Highway 80 in the community of Jacumba, is located approximately 1 mile south of the proposed ECO Substation 138 kV transmission line (measured from approximately MP 4.0). The two elementary schools comprise the Clover Flat Jacumba Compact, an agreement to divide the number of students in the general area between the two schools based on grade (SDG&E 2009).

Approximately 85 students are enrolled at Clover Flat Elementary School, which serves grades 2 through 6 (Mountain Empire Unified School District 2008a). Approximately 58 students are enrolled at Jacumba Elementary, which serves kindergarten through grade 2 (Mountain Empire Unified School District 2008b). The closest high school to the project site, Mountain Empire High School, is located 20 miles west of Boulevard in the community of Pine Valley. Mountain Empire High School has an approximate enrollment of 480 students (Mountain Empire Unified School District 2008c).

Library

Several branch libraries of the San Diego County Library System are located in the Mountain Empire Subregion. The Jacumba Branch is located in the community of Jacumba at 44605 Old Highway 80. Nearby branches of the San Diego County Library system include the Campo-Morena Village branch (located at 31466 Highway 94 in Campo, approximately 12 miles east of Boulevard) and the Potrero branch (located at 24883 Potrero Valley Road in Potrero, approximately 25 east of Boulevard).

The County of San Diego General Plan Public Facilities Element states that the County library's minimum acceptable facility goals are 0.35 square feet and 2.0 books per capita. Due to funding shortages, the County has been unable to fund the development of new branches and meet the identified facility goals (County of San Diego 2005a).

Water

The Mountain Empire Subregion relies on groundwater to supply local water (County of San Diego 1995). Residents in the Subregion generally rely on private wells for water supply; however, the Jacumba Community Services District provides water to residents by way of community water wells and a local water system that delivers water to the approximately 235 homes located within the community of Jacumba (Lindenmeyer, pers. comm. 2010a). Like most residents in the Mountain Empire Subregion, residents of the community of Boulevard rely on private wells for water.

Wastewater

Wastewater services in the Mountain Empire Subregion are provided by small-scale waste treatment facilities or by private septic systems (SDG&E 2009). There are no formal sanitation districts in the communities of Jacumba or Boulevard (residences within these communities dispose of wastewater in private septic systems) (SDG&E 2009).

Solid Waste

~~Within unincorporated San Diego County, r~~Residential solid waste disposal in unincorporated San Diego County was historically is typically facilitated through the use of rural bin sites. Essentially, Rrural bin sites function as transfer stations at which residents ~~can~~ dispose of residential waste and licensed haulers transport the waste to an area landfill. However, as of May 1, 2009, all rural bin sites in unincorporated San Diego County were closed by Allied Waste Industries (County of San Diego 2010a). Residential and commercial waste hauling in the communities of Boulevard and Jacumba is currently provided by Otay Disposal Services, Incorporated, and Express Waste & Roll-off Services, LLC (County of San Diego 2009). Additional residential-commercial service to Jacumba is provided by Diamond Environmental, and additional residential-commercial service to Boulevard is provided by Universal Refuse Removal of El Cajon (EDCO). There are five landfills located within the County (County of San Diego 2005b). The landfills nearest the Boulevard area in San Diego County are the Sycamore Landfill in Santee (approximately 50 miles northwest of Boulevard) and the Otay Landfill in Chula Vista (approximately 45 miles west of Boulevard).

A solid waste site (Imperial Solid Waste Site) and a landfill (Allied Imperial Landfill), both located in the City of Imperial in Imperial County, are also within 60 miles of the project area.

Table D.14-2, Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in the Project Area, describes the landfills nearest to the project area in terms of their disposal rate and remaining capacity.

Table D.14-2
Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in the Project Area

Facility	Permitted Disposal Rate/Throughput	Remaining Capacity	Approximate Miles from Boulevard
Sycamore Landfill	3,965 tons/day	47,388,428 cubic yards (as of September 30, 2006)	50
Otay Landfill	5,830 tons/day	33,070,879 cubic yards (as of November 30, 2006)	45
Imperial Solid Waste Site	207 tons/day	183,871 cubic yards (as of May 22, 2006)	50
Allied Imperial Landfill	1,135 tons/day	1,901,305 cubic yards (as of April 17, 2007)	60

Sources: CalRecycle 2010a, 2010b

Electricity

SDG&E provides electricity throughout the project area. SDG&E’s Southwest Powerlink runs east–west between the communities of Jacumba and Boulevard, and SDG&E’s proposed Sunrise Powerlink would also traverse southeast San Diego County.

D.14.2 Applicable Regulations, Plans, and Standards

D.14.2.1 Federal Regulations

There are no federal regulations, plans, or standards related to public services and utilities that are relevant to the Proposed PROJECT, as well as the Campo, Manzanita, and Jordan wind energy projects. In addition to the federal regulations identified, the Campo and Manzanita wind energy projects may be subject to the Bureau of Indian Affairs’ (BIA’s) policies and regulations and tribe-specific policies and plans.

D.14.2.2 State Laws and Regulations

California Public Utilities Commission

General Order 26-D regulates the minimum clearance requirements for railroads and street railroads. As stated in Section 14, “all electrical construction over, above, adjacent to, along or across railroads shall conform to the requirements specified in General Order 95” (CPUC 1948). General Order 95, Rules for Overhead Electric Line Construction, established uniform requirements for overhead electrical line construction (CPUC 2009). According to General Order 95, Section III, Table 1, the minimum allowable vertical clearance for supply cables, 22.5-300 kV, for crossings above railroad tracks that transport freight cars is 34 feet. The minimum side clearance between an electrical transmission line pole, tower, or structure and the centerline of the adjacent railroad track is 8 feet, 6 inches (CPUC 2009, Appendix E). In addition, poles or towers supporting crossing spans shall be located outside of the railroad

companies' right-of-way (ROW) wherever practical (CPUC 2009, Section XI). For urban and rural thoroughfares, the minimum allowable vertical clearance for supply cables, 22.5 kV to 300 kV, is 30 feet (CPUC 2009, Section III, Table 1).

Underground Service Alert

The responsibilities of utility operators and other excavators working in the vicinity of utilities are detailed in Government Code section 4216–4216.9. Government Code Section 4216(a)(1) requires that an excavator contact a regional notifications center at least 2 days before excavation of any subsurface installations. The notifications center for the project area is Underground Service Alert. Any utility provider seeking to begin an excavation project can call Underground Service Alert's toll-free hotline. Underground Service Alert, in turn, will notify the utilities that may have buried lines within 1,000 feet of the excavation. Representatives of the utilities are required to mark the specific location of their facilities within the work area before the start of excavation. The excavator is required to probe and expose the underground facilities by hand prior to using power equipment.

California Integrated Waste Management Board Solid Waste Policies

Assembly Bill 939, The Integrated Waste Management Act established an integrated waste management hierarchy to guide the California Integrated Waste Management Board (now the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, or CalRecycle) and local agencies in the implementation of programs geared at (1) source reduction, (2) recycling and composting, and (3) environmentally safe transformation and land disposal. Assembly Bill 939 also included waste diversion mandates that require all cities and counties to divert 50% of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities (CalRecycle 2010c).

D.14.2.3 Regional Policies, Plans, and Regulations

San Diego Association of Governments' Regional Comprehensive Plan

San Diego Association of Governments' (SANDAG's) Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP) is the strategic planning framework for local and regional decisions in the San Diego region. The RCP seeks to balance regional population, housing, and employment growth with habitat preservation, agriculture, open space, and infrastructure needs (SANDAG 2004). Sustainability is one of the key topics discussed in the RCP.

Chapter 4F of the RCP, "Public Facilities," addresses water supply, energy, and waste management (SANDAG 2004). Public services such as libraries, police, and fire protection are also discussed. Regarding water supply, the RCP highlights that there are rural communities in the County completely reliant on groundwater and that new development in these areas puts a strain on finite local water supplies (SANDAG 2004). The RCP also states that maintaining the

quality of groundwater supplies is of the utmost importance to ensure delivery of a safe supply of water (SANDAG 2004).

The overall objective of the RCP's energy subsection is to "meet the region's energy needs in a fiscally and environmentally sound manner" (SANDAG 2004). The RCP contains the following recommended actions:

- Promote the local production of cost-effective, environmentally sensitive energy to reduce our dependence on imported energy
- Develop renewable energy resources, including wind, solar, and geothermal, to help meet the region's needs in an environmentally sensitive manner
- Replace or upgrade and modernize existing energy production facilities
- Expand transmission systems.

County of San Diego Construction and Demolition Materials Ordinance

The County of San Diego Construction and Demolition Materials Ordinance is intended to increase diversion of construction and demolition materials from landfills in order to conserve landfill capacity and extend the useful life of local landfills (County of San Diego 2007). The ordinance requires that projects totaling over 40,000 square feet of construction prepare a debris management plan that specifies the type of project, total square footage of construction, and (among other items) the estimated volume and weight of construction and demolition debris that will be disposed of at a landfill (County of San Diego 2007). Applicants of applicable projects are required to submit a performance guarantee (payment) to the County to ensure that the project complies with the diversion standards (projects shall recycle 90% inert construction and demolition debris and ~~50~~70% of all other construction and demolition debris) of the Construction and Demolition Materials Ordinance.

County of San Diego Existing General Plan—Public Facilities Element

According to the existing County of San Diego General Plan Public Facility Element, the maximum emergency travel time for fire protection and emergency services in the rural land use category (the project area is primarily designated Multiple Rural Lands (1 DU/4, 8, 20 acres) by the County of San Diego) is 20 minutes (County of San Diego 2005a). For police protection services the minimum acceptable response times in the rural unincorporated areas of the County is 12 minutes for priority calls (calls involving life-threatening situations of felonies in progress) and 24 minutes for nonpriority calls (County of San Diego 2005a).

In addition to response-time goals, the County of San Diego Existing General Plan Public Facility Element contains policies and objectives that were determined to be applicable to

Proposed PROJECT components under the jurisdiction of the County. The following policies and objectives of the County of San Diego General Plan Public Facilities Element (County of San Diego 2005a) would be applicable:

Coordination among Facility Planning, Financing Programs and Land Use Planning

- **Policy 3.1:** The County will require new development to pay its full and fair share of the facilities costs of those facilities needs created by the development, including both local and county regional facilities.

Solid Waste

- **Objective 1:** Reduce the volume of waste to be landfilled by 30% by 1992 (County-mandated objective) and by 50% by 2000 (State-mandated)
- **Objective 3:** Minimize, or mitigate, the environmental impacts of solid waste disposal sites.

Law Enforcement

- **Policy 3.2:** New development in the unincorporated area will be required to contribute its fair share toward financing sheriff facilities toward achieving the short-term objective.

Fire Services

- **Policy 1.2:** The County will ensure the availability of adequate fire and emergency services facilities in the review of discretionary land development applications, and require appropriate fire prevention and protection measures.
- **Policy 2.1:** New development shall be required to finance its full and fair share of the facility and equipment needs that it generates.
- **Policy 3.1:** Regional cooperation among fire protection and emergency service providers and the County will be advocated and supported.

Water

- **Policy 2.1:** Discretionary land development projects dependents on imported water will only be approved if the service provider reasonably expects that water facilities will be available concurrent with need, and that all appropriate requirements will be met through conditions placed on project approval.

**County of San Diego Draft General Plan Update–Conservation and Open Space Element
(County of San Diego 2010b)**

The following ~~goals and~~ policies identified in the Conservation and Open Space Element of the County of San Diego Draft General Plan Update would be applicable to Proposed PROJECT components under the jurisdiction of the County of San Diego however, as these policies are in draft form and have not been adopted by the County, they are provided for information purposes only (County of San Diego 2010b, Chapter 5):

- ~~Goal COS-17: Sustainable Solid Waste Management.~~ Perform solid waste management in a manner that protects natural resources from pollutants while providing sufficient, long term capacity through vigorous reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting programs.
- **Policy COS-17.1: Reduction of Solid Waste Materials.** Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and future landfill capacity needs through reduction, reuse, or recycling of all types of solid waste that is generated. Divert solid waste from landfills in compliance with State law.
- **Policy COS-17.2: Construction and Demolition Waste.** Require recycling, reduction and reuse of construction and demolition debris.

**County of San Diego Draft General Plan Update–Boulevard Subregional Planning Area
Community Plan (County of San Diego 2010c)**

The following ~~goal and~~ policy of the County of San Diego Draft General Plan Update Boulevard Subregional Planning Area Community Plan would be applicable to Proposed PROJECT components located within the community of Boulevard and under County of San Diego land use jurisdiction; however, as these policies are in draft form and have not been adopted by the County, they are provided for information purposes only:

- ~~Goal S 1.1: Adequate law enforcement and emergency services and staffing to ensure timely response times and safe and secure environment for residents and visitors alike (County of San Diego 2010c).~~
- **Policy CM 8.7.1:** Encourage Zero Waste Management goals through increased recycling and reuse.

**County of San Diego Draft General Plan Update–Part XX Draft Mountain Empire
Subregional Plan (County of San Diego 2010d)**

The following ~~goal and~~ policies of the Public Facilities and Services Element (Chapter 5) of the Draft Mountain Empire Subregional Plan ~~are~~ would be applicable to the Proposed PROJECT components under County of San Diego land use jurisdiction; however, as these policies are in

draft form and have not been adopted by the County, they are provided for information purposes only: (County of San Diego 2010d):

- ~~**Overall Goal:** Provide the facilities and level of service necessary to satisfy the needs of the Subregion.~~
- **Policy and Recommendations 1:** Maintain unobstructed access to and along the path of existing power transmission facilities and lines.
- **Policy and Recommendations 2:** Any proposed grading, improvements or other encroachments to the substation or transmission rights-of-way must be reviewed by SDG&E.
- **Policy and Recommendations 3:** Any alteration of drainage patterns affecting the substation or transmission line rights-of-way should be reviewed and approved by SDG&E.
- **Policy and Recommendations 4:** Uses proposed for property adjacent to substations or transmission line rights-of-way should be reviewed for possible impacts to the power facilities and vice versa.

D.14.3 Environmental Effects

D.14.3.1 Definition and Use of CEQA Significance Criteria/Indicators under NEPA

~~The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) provides no specific thresholds of significance for public services and utilities impact assessment. Significance varies based on the setting of the proposed action (40 CFR 1508.27(a)), but 40 CFR 1508.8 states that indirect effects may include those that are growth inducing and others related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rates. In addition, the regulations state, “Effects include cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Effects may also include those resulting from actions which may have both beneficial and detrimental effects, even if on balance the agency believes that the effect would be beneficial” (40 CFR 1508.8).~~

For the purposes of this analysis, public services and utilities impacts would be significant if the following conditions resulted from construction:

- The Proposed PROJECT would result in a permanent or temporary population increase larger than local services, infrastructure, or population can accommodate.

In addition, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) states that public services impacts would be significant if the following conditions resulted from construction:

- The Proposed PROJECT would require the construction of new public service facilities or require the expansion of existing facilities to accommodate an increased need for fire protection, police protection, schools, or other public services.

With the exception of compliance with the response-time goals for fire services established by the County of San Diego Existing General Plan Public Facilities Element (see D.14.2.3, Regional Policies, Plans, and Regulations, for discussion of applicable fire service response-time goals), impacts associated with fire protection are wholly discussed within Section D.15, Fire and Fuel Management.

D.14.3.2 Applicant Proposed Measures

ECO Substation Project

No Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) were proposed by SDG&E to reduce impacts related to public services and utilities. APMs to minimize impacts associated with fire hazards were proposed by SDG&E and those measures are listed in Section D.15, Fire and Fuel Management.

Tule Wind Project

No APMs were proposed by ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ Tule Wind, LLC to reduce impacts related to public services and utilities. APMs to minimize fire hazards were proposed by ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ Tule Wind, LLC and those measures are listed in Section D.15, Fire and Fuel Management.

ESJ Gen-Tie Project

No APMs were proposed by Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC, to reduce impacts related to public services and utilities. APMs to minimize fire hazards were proposed by Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC, and those measures are listed in Section D.15, Fire and Fuel Management.

Campo, Manzanita, and Jordan Wind Energy Projects

At the time this EIR/EIS was prepared, the project proponents for these three wind energy projects have not developed project-specific APMs.

D.14.3.3 Direct and Indirect Effects

Table D.14-3 lists the impacts and classifications of the impacts under CEQA identified for the Proposed PROJECT. See definitions for Class I, II, III, IV, and No Impact in Section D.1.2.2, CEQA vs. NEPA Criteria, of this EIR/EIS. Because this project is being analyzed in an EIS under NEPA, there is no requirement for federal agencies to classify impacts or to determine the

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significance of impacts; rather, the BLM must take a “hard look” at the impacts of the Proposed PROJECT and its alternatives and determine whether they are adverse. Therefore, while these criteria are used as indicators to frame the analysis of the impacts under NEPA, any determination of significance is a determination under CEQA, not NEPA. Cumulative effects are analyzed in Section F of this EIR/EIS.

Table D.14-3
Public Services and Utilities Impacts

Impact No.	Description	CEQA Classification
ECO Substation–Public Services and Utilities Impacts		
ECO-PSU-1	Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.	Class II
ECO-PSU-2	Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.	Class III
ECO-PSU-3	Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.	Class II
ECO-PSU-4	The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project’s projected demand (in addition to the provider’s existing commitments) is not available.	No Impact
ECO-PSU-5	The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project’s solid waste disposal needs.	Class III
Tule Wind–Public Services and Utilities Impacts		
Tule-PSU-1	Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.	Class II
Tule-PSU-2	Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.	Class III
Tule-PSU-3	Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.	Class II
Tule-PSU-4	The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project’s projected demand (in addition to the provider’s existing commitments) is not available.	Class III
Tule-PSU-5	The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project’s solid waste disposal needs.	Class III
ESJ Gen-Tie–Public Services and Utilities Impacts		
ESJ-PSU-1	Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.	Class III
ESJ-PSU-2	Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.	Class III
ESJ-PSU-3	Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.	Class III
ESJ-PSU-4	The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project’s projected demand (in addition to the provider’s existing commitments) is not available.	No Impact
ESJ-PSU-5	The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project’s solid waste disposal needs.	Class III
Proposed PROJECT (COMBINED—including Campo, Manzanita, and Jordan Wind Energy)		
PSU-1	Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.	Class II
PSU-2	Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.	Class III

Table D.14-3 (Continued)

Impact No.	Description	CEQA Classification
PSU-3	Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.	Class II
PSU-4	The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand (in addition to the provider's existing commitments) is not available.	Class III
PSU-5	The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.	Class III

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Direct and Indirect (Note: cumulative effects are addressed in Section F of this EIR/EIS)

Impact PSU-1: Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.

ECO Substation Project

Construction of the proposed 138 kV transmission line and the Boulevard Substation Rebuild would occur in close proximity to existing residences. As identified in Section D.4, Land Use (Table D.4-6, Existing Residences within 1,000 feet of the ECO Substation Project 138 kV Transmission Line), approximately 20 residences would be located within 1,000 feet of the proposed transmission line alignment. Rural residences in the project area are typically provided electricity from individual service lines constructed from a nearby distribution line to the residence. In addition to overhead utility lines, the Jacumba Community Service District has water infrastructure in and around the community of Jacumba. According to staff at the Jacumba Community Services District, construction of the 138 kV transmission line would not disrupt the district's water infrastructure because the district's water lines do not extend to the 138 kV transmission line ROW and potential area of disturbance (Lindenmeyer, pers. comm. 2010b). Although unlikely, construction of the western end of the alignment (and at the Boulevard Substation Rebuild) could disrupt existing underground and overhead utilities during construction activities. Therefore, there would be potential for service interruptions to overhead and underground utilities during construction, and identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA. Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c have been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II) with implementation of Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c. Mitigation Measure PSU-1a requires the project applicant to provide notice for any public service disruption so that potentially affected residences would not be unnecessarily impacted during construction activities. Mitigation Measure PSU-1c requires the

project applicant to coordinate with utility providers to ensure that project design does not conflict with existing utilities.

MM PSU-1a Notification of utility service interruption. Prior to construction in which a utility service interruption is known to be unavoidable, the project applicant shall notify members of the public affected by the planned outage by mail of the impending interruption, and shall post flyers informing the public of the service interruption in neighborhoods affected by the planned outage. Copies of notices and dates of public notification shall be provided to the applicable lead agency.

MM PSU-1b Protect underground utilities. Prior to construction of the transmission/gen-tie line, the project applicant shall submit to the appropriate land use jurisdiction agency written documentation, including evidence of review by the appropriate jurisdictions, including the following:

- Construction plans designed to protect existing utilities and that show the dimensions and location of the finalized alignment
- Records that the applicant provided the plans to affected jurisdiction for review, revision, and final approval
- Evidence that the project meets all necessary local requirements
- Evidence of compliance with design standards
- Copies of necessary permits, agreements, or conditions of approval
- Records of discretionary decisions made by the appropriate agencies.

MM PSU-1c Coordinate with utility providers. The project applicant shall coordinate with all applicable utility providers with facilities located within or adjacent to the project to ensure that design does not conflict with other facilities prior to construction. In the event of a conflict, the project will be aligned vertically and/or horizontally as appropriate to avoid other utilities and provide adequate operational and safety buffering. Alternately, the other existing facilities may be relocated. Long-term operations and maintenance of the project will be negotiated through easement, purchased ROW, franchise agreement, or joint use agreement.

Once constructed, the ECO Substation Project would increase the reliability of the existing electrical transmission system in the project area by transforming the existing 13-mile radial system into a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA)-controlled, normally open loop system. The normally open point would be between the rebuilt Boulevard Substation and Crestwood Substation, with the rebuilt Boulevard Substation fed from the ECO Substation via

the new ECO–Boulevard 138 kV transmission line and Crestwood Substation served from the existing 69 kV system. In the event of an outage to Crestwood, SCADA controls would isolate the Crestwood Substation from the outage and backfeed it from the proposed ECO Substation, transforming what would otherwise be a very extensive outage to a brief outage. Similarly, an outage to Boulevard could be isolated and backfed from the existing 69 kV system. As a result, the proposed ECO Substation Project transmission line would not only improve reliability for customers on distribution circuits coming out of the Boulevard Substation, but would also improve the reliability for customers on distribution circuits coming out of Crestwood Substation. An additional benefit of the proposed 138 kV transmission line between the proposed ECO Substation and the Boulevard Substation rebuild would be to provide a second source (the first source being the existing Southwest Powerlink (SWPL) transmission line) for the southeastern transmission system, thus increasing its reliability. Lastly, the reliability at the Boulevard Substation would be further improved by rebuilding it, which will include replacing aging equipment and installing SCADA.

Tule Wind Project

Construction of the proposed 138 kV transmission line would occur in close proximity to existing residences adjacent to Old Highway 80. As identified in Section D.4, Land Use, approximately ~~six~~ 11 residences would be located within 1,000 feet of the ~~gen-tie~~ transmission line alignment construction buffer, and rural residences in the area are typically provided electricity by individual service lines constructed off nearby distribution poles (existing distribution lines are located adjacent to McCain Valley Road and Old Highway 80). In addition to potential conflicts with overhead utilities, construction activities could disrupt underground utilities during excavation and other land disturbances. Service interruptions to overhead and/or underground utilities during construction would be considered a significant impact. Identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA. Therefore, Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c have been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II) with implementation of Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c.

Similar impacts identified for construction of the Tule Wind Project are anticipated during decommissioning of the project. The removal of project components from Bureau of Land Management (BLM), County of San Diego, California State Lands Commission (CSLC), and Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians tribal land would require the use of similar equipment for breakdown, disassembly, and general hauling. Similar to construction activities, decommissioning activities could result in temporary disruptions to existing overhead and underground utility systems. Impacts are anticipated to be mitigated by measures provided to mitigate construction impacts.

ESJ Gen-Tie Project

Construction of the ESJ Gen-Tie Project would not occur in close proximity to existing residences (as identified in Section D.4, Land Use, the nearest residence would be located approximately 2,400 feet to the northwest); therefore, underground utility lines are not expected to be located where construction activity would occur. In addition, because the ESJ Gen-Tie would not pass under or over the existing SWPL and because other overhead utility lines would not be crossed by the gen-tie, conflicts with overhead utilities are not anticipated to occur. Because construction activities would not disrupt existing utility systems, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA. Under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III).

Proposed PROJECT

Although unlikely, construction of the Proposed PROJECT, including the proposed Campo, Manzanita, and Jordan wind projects could result in disruptions to existing overhead and underground utility lines during construction activities. Identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA. Therefore, Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c have been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II) with implementation of Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c.

Impact PSU-2: **Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.**

ECO Substation Project

The provision of new or expanded government facilities is often determined by permanent increases to the local population, which often leads to long-term demands for public services, including fire and police protection services, schools, parks, or other public facilities (including libraries and hospitals).

Construction and operation of the proposed ECO Substation Project is not anticipated to result in a substantial increase to the local population. Workers would be required during construction activities, however, due to the temporary nature of construction; few workers are anticipated to temporarily relocate to the area. Construction-related accidents could result in the need for fire and/or police protection services, and the presence of large construction vehicles and equipment on project area roadways could impede emergency access such that emergency response times may be affected. Impacts to emergency access are discussed in Section D.9, Transportation and Traffic.

Because few workers are expected to relocate to the area during construction, a sizeable increase in school-age children (to the local school district) that may accompany workers is not anticipated; therefore, an increase in demand for project area schools is not expected. Non-local workers may temporarily utilize project area parks and libraries; however, temporary use of these facilities would not trigger the need for new or expanded facilities. Injured workers could potentially visit local healthcare facilities; however, such visits would not cause capacity impacts that would require new or physically altered facilities. A permanent or long-term increase in demand for local schools, parks, and other public facilities would not result from construction of the proposed ECO Substation Project.

Operations of the proposed ECO Substation Project would not substantially add to the local population such that the long-term demand for public services (including police protection services, schools, parks, and other public facilities, including libraries and hospitals) would substantially increase and require the construction of new or expanded facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios and response times. Therefore, identified impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, identified impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III).

Fire protection services responding to a fire at an ECO Substation Project component would likely be responded to by one of two local fire districts. The Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department would likely respond to fires occurring in the western project area and the SDRFPD Station 43 (Jacumba) would likely respond to fires occurring in the eastern project area. Because all project components would be located within 11 miles of both the Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department and the SDRFPD Station 43 (Jacumba), local fire districts could respond to fires at project components within the established County of San Diego Existing General Plan Public Facility Element response-time goal of 20 minutes (assuming a National Fire Prevention Association standard response-time speed of 35 miles per hour (mph)). In addition, according to AMR San Diego, average response time within the Rural East 2 Zone service area is 18 minutes (Van Buskirk, pers. comm. 2011). Therefore, because fire protection services could respond to fires at project components within the established County response-time goal of 20 minutes, and because emergency services could be provided within the same County response time goal, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA and under CEQA, identified impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III).

Tule Wind Project

Construction activities and operations of the proposed Tule Wind Project would have the same impact on public services and facilities (Impact PSU-2) as those described for the ECO Substation Project. Neither construction nor operation of the proposed Tule Wind Project is expected to substantially increase the local population. Although operations would require up to

12 permanent workers, the addition of up to 12 families to the project area would not substantially increase long-term demands for public services and facilities such that the construction of new or physically altered facilities would be required in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or response times. Therefore, with the exception of fire services (see Section D.15 of this EIR/EIS), identified PSU-2 impacts would not be adverse under NEPA. Under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III).

Fire protection services responding to a fire at a Tule Wind Project component under the land use jurisdiction of the County (the response-time goal established in the Existing General Plan would only be applicable to project components under County jurisdiction) would likely be responded to by either the Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department, San Diego Rural Fire District (Jacumba Fire Station), or the CAL FIRE/CDCR McCain Valley Camp—Station. The northernmost segment of the 138 kV transmission line under County land use jurisdiction would be located approximately 2.94.5 miles northeast of the Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department (this distance was measured from Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department to the termination of the paved portion of McCain Valley Road just south of the entrance to BLM-managed lands in the McCain Valley National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area and was measured along McCain Valley Road). Wind turbines R1 through R10 and R13 located east of McCain Valley Road on County jurisdictional land adjacent to the In-Ko-Pah Mountains ACEC would be ~~located~~ sited approximately 7 miles northeast of the Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department. ~~The CAL FIRE—McCain Valley Camp~~ Station would be located considerably closer to project components (0.2 mile west of the nearest segment of the 138 kV transmission line and approximately 4 miles southwest of County of San Diego jurisdictional turbines R1 through R10 and R13 located east of McCain Valley Road and adjacent to the In-Ko-Pah ACEC). Assuming a response-time speed of 35 mph (National Fire Prevention Association standard), fire protection services could respond to fires at project components under the jurisdiction of the County within the established County of San Diego Existing General Plan response-time goal of 20 minutes. In addition, according to AMR San Diego, average response time within the Rural East 2 Zone service area is 18 minutes (Van Buskirk, pers. comm. 2011). Therefore, because fire protection services could respond to fires at project components within the established County response-time goal of 20 minutes, and because emergency services could be provided within the same County response time goal, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, identified impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III).

ESJ Gen-Tie Project

Construction activities and operations of the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project would have the same impact on public services and facilities (Impact PSU-2) as those described for the ECO Substation Project. Neither construction nor operation of the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project

would result in the addition of permanent residents to the project area. Construction would require up to 25 workers a day over a 6-month period, and operations would not require any new workers (maintenance and inspections would be conducted by existing Sempra employees). Therefore, construction and operations would not substantially increase long-term demands for public services and facilities such that the construction of new or physically altered facilities would be required in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or response times. Identified PSU-2 impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III).

Fire protection services responding to a fire at the ESJ Gen-Tie Project site would likely be responded to by the local fire district closest to the site, SDRFPD Station 43 (Jacumba). Because the ESJ Gen-Tie Project site would be located within 4 miles of SDRFPD Station 43 (Jacumba), the local fire district could respond to fires at the ESJ Gen-Tie Project site within the established County of San Diego Existing General Plan Public Facility Element response-time goal of 20 minutes (assuming a National Fire Prevention Association standard response-time speed of 35 mph). In addition, according to AMR San Diego, average response time within the Rural East 2 Zone service area is 18 minutes (Van Buskirk, pers. comm. 2011). Therefore, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, identified impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III).

Proposed PROJECT

Neither construction nor operation of the Proposed PROJECT, including the proposed Campo, Manzanita, and Jordan wind energy projects is anticipated to result in a substantial permanent increase to the local population. During construction, few (if any) workers are anticipated to temporarily relocate to the project area. The addition of up to 12 families (up to 12 permanent workers would be required to staff the Tule Wind Project operations and maintenance (O&M) facility) to the project area during operation of the Proposed PROJECT would not substantially increase long-term demands for public services and facilities such that the construction of new or physically altered facilities would be required in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or response times. Similar to the Tule Wind Project, the Campo, Manzanita, and Jordan wind energy projects are anticipated to require a small permanent O&M staff during project operations. Assuming a uniform wind turbine to O&M personnel ratio similar to the proposed Tule Wind Project is valid, the Manzanita (25 wind turbines), Jordan (40 wind turbines), and Campo (106 wind turbines) projects would require a permanent O&M staff of approximately 2, 4, and 10, respectively. Since these wind energy projects are all located within the vicinity of Boulevard, a very small rural community in which the available public services and facilities (e.g., schools, libraries, parks, police protection services) are already stressed, there is the potential for impacts based upon large increases to the area of permanent workers. However, the addition of up to 28 permanent employees and their family members to the Boulevard area,

provided these employees actually move into the immediate area, while it could increase long-term demands for public services and facilities, is unlikely to create such a strain on these services that the construction of new or physically altered facilities (including schools, parks, libraries, and police facilities) would be required. With the exception of fire services (see Section D.15 of this EIR/EIS), identified PSU-2 impacts would not be adverse under NEPA. Under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III).

Impact PSU-3: Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.

ECO Substation Project

Construction of the ECO Substation Project would require approximately 30 million gallons, or approximately 90-acre feet, of water for dust suppression, soil compaction, equipment cleaning, and various other construction-related uses. SDG&E has indicated that construction water would be obtained through a variety of sources, including purchasing and transporting water from local water districts, drilling wells near the ECO Substation yards site, and/or purchasing and transporting water from the City of San Diego or the Sweetwater Authority. Impacts and mitigation measures associated with the use of existing wells or the drilling of new wells to groundwater resources are discussed in Section D.12, Water Resources, of this EIR/EIS.

Confirmation has been provided that the Sweetwater Authority in Chula Vista has sufficient water capacity to provide 25-million gallons of water to the ECO Substation Project during project construction (Adam 2010). However, as discussed in Section D.12, Water Resources, SDG&E would be required to prepare comprehensive documentation that identifies one or more confirmed reliable water sources that when combined meet the project's full water supply construction needs (see Mitigation Measure HYD-3 in Section D.12, Water Resources). Therefore, with implementation of mitigation identified in Section D.12, Water Resources, the construction water requirements of the ECO Substation Project would be met. Impacts would be adverse under NEPA. ~~and, therefore,~~ Mitigation Measure HYD-3 has been provided that would mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class II).

Once constructed, the ECO Substation Project would require water for fire suppression and landscape irrigation at the ECO Substation, for insulator washing on SWPL Loop-In structures, and for landscape irrigation at the rebuilt Boulevard Substation. Insulator washing on the 138 kV transmission line would not be required because the 138 kV transmission line would utilize polymer (rather than porcelain) insulators that do not require washing. A fire suppression system with associated hydrants and an approximately 120,000-gallon water tank would be installed within the fenced boundary of the ECO Substation. In addition, two retention basins would be

maintained on site for use during operations. To irrigate plantings at the rebuilt Boulevard Substation, an irrigation system using a reclaimed or other non-potable water source would be installed that would operate for a minimum of 2 years while plantings are established. Alternatively, water from the ECO Substation water tank could be trucked into Boulevard and used to irrigate landscaping at the Boulevard Substation. SDG&E anticipates that monthly water usage for landscape irrigation, insulator washing, and firefighting would range from 180 to 750 gallons but could fluctuate depending on time of year and weather conditions. The water would be obtained from permitted municipal sources, groundwater sources, or a combination of both. Therefore, water use during operations would not be considered excessive, and the previously identified on- and off-site potential sources (i.e., the Sweetwater Authority) are assumed to have adequate supplies to accommodate the small volumes of water required during project operations. Therefore, impacts would be adverse under NEPA but less than significant (Class III).

Tule Wind Project

Although ultimately dependent on the size of the wind turbine selected, turbine foundation construction is estimated to require 7,500 to 15,000 gallons of water per foundation. Assuming construction of two foundations per day, water demand for wind turbine foundations will be approximately 15,000 to 30,000 gallons per day (gpd) (Geo-Logic Associates 2011). Up to 120,000 gpd would be required over an approximate 72-day construction period for road construction. Dust suppression activities during turbine foundation construction (lasting approximately 64 days) would require approximately 100,000 gpd, and would reduce to 50,000 gpd for the subsequent 58 days while wind turbines are installed. Approximately 250,000 gallons of water per day over a period of 60 to 72 days are anticipated to be needed for dust suppression and construction. In total, this water demand is approximately anticipated to be 1719,512000,000 gallons or between 46 to 55 acre feet (Geo-Logic Associates 2011). As discussed in Section D.12, Water Resources, Pacific Wind Development Tule Wind, LLC has indicated that it would obtain water from three an existing well (well 6a)s on Rough Acres Ranch and would submit a Major Use Permit for water extraction with the County. In addition, Tule Wind, LLC has indicated that it would also obtain water from the North Well in Thing Valley on the Ewiiapaayp Reservation (water would also be available from the Thing Valley Well also on the Ewiiapaayp Reservation – see Section D.12, Water Resources, for additional detail). Impacts and mitigation measures associated with the use of existing wells or the drilling of new wells to groundwater resources are discussed in Section D.12, Water Resources, of this EIR/EIS. If groundwater is determined to be an inadequate water source for construction of the Tule Wind Project, then Pacific Wind Development Tule Wind, LLC would be required to provide written documentation from water districts indicating the total amount of water to be provided and the time frame that the water will be made available to the project (see Mitigation Measure HYD-3, Section D.12, Water Resources). Although a groundwater investigation report provided by Tule

Wind, LLC (Geo-Logic Associates 2010) suggests that wells identified for groundwater extraction can provide viable groundwater resources for project construction, the County of San Diego determined that the report did not identify adequate groundwater resources. Pacific Wind DevelopmentTule Wind, LLC has received written confirmation from the Jacumba Community Service District (Lindenmeyer 2010c) and Live Oak Spring Water Company (Najor 2010) of water supplies available to provide construction water to the project. Therefore, with implementation of mitigation identified in Section D.12, Water Resources, and with water supplied from local water districts, the construction water requirements of the Tule Wind Project would be met. Identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA. ~~and~~ Mitigation Measure HYD-3 has been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II).

~~Pacific Wind Development~~Tule Wind, LLC is proposing to install a groundwater well at the O&M facility in order to provide water to the building personnel during project operations. Once operational, the groundwater well would provide approximately 2,500 gallons of water per day, or approximately 2.8 acre-feet per year at a rate of approximately 2 gallons per minute. In addition, the use of water for insulator washing during operations is anticipated because ~~Pacific Wind Development~~Tule Wind, LLC has indicated that porcelain insulators would be utilized on gen-tie structures. Impacts and mitigation measures associated with the use of existing wells or the drilling of new wells to groundwater resources are discussed in Section D.12, Water Resources, of this EIR/EIS. As discussed in Section D.12, if groundwater is determined to be an inadequate water source for use during operations, then water could be provided by the Jacumba Community Services District, and the Live Oak Springs Water Company. Therefore, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA. Under CEQA, identified impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Similar impacts identified for construction of the Tule Wind Project are anticipated during decommissioning of the project. Although concrete would not be mixed and less water would be required during decommissioning, water would be required for dust suppression during breakdown and general hauling activities. Similar to construction activities, decommissioning activities could result in temporary impacts to local water supplies, and impacts are anticipated to be mitigated by measures provided to mitigate construction impacts.

ESJ Gen-Tie Project

Construction of the ESJ Gen-Tie Project would require approximately 780,000 gallons of water, or 2.4 acre-feet, for the watering of roads and minimizing dust generated from traffic and excavation activities, as well as for aid in soil compaction. Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC, plans to use water from the Jacumba Community Services District-owned groundwater well during construction of the project and would submit a major Permit for water

extraction with the County. The amount of drawdown projected from the anticipated rate of pumping is estimated to be minimal in the closest actively used well in the community of Jacumba (Bennett 2010). Water would be transported to the site in tank trucks and could be temporarily stored on site. Energia Sierra Juarez US Transmission, LLC has received written confirmation from Jacumba Community Services District of available water supplies for construction of the project. Therefore, Jacumba Community Services District is assumed to have adequate supply to provide water for construction of the ESJ Gen-Tie Project. As such, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, identified impacts would be less than significant (Class III). Impacts and mitigation measures associated with the use of existing wells or the drilling of new wells to groundwater resources are discussed in Section D.12, Water Resources, of this EIR/EIS.

During operations, very little water would be needed, and usage would mainly consist of the occasional use of a pressure washer on insulators to remove dirt and minimize arcing. No new plants, shrubs, or trees would be planted in the permanent gen-tie ROW. Because no new vegetation would be planted, no water would be required for revegetation and restoration during the project operations. It is assumed that Jacumba Community Services District has adequate supply to provide the minimal amount of water that would be required during operation of the ESJ Gen-Tie Project. Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, identified impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Proposed PROJECT

In addition to the use of groundwater, water could be trucked in from local sources including the Sweetwater Authority, Jacumba Community Services District, and the Live Oak Springs Water Company for use during construction activities (impacts and mitigation measures associated with the use of existing wells or the drilling of new wells to groundwater resources are discussed in Section D.12 of this EIR/EIS). The proposed Campo, Manzanita, and Jordan wind energy projects would require water for dust suppression, turbine foundation construction, facility foundation construction and other typical activities associated with wind farm development. Due to fewer proposed wind turbines, construction of these wind energy projects would require less water than the Tule Wind Project. Construction water for the Proposed PROJECT is proposed to be supplied by either project-specific groundwater wells or, if groundwater is not a viable option, by local water purveyors/agencies. Due to the temporary increase in demand placed on water districts to provide water during construction, the Proposed PROJECT combined with the proposed Campo, Manzanita, and Jordan wind projects are not anticipated to have excessive water needs during construction when compared with the regional water supply and the existing deliveries and capabilities of potential water sources/purveyors. In addition, the Jordan wind energy project is expected to be constructed after the Proposed PROJECT has been completed, so construction water needs would not occur at the same time. However, in order to ensure that a

sufficient water supply is available for construction activities, SDG&E, Pacific Wind Development Tule Wind, LLC, and the wind project proponents would be required to prepare comprehensive documentation that identifies one or more confirmed reliable water sources (see Mitigation Measure HYD-3, Section D.12, Water Resources). Therefore, identified impacts would be considered significant and Mitigation Measure HYD-3 has been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II). Impacts and mitigation measures associated with the use of existing wells or the drilling of new wells to groundwater resources are discussed in Section D.12 of this EIR/EIS.

Operation of the Proposed PROJECT would not generate a substantial need for water. Water would be used at the ECO Substation site for firefighting and irrigation purposes, at SWPL Loop-In structures for insulator washing, and at the Boulevard Substation Rebuild site for irrigation. Water stored at the ECO Substation is expected to be trucked in to the site and would be used on an as-needed basis. The Tule Wind Project would utilize a groundwater well during operations to supply water to the O&M facility (water would also be required for insulator washing). Due to the low pumping rate anticipated for the O&M groundwater well, impacts to the local groundwater basin are anticipated to be minimal. . Similar to the Tule Wind component of the Proposed PROJECT, the Campo, Manzanita, and Jordan wind energy projects are expected to utilize a relatively minor amount of water (per month) during operation of project-specific O&M facilities. Due to the smaller anticipated permanent O&M staff, each of these wind energy projects would likely consume less water than the Tule Wind Project. During operations, water would be used on ESJ Gen-Tie structures to remove dirt from insulators and minimize the potential for arcing. Therefore, due to the relatively minor volumes of water anticipated to be required during operation of the Proposed PROJECT, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III).

Impact PSU-4: The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project’s projected demand (in addition to the provider’s existing commitments) is not available.

ECO Substation Project

Operation of the ECO Substation Project would not generate wastewater. Project facilities (the ECO and Boulevard substations) would be unmanned and would not include restrooms or any other uses that would generate wastewater. Therefore, because project facilities would not include uses that would generate wastewater, no impact (No Impact) would occur.

Tule Wind Project

A septic system would be installed at the O&M facility to be used by employees during operations. The septic system would be self-contained, and use of the system would be limited to O&M staff. This system ~~would be self-contained, and~~ would be serviced by a local septic service on an as-needed basis. Because use of the system would be limited, wastewater generated at the O&M facility would not be substantial such that a treatment provider would determine that they could not serve the project. Therefore, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

ESJ Gen-Tie Project

The ESJ Gen-Tie Project would not include facilities that would generate wastewater during operations. Therefore, since the ESJ Gen-Tie Project would not generate wastewater, no impacts would occur (No Impact).

Proposed PROJECT

With the exception of the four wind projects, components of the Proposed PROJECT would not include facilities that would generate wastewater during project operations. The Tule Wind Project would install a self-contained septic system in the proposed O&M facility to be used by employees. The septic system would be serviced by a local septic service on an as-needed basis. Similar to the Tule Wind component of the Proposed PROJECT, the Campo, Manzanita, and Jordan wind energy projects are expected to generate a relatively minor amount of wastewater during project operations. Due to the smaller anticipated permanent O&M staff, each of these wind energy projects would generate less wastewater than the Tule Wind Project. Therefore, since the Proposed PROJECT would not generate substantial volumes of wastewater such that new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities would be required to service the Proposed PROJECT, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Impact PSU-5: **The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.**

ECO Substation Project

Construction activities associated with the ECO Substation Project would generate waste. While some construction wastes (e.g., empty conductor spools, excess conductor, etc.) would be retained by SDG&E for use on other projects or recycled, other materials (e.g., old distribution poles and day-to-day construction wastes) would be collected, temporarily stored on site, and then transported to and disposed of at a licensed landfill. Due to the number of landfills within 60 miles of the project area and due to the remaining capacity available at these facilities (see Table

D.14-2, Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in the Project Area, for capacity remaining at area landfills), capacity for construction wastes would likely be available. Construction waste would be generated throughout the construction phase and would be disposed of at the various landfills and solid waste sites in the project vicinity. Although the exact volume of construction wastes is unknown, the daily waste generated and transported off site is expected to be minimal and would constitute a relatively small percentage of the maximum daily throughput for any of the facilities listed in Table D.14-2. In addition, construction waste disposal would require compliance with the County of San Diego's Construction and Demolition Materials Ordinance to ensure that debris from construction is diverted away from landfill disposal to an appropriate recycling facility. Therefore, construction waste generated by the ECO Substation Project is not anticipated to substantially affect the remaining capacities of area landfills and solid waste sites to the extent that they would not be able to serve local demands. Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III).

Other than waste generated by maintenance personnel, operation of the ECO Substation Project would not generate a substantial amount of waste. Materials or wastes generated by repair activities would be transported to an existing SDG&E maintenance yard and either recycled or disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local statutes. Therefore, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III).

Tule Wind Project

Wastes generated by construction of the Tule Wind Project would primarily consist of concrete waste from turbine pad construction, wood waste from concrete pad construction, and scrap metal from turbine tower construction. Additional wastes consistent with general construction activities would also be generated. Steel scrap and wood waste would be recycled where feasible. Concrete waste would be used as on-site fill or at another site; if concrete waste cannot be reused, then it would be removed to a licensed landfill. Construction wastes are not anticipated to substantially affect the remaining capacities of local landfills. Construction wastes could be dispersed among the four landfills nearest to the project area, and each landfill has sufficient remaining capacity such that, in addition to the Tule Wind Project, they would be able to meet existing solid waste demands. In addition, construction waste disposal would require compliance with the County of San Diego's Construction and Demolition Materials Ordinance to ensure that debris from construction is diverted away from landfill disposal to an appropriate recycling facility. Therefore, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III).

Wastes produced during operations would be collected, temporarily stored on site, and then either recycled (if feasible) or disposed of at an appropriate landfill. Wastes generated by routine

maintenance and repairs would also be temporarily stored on site and then either recycled or disposed of at an appropriate landfill by a local waste hauler. Because the O&M facility would be located on BLM lands, ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ Tule Wind, LLC would be responsible for transporting operational wastes to an appropriate landfill. Therefore, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Once the Tule Wind Project is decommissioned, turbine towers would be removed from the site and the materials would either be reused or sold for scrap. Portions of both the wind turbine nacelle and interior generator could also be salvaged for scrap value. If no purchaser of the intact wind turbine components can be identified, non-steel materials could be reduced to shipping dimensions for transport to an off-site disposal facility. Similar to initial construction, decommissioning activities would likely necessitate the use of cranes and heavy equipment. If resold and not scrapped, tower sections and rotors could be transported in the same manner as their delivery to the site. Decommissioning would also include the removal of underground and aboveground cables, the prefabricated O&M facility, collector substation equipment, fencing, and additional project components. Waste materials would either be reused or sold for scrap (concrete would be recycled to the greatest extent possible). The volume of waste generated by equipment removal after the project is decommissioned is not anticipated to overwhelm local landfills to the extent that their ability to serve local demands would be substantially impacted.

ESJ Gen-Tie Project

Minimal waste would be generated by the construction of the ESJ Gen-Tie Project. Construction waste would typically be collected on site and either recycled or disposed of at an appropriate disposal site. During operations, the project would not generate a substantial volume of solid that would place an exceptional burden on the remaining capacity of a landfill within San Diego or Imperial counties. In addition, construction waste disposal would require compliance with the County of San Diego's Construction and Demolition Materials Ordinance to ensure that debris from construction is diverted away from landfill disposal to an appropriate recycling facility. Therefore, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA and under CEQA impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Proposed PROJECT

Construction of the Proposed PROJECT would generate construction wastes. The ECO Substation, Tule Wind, and ESJ Gen-Tie projects would recycle construction waste materials to the extent possible, and the individual applicants are committed to reusing materials at other sites to the extent possible. Other construction wastes would require disposal at appropriate landfill facilities. Similar to the Proposed PROJECT, construction of the proposed Campo, Manzanita, and Jordan wind energy projects would generate waste which would be transported to an area landfill for

disposal. Due to the temporary nature of construction, local and regional landfills are assumed to have sufficient remaining capacity to serve these wind energy projects. Although the exact volume of construction wastes for the projects is unknown, the daily waste generated and transported off site during construction is expected to be minimal and would constitute a relatively small percentage of the maximum daily throughput for any of the facilities. The waste generated by construction is not anticipated to overwhelm the remaining capacity of local landfill facilities to the extent that these facilities would not be able to serve the existing demand. In addition, construction waste disposal associated with projects located on County jurisdictional land would require compliance with the County of San Diego’s Construction and Demolition Materials Ordinance to ensure that debris from construction is diverted away from landfill disposal to an appropriate recycling facility. Wastes generated during operations would consist primarily of food packaging from O&M staff (the four wind projects), packaging for new equipment installed during maintenance, and old/malfunctioning equipment that could not be salvaged or repaired. Area landfills have sufficient capacity to accommodate the volume of waste expected to be generated during operation of the Proposed PROJECT. Therefore, impacts would not be adverse under NEPA and under CEQA impacts would be but less than significant (Class III).

D.14.4 ECO Substation Project Alternatives

Table D.14-4 summarizes the impacts and classifications of impacts under CEQA that have been identified for the ECO Substation Project alternatives. See definitions for Class I, II, III, IV, and No Impact in Section D.1.2.2, CEQA vs. NEPA Criteria, of this EIR/EIS. Because this project is being analyzed in an EIS under NEPA, there is no requirement for federal agencies to classify impacts or to determine the significance of impacts; rather, the BLM must take a “hard look” at the impacts of the Proposed PROJECT and its alternatives and determine whether they are adverse. Therefore, while these criteria are used as indicators to frame the analysis of the impacts under NEPA, any determination of significance is a determination under CEQA, not NEPA.

Table D.14-4
Public Services and Utilities Impacts Identified for
ECO Substation Project Alternatives

Impact No.	Description	CEQA Classification
ECO Substation Alternative Site		
ECO PSU-1	Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.	Class II
ECO-PSU-2	Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.	Class III
ECO-PSU-3	Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.	Class II

Table D.14-4 (Continued)

Impact No.	Description	CEQA Classification
ECO-PSU-4	The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand (in addition to the provider's existing commitments) is not available.	No Impact
ECO-PSU-5	The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.	Class III
ECO Partial Underground 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative		
ECO PSU-1	Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.	Class II
ECO-PSU-2	Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.	Class III
ECO-PSU-3	Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.	Class II
ECO-PSU-4	The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand (in addition to the provider's existing commitments) is not available.	No Impact
ECO-PSU-5	The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.	Class III
ECO Highway 80 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative		
ECO PSU-1	Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.	Class II
ECO-PSU-2	Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.	Class III
ECO-PSU-3	Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.	Class II
ECO-PSU-4	The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand (in addition to the provider's existing commitments) is not available.	No Impact
ECO-PSU-5	The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.	Class III
ECO Highway 80 Underground 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative		
ECO PSU-1	Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.	Class II
ECO-PSU-2	Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.	Class II
ECO-PSU-3	Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.	Class III
ECO-PSU-4	The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand (in addition to the provider's existing commitments) is not available.	No Impact
ECO-PSU-5	The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.	Class III

D.14.4.1 ECO Substation Alternative Site

This alternative would not affect the impact conclusions resulting from implementation of the proposed Tule Wind and ESJ Gen-Tie projects, as discussed in Section D.14.3.3.

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Section D.14.1.1 provides a general overview of the public services and utilities in the project area. Because the ECO Substation Alternative Site would be located in the same general area, the public services and utilities identified for the proposed ECO Substation Project would also be applicable to this alternative.

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Direct and Indirect (Note: cumulative effects are addressed in Section F of this EIR/EIS)

Impact PSU-1: Similar to the proposed ECO Substation Project, construction of the ECO Substation Alternative Site (specifically the 138 kV transmission line and the Boulevard Substation) would occur in close proximity to existing residences, and potential conflicts with existing utility systems, including overhead and underground utility lines, could occur as a result of excavation and other construction activities. However, with the exception of the SWPL transmission line, utilities are not expected to occur where construction activities associated with the ECO Substation or the ECO Substation Alternative site are proposed. Therefore, because the shift in location of the ECO Substation site would not substantially alter the potential for project construction to disrupt existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident, PSU-1 impacts under this alternative would be similar to those previously identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ECO Substation Project. Identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA, ~~and, therefore, in~~ Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c have been provided that would mitigate these impacts. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II) with implementation of Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c.

Impact PSU-2: Construction and operations would not result in permanent, long-term increases to the local population, which can lead to long-term increases in demand for new or expanded government and public facilities, including fire and police protection facilities, schools, parks, libraries, ~~and hospitals, and emergency services~~. In addition, the shift in substation site location is not anticipated to substantially affect local fire district response times such that the local fire district would be unable to respond to a fire at the substation within the County of San Diego General Plan response-time goal of 20 minutes (for rural lands). Therefore, PSU-2 impacts would be the same as described in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ECO Substation Project. Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III) under this alternative.

Impact PSU-3: The shift of the ECO Substation site would not substantially alter the anticipated water volumes identified in Section D.14.3.3 for construction and operation of the proposed ECO Substation Project. Therefore, similar to the proposed ECO Substation Project, approximately 30

million gallons of water would be required for construction, and approximately 180 to 750 gallons of water per month would be used during operation of the ECO Substation Alternative Site; thus, PSU-3 impacts under this alternative would be similar to those identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ECO Substation Project. Impacts would be adverse under NEPA, and, therefore, Mitigation Measure HYD-3 has been provided that would mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class II).

Impact PSU-4: Similar to the proposed ECO Substation Project, the ECO Substation Alternative Site would not include facilities that would generate wastewater during operations; therefore, PSU-4 impacts similar to those identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ECO Substation Project (No Impact) are anticipated.

Impact PSU-5: Construction and operation of the ECO Substation Alternative Site would generate similar types and volumes of waste as the proposed ECO Substation Project; therefore, PSU-5 impacts similar to those identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ECO Substation Project are anticipated. Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III) under this alternative.

D.14.4.2 ECO Partial Underground 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative

This alternative would not affect the impact conclusions resulting from implementation of the proposed Tule Wind and ESJ Gen-Tie projects as discussed in Section D.14.3.3.

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Section D.14.1.1 provides a general overview of the public services and utilities in the project area. Because the ECO Partial Underground 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative would be located in the same general area, the public services and utilities identified for the proposed ECO Substation Project would also be applicable to this alternative.

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Direct and Indirect (Note: cumulative effects are addressed in Section F of this EIR/EIS)

Impact PSU-1: Similar to the proposed ECO Substation Project, construction of the ECO Partial Underground 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative would occur in close proximity to existing residences, and potential conflicts with existing overhead and underground utility systems could occur as a result of excavation and other construction activities. Due to proposed undergrounding of the 138 kV line between MP 9 and the rebuilt Boulevard Substation and rerouting and underground of the proposed 138 kV transmission line between MP 0.3 and MP 2.4, the potential for disrupting existing overhead and underground utilities would be slightly greater under this alternative as compared to the proposed ECO Substation Project. However, similar to the

proposed ECO Substation Project, identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA, ~~and, therefore,~~ Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c have been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II).

Impact PSU-2: Construction and operations would not result in permanent, long-term increases to the local population, which can lead to long-term increases in demand for new or expanded government and public facilities, including fire and police protection facilities, schools, parks, libraries, ~~and hospitals,~~ and emergency services. Although this alternative would place the transmission line underground between MP 9 and the rebuilt Boulevard Substation and would reroute the proposed transmission line between MP 0.3 and MP 2.4 and install this segment underground for approximately 2.7-miles along Old Highway 80 and Carrizo Gorge Road, local fire district response times to fire occurring at project components are anticipated to be similar to those previously identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ECO Substation Project. This alternative would not substantially alter the location of project components to the extent that local fire districts would be unable to respond to a fire at project facilities within the County of San Diego General Plan response-time goal of 20 minutes (for rural lands). Therefore, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III) under this alternative.

Impact PSU-3: Undergrounding the transmission line between approximate MP 9 and the rebuilt Boulevard Substation and rerouting and underground the transmission line between MP 0.3 and MP 2.4 is not anticipated to require substantially more water than was identified in Section D.14.3.3 for construction and operation of the proposed ECO Substation Project. Therefore, similar to the proposed ECO Substation Project, approximately 30 million gallons of water would be required for construction, and 180 to 750 gallons of water per month would be used during operation of the ECO Partial Underground 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative; thus, PSU-3 impacts under this alternative would be similar to those identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ECO Substation Project. Impacts would be adverse under NEPA. ~~and, therefore,~~ Mitigation Measure HYD-3 has been provided that would mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class II).

Impact PSU-4: The ECO Partial Underground 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative does not propose facilities that would generate wastewater during operations. Therefore, similar to proposed ECO Substation Project, no PSU-4 impacts (No Impact) would occur under this alternative.

Impact PSU-5: Construction and operation of the ECO Partial Underground 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative would generate similar types and volumes of waste as the

proposed ECO Substation Project; therefore, PSU-5 impacts similar to those identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ECO Substation Project are anticipated. Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III) under this alternative.

D.14.4.3 ECO Highway 80 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative

This alternative would not affect the impact conclusions resulting from the implementation of the proposed Tule Wind and ESJ Gen-Tie projects as discussed in Section D.14.3.3.

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Section D.14.1.1 provides a general overview of the public services and utilities in the project area. Because the ECO Highway 80 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative would be located in the same general service area, the public services and utilities identified for the proposed ECO Substation Project would also be applicable to this alternative.

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Direct and Indirect (Note: cumulative effects are addressed in Section F of this EIR/EIS)

Impact PSU-1: Similar to the proposed ECO Substation Project, construction of the ECO Highway 80 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative would occur in close proximity to existing residences, and potential conflicts with existing overhead and underground utilities could occur as a result of excavation and other construction activities. As identified in Section D.4, Land Use, approximately 44 residences would be located within 1,000 feet of the alternative transmission line alignment between MP 5.8 and the rebuilt substation; the majority of these residences are provided electricity by individual service lines constructed off the existing distribution line (Circuit 444) in the area. Construction of this alternative would result in multiple outages on Circuit 444 as it is transferred to the underbuild of the new steel poles associated with the 138 kV transmission line, and each customer would experience an interruption in service while the connection is transferred from the existing to the new distribution facility. Therefore, PSU-1 impacts under this alternative would be greater than those identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ECO Substation Project. However, similar to the proposed ECO Substation Project, identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA, and Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c would be provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, identified impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II) with implementation of Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c.

Impact PSU-2: Construction and operations would not result in permanent, long-term increases to the local population, which can lead to long-term increases in demand for new or expanded government and public facilities, including fire and police protection facilities, schools, parks,

libraries, ~~and~~ hospitals, and emergency services. Because the transmission line would be located adjacent to Old Highway 80 between approximately MP 5.8 and the rebuilt Boulevard Substation, the transmission line would be more accessible to local fire districts; therefore, local fire district response times to fires occurring along this segment could be decreased when compared to the proposed ECO Substation Project transmission line. While fire district response times to the transmission line (between approximately MP 5.8 and the rebuilt Boulevard Substation) could be improved under this alternative, overall PSU-2 impacts would be similar to those described in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ECO Substation Project. Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III) under this alternative.

Impact PSU-3: Rerouting the transmission line between MP 5.8 and the rebuilt Boulevard Substation would not substantially alter the anticipated water volume identified in Section D.14.3.3 for construction and operation of the proposed ECO Substation Project. Therefore, similar to the proposed ECO Substation Project, approximately 30 million gallons of water would be required for construction, and 180 to 750 gallons of water (per month) would be used during operation of the ECO Highway 80 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative; thus, PSU-3 impacts under this alternative would be similar to those identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ECO Substation Project. Impacts would be adverse under NEPA. ~~and, therefore,~~ Mitigation Measure HYD-3 has been provided that would mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class II).

Impact PSU-4: The ECO Highway 80 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative does not propose facilities that would generate wastewater during operations. Therefore, similar to the proposed ECO Substation Project, no PSU-4 impacts (No Impact) would occur under this alternative.

Impact PSU-5: Construction and operation of the ECO Highway 80 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative would generate similar types and volumes of waste as the proposed ECO Substation Project; therefore, PSU-5 impacts similar to those identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ECO Substation Project are anticipated. Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III) under this alternative.

D.14.4.4 ECO Highway 80 Underground 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative

This alternative would not affect the impact conclusions resulting from implementation of the proposed Tule Wind and ESJ Gen-Tie projects as discussed in Section D.14.3.3.

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Section D.14.1.1 provides a general overview of the public services and utilities in the project area. Because the ECO Highway 80 Underground 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative would

be located in the same general service area, the public services and utilities identified for the proposed ECO Substation Project would also be applicable to this alternative.

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Direct and Indirect (Note: cumulative effects are addressed in Section F of this EIR/EIS)

Impact PSU-1: Construction of the ECO Highway 80 Underground 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative would occur in close proximity to existing residences and utilities, and potential conflicts with existing overhead and underground utility lines could occur during construction. Similar to the ECO Highway 80 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative, construction associated with this alternative would result in multiple outages on the existing distribution line (Circuit 444) as it is undergrounded alongside the 138 kV transmission line, and each customer connected to Circuit 444 would experience an interruption in service while the connection is transferred from the existing to the new distribution facility. Therefore, PSU-1 impacts under this alternative would be greater than those identified for the proposed ECO Substation Project in Section D.14.3.3. Identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA, ~~and, therefore,~~ Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c have been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II) with implementation of Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c.

Impact PSU-2: Construction and operation of the ECO Highway 80 Underground 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative would not result in permanent, long-term increases to the local population, which can lead to long-term increases in demand for new or expanded government and public facilities, including fire and police protection facilities, schools, parks, libraries, ~~and hospitals,~~ and emergency services. Although this alternative would place the transmission line underground between MP 5.8 and the rebuilt Boulevard Substation, local fire district response times to fire occurring at project components are anticipated to be similar to those previously identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ECO Substation Project. This alternative would not substantially alter the location of project components to the extent that local fire districts would be unable to respond to a fire at project facilities within the County of San Diego General Plan response-time goal of 20 minutes (for rural lands). Therefore, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Impact PSU-3: Rerouting and undergrounding the transmission line between MP 5.8 and the rebuilt Boulevard Substation would not substantially alter the anticipated water volume identified in Section D.14.3.3 for construction and operation of the proposed ECO Substation Project. Therefore, similar to the proposed ECO Substation Project, approximately 30 million gallons of water would be required during construction, and approximately 180 to 750 gallons of water (per month) would be used during operation of the ECO Highway 80 Underground 138 kV

Transmission Route Alternative; thus, PSU-3 impacts under this alternative would be similar to those identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ECO Substation Project. Impacts would be adverse under NEPA, and, therefore, Mitigation Measure HYD-3 has been provided that would mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class II).

Impact PSU-4: The ECO Highway 80 Underground 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative would not generate wastewater; therefore, PSU-4 impacts similar to those identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ECO Substation Project (No Impact) are anticipated.

Impact PSU-5: Construction and operation of the ECO Highway 80 138 kV Transmission Route Alternative would generate similar volumes of waste; therefore, PSU-5 impacts similar to those identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ECO Substation Project (not adverse under NEPA and less than significant (Class III) under CEQA) are anticipated.

D.14.5 Tule Wind Project Alternatives

Table D.14-5, summarizes the impacts and classifications of impacts under CEQA that have been identified for the Tule Wind Project alternatives. See definitions for Class I, II, III, IV, and No Impact in Section D.1.2.2, CEQA vs. NEPA Criteria, of this EIR/EIS. Because this project is being analyzed in an EIS under NEPA, there is no requirement for federal agencies to classify impacts or to determine the significance of impacts; rather, the BLM must take a “hard look” at the impacts of the Proposed PROJECT and its alternatives and determine whether they are adverse. Therefore, while these criteria are used as indicators to frame the analysis of the impacts under NEPA, any determination of significance is a determination under CEQA, not NEPA.

**Table D.14-5
 Public Services and Utilities Impacts Identified for Tule Wind Project Alternatives**

Impact No.	Description	CEQA Classification
Tule Wind Alternative 1, Gen-Tie Route 2 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch		
Tule-PSU-1	Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.	Class II
Tule-PSU-2	Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.	Class III
Tule-PSU-3	Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.	Class II
Tule-PSU-4	The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand (in addition to the provider's existing commitments) is not available.	Class III
Tule-PSU-5	The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.	Class III

**East County Substation/Tule Wind/Energia Sierra Juarez Gen-Tie Projects
D.14 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES**

Table D.14-5 (Continued)

Impact No.	Description	CEQA Classification
Tule Wind Alternative 2, Gen-Tie Route 2 Underground with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch		
Tule-PSU-1	Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.	Class II
Tule-PSU-2	Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.	Class III
Tule-PSU-3	Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.	Class II
Tule-PSU-4	The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand (in addition to the provider's existing commitments) is not available.	Class III
Tule-PSU-5	The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.	Class III
Tule Wind Alternative 3, Gen-Tie Route 3 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch		
Tule-PSU-1	Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.	Class II
Tule-PSU-2	Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.	Class III
Tule-PSU-3	Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.	Class II
Tule-PSU-4	The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand (in addition to the provider's existing commitments) is not available.	Class III
Tule-PSU-5	The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.	Class III
Tule Wind Alternative 4, Gen-Tie Route 3 Underground with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch		
Tule-PSU-1	Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.	Class II
Tule-PSU-2	Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.	Class III
Tule-PSU-3	Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.	Class II
Tule-PSU-4	The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand (in addition to the provider's existing commitments) is not available.	Class III
Tule-PSU-5	The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.	Class III
Tule Wind Alternative 5, Reduction in Turbines		
Tule-PSU-1	Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.	Class II
Tule-PSU-2	Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.	Class III

Table D.14-5 (Continued)

Impact No.	Description	CEQA Classification
Tule-PSU-3	Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.	Class II
Tule-PSU-4	The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand (in addition to the provider's existing commitments) is not available.	Class III
Tule-PSU-5	The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.	Class III

D.14.5.1 Tule Wind Alternative 1, Gen-Tie Route 2 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch

This alternative would not affect the impact conclusions resulting from implementation of the proposed ECO Substation and ESJ Gen-Tie projects as discussed in Section D.14.3.3.

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Under this alternative, the proposed Tule Wind Project would consist of 128 turbines and the collector substation and O&M facility, as well as the temporary concrete batch plant, would be relocated from BLM-managed land in the McCain Valley area to a co-located location on County of San Diego jurisdictional land on Rough Acres Ranch. Also, the proposed overhead collector line located west of Lost Valley Rock would be relocated to east of Lost Valley Rock and constructed within the proposed Tule Wind Project 138 kV alignment that would be vacated as a result of the O&M facility and collector substation location shift. Proposed turbines would be located in the same location as identified in the proposed Tule Wind Project.

Section D.14.1.1 provides a general overview of the public services and utilities in the project area. Because the Tule Alternative 1, Gen-Tie Route 2 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would be located in the same general service area, the public services and utilities identified for the proposed Tule Wind Project would also be applicable to all Tule Wind Project alternatives.

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Direct and Indirect (Note: cumulative effects are addressed in Section F of this EIR/EIS)

Impact PSU-1: Construction activities associated with the Tule Alternative 1, Gen-Tie Route 2 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would occur in close proximity to existing residences, and potential conflicts with existing overhead and underground utilities

could occur during construction activities. Relocating the temporary concrete batch plant and collector ~~the collector~~ substation/O&M facility to Rough Acres Ranch (which would reduce and reducing the overall length of the transmission line) would not substantially decrease the potential for conflicts with existing utility systems. Under the proposed Tule Wind Project, the collector substation/O&M facility would be located on undeveloped BLM land generally void of existing utilities. This alternative would locate a significant portion of the gen-tie adjacent to project area roadways where the majority of potential conflicts with existing utility systems could occur. Therefore, PSU-1 impacts similar to those previously identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed Tule Wind Project would occur. Identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA, ~~and, therefore~~, Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c have been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II) with implementation of Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c.

Similar impacts identified for construction of this alternative are anticipated during decommissioning. The removal of project components from BLM, County, CSLC, and Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians tribal land would require the use of similar equipment for breakdown, disassembly, and general hauling. Similar to construction activities, decommissioning activities could result in temporary disruptions to existing overhead and underground utility systems. Impacts are anticipated to be mitigated by measures provided to mitigate construction impacts.

Impact PSU-2: The Tule Alternative 1, Gen-Tie Route 2 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would require the same number of O&M staff members (12) as the proposed Tule Wind Project. Neither the Tule Alternative 1, Gen-Tie Route 2 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch nor the proposed Tule Wind Project would result in a substantial increase to the local population such that the construction of additional public facilities would be required. Under this alternative, the County of San Diego Existing General Plan response-time goal for fire protection services (20 minutes for rural lands) would be applicable to the O&M facility and the collector substation since these facilities would be located on County jurisdictional lands. Because these facilities would be located within approximately 5 miles of the Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department and within 1.5 miles of ~~the CAL FIRE McCain Valley Camp Station~~, and assuming a National Fire Prevention Association response-time speed of 35 mph, local fire districts could respond to fires at these facilities within the County General Plan response-time goal of 20 minutes. Therefore, overall PSU-2 impacts would be the same as described in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed Tule Wind Project. Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III) under this alternative.

Impact PSU-3: The anticipated water volume required for construction and operation of this alternative is anticipated to be similar to the water volume required for construction and operation of the proposed Tule Wind Project. Therefore, approximately ~~1719,512000,000~~ gallons (~~46 to 55 acre-feet~~) (58 acre-feet) of water would be required during construction, and approximately 2,500 gallons per day (2.8 acre-feet-year) would be required during operations at the O&M facility (water would also be required for insulator washing on transmission line structures). Since similar volumes of water would be required for construction and operations, overall PSU-3 impacts under this alternative would be similar to those previously identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed Tule Wind Project. Identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA, ~~and, therefore,~~ Mitigation Measure HYD-3 (see Section D.12, Water Resources) has been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II).

Similar impacts identified for construction of this alternative are anticipated during decommissioning. Although less water would be required for decommissioning activities, water would be required for dust suppression during breakdown and general hauling activities. Similar to construction activities, decommissioning activities could result in temporary impacts to local water supplies, and impacts are anticipated to be mitigated by measures provided to mitigate construction impacts.

Impact PSU-4: Similar to the proposed Tule Wind Project, the Tule Alternative 1, Gen-Tie Route 2 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would include a septic system at the O&M facility. Use of this system would be limited to O&M staff, and wastewater volumes are not anticipated to be substantial (the system would be serviced by a local septic service on an as-needed basis). Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Impact PSU-5: The types and volume of wastes generated during construction and operation of the Tule Alternative 1, Gen-Tie Route 2 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would not be substantially different from the wastes generated during construction and operation of the proposed Tule Wind Project. Under this alternative, wastes would be handled in a similar manner as previously identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed Tule Wind Project (waste would be recycled to the extent feasible or would be disposed of at an appropriate disposal site). Therefore, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Once the project is decommissioned, turbine towers, underground and aboveground cables, the prefabricated O&M facility, collector substation equipment, fencing, and additional project components would be removed from the site, and the materials would either be reused or sold for

scrap. Waste materials would also either be reused or sold for scrap (concrete would be recycled to the greatest extent possible). The volume of waste generated by equipment removal after the project is decommissioned is not anticipated to overwhelm local landfills to the extent that their ability to serve local demands would be substantially impacted.

D.14.5.2 Tule Wind Alternative 2, Gen-Tie Route 2 Underground with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch

This alternative would not affect the impact conclusions resulting from implementation of the proposed ECO Substation and ESJ Gen-Tie projects as discussed in Section D.14.3.3.

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Under this alternative, the proposed Tule Wind Project would consist of 128 turbines and the collector substation and O&M facility, as well as the temporary concrete batch plant, would be relocated from BLM-managed land in the McCain Valley area to a co-located location on County of San Diego jurisdictional land on Rough Acres Ranch. Also, the proposed overhead collector line located west of Lost Valley Rock would be relocated to east of Lost Valley Rock and constructed within the proposed Tule Wind Project 138 kV alignment that would be vacated as a result of the O&M facility and collector substation location shift. Proposed turbines would be located in the same location as identified in the proposed Tule Wind Project. With the exception of undergrounding the 138 kV transmission line, this alternative would be similar to Tule Wind Alternative 1, Gen-Tie Route 2 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch (discussed in Section D.14.5.1).

Section D.14.1.1 provides a general overview of the public services and utilities in the project area. The Tule Alternative 2, Gen-Tie Route 2 Underground with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would be located in the same general service area, and the public services and utilities identified for the proposed Tule Wind Project would also be applicable to this alternative.

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Direct and Indirect (Note: cumulative effects are addressed in Section F of this EIR/EIS)

Impact PSU-1: Construction activities associated with the Tule Alternative 2, Gen-Tie Route 2 Underground with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would occur in close proximity to existing residences along McCain Valley Road and Old Highway 80, and potential conflicts with existing utility systems could occur during construction. Undergrounding the transmission line could result in greater potential for conflicts with existing overhead utilities (an existing overhead distribution line is located on the west side of McCain Valley Road, north of I-8, and on the north side of Old Highway 80), and co-location accidents could potentially

occur along the proposed underground alignment (if underground utilities occur along the alignment). Although relocating the temporary concrete batch plant and collector substation/O&M facility to Rough Acres Ranch would not substantially decrease the potential for conflicts with existing utility systems (existing utility systems do not generally occur ~~in the on~~ BLM-managed lands in the McCain Valley National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area), this alternative could potentially result in greater PSU-1 impacts (compared to the proposed Tule Wind Project) because of undergrounding activities. Similar to the proposed Tule Wind Project, identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA, ~~and, therefore,~~ Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c have been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II) with implementation of Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c.

Similar impacts identified for construction of this alternative are anticipated during decommissioning. The removal of project components from BLM, County, CSLC, and Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians tribal land would require the use of similar equipment for breakdown, disassembly, and general hauling. Similar to construction activities, decommissioning activities could result in temporary disruptions to existing overhead and underground utility systems. Impacts are anticipated to be mitigated by measures provided to mitigate construction impacts.

Impact PSU-2: Similar to the proposed Tule Wind Project and all Tule Wind Project alternatives, the Tule Alternative 2, Gen-Tie Route 2 Underground with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would not result in a substantial increase to the local population (the O&M staff would consist of 12 permanent workers) to the extent that additional public facilities would be required to serve the project. Under this alternative, the County of San Diego Existing General Plan response-time goal for fire protection services (20 minutes for rural lands) would be applicable to the O&M facility and the collector substation since these facilities would be located on County jurisdictional lands. Because these facilities would be located within 5 miles of local fire district stations (the Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department in Boulevard and ~~the CAL FIRE-McCain Valley Camp Station~~ located off McCain Valley Road), local fire districts could respond to fires at these facilities within the County General Plan response-time goal of 20 minutes. Therefore, overall PSU-2 impacts would be the same as those described in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed Tule Wind Project. Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III) under this alternative.

Impact PSU-3: The anticipated water volume required for construction and operation of this alternative is anticipated to be similar to the water volume required for construction and operation of the proposed Tule Wind Project. Therefore, approximately ~~1719,512~~2000,000 gallons

(46 to 55-58 acre-feet) of water would be required during construction, and approximately 2,500 gallons per day (2.8 acre-feet-year) would be required during operations at the O&M facility (water would also be required for insulator washing on gen-tie structures). Since similar volumes of water would be required for construction and operations, overall PSU-3 impacts under this alternative would be similar to those previously identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed Tule Wind Project. Identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA, ~~and, therefore,~~ Mitigation Measure HYD-3 (see Section D.12, Water Resources) has been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II).

Similar impacts identified for construction of this alternative are anticipated during decommissioning. Although less water would be required for decommissioning activities, water would be required for dust suppression during breakdown and general hauling activities. Similar to construction activities, decommissioning activities could result in temporary impacts to local water supplies, and impacts are anticipated to be mitigated by measures provided to mitigate construction impacts.

Impact PSU-4: The Tule Alternative 2, Gen-Tie Route 2 Underground with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would include a septic system at the O&M facility. Use of this system would be limited to O&M staff, and wastewater volumes are not anticipated to be substantial (the system would be serviced by a local septic service on an as-needed basis). Therefore, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Impact PSU-5: The types and volume of wastes generated during construction and operation of the Tule Alternative 2, Gen-Tie Route 2 Underground with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would be similar to the types and volume of waste generated during construction and operation of the proposed Tule Wind Project. Under this alternative, wastes would be handled in a manner similar to that previously identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed Tule Wind Project (waste would be recycled to the extent feasible or would be disposed of at an appropriate disposal site). Therefore, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Once the project is decommissioned, turbine towers, underground and aboveground cables, the prefabricated O&M facility, collector substation equipment, fencing, and additional project components would be removed from the site, and the materials would either be reused or sold for scrap. Waste materials would also either be reused or sold for scrap (concrete would be recycled to the greatest extent possible). The volume of waste generated by equipment removal after the

project is decommissioned is not anticipated to overwhelm local landfills to the extent that their ability to serve local demands would be substantially impacted.

D.14.5.3 Tule Wind Alternative 3, Gen-Tie Route 3 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch

This alternative would not affect the impact conclusions resulting from implementation of the proposed ECO Substation and ESJ Gen-Tie projects as discussed in Section D.14.3.3.

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Under this alternative the Tule Wind Project's collector substation and O&M facility, as well as the temporary concrete batch plant, would be relocated from BLM-managed land in the McCain Valley area to County of San Diego jurisdictional land on Rough Acres Ranch. Also, the proposed overhead collector line located west of Lost Valley Rock would be relocated to east of Lost Valley Rock and constructed within the proposed Tule Wind Project 138 kV alignment that would be vacated as a result of the O&M facility and collector substation location shift. Lastly, this alternative would consist of 128 turbines which would be located in the same location as identified in proposed Tule Wind Project.

Section D.14.1.1 provides a general overview of the public services and utilities in the project area. The Tule Alternative 3, Gen-Tie Route 3 Underground with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would be located in the same general service area, and the public services and utilities identified for the proposed Tule Wind Project would also be applicable to this alternative.

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Direct and Indirect (Note: cumulative effects are addressed in Section F of this EIR/EISI)

Impact PSU-1: Construction activities associated with the Tule Alternative 3, Gen-Tie Route 3 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would occur in close proximity to existing residences along Ribbonwood Road and Old Highway 80, and potential conflicts with existing utility systems could occur during construction activities. Existing overhead utilities are located adjacent to Ribbonwood Road and Old Highway 80, along the proposed gen-tie alignment. Similar to the Tule Alternative Gen-Tie Route 2 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch, relocating the temporary concrete batch plant and collector substation/O&M facility to Rough Acres Ranch (which would and reducing the overall length of the gen-tie) would not substantially decrease the potential for conflicts with existing utility systems because existing utilities are generally not located within on BLM-managed lands within the McCain Valley National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area. Therefore, PSU-1 impacts similar to those previously identified for the

proposed Tule Wind Project would be anticipated to occur. Identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA, ~~and, therefore~~, Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c have been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II) with implementation of Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c.

Similar impacts identified for construction of the Tule Wind Project are anticipated during decommissioning of the project. The removal of project components from BLM, County, CSLC, and Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians tribal land would require the use of similar equipment for breakdown, disassembly, and general hauling. Similar to construction activities, decommissioning activities could result in temporary disruptions to existing overhead and underground utility systems. Impacts are anticipated to be mitigated by measures provided to mitigate construction impacts.

Impact PSU-2: Similar to the proposed Tule Wind Project and all Tule Wind Project alternatives, the Tule Alternative 3, Gen-Tie Route 3 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would not result in a substantial increase to the local population (the O&M staff would consist of 12 permanent workers) to the extent that additional public facilities would be required to serve the project. Under this alternative (and similar to nearly all Tule Wind Project alternatives), the County of San Diego Existing General Plan response-time goal for fire protection services (20 minutes for rural lands) would be applicable to the O&M facility and the collector substation since these facilities would be located on Rough Acres Ranch (County jurisdictional lands). Because these facilities would be located within 5 miles of local fire district stations (the Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department in Boulevard and ~~the CAL FIRE~~ McCain Valley Camp Station located off of McCain Valley Road), local fire districts could respond to fires at these facilities within the County General Plan response-time goal of 20 minutes. Therefore, overall PSU-2 impacts would be the same as those described in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed Tule Wind Project. Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III) under this alternative.

Impact PSU-3: The overall water need required for construction and operation of this alternative is anticipated to be similar to the water volumes required for construction and operation of the proposed Tule Wind Project. Approximately ~~1719,512~~2000,000 gallons (46 ~~to 55~~ 58 acre-feet) of water would be required for construction activities, and approximately 2,500 gallons per day (2.8 acre-feet-year) would be required during operations at the O&M facility under this alternative (water would also be required for insulator washing on gen-tie structures). Since similar volumes of water would be required for construction and operations, overall PSU-3 impacts under this alternative would be similar to those previously identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed Tule Wind Project. Identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA, ~~and, therefore~~, Mitigation

Measure HYD-3 (see Section D.12, Water Resources) has been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II).

Similar impacts identified for construction of the Tule Wind Project are anticipated during decommissioning of the project. Although concrete would not be mixed and less water would be required during decommissioning, water would be required for dust suppression during breakdown and general hauling activities. Similar to construction activities, decommissioning activities could result in temporary impacts to local water supplies, and impacts are anticipated to be mitigated by measures provided to mitigate construction impacts.

Impact PSU-4: Under the Tule Alternative 3, Gen-Tie Route 3 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch, a septic system would be installed at the O&M facility. Use of this system would be limited to O&M staff, and wastewater volumes are not anticipated to be substantial (the system would be serviced by a local septic service on an as-needed basis). Therefore, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Impact PSU-5: The types and volume of wastes generated during construction and operation of the Tule Alternative 3, Gen-Tie Route 3 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would be similar to the types and volume of waste generated during construction and operation of the proposed Tule Wind Project. Under this alternative (and similar to the proposed Tule Wind Project) waste would be recycled to the extent feasible or would be disposed of at an appropriate disposal site. This alternative would dispose of waste at the same landfills previously identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed Tule Wind Project. Therefore, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Once the project is decommissioned, turbine towers, underground and aboveground cables, the prefabricated O&M facility, collector substation equipment, fencing, and additional project components would be removed from the site, and the materials would either be reused or sold for scrap. Waste materials would also either be reused or sold for scrap (concrete would be recycled to the greatest extent possible). The volume of waste generated by equipment removal after the project is decommissioned is not anticipated to overwhelm local landfills to the extent that their ability to serve local demands would be substantially impacted.

D.14.5.4 Tule Wind Alternative 4, Gen-Tie Route 3 Underground with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch

This alternative would not affect the impact conclusions resulting from implementation of the proposed ECO Substation and ESJ Gen-Tie Projects as discussed in Section D.14.3.3.

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Under this alternative the Tule Wind Project's collector substation and O&M facility, as well as the temporary concrete batch plant, would be relocated from BLM-managed land in the McCain Valley area to County of San Diego jurisdictional land on Rough Acres Ranch. Also, the proposed overhead collector line located west of Lost Valley Rock would be relocated to east of Lost Valley Rock and constructed within the proposed Tule Wind Project 138 kV alignment that would be vacated as a result of the O&M facility and collector substation location shift. Lastly, this alternative would consist of 128 turbines which would be located in the same location as identified in proposed Tule Wind Project. With the exception of undergrounding the 138 kV transmission line, this alternative would be similar to Tule Wind Alternative 3, Gen-Tie Route 2 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch (discussed in Section D.14.5.3).

Section D.14.1.1 provides a general overview of the public services and utilities in the project area. The Tule Alternative 4, Gen-Tie Route 3 Underground with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would be located in the same general service area, and the public services and utilities identified for the proposed Tule Wind Project would also be applicable to this alternative.

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Direct and Indirect (Note: cumulative effects are addressed in Section F of this EIR/EIS)

Impact PSU-1: Construction activities associated with the Tule Alternative 4, Gen-Tie Route 3 Underground with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch could result in potential conflicts with existing utility overhead systems. In addition, undergrounding the transmission line could result in co-location accidents with existing utilities located along Ribbonwood Road and Old Highway 80 (if existing utilities are located within the proposed gen-tie alignment). Therefore, compared to the proposed Tule Wind Project, this alternative could potentially result in greater PSU-1 impacts because of underground construction activities. However, similar to the proposed Tule Wind Project, identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA, and, therefore, Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c have been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant (Class II) with implementation of Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c.

Similar impacts identified for construction of the Tule Wind Project are anticipated during decommissioning of the project. The removal of project components from BLM, County, CSLC, and Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians tribal land would require the use of similar equipment for breakdown, disassembly, and general hauling. Similar to construction activities, decommissioning activities could result in temporary disruptions to existing overhead and underground utility systems. Impacts are anticipated to be mitigated by measures provided to mitigate construction impacts.

Impact PSU-2: Similar to the proposed Tule Wind Project and all Tule Wind Project alternative, the Tule Alternative 4, Gen-Tie Route 3 Underground with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would not result in a substantial increase to the local population (the O&M staff would consist of 12 permanent workers) to the extent that the construction of additional public facilities would be required. Under this alternative, the County of San Diego Existing General Plan response-time goal for fire protection services (20 minutes for rural lands) would be applicable to the O&M facility and the collector substation, and because these facilities would be located within 5 miles of local fire district stations (the Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department in Boulevard and ~~the CAL FIRE McCain Valley Camp Station~~ located off McCain Valley Road), local fire districts could respond to fires at these facilities within 20 minutes. Therefore, overall PSU-2 impacts would be the same as those described in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed Tule Wind Project. Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III) under this alternative.

Impact PSU-3: The overall water need required for construction and operation of this alternative is anticipated to be similar to the water volumes required for construction and operation of the proposed Tule Wind Project. Approximately ~~4719,512~~2000,000 gallons (~~46 to 55~~58 acre-feet) of water would be required for construction activities, and approximately 2,500 gallons per day (2.8 acre-feet-year) would be required during operations at the O&M facility under this alternative (water would also be required for insulator washing on gen-tie structures). Since similar volumes of water would be required for construction and operations, overall PSU-3 impacts under this alternative would be similar to those previously identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed Tule Wind Project. Identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA, ~~and, therefore,~~ Mitigation Measure HYD-3 (see Section D.12, Water Resources) has been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II).

Similar impacts identified for construction of the Tule Wind Project are anticipated during decommissioning of the project. Although concrete would not be mixed and less water would be required during decommissioning, water would be required for dust suppression during breakdown and general hauling activities. Similar to construction activities, decommissioning

activities could result in temporary impacts to local water supplies, and impacts are anticipated to be mitigated by measures provided to mitigate construction impacts.

Impact PSU-4: Under the Tule Alternative 4, Gen-Tie Route 3 Underground with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch, the alternative O&M facility would include a septic system and use of this system would be limited to O&M staff. Because of limited use, wastewater volumes are not anticipated to be substantial (the system would be serviced by a local septic service on an as-needed basis). Therefore, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Impact PSU-5: The types and volume of wastes generated during construction and operation of the Tule Alternative 4, Gen-Tie Route 3 with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch would be similar to the types and volume of waste generated during construction and operation of the proposed Tule Wind Project. Under this alternative (and similar to the proposed Tule Wind Project), waste would be recycled to the extent feasible or would be disposed of at an appropriate disposal site. This alternative would dispose of waste at the same landfills as previously identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed Tule Wind Project, and PSU-5 impacts are expected to be similar. Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Once the project is decommissioned, turbine towers, underground and aboveground cables, the prefabricated O&M facility, collector substation equipment, fencing, and additional project components would be removed from the site, and the materials would either be reused or sold for scrap. Waste materials would also either be reused or sold for scrap (concrete would be recycled to the greatest extent possible). The volume of waste generated by equipment removal after the project is decommissioned is not anticipated to overwhelm local landfills to the extent that their ability to serve local demands would be substantially impacted.

D.14.5.5 Tule Wind Alternative 5, Reduction in Turbines

This alternative would not affect the impact conclusions resulting from implementation of the proposed ECO Substation and ESJ Gen-Tie projects as discussed in Section D.14.3.3.

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Section D.14.1.1 provides a general overview of the public services and utilities in the project area. Under this alternative, the Tule Wind Project would consist of 65 turbines with the removal of 63 specific turbines to include six (6) turbines adjacent to the In-Ko-Pah ACEC being S1, R4, (R8), R8, R9, and R10 and 57 turbines on the western side of the project site including all turbines in the J, K, L, M, N, P, and Q strings. Since this alternative would remove ~~62-63~~ out of the ~~134-128~~ turbines from the proposed Tule Wind Project, the public services and

utility service and utility providers identified for the proposed Tule Wind Project would also be applicable to this alternative.

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Direct and Indirect (Note: cumulative effects are addressed in Section F of this EIR/EIS)

Impact PSU-1: Removing turbines from the proposed Tule Wind Project would not substantially increase or decrease the potential for construction disruptions to existing utility systems or co-location accidents. Existing utilities are generally not located where turbines would be removed, and this alternative could still result in disruptions to existing overhead and underground utility systems during construction of the 138 kV transmission line. Therefore, PSU-1 impacts similar to those previously identified for the proposed Tule Wind Project are anticipated to occur under this alternative. Identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA, and, therefore, Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c have been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II) of Mitigation Measures PSU-1a, PSU-1b, and PSU-1c.

Similar impacts identified for construction of the Tule Wind Project are anticipated during decommissioning of the project. The removal of project components from BLM and County, land would require the use of similar equipment for breakdown, disassembly, and general hauling. Similar to construction activities, decommissioning activities could result in temporary disruptions to existing overhead and underground utility systems. Impacts are anticipated to be mitigated by measures provided to mitigate construction impacts.

Impact PSU-2: The Tule Wind Reduction in Turbines Alternative would require the same number of permanent workers (12) as the proposed Tule Wind Project and would not result in a substantial increase to the local population to the extent that additional public facilities would be required to serve the project. Under this alternative, the O&M facility and collector substation would be located on BLM-administered-managed lands, and, therefore, the County of San Diego Existing General Plan response-time goal for fire protection services (20 minutes for rural lands) would not be applicable. The response-time goal would still be applicable to R-string wind turbines R11 and R12 (located on Rough Acres Ranch) located on County jurisdictional lands and the segment of the gen-tie traversing County of San Diego jurisdictional lands. Because these project components would be located within 5 miles of local fire district stations (the Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department in Boulevard and ~~the CAL FIRE-McCain Valley Camp Station~~ located off McCain Valley Road), local fire districts could respond to fires at these project components within 20 minutes. Therefore, overall PSU-2 impacts would be similar to those described in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed Tule Wind Project. Identified

impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III) under this alternative.

Impact PSU-3: Because this alternative would construct ~~62-63~~ fewer wind turbines than the proposed Tule Wind Project, less water would be required for construction activities. The total construction water needs of ~~1719,542~~2000,000 gallons would be reduced by approximately 3%-5%. Also, under this alternative, water would not be necessary to construct the access roads or collector transmission lines to these turbines. Although total water use during construction would be reduced under this alternative, total water use would remain near ~~17-19~~ million gallons. In addition, operation of the O&M facility would still utilize approximately 2,500 gallons of water per day (2.8 acre-foot-year) under this alternative (water would also be required for insulator washing on gen-tie structures). Since similar volumes of water would be required for construction and operations, overall PSU-3 impacts under this alternative would be similar to those previously identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed Tule Wind Project. Identified impacts would be adverse under NEPA, ~~and, therefore,~~ Mitigation Measure HYD-3 (see Section D.12, Water Resources) has been provided to mitigate this impact. Under CEQA, impacts would be considered significant but can be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant (Class II).

Similar impacts identified for construction of the Tule Wind Project are anticipated during decommissioning of the project. Although concrete would not be mixed and less water would be required during decommissioning, water would be required for dust suppression during breakdown and general hauling activities. Less water would also be required because ~~62-653~~ fewer turbines would be constructed if this alternative were selected. Similar to construction activities, decommissioning activities could result in temporary impacts to local water supplies, and impacts are anticipated to be mitigated by measures provided to mitigate construction impacts.

Impact PSU-4: Under the Tule Reduction in Turbines Alternative, the O&M facility (located on ~~BLM-administered~~ managed lands) would include a septic system, and use of this system would be limited to O&M staff. Because of limited use, wastewater volumes are not anticipated to be substantial (the system would be serviced by a local septic service on an as-needed basis). Therefore, identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Impact PSU-5: The construction of fewer turbines would not substantially reduce the amount of construction waste deposited at a landfill. The types and volume of wastes generated during operation of the Tule Reduction in Turbines Alternative would be similar to the wastes generated during operation of the proposed Tule Wind Project. Under this alternative (and similar to the proposed Tule Wind Project), waste would be recycled to the extent feasible or would be

disposed of at an appropriate disposal site. In addition, this alternative would dispose of waste at the same landfills as previously identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed Tule Wind Project, and PSU-5 impacts are expected to be less. Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Once the project is decommissioned, turbine towers, underground and aboveground cables, the prefabricated O&M facility, collector substation equipment, fencing, and additional project components would be removed from the site, and the materials would either be reused or sold for scrap. Waste materials would also either be reused or sold for scrap (concrete would be recycled to the greatest extent possible). The volume of waste generated by equipment removal after the project is decommissioned would be substantially decreased when compared to the Tule Wind Project as ~~62-63~~ fewer turbines out of the proposed 128~~134~~ would need to be removed and is not anticipated to overwhelm local landfills to the extent that their ability to serve local demands would be substantially impacted.

D.14.6 ESJ Gen-Tie Project Alternatives

Table D.14-6 summarizes the impacts and classifications of impacts under CEQA that have been identified for the ESJ Gen-Tie Project alternatives. See definitions for Class I, II, III, IV, and No Impact in Section D.1.2.2, CEQA vs. NEPA Criteria, of this EIR/EIS. Because this project is being analyzed in an EIS under NEPA, there is no requirement for federal agencies to classify impacts or to determine the significance of impacts; rather, the BLM must take a “hard look” at the impacts of the Proposed PROJECT and its alternatives and determine whether they are adverse. Therefore, while these criteria are used as indicators to frame the analysis of the impacts under NEPA, any determination of significance is a determination under CEQA, not NEPA.

Table D.14-6
Public Services and Utilities Impacts Identified for ESJ Gen-Tie Project Alternatives

Impact No.	Description	CEQA Classification
ESJ 230 kV Gen-Tie Underground Alternative		
ESJ-PSU-1	Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.	Class III
ESJ-PSU-2	Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.	Class III
ESJ-PSU-3	Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.	Class III
ESJ-PSU-4	The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project’s projected demand (in addition to the provider’s existing commitments) is not available.	No Impact
ESJ-PSU-5	The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project’s solid waste disposal needs.	Class III

Table D.14-6 (Continued)

Impact No.	Description	CEQA Classification
ESJ Gen-Tie Overhead Alternative Alignment		
ESJ-PSU-1	Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.	Class III
ESJ-PSU-2	Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.	Class III
ESJ-PSU-3	Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.	Class III
ESJ-PSU-4	The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand (in addition to the provider's existing commitments) is not available.	No Impact
ESJ-PSU-5	The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.	Class III
ESJ Gen-Tie Underground Alternative Alignment		
ESJ-PSU-1	Construction of the project would disrupt the existing utility systems or cause a co-location accident.	Class III
ESJ-PSU-2	Project construction and operation would increase the need for public services and facilities.	Class III
ESJ-PSU-3	Sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.	Class III
ESJ-PSU-4	The applicable wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project determines that adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand (in addition to the provider's existing commitments) is not available.	No Impact
ESJ-PSU-5	The project would not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.	Class III

D.14.6.1 ESJ 230 kV Gen-Tie Underground Alternative

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Section D.14.1.1 provides a general overview of the public services and utilities in the project area. Because the ESJ 230 kV Gen-Tie Underground Alternative would be located in the same area, the public services and utilities identified for the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project would also be applicable to ESJ 230 kV Gen-Tie Underground Alternative.

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Direct and Indirect (Note: cumulative effects are addressed in Section F of this EIR/EIS)

Impacts PSU-1 through PSU-5: Under this alternative, Impacts PSU-1 through PSU-5 would be similar to those identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project. Construction activities would not be located in close proximity to existing residences (the nearest residence would be located approximately 2,400 feet to the northwest), and utilities (both underground and overhead) are not anticipated to be encountered; thus, potential conflicts with existing utility systems are unlikely to occur. Therefore, identified PSU-1 impacts would not be

adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III). Although construction could result in temporary increases in the use of local public facilities, permanent population growth is not expected, and long-term increases in demand for public services are not anticipated. Because the gen-tie line would be located underground, fire protection services would not be required during operations. Therefore, identified PSU-2 impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

Because the water required for construction of the 230 kV gen-tie underground alternative is expected to be similar to the water required to construct the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project (approximately 780,000 gallons would be required to construct the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project), PSU-3 construction impacts would be the same as those identified for the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project (this analysis assumes that the Jacumba Community Services District would provide water for construction of this alternative). During operations, water would not be required for insulator washing because the gen-tie line would be located underground; therefore, overall (construction and operational) water usage under this alternative would be slightly less than that anticipated for the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project. However, similar to the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project, identified PSU-3 impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III). Because this alternative would not include facilities or uses that would generate wastewater, PSU-4 impacts would be similar to those identified for the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project (No Impact). Since employees would not be required to inspect the gen-tie during operations (the gen-tie would be placed underground), less waste would be generated and, therefore, PSU-5 impacts during operation would be slightly reduced under this alternative. Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III).

D.14.6.2 ESJ Gen-Tie Overhead Alternative Alignment

This alternative would not affect the impact conclusions resulting from implementation of the proposed Tule Wind Project, as discussed in Section D.14.3.3. This alternative assumes the implementation of the ECO Substation Alternative Site and that the public services and utilities impacts identified in Section D.14.4.1 (ECO Substation Alternative Site) would occur.

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Section D.14.1 describes the existing environmental setting associated with the ESJ Gen-Tie Project, which considers both a 500 kV gen-tie and a 230 kV gen-tie option. This alternative would shift the project approximately 700 feet to the east in order to interconnect to the ECO Substation Alternative Site, and, therefore, the existing setting would be the same as described in Section D.14.1.

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Direct and Indirect (Note: cumulative effects are addressed in Section F of this EIR/EIS)

Impacts PSU-1 through PSU-5: Under this alternative, Impacts PSU-1 through PSU-5 would be similar to those identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project. Potential conflicts with existing utilities (Impact PSU-1) are unlikely to occur due to the remote location of the project site and the general lack of overhead and underground utility lines along the gen-tie alignment. Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III). Because permanent workers would not be required during operation of the ESJ Gen-Tie Project Overhead Alignment Alternative, this alternative would not result in long-term increased demand in the area for local public services or facilities. In addition, this alternative would not substantially alter project components to the extent that the local fire protection district (SDRFPD Station 43) would be unable to respond to a fire at the gen-tie site within the County of San Diego General Plan response-time goal of 20 minutes (assuming a National Fire Prevention Association response-time speed of 35 mph). Therefore, identified PSU-2 impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III). Similar to the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project, approximately 780,000 gallons of water would be required during construction activities, and a minimal amount of water would be required to wash insulators during operations under this alternative. This analysis assumes that the Jacumba Community Services District would supply water for project construction and operation. Since similar volumes of water are anticipated to be used during construction and operation of this alternative, overall PSU-3 impacts would be similar to those identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project (identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be less than significant (Class III)). Since this alternative does not include facilities that would generate wastewater during operations, no PSU-4 impacts (No Impact) would occur. Because construction and operation of this alternative is expected to generate the same types and volume of waste as the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project, PSU-5 impacts would be similar to those identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project. Identified impacts would not be adverse under NEPA, and under CEQA, impacts would be considered less than significant (Class III).

D.14.6.3 ESJ Gen-Tie Underground Alternative Alignment

This alternative would not affect the impact conclusions resulting from implementation of the proposed Tule Wind Project as discussed in Section D.14.3.3. This alternative assumes implementation of the ECO Substation Alternative Site and that the public services and utilities impacts identified in Section D.14.4.1 (ECO Substation Alternative Site) would occur.

Environmental Setting/Affected Environment

Section D.14.1 describes the existing environmental setting associated with the ESJ Gen-Tie Project, which considers both a 500 kV gen-tie and a 230 kV gen-tie option. This alternative would shift the project approximately 700 feet to the east (in order to interconnect to the ECO Substation Alternative Site) and would underground the 230 kV gen-tie alignment. The existing setting would be the same as described in Section D.14.1.

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Direct and Indirect (Note: cumulative effects are addressed in Section F of this EIR/EIS)

Impacts PSU-1 through PSU-5: Because this alternative would place the gen-tie line underground and would not substantially alter the location of the gen-tie alignment, Impacts PSU-1 through PSU-5 would be the same as those identified in Section D.14.6.1 for the ESJ 230 kV Gen-Tie Underground Alternative.

D.14.7 No Project/No Action Alternatives

D.14.7.1 No Project Alternative 1—No ECO Substation, Tule Wind, ESJ Gen-Tie, Campo, Manzanita, or Jordan Wind Energy Projects

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Impacts PSU-1 through PSU-5: Under the No Project Alternative 1, the ECO Substation, Tule Wind, and ESJ Gen-Tie projects, as well as the Campo, Manzanita, and Jordan wind energy projects, would not be built and the existing conditions would remain at these sites.

Public services and utilities impacts resulting from the Proposed PROJECT would not occur.

D.14.7.2 No Project Alternative 2—No ECO Substation Project

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Impacts PSU-1 through PSU-5: Under the No Project Alternative 2, the proposed ECO Substation Project would not be constructed by SDG&E, and the existing energy grid and local environment would remain. The Tule Wind and ESJ Gen-Tie projects would be constructed, and either the two projects would be required to interconnect with an existing substation or a new substation would be constructed. It is assumed that SDG&E would seek to construct a new substation to interconnect planned renewable energy generation in the area. Impacts associated with expanded substations or a new substation would be similar to the impacts identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the ECO Substation Project.

D.14.7.3 No Project Alternative 3–No Tule Wind Project

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Impacts PSU-1 through PSU-5: Under the No Project Alternative 3, the Tule Wind Project would not be built, and the existing conditions on the project site would remain. The ECO Substation and ESJ Gen-Tie projects would be constructed, and the impacts identified in Section D.14.3.3 for those projects would occur. Since the ECO Substation and ESJ Gen-Tie projects would not induce population growth in the local area, an increased demand for public facilities is not anticipated under this alternative. Lastly, since the Tule Wind Project would not be constructed, less water would be required and less waste would be generated overall under this alternative.

D.14.7.4 No Project Alternative 4–No ESJ Gen-Tie Project

Environmental Impacts/Environmental Effects

Impacts PSU-1 through PSU-5: Under the No Project Alternative 4, the ESJ Gen-Tie Project would not be built, and the existing conditions on the project site would remain. If the ESJ Gen-Tie were not built, renewable energy generated in Mexico would not be delivered to the proposed ECO Substation and the U.S. market. Under the No Project Alternative 4, the ESJ Gen-Tie Wind Phase I Project in Mexico would be constructed, and Sempra could be forced to add new gen-tie facilities elsewhere in order to deliver renewable energy to the U.S. market. Therefore, impacts identified in Section D.14.3.3 for the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project would likely be transferred to the proposed location for the new gen-tie.

D.14.8 Mitigation Monitoring, Compliance, and Reporting

No significant impacts to public services and utilities as a result of the ESJ Gen-Tie Project and its alternatives were identified, and hence, no mitigation measures are necessary for this project component. Table D.14-7 presents mitigation monitoring, compliance, and reporting for public services and utilities for the ECO Substation and Tule Wind projects. Section D.14.9 provides the residual effects.

The proposed Campo, Manzanita, and Jordan wind energy projects would require preparation of a mitigation monitoring, compliance, and reporting program following project-specific environmental review and evaluation under all applicable environmental regulations once sufficient project-level information has been developed.

**Table D.14-7
Mitigation Monitoring, Compliance, and Reporting–ECO Substation and Tule Wind
Projects–Public Services and Utilities**

ECO Substation Project	
Mitigation Measure	PSU-1a. Notification of utility service interruption. Prior to construction in which a utility service interruption is known to be unavoidable, SDG&E shall notify members of the public affected by the planned outage by mail of the impending interruption, and shall post flyers informing the public of the service interruption in neighborhoods affected by the planned outage. Copies of notices and dates of public notification shall be provided to the applicable lead agency.
Location	Locations where existing utility services would have planned interruption of services (proposed ECO Substation Project)
Monitoring/Reporting Action	California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and BLM to confirm that SDG&E has posted notices/flyers and that copies have been submitted to the CPUC and BLM for review prior to posting.
Effectiveness Criteria	Residents and landowners are informed of planned outages.
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	CPUC and BLM to verify planned outage noticing by SDG&E prior to the start of project construction in areas where utility service interruption is known to be unavoidable.
Mitigation Measure	PSU-1b. Protect underground utilities. Prior to construction of the transmission/gen-tie line, SDG&E shall submit to the CPUC and BLM written documentation, including evidence of review by the appropriate jurisdictions, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction plans designed to protect existing utilities and that show the dimensions and location of the finalized alignment • Records that the applicant provided the plans to affected jurisdiction for review, revision, and final approval • Evidence that the project meets all necessary local requirements • Evidence of compliance with design standards • Copies of necessary permits, agreements, or conditions of approval • Records of discretionary decisions made by the appropriate agencies.
Location	Along the entire transmission line route (proposed ECO Substation Project)
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC and BLM to confirm receipt of written documentation from SDG&E.
Effectiveness Criteria	Disruption of existing utilities during construction is minimized.
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	SDG&E to submit documentation to CPUC and BLM prior to construction of transmission lines
Mitigation Measure	PSU-1c. Coordinate with utility providers. SDG&E shall coordinate with all applicable utility providers with facilities located within or adjacent to the project to ensure that design does not conflict with other facilities prior to construction. In the event of a conflict, the project will be aligned vertically and/or horizontally as appropriate to avoid other utilities and provide adequate operational and safety buffering. Alternately, the other existing facilities may be relocated. Long-term operations and maintenance of the project will be negotiated through easement, purchased ROW, franchise agreement, or joint use agreement.
Location	Along the entire transmission line route associated with the proposed ECO Substation Project.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC and BLM to confirm that SDG&E has coordinated with all potentially affected utility providers
Effectiveness Criteria	Utilities are contacted regarding construction plans and existing facilities are avoided during construction.

**East County Substation/Tule Wind/Energia Sierra Juarez Gen-Tie Projects
D.14 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES**

Table D.14-7 (Continued)

Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	CPUC and BLM to verify coordination efforts at final design.
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	PSU-1a. Notification of utility service interruption. Prior to construction in which a utility service interruption is known to be unavoidable, <u>Tule Wind, LLC Pacific Wind Development</u> shall notify members of the public affected by the planned outage by mail of the impending interruption, and shall post flyers informing the public of the service interruption in neighborhoods affected by the planned outage. Copies of notices and dates of public notification shall be provided to the applicable lead agency.
Location	Locations where existing utility services would have planned interruption of services (proposed Tule Wind Project)
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) shall confirm that <u>Tule Wind, LLC Pacific Wind Development</u> has posted notices/flyers and that copies have been submitted for review prior to posting
Effectiveness Criteria	Residents and landowners are informed of planned outages
Responsible Agency	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to verify planned outage noticing by <u>Tule Wind, LLC Pacific Wind Development</u> prior to the start of project construction, in areas where utility service interruption is known to be unavoidable.
Mitigation Measure	PSU-1b. Protect underground utilities. Prior to construction of the transmission line, the <u>Tule Wind, LLC Pacific Wind Development</u> shall submit to BLM and San Diego County written documentation, including evidence of review by the appropriate jurisdictions, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction plans designed to protect existing utilities and that show the dimensions and location of the finalized alignment • Records that the applicant provided the plans to affected jurisdiction for review, revision, and final approval • Evidence that the project meets all necessary local requirements • Evidence of compliance with design standards • Copies of necessary permits, agreements, or conditions of approval • Records of discretionary decisions made by the appropriate agencies.
Location	Along the entire transmission line route (proposed Tule Wind Project).
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM and San Diego County to confirm receipt of written documentation from <u>Tule Wind, LLC Pacific Wind Development</u>
Effectiveness Criteria	Disruption of existing utilities during construction is minimized.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County,
Timing	<u>Tule Wind, LLC Pacific Wind Development</u> to submit documentation to BLM and San Diego County prior to construction of transmission line
Mitigation Measure	PSU-1c. Coordinate with utility providers. <u>Tule Wind, LLC Pacific Wind Development</u> shall coordinate with all applicable utility providers with facilities located within or adjacent to the project to ensure that design does not conflict with other facilities prior to construction. In the event of a conflict, the project will be aligned vertically and/or horizontally as appropriate to avoid other utilities and provide adequate operational and safety buffering. Alternately, the other existing facilities may be relocated. Long-term operations and maintenance of the project will be negotiated through easement, purchased ROW, franchise agreement, or joint use agreement.

Table D.14-7 (Continued)

Location	Along the entire transmission line route associated with the proposed Tule Wind Project.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to confirm that <u>Tule Wind, LLC Pacific Wind Development</u> has coordinated with all potentially affected utility providers
Effectiveness Criteria	Utilities are contacted regarding construction plans, and existing facilities are avoided during construction.
Responsible Agency	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	<u>Tule Wind, LLC Pacific Wind Development</u> to coordinate with utility providers prior to construction of transmission lines. BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA and Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to verify coordination efforts at final design

D.14.9 Residual Effects

Under NEPA, the Proposed PROJECT would result in adverse impacts. Mitigation measures summarized in Section D.14.8 have been provided and would mitigate all impacts. Under CEQA, implementation of mitigation measures presented in Section D.14.8 (and Section D.12.8 for mitigation measures associated with the use of existing wells or the drilling of new wells to groundwater resources) will mitigate all public service and utility impacts, and under CEQA, all impacts will be mitigated to less than significant; therefore, no residual effects would occur for the Proposed PROJECT or alternatives.

D.14.10 References

14 CCR 15000–15387 and Appendix A–L. Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

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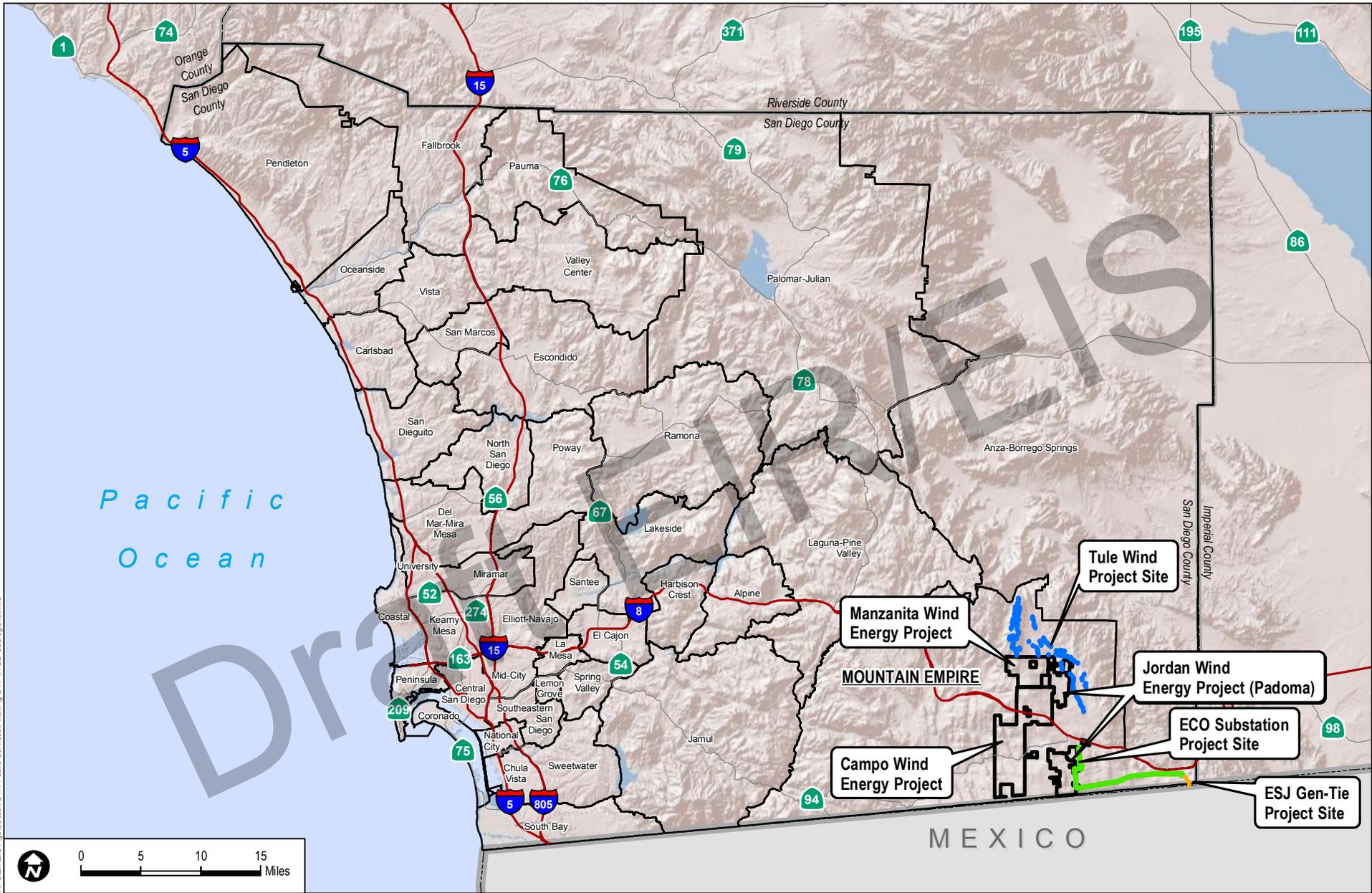
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SOURCE: SANDAG 2009

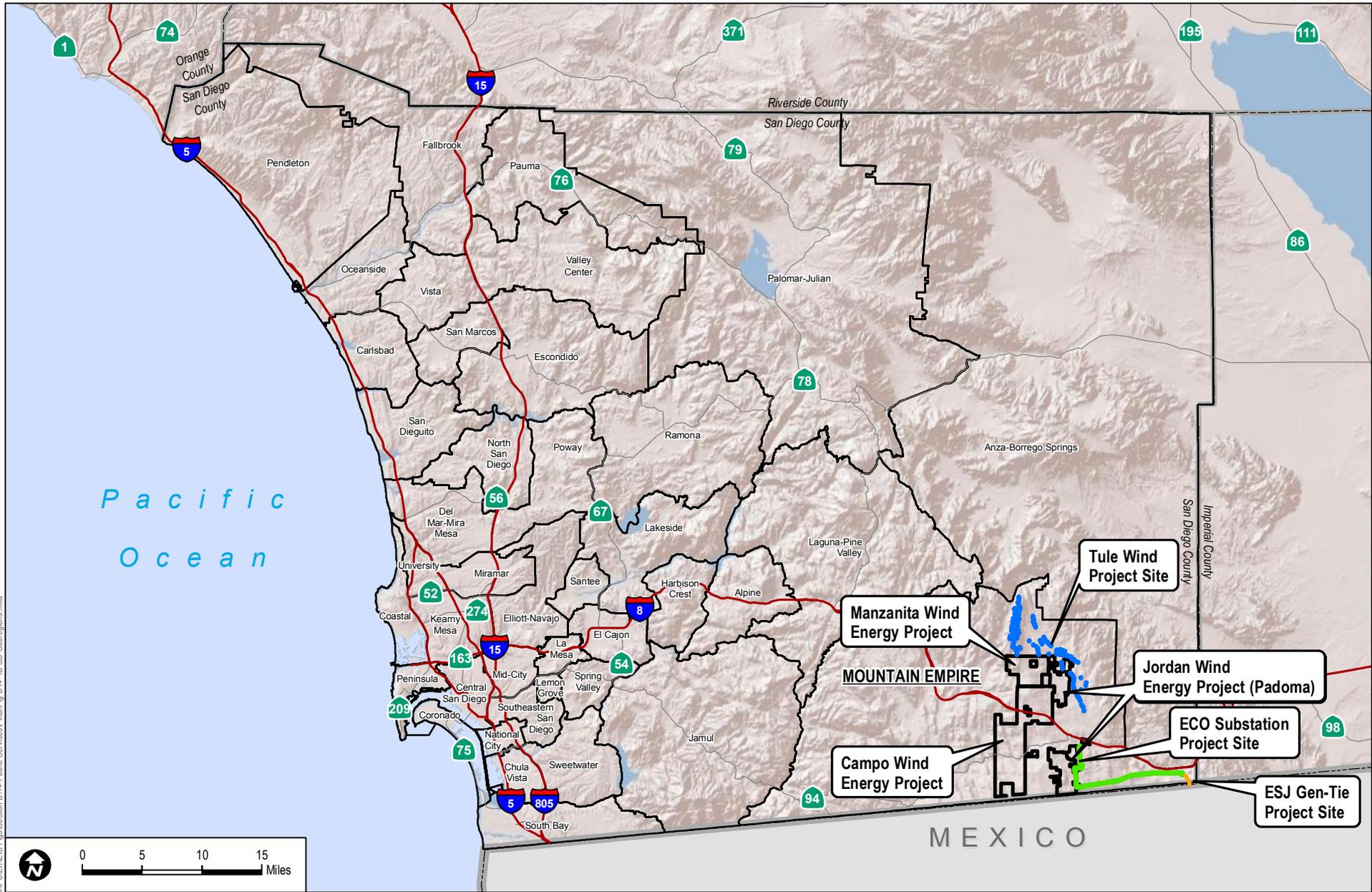
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East County Substation/Tule Wind/Energia Sierra Juarez Gen-Tie Projects - EIR/EIS

FIGURE D.14-1A

County of San Diego Subregions

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SOURCE: SANDAG 2009; Iberdrola Renewables 2011

East County Substation/Tule Wind/Energia Sierra Juarez Gen-Tie Projects - EIR/EIS

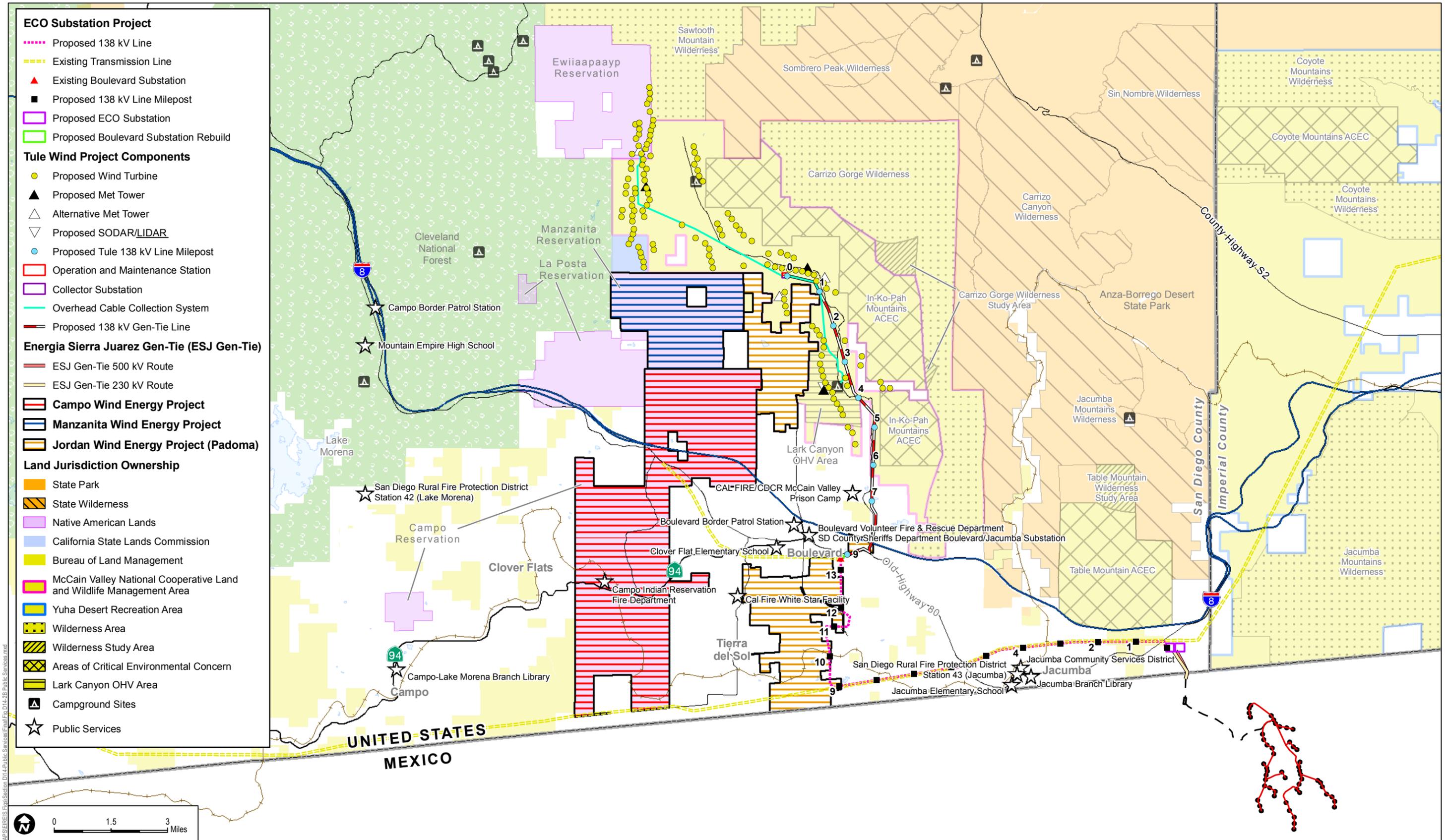
FIGURE D.14-1B

County of San Diego Subregions

Note: Figure depicts Tule Wind modified project layout

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