

1 **4.13 Public Services and Utilities**
2

3 This section describes the environmental and regulatory settings and discusses potential impacts
4 associated with construction and operation of the the proposed Valley-Ivyglen 115-kilovolt (kV)
5 Subtransmission Line Project (proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project) and the proposed Alberhill System
6 Project (proposed Alberhill Project) with respect to public services and utilities.
7
8

9 **4.13.1 Environmental Setting**

10 **4.13.1.1 Public Services**

11 ***Fire, Police, and Emergency Services***

12
13
14 The Riverside County Fire Department (RCFD), in cooperation with California Department of Forestry
15 and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), provides fire and emergency services to residents of unincorporated
16 areas of Riverside County and to numerous cities, including Lake Elsinore, Perris, Menifee, and
17 Wildomar (RCFD 2014a). RCFD operates 101 fire stations organized in 15 battalions to provide fire
18 suppression and emergency medical, rescue, and fire prevention services. In 2013, RCFD employed
19 1,033 career firefighters, 247 administrative support personnel, and 203 volunteer reserve firefighters.
20 Additionally, RCFD responded to 133,536 incidents in 2013 (RCFD 2014b). Table 4.13-1 lists fire
21 stations in the areas of the proposed projects.
22

Table 4.13-1 RCFD Fire Stations within 2 Miles of the Proposed Project Area

Station	Address	Approximate Distance to a Component of the Proposed Projects
Station 07 Sun City	27860 Bradley Road Sun City, California	1.5 miles south of 115-kV Segment VIG1
Station 09 Goodmeadow	21565 Steel Peak Road Perris, California	1.5 miles north of 115-kV Segment VIG1
Station 10 Elsinore	410 W. Graham Ave Lake Elsinore, California	0.7 miles west of 115-kV Segment ASP4
Station 54 Homeland	25730 Sultanas Road Homeland, California	1.7 miles north east of Valley Substation
Station 61 Wildomar	32637 Gruwell Street Wildomar, California	1.9 miles south of 115-kV Segment ASP5
Station 64 Sycamore Creek	26425 Horsethief Canyon Road Corona, California	0.25 miles south of 115-kV Segment VIG71
Station 68 Menifee	26020 Wickard Road Menifee, California	0.1 miles east of 115-kV Segment ASP6
Station 85 McVicker Park	29405 Grand Avenue Lake Elsinore, California	2.0 miles southwest of 115-kV Segment VIG2 and 115-kV Segment ASP2
Station 94 Canyon Hills	22770 Railroad Canyon Road Lake Elsinore, California	1.5 miles east of 115-kV Segment ASP4
Station 97 Rosetta Canyon	41725 Rosetta Canyon Lake Elsinore, California	0.25 miles southeast of 115-kV Segment VIG2

Source: RCFD 2014c

23
24 The California Highway Patrol, with additional support from the Riverside County Sheriff’s Department,
25 provides traffic and law enforcement for Riverside County. The cities of Menifee, Perris, Wildomar, and
26 Lake Elsinore contract with the Riverside County Sheriff’s Department for municipal police services. A

1 county sheriff’s station serving the cities of Lake Elsinore and Wildomar is located at 333 Limited
2 Avenue in Lake Elsinore, California, approximately 1.3 miles south of 115-kV Segments ASP2 and
3 VIG4. The county sheriff station serving the cities of Menifee and Perris, located at 137 North Perris
4 Boulevard in Perris, is approximately 3.5 miles north of 115-kV Segment VIG1 (Riverside County
5 Sheriff 2013a, b).

6
7 Table 4.13-2 lists hospitals in the proposed project area, all of which provide basic emergency services
8 (OSHDP 2013a, b, c, d, e).
9

Table 4.13-2 Hospitals in the Proposed Project Area

Hospital	Address	Approximate Distance to a Component of the Proposed Projects
Southwest Healthcare Center	36485 Inland Valley Drive Wildomar, California	3.5 miles south of 115-kV Segment ASP5
Corona Regional Medical Center	800 S. Main Street Corona, California	9.3 miles north of the Ivyglen Substation
Menifee Valley Medical Center	28400 McCall Boulevard Sun City, California	1.5 miles south of 115-kV Segment VIG1
Loma Linda University Medical Center	28100 Baxter Road Murrieta, California	4 miles southeast of the intersection of 115-kV Segments ASP5 and ASP6
Kindred Hospital Riverside	2224 Medical Center Drive Perris, California	5.25 miles north of 115-kV Segments VIG1 and ASP8

Sources: OSHDP 2013a, b, c, d, e

10
11 **Schools and Libraries**

12 The Riverside County Office of Education serves all of the county’s 23 kindergarten through twelfth
13 grade school districts (Riverside County Office of Education 2013). The proposed projects would be
14 located within the Lake Elsinore Unified School District, Perris School District, and Menifee Union
15 School District. Table 4.8-2 in Section 4.8, “Hazards and Hazardous Materials,” identifies 13 schools
16 within 0.25 miles of components of the proposed projects.

17
18 The Riverside County Library System maintains 37 libraries, including branches in cities of Lake
19 Elsinore, Wildomar, Perris, and Menifee, and one bookmobile (County of Riverside 2015).
20

21 **Parks**

22 The Cleveland National Forest is located to the south and southwest of Lake Elsinore in the Elsinore and
23 Santa Ana Mountains. Two microwave dish antennas would be installed on an existing communications
24 tower at the Santiago Peak Communication Site within the Cleveland National Forest as part of the
25 proposed Alberhill Project. The western side of the communication site is located within Orange County,
26 and the eastern side is located within Riverside County. Access to the site during construction and
27 operation of the proposed projects would be only from Orange County. Fifteen public parks and
28 recreational facilities are located within one mile of the areas of the proposed projects. These parks and
29 facilities are shown on Figure 4.14-1. Refer to Section 4.14, “Recreation,” for further information about
30 parks and other recreational activities in the areas of the proposed projects, and Section 4.15,
31 “Transportation and Traffic,” for information about bikeways and trails.
32

1 **4.13.1.2 Utilities**

2
3 ***Potable and Non-Potable Water***

4 The areas of the proposed projects encompass the following water districts:

- 5
6
 - Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD);
 - 7 • Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD); and
 - 8 • Temescal Valley Water District (formerly, Lee Lake Water District).

9

10 EVMWD serves the City of Lake Elsinore, the City of Canyon Lake, areas within the City of Murrieta,
11 and unincorporated areas of Riverside County. The proposed Alberhill Substation site would be located
12 within EVMWD’s service area. EVMWD is a sub-agency of the Western Municipal Water District,
13 which provides water, wastewater, and agricultural service connections to approximately 900,000
14 residents over 527 square miles (Standard & Poor’s 2013). EVMWD’s water supply comes from a blend
15 of local groundwater, surface water from Canyon Lake (Railroad Canyon Reservoir), and imported
16 water. The reservoir captures runoff from the San Jacinto River watershed. Canyon Lake holds nearly
17 12,000 acre-feet of water behind Railroad Canyon Dam. Water is imported from the Colorado River
18 Aqueduct, State Water Project, Lake Skinner, and Lake Mathews. On average, half of the EVMWD’s
19 water supply is imported (EVMWD 2015).

20
21 EMWD has a service area that extends from Moreno Valley to Temecula, encompassing Perris, San
22 Jacinto, Hemet, Menifee, and parts of Murrieta. In total, the district serves approximately 758,000
23 residents within its 531 square mile service area (EMWD 2013). Approximately 75 percent of EMWD’s
24 water is imported through connections to the Colorado River Aqueduct and State Water Project in the
25 Central Valley. The remaining 25 percent comes from groundwater wells (EMWD 2015).

26
27 The Temescal Valley Water District (formerly, Lee Lake Water District) extends south from Corona,
28 California, to areas within the City of Lake Elsinore. This 10 square mile district’s southern boundary is
29 located about 2 miles north of the proposed Alberhill Substation site. Northwestern components of the
30 proposed Valley–Ivyglen Project would be located within the Lee Lake Water District service area. The
31 Lee Lake Water District imports all of its water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern
32 California via the Mills Pipeline. Water within the pipeline is provided through connections to the State
33 Water Project (Lee Lake Water District 2015).

34
35 ***Agricultural Water Pipeline***

36 A 27-inch agricultural water pipeline owned and operated by EVMWD traverses the middle of the
37 proposed Alberhill Substation site. Currently, the water pipeline is not in use. If needed, it is available for
38 local agricultural and industrial uses (Krishnamurthy 2015).

39
40 ***Storm Water***

41 The Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District manages and maintains the storm
42 water infrastructure in the areas of the proposed projects (Riverside County Flood Control 2015).

Solid Waste

Table 4.13-3 lists the open landfills within 30 miles of components of the proposed projects.

Table 4.13-3 Landfills within 30 miles of the Proposed Projects

	Permitted Capacity	Remaining Capacity	Estimated Closure
El Sobrante Landfill (SWIS No. 33-AA-0217)	16,054 tons per day	165,187,921 cubic yards ¹	2045
Badlands Landfill (SWIS No. 33-AA-0006)	4,000 tons per day	14,730,025 cubic yards ²	2024

Source: CalRecycle 2012a, b

Notes:

¹ As of April 2009

² As of June 2010

Approximately 176 tons of solid waste was disposed of at El Sobrante Landfill in Corona, California, and four dump-truck loads of concrete and rock (45 tons) was processed at Wyroc Regional Materials Recovery, Inc. in Vista, California, in September and December 2011 during demolition of the horse ranch on the Alberhill Substation site. Demolition activities were completed by the applicant to comply with a Notice of Defects and Notice of Violation issued to the applicant in 2011 by the County of Riverside (Section 2.4.4.1, “Demolition of Horse Ranch Facilities”).

4.13.2 Regulatory Setting

4.13.2.1 Federal

United States Forest Service Cleveland National Forest Land Management Plan

The Cleveland National Forest Land Management Plan, Part 1, defines the vision for national forests in southern California (Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres, and San Bernardino National Forests). The Plan describes the goals for national forests, the roles and contributions of the national forests, the desired conditions for the various landscapes within the national forests, and evaluation/monitoring indicators used to assess the progress made toward accomplishing desired conditions. No regulations or policies regarding public services and utilities are applicable to the analyses presented in this section (USFS 2005). While the plan was amended in 2014 to change zoning for large portions of inventoried roadless areas to ‘Recommended Wilderness’ or ‘Back Country Non-motorized,’ these changes do not affect the Santiago Peak Communications Site (USFS 2014).

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act of 1972 (33 United States Code §1251 et seq.) requires states to set standards to protect water quality, including the regulation of storm water and wastewater discharge during construction and operation of a facility. The Clean Water Act also created the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) to facilitate the regulation of storm water discharge from construction sites through the implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Refer to Section 4.9, “Hydrology and Water Quality,” for further information.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) (42 United States Code §6901 et seq.) establishes requirements for the management of solid waste. RCRA establishes provisions for the design and operation of solid waste landfills. It authorizes states to carry out many functions of RCRA through

1 state waste programs and laws. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has promulgated regulations
2 to implement the provisions of the RCRA (40 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 239–282).

3 4 **4.13.2.2 State**

5 6 ***California Building Standards Code and California Fire Code***

7 California Code of Regulations Title 24 (California Building Standards Code) establishes building design
8 and construction requirements for fire and structural safety. The California Building Standards
9 Commission republishes the code every three years. Title 24 incorporates current editions of the
10 International Building Code, including the electrical, mechanical, energy, and fire codes, with
11 amendments specific to California. Similarly, the California Fire Code (Title 24, Part 9) incorporates the
12 International Code Council’s International Fire Code.

13
14 Counties or cities may establish more restrictive standards than those established in Title 24 because of
15 local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions. Adopted local building standards must be filed
16 with the commission to become effective. State law requires that all counties and cities enforce the
17 building codes as mandated by the California Building Standards Commission. All facilities constructed
18 as part of the proposed projects must comply with the building and fire codes established by Title 24 and
19 as amended by local jurisdictions.

20 21 ***California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act***

22 The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) regulates water quality through the Porter–Cologne
23 Water Quality Act of 1969 (California Water Code, Division 7). This act contains the framework for the
24 regulation of waste discharges to surface water and groundwater of the state and establishes nine
25 Regional Water Quality Control Boards to oversee water quality at the local and regional levels. The
26 boards have the responsibility of granting NPDES permits for storm water runoff from construction sites.
27 The Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board has jurisdiction over the proposed project area.

28 29 ***California Integrated Waste Management Act and Assembly Bill 341***

30 The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Public Resource Code 40000 et seq.; Assembly Bill
31 939) requires all county and local governments to adopt a Source Reduction and Recycling Element to
32 identify ways to reduce the amount of solid waste sent to landfills. This law set reduction targets of 25
33 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000. Assembly Bill 341, signed into law in 2011, established
34 a new statewide target of 75 percent disposal reduction by the year 2020.

35
36 Assembly Bill 341 requires the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
37 (CalRecycle) to develop and adopt regulations for mandatory commercial recycling, which was not
38 required under the previous version of the Integrated Waste Management Act. The new Mandatory
39 Commercial Recycling Regulation was approved at the CalRecycle monthly public meeting in January
40 2012. On and after July 1, 2012, businesses are required to recycle. The Integrated Waste Management
41 Act, as amended by Assembly Bill 341, however, does not mandate a recycle percentage goal for
42 businesses. It only requires that businesses implement a commercial recycling program (CalRecycle
43 2013).

1 **4.13.2.3 Regional and Local**

2
3 **Riverside County General Plan**

4 The following policies established in the Safety and Land Use elements of the County of Riverside
5 General Plan (County of Riverside 2014a, 2014b) are applicable to the environmental impact analysis for
6 the proposed projects:

- 7
- 8 • **Policy LU 5.2:** *Monitor the capacities of infrastructure and services in coordination with service*
9 *providers, utilities, and outside agencies and jurisdictions to ensure that growth does not exceed*
10 *acceptable levels of service.*
 - 11 • **Policy S 5.5:** *Conduct and implement long-range fire safety planning, including stringent*
12 *building, fire, subdivision, and municipal code standards, improved infrastructure, and improved*
13 *mutual aid agreements with the private and public sector.*
 - 14 • **Policy S 7.4:** *Use incentives and disincentives to persuade private businesses, consortiums, and*
15 *neighborhoods to be self-sufficient in an emergency by:*
 - 16 - *maintaining a fire control plan, including an onsite fire fighting capability and volunteer fire*
17 *response teams to respond to and extinguish small fires; and*
 - 18 - *identifying medical personnel or local residents who are capable and certified in first aid*
19 *and CPR.*
- 20

21 **Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board**

22 The proposed projects are located within the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
23 jurisdiction. The board is responsible for setting standards, issuing waste discharge requirements,
24 determining compliance, and enforcing standards. The board monitors and sets standards for water
25 quality under several programs, including storm water, wastewater treatment, and wetlands protection.
26

27 Because construction of both the proposed Valley-Ivyglen and Alberhill Projects would disturb surface
28 areas greater than 1 acre, the applicant would be required to obtain NPDES permits for each of the
29 proposed projects. To acquire this permit, the applicant would prepare a SWPPP that would include
30 information about the proposed project; monitoring and reporting procedures; and Best Management
31 Practices, such as dewatering procedures, storm water runoff quality control measures, and concrete
32 waste management, as necessary. Each SWPPP would be based on final engineering design and would
33 include all components of the proposed project.
34

35 **City of Lake Elsinore**

36 The following goal and policy established in the Public Safety and Welfare Elements of the City of Lake
37 Elsinore General Plan (City of Lake Elsinore 2011) are applicable to the environmental impact analysis
38 for the proposed projects:

- 39
- 40 • **Goal 12:** *Ensure that adequate electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications systems are*
41 *provided to meet the demand of new and existing development.*
 - 42 • **Policy 12.1:** *Coordinate with the utility agencies to provide for the continued maintenance,*
43 *development and expansion of electricity, natural gas, and telecommunications systems to serve*
44 *residents and businesses.*
- 45

1 **City of Perris**

2 No regulations or policies regarding public services and utilities in the City of Perris General Plan are
3 applicable to the environmental impact analysis for the proposed projects (City of Perris 2005).

4
5 **City of Menifee**

6 The following goal and policies regarding public services in the City of Menifee’s General Plan are
7 applicable to the environmental impact analysis for the proposed projects (City of Menifee 2013):

- 8
9 • **Goal LU-3:** *A full range of public utilities and related services that provide for the immediate*
10 *and long-term needs of the community.*
- 11 • **Policy LU-3.1:** *Work with utility providers in the planning, designing, and siting of distribution*
12 *and support facilities to comply with the standards of the General Plan and Development Code.*
- 13 • **Policy LU-3.2:** *Work with utility providers to increase service capacity as demand increases.*
- 14 • **Policy LU-3.5:** *Facilitate the shared use of rights-of-way, transmission corridors, and other*
15 *appropriate measures to minimize the visual impact of utilities infrastructure throughout*
16 *Menifee.*

17
18 **City of Wildomar**

19 At the time of preparation of this document, the City of Wildomar had not adopted a general plan.
20 Wildomar was incorporated in 2008 and adopted all County of Riverside ordinances at that time. County
21 ordinances remain in effect until the city enacts ordinances to supersede them. Policies listed above under
22 the Riverside County General Plan are applicable to the environmental impact analysis of the proposed
23 Alberhill Project also apply in the City of Wildomar. No components of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen
24 Project are located within the City of Wildomar.

25
26 **City of Orange**

27 A microwave dish antenna would be installed at the applicant’s Serrano Substation on an existing
28 antenna tower in the City of Orange in Orange County, California. No City of Orange regulations or
29 policies regarding public services and utilities are applicable to the environmental impact analysis of the
30 proposed projects (City of Orange 2010).

31
32 **4.13.3 Methodology and Significance Criteria**

33
34 Potential impacts on public services and utilities were evaluated according to the significance criteria
35 described below. The criteria are based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. The proposed projects
36 would cause a significant impact on public services and utilities if they would:

- 37
38 a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of or need for new or
39 physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant
40 environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other
41 performance objectives for any of the following: (1) fire protection, (2) police protection, (3)
42 schools, (4) parks, or (5) other public facilities;
- 43 b) Require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing
44 facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;

- 1 c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of
2 existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- 3 d) Not have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and
4 resources or require new or expanded entitlements;
- 5 e) Be served by a landfill without sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid
6 waste disposal needs; or
- 7 f) Not comply with federal, state, or local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.
8

9 Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines also identifies the following Appendix G items as constituting
10 significant impacts on public utilities and service systems:

- 11 • Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control
12 Board;
- 13 • Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the
14 project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in
15 addition to the provider's existing commitments; and
- 16 • Require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of
17 existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

18 The proposed projects would have no impact on regional or municipal sanitary wastewater treatment
19 facilities. The permanent restroom to be constructed at the proposed Alberhill Substation would
20 discharge to an onsite septic system. Portable toilets would be available to workers during construction of
21 the proposed projects. Therefore, the proposed projects are not analyzed with respect to these Appendix
22 G items in the following sections. Impacts associated with wastewater other than sanitary wastewater are
23 discussed in Section 4.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials," and impacts associated with storm water
24 are discussed in Section 4.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality."
25

26 **4.13.4 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures (Valley-Ivyglen Project)**

27 **4.13.4.1 Project Commitments (Valley-Ivyglen Project)**

28 The applicant has committed to the following as part of the design of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen
29 Project. See Section 2.6, "Project Commitments," for a complete description of this project's
30 commitments.
31
32

- 33 • **Project Commitment E: Grading Plan:** SCE shall consult with Riverside County regarding the
34 grading plans for construction and operation of the proposed projects. Storm water improvements
35 shall be designed to maintain a discharge of storm water runoff consistent with the characteristics
36 of storm water runoff presently discharged from project areas including the Alberhill Substation
37 site. Measures included in the plans shall minimize adverse effects on existing or planned storm
38 water drainage systems. Ground surface improvements installed at the site pursuant to the plans
39 shall be designed to minimize discharge of materials that would contribute to a violation of
40 water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. The final grading design shall include
41 features that would minimize erosion and siltation both onsite and offsite. In addition, the final
42 grading (and drainage) design shall be based on the results of the geotechnical study and soil
43 evaluation for the substation site (Project Commitment F).
44

- 1 • **Project Commitment F: Geotechnical Study, Soil Testing, and Seismic Design Standards:**
2 Prior to the start of construction, the applicant shall conduct geotechnical and hydrologic studies
3 and field investigations of the Alberhill Substation site, 500-kV transmission line routes, all
4 115-kV subtransmission line routes, and all telecommunications line routes. The studies shall
5 include an evaluation of the depth to the water table, liquefaction potential, physical properties
6 of subsurface soils, soil resistivity, and slope stability (landslide susceptibility). The studies shall
7 include soil boring and laboratory testing to determine the engineering properties of soils,
8 would characterize soils and underlying bedrock units, characterize groundwater conditions, and
9 evaluate faulting and seismicity risk. Soil samples shall be collected and analyzed for common
10 contaminants and the presence of hazardous materials. If chemicals are detected in the soil
11 samples at concentrations above acceptable threshold levels, the applicant shall avoid the above
12 threshold soil or work with the property owner to remove the above threshold soil. The results of
13 this study shall be applied to final engineering designs for the projects. The information
14 collected shall be used to determine final tubular steel pole foundation designs. In addition, the
15 applicant shall design Alberhill Substation consistent with the applicable federal, state, and local
16 codes, including the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers 693 Standard, *Recommended*
17 *Practices for Seismic Design of Substations*.

18
19 **4.13.4.2 Impacts Analysis (Valley-Ivyglen Project)**

20
21 **Impact PS-1 (VIG): Result in substantial adverse physical impacts on governmental facilities or**
22 **from the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the**
23 **construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in**
24 **order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other**
25 **performance objectives for any of the following: (1) fire protection, (2)**
26 **police protection, (3) schools, (4) parks, or (5) other public facilities.**
27 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION*

28
29 **Fire, Police, and Emergency Services.** Construction could increase the risk of fire caused by vehicle,
30 helicopter, or construction equipment use or electrical discharge. Fires could be started during refueling,
31 vehicle and equipment use, welding, vegetation clearing, worker cigarette smoking, contact between
32 electrical lines and the ground, and power surges. There is also the potential for vandalism of
33 components of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project during construction when equipment is left at
34 staging areas overnight. Increased demand on emergency service providers could occur in the event of
35 traffic- or equipment-related accidents, vandalism, or fires. The applicant would incorporate the
36 following into the design of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project to reduce the risk of emergency:

- 37
38 • Vegetation management per California Public Resources Code Sections 4291-4299;
39 • Material safety data sheets (MSDSs) or equivalent documentation for all hazardous materials in
40 use at the construction site would be made available to all site workers in case of emergency¹;
41 and
42 • 24-hour security attendance at staging areas would be provided during construction. (SCE 2014)

¹ There are a number of different MSDS formats used in the United States, the most common being the eight-section Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) MSDS and 16-section American National Standards Institute MSDS. OSHA's adoption of the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals in 2012 mandates use of the United Nations format for Safety Data Sheets (formerly referred to as MSDSs) that includes 16 sections (OSHA 2012).

1
2 Security would reduce vandalism impacts to less than significant. Potential impacts from fire and other
3 hazard risk would remain significant, as vegetation management and MSDS availability alone would not
4 substantially reduce these risks. Implementation of MM HZ-4 (Fire Control and Emergency Response)
5 would require the applicant to develop and implement site-specific fire control and emergency response
6 plans to address the risk of fire or other emergencies during construction, operation, and maintenance of
7 the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project. Implementation of MM HZ-4 would reduce potential impacts on
8 fire, police, and emergency service ratios to less than significant levels.
9

10 **Schools, Libraries, Parks, and Other Public Facilities.** As discussed in Section 2.4.1 “Schedule,
11 Equipment, and Personnel,” up to 125 workers per day would be required to construct the proposed
12 Valley-Ivyglen Project. The applicant anticipates that the existing SCE workers based in Alhambra,
13 California (approximately 70 miles northwest of the City of Lake Elsinore) or local contractors would
14 construct the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project. It is assumed that a local contractor would staff workers
15 and would not require workers to relocate to the proposed project area. Therefore, the service ratios for
16 local school, libraries, parks, and other public facilities would not increase.
17

18 If the applicant’s Alhambra construction crew or a non-local contractor is used during construction,
19 workers would temporarily relocate to the proposed project area for the duration of construction,
20 approximately 27 months. The relocated construction workers could cause a minor increase in the service
21 ratios of existing local school, libraries, parks, and other public facilities. However, the number and
22 variety of facilities in the vicinity of the proposed project area would be adequate to accommodate a
23 temporary increase in use by construction workers without causing a significant impact to service ratios.
24

25 Construction and operation of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project would not physically alter schools,
26 libraries, or other public facilities. Two stringing sites along 115-kV VIG5 would be located within
27 portions of the Alberhill Ranch Community Park, which would cause temporary closures within portions
28 of the park, but would not require complete park closures. Additionally, access to the Alberhill Ranch
29 Community Park may be temporarily disrupted as a result of lane closures and string activities.
30 Additionally, temporary closure of sections of the Community Trail, Regional Trail, Combination Trail,
31 Historic Trail, and Lake Elsinore Lake, River, Levee Regional Trail, would also be required during
32 construction (Figure 4.14-1). Full closures of these parks and trails would not be required, and temporary
33 closures would not occur simultaneously and would not last longer than a few days at a time. These
34 temporary closures would likely deter visitors from these parks and trails and redirect them to other
35 recreational facilities. However, the number and variety of recreational facilities in the vicinity of the
36 proposed project area (Figure 4.14-1 and Tables 4.14-1 and 4.14-2) would be adequate to accommodate
37 an increase in service ratios that would result from the temporary closures and impacts would be less than
38 significant.
39

40 ***Mitigation Measure***

41 **MM HZ-4: Fire Control and Emergency Response.**
42

1 **Impact PS-2 (VIG): Require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or**
2 **expansion of existing facilities.**
3 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*
4

5 The proposed project would not require new water treatment facilities or the expansion of existing
6 facilities because the majority of water would be used for dust suppression and would be absorbed into
7 the ground. Portable restroom facilities would be used during construction. No new or expanded
8 connections to water treatment facilities would be constructed as part of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen
9 Project; therefore, impacts would be less than significant under this criterion. Impacts from water use
10 during construction and operation of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project are further discussed under
11 Impact PS-4 (VIG) below.
12

13 **Impact PS-3 (VIG): Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities**
14 **or expansion of existing facilities.**
15 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION*
16

17 Construction and operation of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project would not significantly increase
18 impermeable surface area that would in turn increase storm water discharge. Drainage facilities (e.g.,
19 berms or swales) would be installed along access roads in accordance with the SWPPP and as determined
20 during final engineering based on geotechnical study results (Project Commitment F). The applicant
21 would develop and implement approved grading plans (Project Commitment E) that would be designed
22 to maintain existing storm water drainage patterns. Implementation of MM BR-1 (Limit Construction to
23 Designated Areas), MM BR-15 (SWPPP Best Management Practices), and MM AE-6 (Hillside and
24 Natural Slope Preservation) would further reduce impacts associated with storm water.
25

26 The applicant would construct all drainage facilities in accordance with NPDES and grading permits and
27 as directed by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, Riverside County Flood Control and
28 Water Conservation District, and Riverside County Planning Department. New public storm water
29 drainage facilities or the expansion of existing public facilities would not be required. Therefore, impacts
30 under this criterion would be less than significant.
31

32 Impacts associated with storm water are also discussed in Section 4.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality."
33

34 ***Mitigation Measures***

35 **MM AE-6: Hillside and Natural Slope Preservation**
36

37 **MM BR-1: Limit Construction to Designated Areas and Avoid Riparian, Aquatic, and Wetland**
38 **Areas.**
39

40 **MM BR-15: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Best Management Practices (BMPs).**
41

42
43 **Impact PS-4 (VIG): Insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing**
44 **entitlements and resources or new or expanded entitlements required.**
45 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*
46

47 Construction of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project would require approximately 56 million gallons of
48 water for earth-moving activities (dust control) and moisture conditioning of soils for compaction

1 purposes. Water trucks would be required for up to 10 hours per day during construction of the proposed
2 project. Construction water use would be temporary and no new wells would be drilled.

3
4 During operation, minimal quantities of water would be required for worker consumption and routine and
5 emergency maintenance activities, as needed. All of the water required for construction and operation of
6 the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project would be provided by EVMWD. EVMWD currently has adequate
7 supply to provide the water required for construction and operation of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen
8 Project (Dickenson 2015). For construction outside of the EVMWD's boundary, the EMWD currently
9 has sufficient water to serve the proposed Alberhill Project (Sigwalt 2015). Therefore, impacts under
10 this criterion would be less than significant.

11
12 **Impact PS-5 (VIG): Served by a landfill without sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate**
13 **the project's solid waste disposal needs.**
14 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*

15
16 The proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project would generate approximately 40 tons of solid waste during
17 construction that would either be recycled or salvaged. Additionally, approximately 31,873 tons of solid
18 waste would be generated during construction of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project that cannot be
19 reused or recycled that would be appropriately disposed of at a waste management facility in the
20 proposed project area (Section 2.4.3.9, "Waste Disposal and Recycling"). Landfills located within 30
21 miles of the components of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project have sufficient remaining permitted
22 capacity to accept the amount of non-hazardous solid waste estimated to be generated by construction
23 and operation of the proposed project (Table 4.13-3).

24
25 For operation and maintenance activities that result in the generation of solid waste (e.g., electrical
26 structure replacement due to accident or unplanned natural events), local waste management facilities
27 would be open and have adequate capacity to accept solid waste that could not be recycled or salvaged.
28 Therefore, impacts under this criterion would be less than significant.

29
30 Hazardous waste generated by construction and operation of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project and
31 disposal, including treated wood poles, is discussed in Section 4.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials."

32
33 **Impact PS-6 (VIG): Noncompliance with federal, state, or local statutes and regulations related**
34 **to solid waste.**
35 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*

36
37 Construction and operation of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project would require limited use of
38 hazardous materials (e.g., fuels, lubricants, and cleaning solvents). The applicant would dispose of
39 hazardous waste at a licensed facility. Hazardous waste generated by construction and operation of the
40 proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project is further discussed in Section 4.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials."
41 The disposal of chemically-treated wood poles is also discussed in Section 4.8, "Hazards and Hazardous
42 Materials."

43
44 Construction and operation of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project would also result in the generation of
45 various non-hazardous solid wastes (e.g., wood, soil, vegetation, and sanitary waste). Items that may be
46 salvaged or recycled include steel (e.g., electrical towers, support beams, nuts, bolts, and washers),
47 conductor wire, and other hardware (e.g., shackles, clevises, yoke plates, links, or other connectors used
48 to support conductor wire). The applicant would use local waste management facilities with permitted
49 capacity for the disposal of construction waste that cannot be salvaged or recycled as described under
50 Impact PS-5 (VIG). The applicant would comply with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations

1 related to solid waste during construction and operation of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project, and
2 therefore, impacts under this criterion would be less than significant.
3

4 **4.13.5 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures (Alberhill Project)**

5 **4.13.5.1 Project Commitments (Alberhill Project)**

6 The applicant has committed to the following as part of the design of the proposed Alberhill Project. See
7 Section 2.6, “Project Commitments,” for a complete description of this project’s commitments.
8

- 9
10
11 • **Project Commitment E: Grading Plan:** SCE shall consult with Riverside County regarding the
12 grading plans for construction and operation of the proposed projects. Storm water improvements
13 shall be designed to maintain a discharge of storm water runoff consistent with the characteristics
14 of storm water runoff presently discharged from project areas including the Alberhill Substation
15 site. Measures included in the plans shall minimize adverse effects on existing or planned storm
16 water drainage systems. Ground surface improvements installed at the site pursuant to the plans
17 shall be designed to minimize discharge of materials that would contribute to a violation of
18 water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. The final grading design shall include
19 features that would minimize erosion and siltation both onsite and offsite. In addition, the final
20 grading (and drainage) design shall be based on the results of the geotechnical study and soil
21 evaluation for the substation site (Project Commitment F).
- 22 • **Project Commitment F: Geotechnical Study, Soil Testing, and Seismic Design Standards:**
23 Prior to the start of construction, the applicant shall conduct geotechnical and hydrologic studies
24 and field investigations of the Alberhill Substation site, 500-kV transmission line routes, all
25 115-kV subtransmission line routes, and all telecommunications line routes. The studies shall
26 include an evaluation of the depth to the water table, liquefaction potential, physical properties
27 of subsurface soils, soil resistivity, and slope stability (landslide susceptibility). The studies shall
28 include soil boring and laboratory testing to determine the engineering properties of soils,
29 would characterize soils and underlying bedrock units, characterize groundwater conditions, and
30 evaluate faulting and seismicity risk. Soil samples shall be collected and analyzed for common
31 contaminants and the presence of hazardous materials. If chemicals are detected in the soil
32 samples at concentrations above acceptable threshold levels, the applicant shall avoid the above
33 threshold soil or work with the property owner to remove the above threshold soil. The results of
34 this study shall be applied to final engineering designs for the projects. The information
35 collected shall be used to determine final tubular steel pole foundation designs. In addition, the
36 applicant shall design Alberhill Substation consistent with the applicable federal, state, and local
37 codes, including the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers 693 Standard, *Recommended*
38 *Practices for Seismic Design of Substations*.
39

40 **4.13.5.2 Impacts Analysis (Alberhill Project)**

41
42 **Impact PS-1 (ASP): Result in substantial adverse physical impacts on governmental facilities or**
43 **from the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the**
44 **construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in**
45 **order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other**
46 **performance objectives for any of the following: (1) fire protection, (2)**
47 **police protection, (3) schools, (4) parks, or (5) other public facilities.**
48 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION*
49

1 **Fire, Police, and Emergency Services.** Construction could increase the risk of fire caused by vehicle,
2 helicopter, or construction equipment use or electrical discharge. Fires could be started during refueling,
3 vehicle and equipment use, welding, vegetation clearing, worker cigarette smoking, contact between
4 electrical lines and the ground, and power surges. There is also the potential for vandalism of
5 components of the proposed Alberhill System Project during construction when equipment is left at
6 staging areas overnight. Increased demand on emergency service providers could occur in the event of
7 traffic- or equipment-related accidents, vandalism, or fires. The applicant would incorporate the
8 following into the design of the proposed Alberhill System Project to reduce the impact to public
9 services:

- 10
- 11 • MSDS or equivalent documentation for all hazardous materials in use at the construction site
12 would be made available to all site workers (OSHA 2012);
- 13 • A temporary chain-link fence would be installed around the proposed Alberhill Substation site
14 until the permanent perimeter wall would be constructed—an 8-foot-high perimeter wall of
15 concrete panels or decorative block that would surround the proposed Alberhill Substation with
16 barbed wire affixed near the top inside perimeter of the wall (SCE 2011);
- 17 • Vegetation management per California Public Resources Code Sections 4291-4299.
- 18

19 The potential for vandalism of the site would remain at areas outside of the substation area. The increases
20 in vandalism would not require the construction of new policing facilities and would therefore not be
21 significant. Potential impacts from fire and other hazard risks would remain significant, as vegetation
22 management and MSDS availability alone would not substantially reduce these risks. Implementation of
23 MM HZ-4 (Fire Control and Emergency Response) would require the applicant to develop and
24 implement site-specific fire control and emergency response plans to address the risk of fire or other
25 emergencies during construction, operations, and maintenance of the proposed Alberhill Project.
26 Implementation of MM HZ-4 would reduce potential impacts on fire, police, and emergency service
27 ratios to less than significant levels.
28

29 **Schools, Libraries, Parks and Other Public Facilities.** As discussed in Section 2.4.1 “Schedule,
30 Equipment, and Personnel,” up to 100 workers per day would be required to construct the proposed
31 Alberhill Project. The applicant anticipates that most, if not all, workers would come from the applicant’s
32 Menifee or Wildomar Service Centers; both of which are located in close proximity to the proposed
33 project area. Depending on availability of the applicant’s local construction crews, outside contractors
34 may also be used. In the event that only non-local contractors are hired for construction of the proposed
35 Alberhill Project, it is possible that a maximum of 100 workers could temporarily relocate to the
36 proposed area for the duration of construction, approximately 28 months. The relocated construction
37 workers could cause a minor increase in the service ratios of schools, libraries, and other public facilities.
38 However, the number and variety of facilities in the vicinity of the proposed project area would be
39 adequate to accommodate a temporary increase in use by construction workers without causing a
40 significant impact to service ratios.
41

42 Construction and operation of the proposed Alberhill Project would not physically alter schools, libraries
43 or public facilities in the proposed project area. Two microwave dish antennas would be installed at the
44 existing Santiago Peak Communications Site in the Cleveland National Forest. A bucket truck would be
45 used to install the microwave dish antenna on an existing tower at the Santiago Peak Communications
46 site, and no trail or road closures are expected. Impacts on the existing service ratios of parks would be
47 less than significant and no mitigation would be required.

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Mitigation Measure

MM HZ-4: Fire Control and Emergency Response.

Impact PS-2 (ASP): Require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities.
LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT

All water needed for construction and operation of the proposed Alberhill Project would be supplied by local water agencies. The increase in demand on local water agencies for construction and operation of the proposed Alberhill Project would not require new water treatment facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. Impacts from water use during construction and operation of the proposed Alberhill Project are further discussed under Impact PS-4 (ASP) below. The permanent restroom to be constructed at the proposed Alberhill Substation would discharge to an onsite septic system. Portable restroom facilities would be used during construction. No new or expanded connections to water treatment facilities would be constructed as part of the proposed project.

Construction of the proposed Alberhill Substation would require relocation of an existing 27-inch agricultural water pipeline. The pipeline, which is owned and operated by the EVMWD, traverses the middle of the proposed Alberhill Substation site. The pipeline would be relocated to the perimeter of the proposed Alberhill Substation site prior to construction of the substation. Currently, the water pipeline is not in use (Krishnamurthy 2015). If needed, it is available for local agricultural and industrial uses. The EVMWD anticipates that the line would be out of service for one workday, approximately eight hours, and no more than two days (Baiyasi 2011). Given that the water pipeline is not currently in use and that it would be out of service for less than two days, impacts on potential users of the pipeline or the water facilities that serve the pipeline would be less than significant. Therefore, impacts under this criterion would be less than significant.

Impact PS-3 (ASP): Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities.
LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION

A 13.5 acre-foot detention basin within the proposed Alberhill Substation site and a drainage channel external to the proposed Alberhill Substation would be constructed. If the applicant excavates a 5.2-acre area to provide imported soil, then additional drainage detention basins would be constructed. Drainage facilities would be installed along access roads and as described in Chapter 2, "Project Description." All drainage facilities would be installed as required by the SWPPP and as determined during final engineering based on geotechnical study results (Project Commitment F). The applicant would consult with Riverside County prior to finalizing drainage designs and would submit grading plans to the county for approval (Project Commitment E). Implementation of MM BR-1 (Limit Construction to Designated Areas), MM BR-15 (SWPPP Best Management Practices), and MM AE-6 (Hillside and Natural Slope Preservation) will further reduce impacts that may be associated with storm water.

The applicant would construct all drainage facilities in accordance with NPDES and grading permits and as directed by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, and Riverside County Planning Department. New public storm water drainage facilities or the expansion of existing public facilities would not be required. Therefore, impacts under this criterion would be less than significant.

1
2 Impacts associated with storm water are also discussed in Section 4.9, “Hydrology and Water Quality.”
3

4 **Mitigation Measures**

5 **MM AE-6: Hillside and Natural Slope Preservation**

6
7 **MM BR-1: Limit Construction to Designated Areas and Avoid Riparian, Aquatic, and Wetland**
8 **Areas.**

9
10 **MM BR-15: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Best Management Practices (BMPs).**
11

12
13 **Impact PS-4 (ASP): Insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing**
14 **entitlements and resources or new or expanded entitlements required.**
15 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*
16

17 During construction of the proposed Alberhill Substation, the applicant would use approximately
18 250,000 gallons of water per day for earth-moving activities (dust control) and moisture conditioning of
19 soils for compaction purposes. Combined, it is estimated that the applicant would use approximately 37.5
20 million gallons of water for these activities (250,000 gallons of water per day for 150 days), which
21 equates to approximately 115 acre-feet. In addition if the conventional method is used to construct the
22 500-kV transmission lines and 115-kV subtransmission lines then approximately 17.5 million gallons of
23 water would be required to control fugitive dust. The applicant may use a heavy-duty helicopter to
24 facilitate construction in lieu of constructing new access roads or where the proposed 500-kV
25 transmission line towers would be located on terrain that prohibits access from trucks or the use of
26 cranes. If helicopters are used, fewer earth moving activities would occur and less water would be used
27 than the conventional method. In total, up to 120 acre-feet of water could be required for construction of
28 the proposed Alberhill Project. The volume of water required for up to five months during construction
29 would be temporary, and new wells would not be drilled.
30

31 During construction of the Alberhill Substation a single-source meter would be established and a stand
32 tank would be delivered to the site. Construction of the 500-kV meter would also utilize water from the
33 stand tank. EVMWD currently has adequate supplies to provide the water required for construction and
34 operation of the proposed Alberhill Project (Dickenson 2015). EVMWD operates wells north of the
35 substation site that will be able to supply the non-potable water necessary for construction. For
36 construction outside of the EVMWD’s boundary, the EMWD currently has sufficient water to serve the
37 proposed Alberhill Project (Sigwalt 2015). Prior to construction of the 115-kV line the applicant will
38 submit applications for temporary floating meters to connect to water district fire hydrants.
39

40 During operations, approximately 3,000 gallons per year of de-ionized water would be used for cleaning
41 electrical equipment at the proposed Alberhill Substation. The water, which would be provided by the
42 EMWD and then de-ionized at Valley Substation, would be transported during a single truck trip from
43 the applicant’s Valley Substation to the proposed Alberhill Substation once per year (SCE 2011). During
44 operation, minimal quantities of water would also be required for worker consumption, and routine and
45 emergency maintenance activities as needed. The applicant would connect to EVMWD’s potable water
46 system located within Temescal Canyon Road for use during operation of the Alberhill Substation.
47 Therefore, impacts under this criterion would be less than significant.
48

1 **Impact PS-5 (ASP): Served by a landfill without sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate**
2 **the project’s solid waste disposal needs.**
3 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*
4

5 The proposed Alberhill Project would generate approximately 40 tons of solid waste during construction
6 that would be recycled or salvaged. Additionally, approximately 142,070 tons of solid waste would be
7 generated during construction of the proposed Alberhill Project that could not be reused or recycled but
8 would be disposed of at a waste management facility in the proposed project area (Section 2.4.3.9,
9 “Waste Disposal and Recycling”).

10
11 Landfills located within 30 miles of the components of the proposed Alberhill Project have sufficient
12 remaining permitted capacity to accept the amount of non-hazardous solid waste estimated to be
13 generated by construction and operation of the proposed Alberhill Project (Table 4.13-3).

14
15 The proposed Alberhill Substation would be unstaffed, and very small volumes of waste are expected to
16 be generated by routine operations and maintenance activities associated with the proposed transmission
17 and subtransmission lines. For more extensive maintenance activities that may be required (e.g.,
18 electrical structure replacement due to accident or unplanned natural events), local waste management
19 facilities would be open and have adequate capacity to accept solid waste that could not be recycled or
20 salvaged. Therefore, impacts under this criterion would be less than significant.

21
22 Hazardous waste generated by construction and operation of the proposed Alberhill Project and disposal,
23 including treated wood poles, is discussed in Section 4.8, “Hazards and Hazardous Materials.”
24

25 **Impact PS-6 (ASP): Noncompliance with federal, state, or local statutes and regulations related**
26 **to solid waste.**
27 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*
28

29 Construction and operation of the proposed Alberhill Project would require limited use of hazardous
30 materials (e.g., fuels, lubricants, and cleaning solvents). The applicant would dispose of hazardous waste
31 at a licensed facility. Hazardous waste generated by construction and operation of the proposed Alberhill
32 Project and disposal are further discussed in Section 4.8, “Hazards and Hazardous Materials.” The
33 transport and recycling of transformer oil and disposal of chemically treated wood poles are also
34 discussed in Section 4.8, “Hazards and Hazardous Materials.”
35

36 Construction and operation of the proposed Alberhill Project would also result in the generation of
37 various non-hazardous solid wastes (e.g., wood, soil, vegetation, and sanitary waste). Items that may be
38 salvaged or recycled include steel (e.g., electrical towers, support beams, nuts, bolts, and washers),
39 conductor wire, and other hardware (e.g., shackles, clevises, yoke plates, links, or other connectors used
40 to support conductor wire). The applicant would use local waste management facilities with permitted
41 capacity for the disposal of construction waste that cannot be salvaged or recycled as described under
42 Impact PS-5 (ASP). The applicant would comply with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations
43 related to solid waste during construction and operation of the proposed Alberhill Project, and, therefore,
44 impacts under this criterion would be less than significant.
45

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