

4.13 Public Services and Utilities

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

4.13.1 Environmental Setting

4.13.1.1 Public Services

Fire, Police, and Emergency Services

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

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

The California Highway Patrol, with additional support from the Riverside County Sheriff’s Department, provides traffic and law enforcement for Riverside County. The cities of Menifee, Perris, Wildomar, and Lake Elsinore contract with the Riverside County Sheriff’s Department for municipal police services. A county sheriff’s station serving the cities of Lake Elsinore and Wildomar is located at 333 Limited

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

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

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10 **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: OSHPD 2013a, b, c, d, e

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10 **Schools and Libraries**

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

16

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

19

20 **Parks**

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

31

32 **4.13.1.2 Utilities**

33

34 **Potable and Non-Potable Water**

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

36

- 1 • Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD);
- 2 • Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD); and
- 3 • Temescal Valley Water District (formerly, Lee Lake Water District).

4
5 EVMWD serves the City of Lake Elsinore, the City of Canyon Lake, areas within the City of Murrieta,
6 and unincorporated areas of Riverside County. The proposed Alberhill Substation site would be located
7 within EVMWD’s service area. EVMWD is a sub-agency of the Western Municipal Water District,
8 which provides water, wastewater, and agricultural service connections to approximately 900,000
9 residents over 527 square miles (Standard & Poor’s 2013). EVMWD’s water supply comes from a blend
10 of local groundwater, surface water from Canyon Lake (Railroad Canyon Reservoir), and imported water.
11 The reservoir captures runoff from the San Jacinto River watershed. Canyon Lake holds nearly 12,000
12 acre-feet of water behind Railroad Canyon Dam. Water is imported from the Colorado River Aqueduct,
13 State Water Project, Lake Skinner, and Lake Mathews. On average, half of the EVMWD’s water supply
14 is imported (EVMWD 2015).

15
16 EMWD has a service area that extends from Moreno Valley to Temecula, encompassing Perris, San
17 Jacinto, Hemet, Menifee, and parts of Murrieta. In total, the district serves approximately 758,000
18 residents within its 531 square mile service area (EMWD 2013). Approximately 75 percent of EMWD’s
19 water is imported through connections to the Colorado River Aqueduct and State Water Project in the
20 Central Valley. The remaining 25 percent comes from groundwater wells (EMWD 2015).

21
22 The Temescal Valley Water District (formerly, Lee Lake Water District) extends south from Corona,
23 California, to areas within the City of Lake Elsinore. This 10 square mile district’s southern boundary is
24 located about 2 miles north of the proposed Alberhill Substation site. Northwestern components of the
25 proposed Valley–Ivyglen Project would be located within the Lee Lake Water District service area. The
26 Lee Lake Water District imports all of its water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern
27 California via the Mills Pipeline. Water within the pipeline is provided through connections to the State
28 Water Project (Lee Lake Water District 2015).

29
30 ***Agricultural Water Pipeline***

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

34
35 ***Storm Water***

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

38
39 ***Solid Waste***

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

41 **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:

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

	Permitted Capacity	Remaining Capacity	Estimated Closure
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¹ As of April 2009

² As of June 2010

1
2 Approximately 176 tons of solid waste was disposed of at El Sobrante Landfill in Corona, California, and
3 four dump-truck loads of concrete and rock (45 tons) was processed at Wycoc Regional Materials
4 Recovery, Inc. in Vista, California, in September and December 2011 during demolition of the horse
5 ranch on the Alberhill Substation site. Demolition activities were completed by the applicant to comply
6 with a Notice of Defects and Notice of Violation issued to the applicant in 2011 by the County of
7 Riverside (Section 2.4.4.1, “Demolition of Horse Ranch Facilities”).
8

9 **4.13.2 Regulatory Setting**

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11 **4.13.2.1 Federal**

12
13 ***United States Forest Service Cleveland National Forest Land Management Plan***

14 The Cleveland National Forest Land Management Plan, Part 1, defines the vision for national forests in
15 southern California (Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres, and San Bernardino National Forests). The Plan
16 describes the goals for national forests, the roles and contributions of the national forests, the desired
17 conditions for the various landscapes within the national forests, and evaluation/monitoring indicators
18 used to assess the progress made toward accomplishing desired conditions. No regulations or policies
19 regarding public services and utilities are applicable to the analyses presented in this section (USFS
20 2005). While the plan was amended in 2014 to change zoning for large portions of inventoried roadless
21 areas to ‘Recommended Wilderness’ or ‘Back Country Non-motorized,’ these changes do not affect the
22 Santiago Peak Communications Site (USFS 2014).
23

24 ***Clean Water Act***

25 The Clean Water Act of 1972 (33 United States Code §1251 et seq.) requires states to set standards to
26 protect water quality, including the regulation of storm water and wastewater discharge during
27 construction and operation of a facility. The Clean Water Act also created the National Pollutant
28 Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) to facilitate the regulation of storm water discharge from
29 construction sites through the implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
30 Refer to Section 4.9, “Hydrology and Water Quality,” for further information.
31

32 ***Resource Conservation and Recovery Act***

33 The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) (42 United States Code §6901 et seq.)
34 establishes requirements for the management of solid waste. RCRA establishes provisions for the design
35 and operation of solid waste landfills. It authorizes states to carry out many functions of RCRA through
36 state waste programs and laws. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has promulgated regulations
37 to implement the provisions of the RCRA (40 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 239–282).
38

39 **4.13.2.2 State**

40
41 ***California Building Standards Code and California Fire Code***

42 California Code of Regulations Title 24 (California Building Standards Code) establishes building design
43 and construction requirements for fire and structural safety. The California Building Standards
44 Commission republishes the code every three years. Title 24 incorporates current editions of the

1 International Building Code, including the electrical, mechanical, energy, and fire codes, with
2 amendments specific to California. Similarly, the California Fire Code (Title 24, Part 9) incorporates the
3 International Code Council’s International Fire Code.

4
5 Counties or cities may establish more restrictive standards than those established in Title 24 because of
6 local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions. Adopted local building standards must be filed
7 with the commission to become effective. State law requires that all counties and cities enforce the
8 building codes as mandated by the California Building Standards Commission. All facilities constructed
9 as part of the proposed projects must comply with the building and fire codes established by Title 24 and
10 as amended by local jurisdictions.

11
12 ***California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act***

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

19
20 ***California Integrated Waste Management Act and Assembly Bill 341***

21 The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Public Resource Code 40000 et seq.; Assembly Bill 939)
22 requires all county and local governments to adopt a Source Reduction and Recycling Element to identify
23 ways to reduce the amount of solid waste sent to landfills. This law set reduction targets of 25 percent by
24 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000. Assembly Bill 341, signed into law in 2011, established a new
25 statewide target of 75 percent disposal reduction by the year 2020.

26
27 Assembly Bill 341 requires the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
28 (CalRecycle) to develop and adopt regulations for mandatory commercial recycling, which was not
29 required under the previous version of the Integrated Waste Management Act. The new Mandatory
30 Commercial Recycling Regulation was approved at the CalRecycle monthly public meeting in January
31 2012. On and after July 1, 2012, businesses are required to recycle. The Integrated Waste Management
32 Act, as amended by Assembly Bill 341, however, does not mandate a recycle percentage goal for
33 businesses. It only requires that businesses implement a commercial recycling program (CalRecycle
34 2013).

35
36 **4.13.2.3 Regional and Local**

37
38 ***General Order No. 131-D Jurisdictional Considerations***

39 The CPUC has sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the siting and design of the proposed Project. Pursuant
40 to General Order No. 131-D, Section XIV.B, “Local jurisdictions acting pursuant to local authority are
41 preempted from regulating electric power line projects, distribution lines, substations, or electric facilities
42 constructed by public utilities subject to the CPUC’s jurisdiction. However, in locating such projects, the
43 public utilities are directed to consider local regulations and consult with local agencies regarding land
44 use matters.” Consequently, public utilities are directed to consider local regulations and consult with
45 local agencies, but the county and cities’ regulations are not applicable as the county and cities do not
46 have jurisdiction over the proposed Project. Accordingly, a discussion of local land use regulations is
47 provided in the following subsections for informational purposes only.

1 **Riverside County General Plan**

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

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

18
19 **Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board**

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

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

33 **City of Lake Elsinore**

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

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

43
44 **City of Perris**

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

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City of Menifee

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

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

City of Wildomar

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

City of Orange

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

4.13.3 Methodology and Significance Criteria

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

- a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of or need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following: (1) fire protection, (2) police protection, (3) schools, (4) parks, or (5) other public facilities;
- b) Require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- d) Not have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources or require new or expanded entitlements;
- e) Be served by a landfill without sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; or
- f) Not comply with federal, state, or local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

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

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

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

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

4.13.4.1 Project Commitments (Valley-Ivyglen Project)

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

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

30 4.13.4.2 Impacts Analysis (Valley-Ivyglen Project)

31
32 **Impact PS-1 (VIG): Result in substantial adverse physical impacts on governmental facilities or**
33 **from the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the**
34 **construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in**
35 **order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other**
36 **performance objectives for any of the following: (1) fire protection, (2) police**
37 **protection, (3) schools, (4) parks, or (5) other public facilities.**
38 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION*

39
40 **Fire, Police, and Emergency Services.** Construction could increase the risk of fire caused by vehicle,
41 helicopter, or construction equipment use or electrical discharge. Fires could be started during refueling,
42 vehicle and equipment use, welding, vegetation clearing, worker cigarette smoking, contact between
43 electrical lines and the ground, and power surges. There is also the potential for vandalism of components
44 of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project during construction when equipment is left at staging areas
45 overnight. Increased demand on emergency service providers could occur in the event of traffic- or
46 equipment-related accidents, vandalism, or fires. The applicant would incorporate the following into the
47 design of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project to reduce the risk of emergency:

- 48 • Vegetation management per California Public Resources Code Sections 4291-4299;

- Material safety data sheets (MSDSs) or equivalent documentation for all hazardous materials in use at the construction site would be made available to all site workers in case of emergency¹; and
- 24-hour security attendance at staging areas would be provided during construction. (SCE 2014)

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

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

If the applicant’s Alhambra construction crew or a non-local contractor is used during construction, workers would temporarily relocate to the proposed project area for the duration of construction, approximately 28 months. The relocated construction workers could cause a minor increase in the service ratios of existing local school, libraries, parks, and other public facilities. However, the number and variety of facilities in the vicinity of the proposed project area would be adequate to accommodate a temporary increase in use by construction workers without causing a significant impact to service ratios.

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

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 **Mitigation Measure**

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

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

6 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*

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

15
16 **Impact PS-3 (VIG): Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities**
17 **or expansion of existing facilities.**

18 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION*

19
20 Construction and operation of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project would not significantly increase
21 impermeable surface area that would in turn increase storm water discharge. Drainage facilities (e.g.,
22 berms or swales) would be installed along access roads in accordance with the grading plans (Project
23 Commitment E) that would be designed to maintain existing storm water drainage patterns. Appropriate
24 best management practices (BMPs) (e.g., the installation of silt fencing and covering of spoil piles) would
25 be developed to minimize impacts associated with storm water runoff. Implementation of MM BR-1
26 (Limit Construction to Designated Areas) would further reduce impacts associated with storm water.

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

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

35
36 **Mitigation Measures**

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

39
40 **Impact PS-4 (VIG): Insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing**
41 **entitlements and resources or new or expanded entitlements required.**

42 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*

43
44 Construction of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project would require approximately 56 million gallons of
45 water for earth-moving activities (dust control) and moisture conditioning of soils for compaction
46 purposes. Water trucks would be required for up to 10 hours per day during construction of the proposed
47 project. Construction water use would be temporary and no new wells would be drilled.

48
49 During operation, minimal quantities of water would be required for worker consumption and routine and
50 emergency maintenance activities, as needed. All of the water required for construction and operation of

1 the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project would be provided by EVMWD. EVMWD currently has adequate
2 supply to provide the water required for construction and operation of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen
3 Project (Dickenson 2015). For construction outside of the EVMWD's boundary, the EMWD currently
4 has sufficient water to serve the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project (Sigwalt 2015). Therefore, impacts
5 under this criterion would be less than significant.

6
7 **Impact PS-5 (VIG): Served by a landfill without sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate**
8 **the project's solid waste disposal needs.**
9 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*

10
11 The proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project would generate approximately 40 tons of solid waste during
12 construction that would either be recycled or salvaged. Additionally, approximately 31,873 tons of solid
13 waste would be generated during construction of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project that cannot be
14 reused or recycled that would be appropriately disposed of at a waste management facility in the proposed
15 project area (Section 2.4.3.9, "Waste Disposal and Recycling"). Landfills located within 30 miles of the
16 components of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project have sufficient remaining permitted capacity to
17 accept the amount of non-hazardous solid waste estimated to be generated by construction and operation
18 of the proposed project (Table 4.13-3).

19
20 For operation and maintenance activities that result in the generation of solid waste (e.g., electrical
21 structure replacement due to accident or unplanned natural events), local waste management facilities
22 would be open and have adequate capacity to accept solid waste that could not be recycled or salvaged.
23 Therefore, impacts under this criterion would be less than significant.

24
25 Hazardous waste generated by construction and operation of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project and
26 disposal, including treated wood poles, is discussed in Section 4.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials."

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

31
32 Construction and operation of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project would require limited use of
33 hazardous materials (e.g., fuels, lubricants, and cleaning solvents). The applicant would dispose of
34 hazardous waste at a licensed facility. Hazardous waste generated by construction and operation of the
35 proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project is further discussed in Section 4.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials."
36 The disposal of chemically-treated wood poles is also discussed in Section 4.8, "Hazards and Hazardous
37 Materials."

38
39 Construction and operation of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project would also result in the generation of
40 various non-hazardous solid wastes (e.g., wood, soil, vegetation, and sanitary waste). Items that may be
41 salvaged or recycled include steel (e.g., electrical towers, support beams, nuts, bolts, and washers),
42 conductor wire, and other hardware (e.g., shackles, clevises, yoke plates, links, or other connectors used
43 to support conductor wire). The applicant would use local waste management facilities with permitted
44 capacity for the disposal of construction waste that cannot be salvaged or recycled as described under
45 Impact PS-5 (VIG). The applicant would comply with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations
46 related to solid waste during construction and operation of the proposed Valley-Ivyglen Project, and
47 therefore, impacts under this criterion would be less than significant.
48

1 **4.13.5 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures (Alberhill Project)**
2

3 **4.13.5.1 Project Commitments (Alberhill Project)**
4

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

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

- 19 • **Project Commitment F: Geotechnical Study, Soil Testing, and Seismic Design Standards:**
20 Prior to the start of construction, the applicant shall conduct geotechnical and hydrologic studies
21 and field investigations of the Alberhill Substation site, 500-kV transmission line routes, all 115-
22 kV subtransmission line routes, and all telecommunications line routes. The studies shall include
23 an evaluation of the depth to the water table, liquefaction potential, physical properties of
24 subsurface soils, soil resistivity, and slope stability (landslide susceptibility). The studies shall
25 include soil boring and laboratory testing to determine the engineering properties of soils, would
26 characterize soils and underlying bedrock units, characterize groundwater conditions, and
27 evaluate faulting and seismicity risk. Soil samples shall be collected and analyzed for common
28 contaminants and the presence of hazardous materials. If chemicals are detected in the soil
29 samples at concentrations above acceptable threshold levels, the applicant shall avoid the above
30 threshold soil or work with the property owner to remove the above threshold soil. The results of
31 this study shall be applied to final engineering designs for the projects. The information collected
32 shall be used to determine final tubular steel pole foundation designs. In addition, the applicant
33 shall design Alberhill Substation consistent with the applicable federal, state, and local codes,
34 including the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers 693 Standard, *Recommended*
35 *Practices for Seismic Design of Substations*.
36
37

1 **4.13.5.2 Impacts Analysis (Alberhill Project)**
2

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

10
11 **Fire, Police, and Emergency Services.** Construction could increase the risk of fire caused by vehicle,
12 helicopter, or construction equipment use or electrical discharge. Fires could be started during refueling,
13 vehicle and equipment use, welding, vegetation clearing, worker cigarette smoking, contact between
14 electrical lines and the ground, and power surges. There is also the potential for vandalism of components
15 of the proposed Alberhill System Project during construction when equipment is left at staging areas
16 overnight. Increased demand on emergency service providers could occur in the event of traffic- or
17 equipment-related accidents, vandalism, or fires. The applicant would incorporate the following into the
18 design of the proposed Alberhill System Project to reduce the impact to public services:

- 19
20 • MSDS or equivalent documentation for all hazardous materials in use at the construction site
21 would be made available to all site workers (OSHA 2012);
- 22 • A temporary chain-link fence would be installed around the proposed Alberhill Substation site
23 until the permanent perimeter wall would be constructed—a minimum 8-foot-high perimeter wall
24 of concrete panels or decorative block that would surround the proposed Alberhill Substation
25 with barbed wire and/or a top guard (e.g., barbed wire or spiked strips) would be affixed to the
26 perimeter of the wall (SCE 2015);
- 27 • Vegetation management per California Public Resources Code Sections 4291-4299.

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

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

1
2 Construction and operation of the proposed Alberhill Project would not physically alter schools, libraries
3 or public facilities in the proposed project area. Two microwave dish antennas would be installed at the
4 existing Santiago Peak Communications Site in the Cleveland National Forest. A bucket truck would be
5 used to install the microwave dish antenna on an existing tower at the Santiago Peak Communications
6 site, and no trail or road closures are expected. Impacts on the existing service ratios of parks would be
7 less than significant and no mitigation would be required.
8

9 ***Mitigation Measure***

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

11
12
13 **Impact PS-2 (ASP): Require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or**
14 **expansion of existing facilities.**
15 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*
16

17 All water needed for construction and operation of the proposed Alberhill Project would be supplied by
18 local water agencies. The increase in demand on local water agencies for construction and operation of
19 the proposed Alberhill Project would not require new water treatment facilities or the expansion of
20 existing facilities. Impacts from water use during construction and operation of the proposed Alberhill
21 Project are further discussed under Impact PS-4 (ASP) below. The permanent restroom to be constructed
22 at the proposed Alberhill Substation would discharge to an onsite septic system. Portable restroom
23 facilities would be used during construction. No new or expanded connections to water treatment
24 facilities would be constructed as part of the proposed project.
25

26 Construction of the proposed Alberhill Substation would require relocation of an existing 27-inch
27 agricultural water pipeline. The pipeline, which is owned and operated by the EVMWD, traverses the
28 middle of the proposed Alberhill Substation site. The pipeline would be relocated to the perimeter of the
29 proposed Alberhill Substation site prior to construction of the substation. Currently, the water pipeline is
30 not in use (Krishnamurthy 2015). If needed, it is available for local agricultural and industrial uses. The
31 EVMWD anticipates that the line would be out of service for one workday, approximately eight hours,
32 and no more than two days (Baiyasi 2011). Given that the water pipeline is not currently in use and that it
33 would be out of service for less than two days, impacts on potential users of the pipeline or the water
34 facilities that serve the pipeline would be less than significant. Therefore, impacts under this criterion
35 would be less than significant.
36

37 **Impact PS-3 (ASP): Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities**
38 **or expansion of existing facilities.**
39 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION*
40

41 A 13.5 acre-foot detention basin within the proposed Alberhill Substation site and a drainage channel
42 external to the proposed Alberhill Substation would be constructed. If the applicant excavates a 5.2-acre
43 area to provide imported soil, then additional drainage detention basins would be constructed. Drainage
44 facilities would be installed along access roads and as described in Chapter 2, "Project Description." All
45 drainage facilities would be installed as determined during final engineering. The applicant would consult
46 with Riverside County prior to finalizing drainage designs (Project Commitment E). Appropriate
47 bestmanagement practices (BMPs) (e.g., the installation of silt fencing and covering of spoil piles) would
48 be developed to minimize impacts associated with storm water runoff. Implementation of MM BR-1
49 (Limit Construction to Designated Areas) would further reduce impacts that may be associated with storm
50 water.

1
2 The applicant would construct all drainage facilities in accordance with NPDES and grading permits and
3 as directed by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, Riverside County Flood Control and
4 Water Conservation District, and Riverside County Planning Department. New public storm water
5 drainage facilities or the expansion of existing public facilities would not be required. Therefore, impacts
6 under this criterion would be less than significant.

7
8 Impacts associated with storm water are also discussed in Section 4.9, “Hydrology and Water Quality.”

9
10 **Mitigation Measures**

11 **MM BR-1: Limit Construction to Designated Areas and Avoid Riparian, Aquatic, and Wetland**
12 **Areas.**

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

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

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

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

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, “Waste
9 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., electrical
18 structure replacement due to accident or unplanned natural events), local waste management facilities
19 would be open and have adequate capacity to accept solid waste that could not be recycled or salvaged.
20 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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