

4.13 Public Services and Utilities

This section describes the environmental and regulatory settings for public services and utilities systems in the proposed project area. This section also examines how construction and operation of the Santa Barbara County Reliability Project (proposed project) would alter the existing public services and utilities systems. While impacts on fire and police protection services are discussed in this section, see Section 4.8, “Hazards and Hazardous Materials” for the discussion of emergency response plans and impacts related to fire hazards.

4.13.1 Environmental Setting

Project construction and operation at the Getty, Goleta, Ortega, and Santa Barbara Substations would not impact existing public services and utilities, as all work would occur within existing facilities and would operate in a manner similar to existing conditions. Therefore, these substations are not discussed further in this section. The proposed project would be located in unincorporated Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, the City of Carpinteria, and the Los Padres National Forest. Public services and utilities in the project area are described in detail below.

4.13.1.1 Public Services

Fire Protection Services

Table 4.13-1 lists fire protection services in the project area.

Table 4.13-1 Fire Stations Serving the Proposed Project Area

Name and Location	Jurisdiction	Distance from Project Components
Ojai Ranger District 1190 E. Ojai Avenue Ojai, CA	Wildland fires within the jurisdiction of the Los Padres National Forest	12 miles northeast of project components within the Los Padres National Forest jurisdiction
Santa Barbara County Fire Department Station 15 2491 Foothill Road Santa Barbara, CA	Unincorporated areas in Santa Barbara County and multiple municipalities (fire protection and paramedic services)	11.5 miles west of the Carpinteria Substation
Ventura County Fire Protection District Station 26 12391 W. Telegraph Road Santa Paula, CA	Unincorporated Ventura County, several municipalities, and an 860-square-mile area of forest reserve	3 miles east-northeast of the Santa Clara Substation
Ventura County Fire Protection District Station 23 5 Kunkle Street Oak View, CA	Unincorporated Ventura County, several municipalities, and an 860-square-mile area of forest reserve	2.25 miles north of the Casitas Substation
Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District 911 Walnut Avenue Carpinteria, CA	Greater Carpinteria area	Less than 1 mile from the Carpinteria Substation

Source: SBCFD 2013, Ventura County Fire Department 2009, Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District 2013

1 **Police Protection and Law Enforcement Services**

2 Table 4.13-2 lists police protection and law enforcement services in the project area.

3

Table 4.13-2 Police and Law Enforcement Services in the Proposed Project Area

Name and Location	Jurisdiction	Distance from Project Components
California Highway Patrol 6465 Calle Real Goleta, CA	Traffic control, accident investigation, and other law enforcement services along major highways in the project area, including State Routes 1, 33, and 192.	20 miles west of the Carpinteria Substation
California Highway Patrol 4656 Valentine Road Ventura, CA	Traffic control, accident investigation, and other law enforcement services along major highways in the project area, including State Routes 1, 33, and 192.	6 miles southeast of the Santa Clara Substation
Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department 5775 Carpinteria Avenue Carpinteria, CA	Unincorporated Santa Barbara County	1.4 miles from the Carpinteria Substation
Ventura County Sheriff's Office, Headquarters 800 South Victoria Avenue Ventura, CA	Unincorporated Ventura County	2.6 miles from the Santa Clara Substation
Ventura County Sheriff's Office, Ojai Patrol Office 402 South Ventura Street Ojai, CA	Unincorporated Ventura County and the City of Ojai	6.5 miles north-northeast of the Casitas Substation

Sources: CHP n.d., Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office 2012, Ventura County Sheriff's Office 2013a and 2013b

4

5 **Medical Facilities**

6 The nearest medical facilities to the proposed project components are listed in Table 4.13-3.

7

Table 4.13-3 Medical Facilities in the Proposed Project Area

Name and Location	Distance from Project Components
Community Memorial Hospital 147 North Brent Street Ventura, CA	4.5 miles west-southwest of Santa Clara Substation
Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital 400 West Pueblo Santa Barbara, CA	11 miles from the Carpinteria Substation

Sources: Community Memorial Hospital 2013, Cottage Health System 2013

8

9 **Schools and Libraries**

10 **Schools**

11 Three public schools and one private school are located within 0.25 miles of the proposed project components. Table 4.13-4 lists the schools within 0.25 miles of the proposed project.

13

Table 4.13-4 Schools within 0.25 Miles¹ of Components of the Proposed Project

School	Address	Approximate Distance/Direction from Nearest Project Component
Carpinteria Unified School District		
Carpinteria High School	4810 Foothill Road, Carpinteria, CA 93013	Adjacent to Carpinteria Substation and Segment 4
Rincon High School	4698 Foothill Road, Carpinteria, CA 93013	0.25 miles west of Segment 4
Canalino Elementary School	1480 Linden Ave., Carpinteria, CA 93013	0.22 miles south of Segment 3a
Private		
Howard Carden School	5315 Foothill Road Carpinteria, CA 93013	0.03 miles south of Segment 3a

Sources: Carpinteria Unified School District 2013a, b, n.d.; Howard School 2013; Foothill Technology High School 2013; Ventura Unified School District 2013

Note: ¹Additional schools located within 1 mile of the project are listed in Table 4.11-2.

1 **Libraries**

2 The nearest libraries to the proposed project area are listed in Table 4.13.5.

3

Table 4.13-5 Libraries Nearest to the Proposed Project

Library	Address	Approximate Distance/Direction from Nearest Project Component
Santa Barbara Public Library Carpinteria Branch	5141 Carpinteria Ave Carpinteria, CA	0.8 miles south of the Carpinteria Substation
Ventura County Library Saticoy Library	11426 Violeta Street Ventura, CA	2.5 miles southeast of the Santa Clara Substation
Ventura County Library Oak View Library	555 Mahoney Ave Oak View, CA	2.5 miles north of the Casitas Substation

Sources: Santa Barbara Public Library System 2007, Ventura County Library 2013

4

5 **Parks**

6 Numerous public and private parks, beaches, reserves, and recreation areas are located in the
7 vicinity of the proposed project. For further discussion of parks and recreational facilities located
8 in the proposed project area, see Section 4.14, "Recreation."

9

10 **4.13.1.2 Utilities Systems**

11

12 **Water Supply**

13 The Carpinteria Valley Water District provides potable water to all residential, commercial, and
14 agricultural customers in the southern coastal portion of Santa Barbara County and includes the
15 City of Carpinteria (CVWD 2013). The district has an annual surplus water supply of more than 150
16 acre-feet and requires that this surplus water be used within its district (King pers. comm. 2013).
17 The Casitas Municipal Water District (CMWD) serves the western portion of unincorporated
18 Ventura County. CMWD's water demand projection for 2015 is 17,354 acre-feet/year. CMWD's
19 planned water supply for 2015 is 20,840 acre-feet/year (CMWD 2011).

20

The El Estero Reclamation Facility operated by the City of Santa Barbara is currently upgrading their treatment plant, which is anticipated to be complete in 2015. The City of Santa Barbara estimates that approximately 300 ac-feet/year is available for use within the City of Santa Barbara boundaries (City of Santa Barbara 2014).

The Camarillo Wastewater Treatment Plant operated by the City of Camarillo currently produces reclaimed water. The City of Camarillo is currently building new pipeline infrastructure. The first phase of pipeline construction is anticipated to be complete by the end of 2014. The second phase of construction is anticipated to be completed mid-2015. Reclaimed water is only available for use within the City of Camarillo boundaries (McGovern pers. comm. 2014).

Wastewater

The Carpinteria Sanitary District, Ojai Valley Sanitation District, and County of Ventura Waste and Sanitation Department provide wastewater conveyance and treatment services to the proposed project area. In some unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties surrounding the project area, septic systems are also used.

Stormwater

Stormwater flows in the proposed project area are conveyed by facilities developed and maintained by the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District, the City of Carpinteria Public Works Department (Watershed Management Program), and the Watershed Protection District of the Ventura County Public Works Agency (City of Carpinteria n.d; County of Santa Barbara 2010; County of Ventura Watershed Protection District 2013;).

Solid Waste

Table 4.13-6 summarizes the total and remaining capacities of solid waste facilities serving the proposed project area.

Table 4.13-6 Solid Waste Facilities Serving the Proposed Project Area

Solid Waste Landfill	Address	Approximate Distance from Project	Permitted Max Disposal (tons/day)	Total Remaining Capacity (million cubic yards)	Scheduled Closure Date
Tajiguas Sanitary Landfill	14470 Calle Real Goleta, CA 93117	35 miles west of Carpinteria Substation	1,500	6.6	1/01/2023
Toland Road Landfill ¹	3500 North Toland Road Santa Paula, CA 93060	13 miles northeast of Santa Clara Substation	1,500	22	05/31/2027
Simi Valley Landfill	2801 Madera Road Simi Valley, CA 93065	23 miles east of the Santa Clara Substation	9,250	119.6	01/31/2052

Source: CalRecycle 2013a,b.

Note:

¹ This landfill facility is approved by the Ventura Regional Sanitation District (Permit #56-AA-0005) for the disposal of treated wood waste, such as the types of utility wood waste (wood poles and cross arms) that would require disposal for the proposed project.

1 **4.13.2 Regulatory Setting**

2
3 This subsection summarizes federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and standards that govern
4 public services and utilities in the project area.

5
6 **4.13.2.1 Federal**

7
8 **Clean Water Act**

9 The Clean Water Act of 1972 (33 United States Code §1251 et seq.) requires states to set standards
10 to protect water quality, including the regulation of stormwater and wastewater discharge during
11 construction and operation of a facility. This includes the creation of a system that requires states
12 to establish discharge standards specific to water bodies (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination
13 System [NPDES]), which regulates stormwater discharge from construction sites through the
14 implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). See Section 4.9, “Hydrology
15 and Water Quality,” for further information.

16
17 **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act**

18 The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) (42 United States Code §6901 et
19 seq.) establishes requirements for the management of solid waste. RCRA establishes provisions for
20 the design and operation of solid waste landfills, but authorizes states to carry out many functions
21 of RCRA through their own waste programs and laws. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
22 has promulgated regulations to implement the provisions of RCRA (40 Code of Federal Regulations
23 Parts 239–282).

24
25 **4.13.2.2 State**

26
27 **California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act**

28 This California state law provides a comprehensive water quality management system for the
29 protection of California waters. Porter-Cologne designated the State Water Resources Control
30 Board (SWRCB) as the ultimate authority over State water rights and water quality policy and
31 established nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) to oversee water quality on a
32 day-to-day basis at the local/ regional level. The boards have the responsibility of granting NPDES
33 permits for stormwater runoff from construction sites. The Central Coast RWQCB and the Los
34 Angeles RWQCB serve the proposed project area.

35
36 **California Water Law and Permitting**

37 California’s water law (California Code of Regulations Title 23) is based on four doctrines: riparian,
38 prior appropriation, groundwater, and pueblo rights. Riparian rights result from the ownership of
39 land bordering a surface water source. Appropriative rights are acquired by putting surface water
40 to beneficial use. Subterranean streams and underflow of surface waters are subject to the laws of
41 surface waters and regulated by the SWRCB and its RWQCBs. Underground water not flowing in a
42 subterranean stream, such as water percolating through a groundwater basin, is not subject to the
43 permitting authority of the SWRCB. The RWQCBs issue permits and licenses for appropriation from
44 surface and underground streams. The evaluation of applications considers the relative benefits
45 derived from the beneficial uses, possible water pollution, and water quality.

1 **Emergency Regulations Related to California Drought Conditions**

2 On January 17, 2014, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order declaring a State of Emergency
3 due to current drought conditions in California. The January 17th Executive Order called on the
4 Department of Water Resources to coordinate with local water districts on a campaign urging
5 Californians to reduce water usage by 20 percent (CA Office of the Governor 2014a).

6
7 On April 24, 2014, Governor Brown issued another Executive Order urging that immediate action
8 be taken “to mitigate the effects of the drought conditions upon the people and property within the
9 State of California.” The April 24th Executive Order also directed the State Water Resources Control
10 Board to “adopt and implement emergency regulations pursuant to Water Code section 1058.5, as
11 it deems necessary to prevent the waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or
12 unreasonable method of diversion of water, to promote water recycling or water conservation, and
13 to require curtailment of diversions when water is not available under the diverter’s priority of
14 right” (CA Office of the Governor 2014b).

15
16 On July 6, 2014, the State Water Resources Control Board responded to the Governor’s April 24th
17 Executive Order by adopting Emergency Regulations that require urban water suppliers to
18 promote water conservation, prepare water shortage contingency plans, and submit monthly
19 monitoring reports, among other measures (SWRCB 2014).

20
21 **California Integrated Waste Management Act (Assembly Bill 939) and Assembly Bill 341**

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

28
29 Assembly Bill 341 requires the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
30 (CalRecycle) to develop and adopt regulations for mandatory commercial recycling, which was not
31 required under the previous version of the Integrated Waste Management Act. The new Mandatory
32 Commercial Recycling Regulation was approved at the CalRecycle monthly public meeting in
33 January 2012. On and after July 1, 2012, businesses are required to recycle. The Integrated Waste
34 Management Act, as amended by Assembly Bill 341, however, does not mandate a diversion
35 percentage for businesses. It only requires that businesses implement a commercial recycling
36 program. The applicant estimates that 7,213 tons of solid waste would be disposed of during
37 construction of the proposed project. The disposal of hazardous waste is discussed in Section 4.8,
38 “Hazards and Hazardous Materials.”

39
40 **Underground Service Alert: Protection of Underground Infrastructure**

41 Pursuant to California Government Code Sections 4216–4216.9, the appropriate regional
42 notification center must be contacted at least two working days prior to any excavation activities.
43 Subsequent to this notification, underground infrastructure operators are notified and required to
44 locate and field-mark the approximate location and number of subsurface installations that may be
45 affected. The excavator is then required to determine the exact location of subsurface installations
46 that may be affected by excavating with hand tools within the area of the approximate location of
47 subsurface installations, as determined by field marking. Pursuant to Section 4216, the applicant

1 would contact the Underground Service Alert of Southern California prior to conducting excavation
2 activities for each component of the proposed project that requires subsurface installation.

3
4 **California Public Utilities Commission General Order 95**

5 The California Public Utilities Commission’s General Order 95, Rules for Overhead Electric Line
6 Construction, describes aspects of design, construction, operation, and maintenance of electrical
7 power lines and fire safety hazards.

8
9 **4.13.2.3 Regional and Local**

10
11 **Central Coast and Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Boards**

12 The Central Coast RWQCB manages water quality for Santa Barbara County. The Los Angeles
13 RWQCB has jurisdiction to manage water quality for the majority of Los Angeles County and
14 Ventura County. Both of these RWQCBs have jurisdiction for areas which are traversed by
15 components of the proposed project. The Central Coast and Los Angeles RWQCBs are responsible
16 for the following activities in areas under their jurisdiction: setting standards, issuing waste
17 discharge requirements, and determining compliance. The RWQCBs monitor and set standards for
18 water quality under several programs, including stormwater, wastewater treatment, and wetlands
19 protection.

20
21 Because construction of the proposed project would disturb a surface area greater than 1 acre, the
22 applicant would be required to obtain a NPDES permit from the applicable RWQCB. To acquire this
23 permit, the applicant would prepare a SWPPP that would include information about the proposed
24 project and monitoring and reporting procedures, and would implement construction measures
25 such as dewatering procedures, stormwater runoff quality control measures, and concrete waste
26 management, as necessary. The SWPPP would be based on final engineering design and would
27 include all components of the proposed project.

28
29 **County of Santa Barbara Land Use and Development Code**

30 Section 35.30.100 of the County of Santa Barbara Land Use and Development Code states:

31
32 *Issuance of a Coastal Development Permit (Section 35.82.050) or a Land Use Permit (Section*
33 *35.82.110) or Zoning Clearance (Section 35.82.210) shall require that the review authority*
34 *first find, based on information provided by environmental documents, staff analysis, and the*
35 *applicant, that adequate public or private services and resources (e.g., water, sewer, roads) are*
36 *available to serve a proposed development.*

37
38 **County of Santa Barbara Coastal Zoning Ordinance**

39 The County of Santa Barbara’s Local Coastal Program administers the County’s Coastal Land Use
40 Plan, which is implemented by the Coastal Zoning Ordinance. The Coastal Zoning Ordinance is
41 applicable to developments within the Coastal Zone in the County. Section 35-60.5 of the Coastal
42 Zoning Ordinance provides: “Prior to issuance of a Coastal Development Permit, the County shall
43 make the finding, based on information provided by environmental documents, staff analysis,
44 and/or the applicant, that adequate public or private services and resources (i.e., water, sewer,
45 roads, etc.) are available to serve the proposed development.”
46

1 **Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual**

2 The Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (County of Santa
3 Barbara 2008) provides guidelines for determining significant impacts for project construction and
4 operations. The County uses the environmental thresholds identified in this document for the
5 preparation of environmental documents. According to the guidelines, a significant impact would
6 occur if the Project construction would exceed the following thresholds of significance for solid
7 waste:

8
9 “Any construction, demolition, or remodeling project of a commercial, industrial or
10 residential development that is projected to create more than 350 tons of construction and
11 demolition debris is considered to have a significant impact on public services.”

12
13 The guidelines also state that if operation of a project is projected to create more than 196 tons of
14 solid waste per year, then the project would have significant project-specific impacts and that if
15 operation of a project is projected to create more than 40 tons of solid waste per year, then the
16 project would have significant cumulative impacts. Operation and maintenance activities of the
17 proposed project would be similar to those associated with the existing 66-kV subtransmission and
18 substations and would not create a new stream of solid waste. Therefore, these operational
19 thresholds are not discussed further in the analysis of environmental impacts related to solid
20 waste.

21
22 **County of Ventura Ordinance #4421 Landfill Diversion Requirement (County Ordinance 4421)**

23 Ventura County Ordinance #4421 requires a minimum of 60% (by weight) diversion, through
24 reusing, recycling or salvaging solid waste materials generated at project sites in unincorporated
25 areas of the County. Covered projects include the construction of new structures and any grading
26 work requiring a permit. ~~all County unincorporated area project sites meeting or exceeding the~~
27 ~~reporting thresholds shown above.~~

28
29 **Ventura County General Plan**

30 The following goals, objectives and policies established in the County of Ventura General Plan-
31 Goals Policies and Programs, are applicable to the proposed project (Ventura County 2011):

32
33 Law Enforcement and Emergency Services Goals and policies:

- 34
35 • **Goal 1:** Provide for the protection of the public through effective law enforcement and
36 emergency services.
- 37 • **Goal 2:** Ensure that discretionary development provides adequate private security for the
38 prevention of local crime.
- 39 • **Policy 1:** The Sheriff's Department shall continue to review discretionary permits to ensure
40 that an adequate level of law enforcement can be provided.
- 41 • **Policy 2:** Discretionary development shall be conditioned to provide adequate site security
42 during the construction phase (e.g., licensed security guard and/or fencing around the
43 construction site, and all construction equipment, tools, and appliances to be properly
44 secured and serial numbers recorded for identification purposes).
- 45
46

1 Fire Protection Goal and Policy:

- 2
- 3 • **Goal 1:** Strive to reduce the loss of life and property by providing effective fire prevention,
- 4 suppression, and rescue services and facilities.
- 5 • **Policy 1:** Discretionary development shall be permitted only if adequate water supply,
- 6 access, and response time for fire protection can be made available.
- 7

8 **City of Carpinteria General Plan and Local Coastal Program**

9 The following objectives and policies from Section 3.13 (Public Facilities and Services) of the City of
10 Carpinteria General Plan and Local Coastal Program are applicable to the proposed project:

- 11
- 12 • **Objective PF-2:** Ensure adequate service systems for the transmission, treatment and
- 13 disposal of sewage and wastewater generated within this area as well as the disposal of
- 14 trash, green waste and recyclable material.
- 15 • **Objective PF-3:** The City shall strive to maintain the best possible police and fire safety
- 16 services for the community.
- 17 • **Policy PF-2d:** The City shall support source reduction and recycling efforts through the use
- 18 of recycled products in all City departments, whenever economically and technically
- 19 feasible.
- 20 • **Policy PF-3a:** The City shall endeavor to monitor relevant statistics and enforcement
- 21 criteria to assure adequate police service.
- 22 • **Policy PF-3c:** The City shall cooperate with the fire district for the purpose of determining
- 23 district needs and to provide development mitigations as indicated by the study.
- 24 • **Policy PF-3e:** The City will require that proposed major projects demonstrate adequate fire
- 25 and police response times and that the stations serving the Project have adequate staff and
- 26 equipment available to serve increased demand.
- 27 • **Objective PF-5:** To provide a high quality and broad range of public services, facilities, and
- 28 utilities to meet the needs of all present and future residents of the Carpinteria Planning
- 29 Area.
- 30 • **Policy PF-5a:** The City will strive to maintain adequate library service for the community of
- 31 Carpinteria (City of Carpinteria 2003).
- 32

33 **4.13.3 Impact Analysis**

34 **4.13.3.1 Methodology and Significance Criteria**

35
36
37 The following impact analysis is based on significance criteria included in Appendix G of the CEQA
38 Guidelines. An impact is considered significant if the project would:

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

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

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines also includes the following checklist items – the proposed project would cause a significant impact on public services and utilities if it would:

- 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;
- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB;
- 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 project would not require new water treatment facilities or the expansion of existing facilities because the majority of water would be used for dust suppression. In addition, the proposed project would have no impact on regional or municipal sanitary wastewater treatment facilities because it would generate nominal volumes of wastewater associated with worker use of portable toilets during the 24-month project construction period. Further, the project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements established by the Central Coast or Los Angeles RWQCBs due to the nominal amount of wastewater generated, and no construction of new, or alteration of existing, wastewater treatment facilities would be required to serve the project. Therefore, these checklist items are not applied as criteria in the analysis of environmental impacts related to public services and utilities.

~~Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual~~

~~In order to approve a Coastal Development Permit for activities within the California Coastal Zone, additional significance criteria were defined based on the Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (County of Santa Barbara 2008). The project would cause a significant impact from solid waste if:~~

- ~~1. Any construction, demolition, or remodeling project of a commercial, industrial or residential development that is projected to create more than 350 tons of construction and demolition debris is considered to have a significant impact on public services.~~

~~Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual also includes the following thresholds of significance. The proposed project would cause a significant impact from solid waste if:~~

1 ~~• a) If operation of a project is projected to create more than 196 tons of solid waste per year,~~
2 ~~then the project would have significant project-specific impacts.~~

3
4 ~~b) If operation of a project is projected to create more than 40 tons of solid waste per year,~~
5 ~~then the project would have significant cumulative impacts.~~

6
7 ~~Operation and maintenance activities of the proposed project would be similar to those associated~~
8 ~~with the existing 66 kV subtransmission and substations and would not create a new stream of~~
9 ~~solid waste. Therefore, these operational thresholds are not applied as criteria in the analysis of~~
10 ~~environmental impacts related to solid waste.~~

11
12 **4.13.3.2 Applicant Proposed Measures**

13
14 There are no Applicant Proposed Measures associated with public services and utilities for the
15 proposed project.

16
17 **4.13.3.3 Environmental Impacts**

18
19 **Impact PS-1: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts on governmental facilities or**
20 **from the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of**
21 **which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable**
22 **service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following: (1)**
23 **fire protection and emergency response, (2) police protection, (3) schools, (4) parks, or (5)**
24 **other public facilities.**

25
26 **1) Fire Protection and Emergency Response.**

27 LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION

28
29 The proposed project would be constructed within areas designated as High or Very High Fire
30 Hazard Severity Zones (CAL FIRE 2007; see Figure 4.8-1 in Section 4.8, "Hazards and Hazardous
31 Materials"). These areas are considered to have a high fire risk due to flammable native vegetation,
32 dry weather conditions, and high winds. Construction activities could increase the risk of fire
33 caused by vehicle, helicopter, or construction equipment use or electrical discharge. The applicant
34 would implement Mitigation measure (MM) HZ-2, as described in Section 4.8, "Hazards and
35 Hazardous Materials," to reduce fire risk and unnecessary burden on local fire protection
36 providers. These measures would require the applicant to prepare a Fire Control and Emergency
37 Response Plan, implement fire control, and establish emergency response measures.

38
39 Project construction may temporarily increase the demand for emergency response services from
40 construction-related injuries. The proposed project would not introduce new, permanent
41 populations to the area that would require the construction of new, or alteration of existing,
42 governmental facilities associated with additional fire protection or emergency medical services.
43 Fire and emergency response providers in the area are adequate and available to serve the project
44 in the event of a fire or medical emergency. No short-term provisions of additional fire facilities,
45 equipment, or emergency response services would be required for the project, and rehabilitation of
46 several existing access roads in the area could improve response times for emergency vehicles in
47 the event of a fire or accident. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would result in a
48 less-than-significant impact on fire and emergency services under this criterion.

1 Operation and maintenance activities would be similar to those associated with the existing 66-kV
2 subtransmission and substations and, therefore, would not impact local or regional fire protection
3 or emergency services. As part of the proposed project, several existing access roads in the project
4 area would be reestablished, which could result in a beneficial impact related to fire and
5 ambulatory service providers' response times along the more remote sections of the project.
6

7 **2) Police Protection.**

8 LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT
9

10 Construction of the proposed project may require the assistance of police protection or law
11 enforcement agencies in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties; however, the majority of the work
12 would take place in sparsely populated areas along remote access roads. Theft or vandalism of the
13 applicant's property (e.g., equipment, materials) could occur at the proposed project sites during
14 construction or operation, requiring a response by local law enforcement, but construction
15 personnel would secure unattended equipment at the job sites to minimize the potential for theft
16 and vandalism. Therefore, the likelihood of such occurrences would be relatively low, and there
17 would be no increase in police services required during construction. Operation and maintenance
18 activities would be similar to those associated with the existing 66-kV subtransmission and
19 substations and, therefore, would not impact police services.
20

21 **3) Schools, 4) Parks and 5) Other Public Facilities.**

22 NO IMPACT
23

24 As further discussed in Section 4.12, "Population and Housing," the applicant would use its existing
25 regional labor forces for construction, so the proposed project would not introduce new permanent
26 populations to the area during construction or operation; thus, the project would not impact the
27 performance objectives of local schools, libraries, or other public service facilities, necessitating the
28 construction of new, or alteration of existing, public facilities for these uses. For impacts on
29 recreation associated with construction of the proposed project, see Section 4.14, "Recreation."
30

31 **Impact PS-2: Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or**
32 **expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant**
33 **environmental effects.**

34 LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT
35

36 Construction of the proposed project includes installation of new, or repair of existing, drainage
37 structures such as wet crossings, water bars, overside drains, and pipe culverts along the 120 miles
38 of access roads to allow for construction traffic usage, as well as to prevent road damage due to
39 uncontrolled water flow. Additional drainage features would be installed as described in Chapter 2
40 and as required by the SWPPP.
41

42 Although stormwater runoff during construction and operation of the proposed project requires
43 the construction of new on-site stormwater drainage facilities, the applicant would construct such
44 facilities in accordance with the NPDES and grading permits, as directed by the Central Coast and
45 Los Angeles RWQCB, and applicable local flood control and watershed management agencies. No
46 new public stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing public facilities would be
47 required. Therefore, impacts under this criterion would be less than significant.
48

49 Impacts associated with stormwater are also discussed in Section 4.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality."
50

1 **Impact PS-3: Insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing**
2 **entitlements and resources or new or expanded entitlements required.**

3 LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION
4

5 In total, the applicant would use up to 393 acre-feet of water for construction of the proposed
6 project. This ~~relatively high~~ volume of water would primarily be required for dust suppression and
7 would be supplied by local water agencies. No new wells would be drilled.
8

9 Although the agencies identified by the applicant appear to have sufficient water supplies available
10 for the applicant's construction needs at the time of this document's publication, due to the rapidly
11 evolving drought conditions in the State of California, it is unknown whether these districts will
12 have sufficient water supplies available at the time of construction. Therefore, MM PS-1 is required.
13 With the implementation of MM PS-1, which requires the preparation of a Water Efficiency Plan
14 and the use of reclaimed water to the extent feasible, impacts would be reduced to less than
15 significant.
16

17 Operation and maintenance activities would be similar to those associated with the existing 66-kV
18 subtransmission and substations and, therefore, would not result in insufficient water supply from
19 existing entitlements.
20

21 **Impact PS-4: Served by a landfill without sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the**
22 **project's solid waste disposal needs.**

23 LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT
24

25 The proposed project would generate approximately 7,213 tons of solid waste during construction,
26 approximately 7,032 tons of which would be exported soils due to access road construction. The
27 applicant would recycle and salvage construction waste materials, where feasible, to comply with
28 Assembly Bill 939 and local Source Reduction and Recycling Elements. The applicant would
29 dispose of the remaining non-recyclable, non-hazardous construction debris as follows: municipal
30 solid waste and waste consisting of bulk organic materials (e.g., vegetative material, cardboard
31 packing, and soil) would be transported to sanitary landfills, and inert waste (concrete, asphalt, and
32 scrap metal fragments) would be hauled to unclassified landfills serving the project area. Utility
33 wood waste (poles and cross arms) removed during construction of the project would be
34 refurbished or disposed of at ~~the Toland Road Landfill~~ a landfill with available capacity and
35 approved by the RWQCB or other relevant local authority for the disposal of treated wood/utility
36 wood waste, and pursuant to SCE waste management and agency requirements. ~~which is a solid~~
37 ~~waste facility approved by the Ventura Regional Sanitation District for the disposal of treated wood~~
38 ~~waste.~~
39

40 Area landfills located within 35 miles of the components of the proposed project would be available
41 and have sufficient remaining permitted capacity to accept the amount of non-hazardous solid
42 waste estimated to be generated by construction and operation of the proposed project (see
43 Subsection 4.13.1.2 and Table 4.13-6). For more extensive maintenance activities that might be
44 required (e.g., electrical structure replacement due to accidents or natural disasters), local waste
45 management facilities are anticipated to be open and have adequate capacity to accept solid waste
46 that could not be recycled or salvaged. Additionally, Class I landfills with sufficient capacity to
47 accept the proposed project's minor quantities of hazardous waste materials would be available.
48 Therefore, impacts under this criterion would be less than significant.
49

1 Operation and maintenance activities would be similar to those associated with the existing 66-kV
2 subtransmission and substations and, therefore, would not create the need for new solid waste
3 facilities.

4
5 **Impact PS-5: Noncompliance with federal, state, or local statutes and regulations related to**
6 **solid waste.**

7 LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION
8

9 Construction and operation of the proposed project would require limited use of hazardous
10 materials (e.g., fuels, lubricants, and cleaning solvents). The applicant would dispose of hazardous
11 waste at an appropriately licensed facility. Utility wood waste (poles and cross arms) removed
12 during construction of the project would be refurbished or disposed of at a landfill with available
13 capacity and approved of by the RWQCB or other relevant local authority for the disposal of
14 treated wood/utility wood waste, and pursuant to SCE waste management and agency
15 requirements, the Simi Valley Landfill, which is a solid waste facility approved by the Los Angeles
16 RWQCB for the disposal of treated wood waste. Other hazardous waste (e.g., transformer oil)
17 generated by construction and operation of the proposed project and its disposal are further
18 discussed in Section 4.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials."
19

20 Construction of the proposed project would also result in the generation of various non-hazardous
21 solid wastes (e.g., wood, soil, vegetation, ~~and sanitary waste, and metal~~). The proposed project
22 would generate approximately 7,213 tons of solid waste during construction, of which
23 approximately 7,032 tons would be exported soils due to access road construction. Much of the
24 non-hazardous solid waste generated would be salvaged or recycled by the applicant, including
25 steel (e.g., electrical towers, support beams, nuts, bolts, and washers); conductor wire; and other
26 hardware (e.g., shackles, clevises, yoke plates, links, or other connectors used to support the
27 conductors).
28

29 The local jurisdictions in the proposed project area have each adopted a Source Reduction and
30 Recycling Element to document their waste diversion goals, recycling programs, and strategies for
31 achieving solid waste diversion goals in compliance with Assembly Bill 939 (California Integrated
32 Waste Management Act) standards (City of Carpinteria 2012; County of Ventura Public Works
33 Agency 2013). The applicant would comply with Assembly Bill 939 and local Source Reduction and
34 Recycling Elements.
35

36 Under Santa Barbara County's Environmental Threshold and Guidelines Manual, the generation of
37 more than 350 tons of construction and demolition debris is considered a significant impact on
38 public services. Therefore, for purposes of this EIR, the CPUC considers the delivery of more than
39 350 tons of solid waste during construction and restoration to Santa Barbara County landfills to be
40 a significant impact. To ensure that no more than 350 tons of solid waste is delivered to landfills in
41 Santa Barbara County, MM PS-2 would require the applicant to prepare a Solid Waste Management
42 Plan to outline how solid waste will be sorted, measured, and recorded to ensure that no more than
43 350 tons of solid waste is delivered to the landfills operated by Santa Barbara County. Table 4.13-6
44 demonstrates that landfills in Ventura County have adequate capacity to accommodate any waste
45 in excess of 350 tons that may be generated in Santa Barbara County. For example, although the
46 project would generate a total of 7,213 tons of solid waste during the construction period, the Simi
47 Valley Landfill and the Toland Road Landfill have the capacity to accept up to 9,250 tons per day
48 and 1,500 tons per day, respectively.
49

1 In compliance with Ventura County Ordinance #4421, the applicant would also be required to
2 divert a minimum 60% (by weight) of construction debris through either reuse or recycling.
3 Considering that over 7,000 tons of the solid waste generated by the proposed project is expected
4 to be exported soil due to access road construction, it is expected that some of the soil would be
5 recyclable. Therefore, the Solid Waste Management Plan will also identify how at least 60% (by
6 weight) of construction debris will be sorted, measured, and reported.

7
8 Implementation of MM PS-2 would reduce impacts under this criterion to a less than significant
9 impact.

10
11 **Impact PS-6: Exceed Santa Barbara County's solid waste thresholds of 350 tons of**
12 **construction and demolition debris.**

13 **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION**

14
15 ~~The proposed project would generate approximately 7,213 tons of solid waste during construction.~~
16 ~~The applicant would recycle and salvage construction waste materials, where feasible, to comply~~
17 ~~with Assembly Bill 939 and local Source Reduction and Recycling Elements.~~

18
19 ~~The Santa Barbara County threshold is applicable to landfills operated by the County. Tajiaguas~~
20 ~~Landfill is the only Santa Barbara County operated landfill identified by the applicant as a solid~~
21 ~~waste facility that would serve the proposed project. Disposal of more than 350 tons of solid waste~~
22 ~~during construction and restoration to the Tajiaguas Landfill would be a significant impact. MM PS-~~
23 ~~2 would require the applicant to prepare a Solid Waste Management Plan to outline how solid~~
24 ~~waste will be sorted, measured, and recorded to ensure that no more than 350 tons of solid waste~~
25 ~~is delivered to the landfills operated by Santa Barbara County. Implementation of MM PS-2 would~~
26 ~~reduce impacts from solid waste to a less than significant impact.~~

27
28 **4.13.4 Mitigation Measures**

29
30 MM HZ-2 is described in Section 4.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials."

31
32 **MM PS-1: Water Efficiency Plan.** The applicant will make reasonable attempts to reduce overall
33 water use and will reduce potable water use by at least 20 percent during drought conditions as
34 declared by the State of California. The applicant will be required to research reclaimed water
35 sources and acquire reclaimed water to the greatest extent practicable. The applicant will prepare
36 and submit a Water Efficiency Plan to the CPUC for review and approval at least 60 days prior to
37 construction. The Water Efficiency Plan will detail the applicant's water efficiency measures,
38 including the use of reclaimed water, palliatives, alternative construction methods, or other
39 measures proposed by the applicant. The Water Efficiency Plan will detail the applicant's attempts
40 to secure reclaimed water. In the event that a sufficient supply of reclaimed water cannot be
41 reasonably obtained, the applicant will provide a well-documented justification for any use of
42 potable water to be used for construction activities. If, at any time during construction, the State
43 Water Resources Control Board rescinds their Emergency Regulations (Resolution No. 2014-0038)
44 due to a cessation of drought conditions in the State, the applicant may request that the CPUC
45 rescind this mitigation measure. Alternatively, the applicant will need to revise their Water
46 Efficiency Plan to remain in compliance with future adopted SWRCB regulations regarding water
47 use during drought conditions.

1 **MM PS-2: Solid Waste Management Plan and Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling**
2 **Plan.**

3 The applicant will prepare and submit a Solid Waste Management Plan to the CPUC and the
4 County of Santa Barbara for review and approval prior to the start of construction. The County of
5 Santa Barbara and the County of Ventura will also be provided the opportunity to review and
6 provide comments on the plan. The Solid Waste Management Plan will outline how the applicant
7 will sort, measure, and record the disposal of solid waste to ensure that no more than 350 tons of
8 solid waste is delivered to a Santa Barbara County operated solid waste disposal facility and that at
9 least 60% (by weight) of construction debris will be diverted through either reuse or recycling.

Measures in the plan will include, but will not be limited to:

- 10 • Provision of space and/or bins for appropriate storage of recyclable materials on site;
- 11 • Establishment of a recyclable material pickup area; and
- 12 • Development of a recordation system that details the amount of solid waste created, solid
13 waste recycled (including soil recycling), and solid waste delivered to each to a Santa
14 Barbara County operated solid waste disposal facility.

15 The plan will also detail reporting requirements to the CPUC, and Santa Barbara County, and
16 Ventura County. Reporting will includeing biannual progress reports as well as and notification to
17 Santa Barbara County if of when the project's capacity at Santa Barbara County operated solid
18 waste disposal facilities is reached.

19
20 ~~The applicant will prepare and submit a Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling Plan to the~~
21 ~~CPUC and Ventura County for review and approval prior to the start of construction. The C & D~~
22 ~~Debris Recycling Plan will identify how at least 60% (by weight) of construction debris will be~~
23 ~~collected, sorted, cleaned, transported, and reconstituted. Within the C&D Debris Recycling Plan~~
24 ~~will be the following information, calculated with an estimated Diversion Rate:~~

- 25 ~~— Estimated weight of C&D Debris listed for each material type per a CIWB-approved solid~~
26 ~~waste weight conversion method;~~
- 27 ~~— Estimated weight of C&D Debris that can be Diverted listed by each material type;~~
- 28 ~~— Estimated weight of C&D Debris that will be delivered to a permitted disposal facility as~~
29 ~~municipal solid waste;~~
- 30 ~~— The identification of a vendor or Recycling Facility collecting or receiving C&D Debris or~~
31 ~~deconstructing the structure; and~~
- 32 ~~— The estimated date on which Grading, Paving, Demolition, or Construction is to commence~~
33 ~~and be completed.~~

34 ~~Prior to completion of the proposed project, SCE will submit a C&D Debris Recycling Report to the~~
35 ~~CPUC and County of Ventura. The report shall include:~~

- 36 ~~— The dates on which Grading, building, Paving, Demolition and/or Construction actually~~
37 ~~commenced and were completed;~~
- 38 ~~— The actual weight of C&D Debris, listed by each material type;~~
- 39 ~~— The actual weight of C&D Debris that was Diverted, listed by each material type;~~
- 40 ~~— A Specification of the method used to determine the weights and the certification that the~~
41 ~~method uses was the most accurate, commercially reasonable method available; and~~
- 42 • ~~Original receipts from al vendors and permitted recycling facilities, which collected or~~
43 ~~received C&D Debris, indicating actual weights and volumes, by individual material type,~~
44 ~~received by each.~~