

Southern California Edison
Circle City and Mira Loma-Jefferson PTC A.15-12-007

DATA REQUEST SET A1512007 ED-SCE-01

To: ENERGY DIVISION
Prepared by: Alisa Krizek
Title: Environmental Project Manager
Dated: 01/04/2016

Question 04:

Air Quality

Applicant Proposed Measure (APM)-AIR-02 identified on PEA page 4.3 -17 would require off-road diesel construction equipment with ratings between 100 and 750 horsepower to achieve U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Tier 3 non-road engine emissions standards. PEA Attachment 4.3-A, Section 1.1.1, indicates that emissions associated with mitigation to require all pieces of equipment to comply with Tier 3 specifications were estimated. Clarify whether or not the simulated mitigated emissions were estimated assuming all pieces of off-road equipment would adhere to Tier 3 standards, as opposed to only the pieces of equipment with engines of size greater than 100 horsepower, as indicated in APM-AIR-02.

Response to Question 04:

Tier 3 standards were applied to off-road equipment with engines rated at less than 100 horsepower (hp). Table 2: Off-Road Equipment Controlled Emission Factors in Attachment 4.3-A: Air Quality Calculations has been revised so that Tier 3 standards are only applied to engines with an output of greater than 100 hp. This revised table (in redline/strikeout) has been included as Table 1: Revised Off-Road Equipment Emission Factors (Please see the attachment hereto entitled: "Circle City Data Request #1_AQ_4_Table 1.docx").

The updated emission factors were also used to recalculate the controlled on-site construction emissions throughout the Circle City Substation and Mira Loma-Jefferson Subtransmission Line Project (Proposed Project) area. Table 2: Revised Peak Daily Controlled Construction Emissions is an updated version of Table 4.3-6: Peak Daily Controlled Construction Emissions from the Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) that utilizes the revised emission factors. (Please see the attachment hereto entitled: "Circle City Data Request #1_AQ_4_Table 2.docx").

The updated values have been shown in redline/strikeout. Table 4.3-9: Peak On-Site Controlled Construction Emissions from the PEA has also been updated and included as Table 3: Revised Peak On-Site Controlled Construction Emissions with changes in redline/strikeout. (Please see the attachment hereto entitled: "Circle City Data Request #1_AQ_4_Table 3.docx").

As shown in these revised / updated tables, the changes to the resulting peak daily controlled emissions are minor and will not change the conclusions presented in the PEA.

Table 1: Revised Off-Road Equipment Emission Factors

Equipment Type	Engine Output (horsepower)	Equipment Category	Emission Factor (pounds per mile)							
			VOCs	CO	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO ₂	CH ₄
165-Ton Crane	300	Cranes	0.0230	0.4987	0.4450	0.0009	0.0169	0.0169	95.6017	0.0293
15-Ton Crane	300	Cranes	0.0230	0.4987	0.4450	0.0009	0.0169	0.0169	95.6017	0.0293
17-Ton Crane	300	Cranes	0.0230	0.4987	0.4450	0.0009	0.0169	0.0169	95.6017	0.0293
20-Ton Crane	300	Cranes	0.0230	0.4987	0.4450	0.0009	0.0169	0.0169	95.6017	0.0293
3 Drum Sock Line Puller	300	Other Construction Equipment	0.0333	0.7222	0.6445	0.0014	0.0244	0.0244	139.2049	0.0427
30-Ton Rough Terrain Crane	300	Cranes	0.0230	0.4987	0.4450	0.0009	0.0169	0.0169	95.6017	0.0293
40-Ton Crane	300	Cranes	0.0230	0.4987	0.4450	0.0009	0.0169	0.0169	95.6017	0.0293
50-Ton Crane	300	Cranes	0.0230	0.4987	0.4450	0.0009	0.0169	0.0169	95.6017	0.0293
Asphalt Curb Machine	35	Paving Equipment	0.0081 <u>0.0257</u>	0.1139 <u>0.1335</u>	0.1286 <u>0.1313</u>	0.0001	0.0078 <u>0.0100</u>	0.0078 <u>0.0092</u>	15.2405	0.0047
Asphalt Paver	152	Pavers	0.0169	0.5208	0.3265	0.0007	0.0158	0.0158	70.2262	0.0215
Backhoe/Front Loader	200	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.0196	0.4242	0.3785	0.0008	0.0144	0.0144	81.0563	0.0248
Bobcat	75	Skid Steer Loaders	0.0073 <u>0.0156</u>	0.2264 <u>0.2030</u>	0.1676 <u>0.2010</u>	0.0003	0.0117 <u>0.0108</u>	0.0117 <u>0.0099</u>	30.4867	0.0093
Boom/Crane Truck	235	Cranes	0.0180	0.3906	0.3486	0.0007	0.0132	0.0132	75.0282	0.0230
Bucket Truck	350	Aerial Lifts	0.0287	0.6219	0.5549	0.0012	0.0211	0.0211	119.1893	0.0365
Bull Wheel Puller	300	Other Construction Equipment	0.0333	0.7222	0.6445	0.0014	0.0244	0.0244	139.2049	0.0427
Cable-Pulling Truck with Single-Axle Cable Dolly	9	Other Construction Equipment	0.0104	0.0471	0.0452	0.0000	0.0040	0.0037	4.6501	0.0014
Compressor Trailer	120	Air Compressors	0.0152	0.4698	0.2946	0.0008	0.0142	0.0142	72.1662	0.0076
Crane	300	Cranes	0.0230	0.4987	0.4450	0.0009	0.0169	0.0169	95.6017	0.0293
Drill Rig	500	Bore/Drill Rigs	0.0271	0.5875	0.5243	0.0011	0.0199	0.0199	111.6623	0.0342
Drum Type Compactor	250	Rollers	0.0251	0.5445	0.4859	0.0010	0.0184	0.0184	104.6572	0.0321
Earth Movers	350	Crawler Tractors	0.0398	0.8627	0.7698	0.0016	0.0292	0.0292	166.7015	0.0511
Excavator	152	Excavators	0.0151	0.4650	0.2915	0.0006	0.0141	0.0141	62.6460	0.0192
Forklift	100	Forklifts	0.0053	0.1631	0.1208	0.0002	0.0085	0.0085	21.9459	0.0067
Medium Duty Splicing Lab Truck	15	Generator Sets	0.0171	0.0881	0.1186	0.0002	0.0061	0.0061	13.9070	0.0015
Motor Grader	350	Graders	0.0380	0.8225	0.7340	0.0015	0.0278	0.0278	157.7386	0.0483
Paving Roller	46	Rollers	0.0112 <u>0.0462</u>	0.1580 <u>0.1984</u>	0.1784 <u>0.1965</u>	0.0002	0.0108 <u>0.0168</u>	0.0108 <u>0.0154</u>	21.3887	0.0066
Puller	300	Other Construction Equipment	0.0333	0.7222	0.6445	0.0014	0.0244	0.0244	139.2049	0.0427

Equipment Type	Engine Output (horsepower)	Equipment Category	Emission Factor (pounds per mile)							
			VOCs	CO	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO ₂	CH ₄
Reach Manlift	50	Aerial Lifts	0.0041 <u>0.0071</u>	0.1264 <u>0.1083</u>	0.0936 <u>0.1186</u>	0.0002	0.0066 <u>0.0027</u>	0.0066 <u>0.0027</u>	18.9395	0.0058
Road Grader	350	Graders	0.0380	0.8225	0.7340	0.0015	0.0278	0.0278	157.7386	0.0483
Rough Terrain Crane	350	Cranes	0.0269	0.5818	0.5191	0.0011	0.0197	0.0197	111.5353	0.0342
Rough Terrain Forklift	200	Forklifts	0.0106	0.2293	0.2046	0.0004	0.0078	0.0078	44.0591	0.0135
Scissor Lift	50	Aerial Lifts	0.0041 <u>0.0071</u>	0.1264 <u>0.1083</u>	0.0936 <u>0.1186</u>	0.0002	0.0066 <u>0.0027</u>	0.0066 <u>0.0027</u>	18.9395	0.0058
Skip Loader	100	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.0098	0.3018	0.2235	0.0004	0.0157	0.0157	20.0027	0.0126
Sock Line Puller	300	Other Construction Equipment	0.0333	0.7222	0.6445	0.0014	0.0244	0.0244	139.2049	0.0427
Splicing Van	15	Other Construction Equipment	0.0173	0.0785	0.0753	0.0001	0.0066	0.0061	7.7501	0.0024
Static Truck/Tensioner	350	Other Construction Equipment	0.0389	0.8426	0.7519	0.0016	0.0285	0.0285	162.4058	0.0498
Track Type Dozer	350	Crawler Tractors	0.0398	0.8627	0.7698	0.0016	0.0292	0.0292	166.7015	0.0511
Tracker	120	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.0117	0.3622	0.2211	0.0005	0.0110	0.0110	49.2162	0.0151
Tractor	45	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.0106 <u>0.0438</u>	0.1505 <u>0.2088</u>	0.1700 <u>0.1876</u>	0.0002	0.0103 <u>0.0159</u>	0.0103 <u>0.0146</u>	20.0027	0.0061
Truck Pulling Reel Dolly	9	Other Construction Equipment	0.0104	0.0471	0.0452	0.0000	0.0040	0.0037	4.6501	0.0014
Work Truck with Attached Auger	500	Bore/Drill Rigs	0.0271	0.5875	0.5243	0.0011	0.0199	0.0199	111.6623	0.0342

Note: VOC = volatile organic compounds, CO = carbon monoxide, NO_x = nitrogen oxides, SO_x = sulfur oxides, PM₁₀ = particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter, PM_{2.5} = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter, CO₂ = carbon dioxide. CH₄ = methane

Table 1: Revised Peak Daily Controlled Construction Emissions

Proposed Project Component	Peak Simulated Construction Emissions (pounds/day)					
	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO	NO _x	SO _x	VOCs
Circle City Substation	22.98	7.19	115.34 <u>114.31</u>	98.56	0.24	8.63
Mira Loma Substation	2.57	0.71	14.37	10.03	0.03	0.92
Proposed Source Line Route 1 and Source Line Route Alternative 2	43.61	9.92	155.98	127.48	0.33	10.97
Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 Kilovolt (kV) Subtransmission Line	182.10	25.49	203.10	160.83	0.43	15.27
Telecommunication Facilities	5.60	1.14	15.75	13.28	0.03	1.31
Total	256.86	44.46	504.54 <u>503.51</u>	410.18	1.06	37.10
Threshold	150	55	550	100	150	75
Threshold Exceeded?	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No

Table 1: Revised Peak On-Site Controlled Construction Emissions

Proposed Project Component	Peak On-Site Emissions (pounds/day)			
	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO	NO _x
Circle City Substation	18.2	4.6	85.8	73.7
	<u>18.1</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>84.7</u>	<u>75.2</u>
Threshold	14	5	3,964	378
Exceeded?	Yes	No	No	No
Mira Loma Substation	2.0	0.5	10.6	9.5
Threshold	55	28	22,490	778
Exceeded?	No	No	No	No
Proposed Source Line Route	8.6	2.0	37.7	33.8
Threshold	1	1	674	118
Exceeded?	Yes	Yes	No	No
Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line	9.0	2.1	37.7	33.9
Threshold	1	1	647	118
Exceeded?	Yes	Yes	No	No
Telecommunication Facilities	2.8	0.6	10.0	9.0
Threshold	1	1	647	118
Exceeded?	Yes	No	No	No

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To: ENERGY DIVISION
Prepared by: Alisa Krizek
Title: Environmental Project Manager
Dated: 01/04/2016

Question 05:

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PEA Section 4.7.4.1 indicates that the circuit breakers that would be installed at Circle City Substation would contain 0.00 metric tons sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). Please provide the total combined SF₆ capacity of the circuit breakers in pounds and the annual leakage rate.

Response to Question 05:

The total combined SF₆ capacity of the 10 circuit breakers at Circle City Substation is 400 pounds (40 pounds each x 10). The annual leakage rate is assumed to be 0.5%, based on the manufacturer's guaranteed maximum annual leakage rate.

Please note, when confirming this information, it was discovered that there was an unintentional discrepancy in the number of circuit breakers described in the PEA Project Description (PEA Section 3.1.1.1, 66kV Switchrack) and the number of circuit breakers assumed for the purposes of estimating GHG emissions (Attachment 4.3-A: Air Quality Calculations).

Please refer to the attached Excel spreadsheet (please see the attached document entitled "Circle City Data Request #1_GHG_5-6_Circuit Breakers SF₆_1-14-15.xlsx") which calculates fugitive SF₆ based on the corrected 11 circuit breakers (10 at Circle City Substation and 1 at Mira Loma Substation) and 40 pounds of SF₆ contained in each. The corrected GHG emissions estimates from the total Project is increased nominally from 96.99 MTCO₂e to 113.90 MTCO₂e, which is still far below the 10,000 MTCO₂e SCAQMD Threshold, and impacts to GHGs would remain less than significant.

Circle City Substation and Mira Loma-Jefferson Subtransmission Line Project
Corrected PEA Table 4.7-2: GHG Emissions from Operation

GHG Source	Emissions (metric tons) ¹		
	CO2	CH4	SF6
On-Road Vehicle Use	1.60	0.00	0.00
SF6 Circuit Breaker Fugitive Emissions	0.00	0.00	<i>0.0010</i>
Subtotal	1.60	0.00	0.00
CARB Interim Threshold	-	-	-
Threshold Exceeded?	-	-	-
Amortized Construction Equipment	88.11	0.02	-
Total	89.71	0.02	0.00
SCAQMD Threshold	-	-	-
Threshold Exceeded?	-	-	-

¹ ***SF6 Emission Assumptions***

Number of Circuit Breakers	<i>11</i>	Note: 10 circuit breakers at Circle City
SF6 each (lbs)	<i>40</i>	
Total SF6 (lbs)	<i>440</i>	
Annual Leak Rate	0.005	Note: 0.5% annual leak rate based on
Annual Leaked (lbs)	<i>2.2</i>	
Annual Leaked (MT)	<i>0.00100</i>	
GWP	23900	
Annual Leaked CO2e (MT)	<i>23.85</i>	

² GHG Emissions presented in pounds was not originally in PEA Table 4.7-2. It is presented here Note: *Italicized blue numbers* indicate differences from PEA assumptions based on corrected data

CO2e	Emissions (pounds) ²			CO2e
	CO2	CH4	SF6	
1.60	3,529.02	0.17	-	3,532.57
23.85	-	-	2.20	52,580.00
25.45	3,529.02	0.17	2.20	56,112.57
7,000				
No				
88.45				
113.90				
10,000				
No				

y Substation, 1 at Mira Loma Substation (11 total)

i manufacturer's guaranteed maximum annual leak rate

in response to Data Request #5

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Southern California Edison
Circle City and Mira Loma-Jefferson PTC A.15-12-007

DATA REQUEST SET A1512007 ED-SCE-01

To: ENERGY DIVISION
Prepared by: Alisa Krizek
Title: Environmental Project Manager
Dated: 01/04/2016

Question 06:

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PEA Section 3.2.2.5 indicates that a new circuit breaker would be added to an existing switch rack position at Mira Lorna Substation. Confirm whether or not this proposed new circuit breaker at Mira Lorna Substation would contain SF₆, and if it would contain SF₆, provide the capacity in pounds.

Response to Question 06:

The new circuit breaker at Mira Loma Substation would contain 40 pounds of SF₆.

Please note, when confirming this information, it was discovered that there was an unintentional discrepancy in the number of circuit breakers described in the PEA Project Description (PEA Section 3.1.1.1, 66kV Switchrack) and the number of circuit breakers assumed for the purposes of estimating GHG emissions (Attachment 4.3-A: Air Quality Calculations).

Please refer to the attached Excel spreadsheet (please see the attached document entitled "Circle City Data Request #1_GHG_5-6_Circuit Breakers SF₆_1-14-15.xlsx") which calculates fugitive SF₆ based on the corrected 11 circuit breakers (10 at Circle City Substation and 1 at Mira Loma Substation) and 40 pounds of SF₆ contained in each. The corrected GHG emissions estimates from the total Project is increased nominally from 96.99 MTCO₂e to 113.90 MTCO₂e, which is still far below the 10,000 MTCO₂e SCAQMD Threshold, and impacts to GHGs would remain less than significant.

Circle City Substation and Mira Loma-Jefferson Subtransmission Line Project
Corrected PEA Table 4.7-2: GHG Emissions from Operation

GHG Source	Emissions (metric tons) ¹		
	CO2	CH4	SF6
On-Road Vehicle Use	1.60	0.00	0.00
SF6 Circuit Breaker Fugitive Emissions	0.00	0.00	<i>0.0010</i>
Subtotal	1.60	0.00	0.00
CARB Interim Threshold	-	-	-
Threshold Exceeded?	-	-	-
Amortized Construction Equipment	88.11	0.02	-
Total	89.71	0.02	0.00
SCAQMD Threshold	-	-	-
Threshold Exceeded?	-	-	-

¹ ***SF6 Emission Assumptions***

Number of Circuit Breakers	<i>11</i>	Note: 10 circuit breakers at Circle City
SF6 each (lbs)	<i>40</i>	
Total SF6 (lbs)	<i>440</i>	
Annual Leak Rate	0.005	Note: 0.5% annual leak rate based on
Annual Leaked (lbs)	<i>2.2</i>	
Annual Leaked (MT)	<i>0.00100</i>	
GWP	23900	
Annual Leaked CO2e (MT)	<i>23.85</i>	

² GHG Emissions presented in pounds was not originally in PEA Table 4.7-2. It is presented here Note: *Italicized blue numbers* indicate differences from PEA assumptions based on corrected data

CO2e	Emissions (pounds) ²				CO2e
	CO2	CH4	SF6		
1.60	3,529.02	0.17	-		3,532.57
23.85	-	-	2.20		52,580.00
25.45	3,529.02	0.17	2.20		56,112.57
7,000					
No					
88.45					
113.90					
10,000					
No					

y Substation, 1 at Mira Loma Substation (11 total)

i manufacturer's guaranteed maximum annual leak rate

in response to Data Request #5
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Southern California Edison
Circle City and Mira Loma-Jefferson PTC A.15-12-007

DATA REQUEST SET A1512007 ED-SCE-01

To: ENERGY DIVISION
Prepared by: Alisa Krizek
Title: Environmental Project Manager
Dated: 01/04/2016

Question 07:

Public Services

Provide in text references for information in the setting section.

Response to Question 07:

In-text references have been provided in the attached revised Public Services Section (please see the attached document entitled "Circle City Data Request #1_PS_7_Public Services (01-13-16S).docx").

4.14 Public Services

This section describes public services in the area of Southern California Edison's (SCE's) Circle City Substation and Mira Loma-Jefferson Subtransmission Line Project (Proposed Project), as well as the potential impacts and alternatives. Several public services have the potential to be affected by construction of the Proposed Project; however, such impacts would be temporary and less than significant.

4.14.1 Environmental Setting

The following subsections describe existing public services, including fire protection, police protection, schools, hospitals, parks, and other public services, such as libraries and community centers, in the Proposed Project area. The Proposed Project would be located primarily in the City of Corona, with other components also located in the cities of Chino, Eastvale, Norco, and Ontario. The cities of Corona, Eastvale, and Norco are located in Riverside County, and the cities of Chino and Ontario are located in San Bernardino County.

4.14.1.1 Fire Protection

The Proposed Project would be located within the protection area of three municipal fire departments, two county departments, and one special service area. Four fire stations are located within 1 mile of the Proposed Project; their locations, jurisdictions, and distances from the Proposed Project are provided in Table 4.14-1: Fire Protection within 1 Mile. Figure 4.14-1: Public Services Map (Source Line Route) and Figure 4.14-2: Public Services Map (Subtransmission Line) depict the locations of these stations.

Table 4.14-1: Fire Protection within 1 Mile of the Proposed Project

Station and Address	Jurisdiction	Nearest Proposed Project Component	Approximate Distance from the Proposed Project (miles)
Corona Fire Station #2 225 East Harrison Street, Corona	City of Corona, Fire Department	Source Line Route	0.06
Corona Fire Department Headquarters 735 Public Safety Way, Suite 201, Corona	City of Corona, Fire Department	Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kilovolt (kV) Subtransmission Line	0.10
Station #13 (Home Gardens) 3777 Neece Street, Corona	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)/Riverside County Fire Department (RCFD)	Circle City Substation	0.26
Station #14 (Corona) 1511 Hamner Avenue, Norco	CAL FIRE/RCFD	Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line	0.75

Sources: RCFD, 2015; City of Corona, 2015a

4.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

The Chino Valley Fire District is responsible for providing fire protection for the City of Chino. The Chino Valley Fire District employs more than 120 staff and operates seven fire stations, one training center, and an administration facility ([Chino Valley Fire District, 2015](#)). The district's goal is to respond in 5 minutes 90 percent of the time; the average response times in 2014 were 6.88 minutes for fire calls and 5.88 minutes for emergency medical services (EMS) calls ([Cisneros, 2015](#)). The nearest Chino Valley Fire District station to the Proposed Project is Station #63, which is located at 7550 Kimball Avenue, south of the Chino Airport, and approximately 1.8 miles west of the Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line. When needed, Division I of the San Bernardino County Fire Department (SBCFD) provides additional services to the City of Chino ([SBCFD, 2015](#)).

The Corona Fire Department has seven active fire stations and a department headquarters staffed by 117 fire suppression and prevention professionals ([City of Corona, 2015a](#)). The Corona Fire Department emergency response time objectives range from 5.83 minutes 90 percent of the time to 10.87 minutes 90 percent of the time for EMS and Fire and Special Operations, respectively ([Duffy, 2015](#)). The nearest station to the Proposed Project is Corona Fire Station #2, which is located on East Harrison Street and approximately 0.06 mile from the proposed Source Line Route. The Corona Fire Department Headquarters is located approximately 0.10 mile from the proposed Mira Loma-Jefferson 66kV Subtransmission Line. A CAL FIRE/RCFD station, Station #13, is also located in the City of Corona, approximately 0.26 mile from the proposed Circle City Substation.

The City of Eastvale does not operate a municipal fire department; instead, it also receives fire protection from CAL FIRE/RCFD ([City of Eastvale, 2015](#)). CAL FIRE/RCFD maintains Station #27 in the City of Eastvale at 7067 Hamner Avenue, approximately 1.95 miles east of the Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line ([RCFD, 2015](#)). Average response times for CAL FIRE/RCFD within the City of Eastvale were not available.

The City of Norco Fire Department contracts with CAL FIRE/RCFD. CAL FIRE/RCFD provides fire and emergency services throughout Riverside County, including in the cities of Eastvale and Norco ([City of Norco, 2015](#)). In addition, CAL FIRE/RCFD are responsible for emergency planning, preparation, and assessment of major emergency threats throughout the county. In total, CAL FIRE/RCFD operate 101 stations throughout Riverside County ([RCFD, 2015](#)). CAL FIRE/RCFD maintain three active fire stations in the City of Norco: Station #14, Station #47, and Station #57 ([RCFD, 2015](#)). The nearest fire station to the Proposed Project in the City of Norco is Station #14 (Corona), which is located at 1511 Hamner Avenue and approximately 0.75 mile east of the Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line. Station #14 has a daily staff of four firefighters and Stations #47 and #57 have a daily staff of three firefighters and are located farther than one mile from the Proposed Project ([RCFD, 2015](#)). The average response time for CAL FIRE/RCFD in the City of Norco is 5 minutes ([Walsh, 2015](#)).

The City of Ontario maintains its own municipal fire department, with eight stations staffed by approximately 150 personnel ([City of Ontario, 2015a](#)). The closest station to the Proposed Project is Station #7 at 4901 East Vanderbilt Street, approximately 2.9 miles from the existing Mira Loma Substation ([City of Ontario, 2015a](#)). Response times for the City of Ontario municipal fire stations were not available.

Figure 4.14-1: Public Services Map (Source Line Route)

Figure 4.14-2: Public Services Map (Subtransmission Line)

4.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

The nearest SBCFD station is Station #74 (Fontana) at 11500 Live Oak Road in the City of Fontana. Station #74 is staffed daily with three personnel [\(SBCFD, 2015\)](#). The SBCFD and the City of Ontario Fire Department typically operate under a Master Mutual Aid Agreement, which provides resources to the requesting agency if and when the resources are available and if the request order is approved. Currently, the SBCFD and the City of Ontario do not have an approved Automatic Aid agreement; therefore, various circumstances could delay the SBCFD's response time to the City of Ontario [\(SBCFD, 2015\)](#). Additional information regarding response times for the SBCFD was not available. The Office of Emergency Services, a division of the SBCFD, is responsible for disaster planning and emergency management and coordination for the entire county [\(SBCFD, 2015\)](#).

4.14.1.2 Police Protection

The Riverside County Sheriff's Department provides police protection throughout the county from 10 stations and employs more than 4,000 personnel [\(Riverside County, 2012\)](#). The average response time for priority-one calls is approximately 9.5 minutes for unincorporated areas of Riverside County. The Riverside County Sheriff's Department also provides the primary police presence in the cities of Eastvale and Norco. In 2014, the average response times for the City of Norco were 7.16 minutes for priority-one calls¹ and 15.49 minutes for priority-two calls [\(Forbes, 2015\)](#). The average response times for the City of Eastvale in 2014 were 8.10 minutes for priority-one calls and 20.69 minutes for priority-two calls [\(Forbes, 2015\)](#). The Jurupa Valley Station, which serves northwestern Riverside County, is the closest station to the Proposed Project and is approximately 6.77 miles east of the Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line [\(Riverside County Sheriff-Coroner, 2015\)](#). There is also a Sheriff's Station in the City of Norco, which is located at 2870 Clark Avenue and is open from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., Monday through Friday [\(Riverside County Sheriff-Coroner, 2015\)](#).

The cities of Chino, Corona, and Ontario all maintain their own municipal police forces. The Corona Police Department Headquarters is the nearest station to the Proposed Project; it is located approximately 0.18 mile from the Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line, and it is the only police station located within 1 mile of the Proposed Project [\(Corona Police Department, 2015\)](#). The average response time for priority-one calls for the Corona Police Department was 5.25 minutes in 2014 [\(Corona Police Department, 2015\)](#). The nearest Chino Police Department station is located more than 5 miles away from the Proposed Project [\(City of Chino, 2015\)](#). The average response time for priority-one calls for the City of Chino Police Department was 6.67 minutes in 2014 [\(Mensen, 2015\)](#). The nearest Ontario Police Department facility is the Police Department Headquarters, which is located approximately 2.38 miles from the Proposed Project [\(City of Ontario, 2015c\)](#). The average response time for Priority E² calls for the City of Ontario Police Department was 1.83 minutes in 2014 [\(Watson, 2015\)](#). Table 4.14-2: Police Stations Providing Service to the Proposed Project Area lists the locations of all the stations that provide service to the cities near the Proposed Project, as well as their distance from the Proposed Project. The location of each station is also shown in Figure 4.14-2: Public Services Map (Subtransmission Line).

¹ A priority-one call is critical and of highest priority. A priority-two call is an emergency.

² A Priority E call in the City of Ontario includes an aircraft crash, Code-3 Assist Other Jurisdiction, Code-3 Pursuit Assist, shooting, stabbing, officer down, Code-3 Fire Department Assist, and earthquake.

Table 4.14-2: Police Stations Providing Service to the Proposed Project Area

Station and Address	Jurisdiction	Nearest Proposed Project Component	Approximate Distance from the Proposed Project (miles)
Corona Police Department Headquarters 730 Corporation Yard Way, Corona	Corona Police Department	Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line	0.18
Ontario Police Department Headquarters 2500 South Archibald Avenue, Ontario	Ontario Police Department	Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line	2.38
Chino Police Department 5450 Walnut Avenue, Chino	Chino Police Department	Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line	> 5
Jurupa Valley Station 7477 Mission Boulevard, Jurupa Valley	Riverside County Sheriff's Department	Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line	> 5

Sources: Corona Police Department, 2015; Riverside County Sheriff-Coroner, 2015; City of Ontario, 2015c; City of Chino, 2015

4.14.1.3 Schools

The Proposed Project is located within four school districts—one in Riverside County and three in San Bernardino County ([California Department of Education, 2015](#)). The Corona-Norco Unified School District serves the cities of Corona, Eastvale, and Norco in Riverside County ([California Department of Education, 2015](#)). In San Bernardino County, the Proposed Project would cross the Chaffey Joint Union High School District, the Ontario-Montclair School District and the Chino Valley Unified School District ([California Department of Education, 2015](#)). The Proposed Project would be located along the street in front of the parking lot entrance for the Auburndale Intermediate School. Two schools—George Washington Elementary School and the Victress Bower Elementary—are located within 0.25 mile of the Proposed Project. All three schools are part of the Corona-Norco Unified School District ([California Department of Education, 2015](#)). Colony High School is located approximately 0.20 mile from the existing Mira Loma Substation and is part of the Chaffey Joint Union High School District ([Colony High School, 2014](#)).

Descriptions of the schools within 0.25 mile of the Proposed Project are provided in Table 4.14-3: Schools within 0.25 Mile of the Proposed Project. The locations of all schools in the Proposed Project area are shown on Figure 4.14-1: Public Services Map (Source Line Route) and Figure 4.14-2: Public Services Map (Subtransmission Line). All four of the schools that are located within 0.25 mile of the Proposed Project are on traditional school year calendars ([California Department of Education, 2015](#)). For the 2015-2016 school year, each of the three elementary and/or intermediate schools will be in session from August 11, 2015 through June 02, 2016 ([California Department of Education, 2015](#)). Additionally, both George Washington Elementary School and Victress Bower Elementary provide extended school year schedules for special education students and hold classes from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. from June 15 to July 10 ([White, 2015](#)). Colony High School will be in session from August 5, 2015 through May 19, 2016 during the 2015-2016 school year ([Colony High School, 2014](#)). Additionally, summer

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school for Colony High school will be in session from May 23, 2016 through June 30, 2016 ([Colony High School, 2014](#)).

Table 4.14-3: Schools within 0.25 Mile of the Proposed Project

School and Address	Type/ Grades	Schedule ³	Approximate Distance from the Proposed Project (miles)
Auburndale Intermediate School 1255 River Road, Corona	Traditional/ Intermediate	Grades 7-8: 7:45 a.m. to 2:08 p.m. Early Dismissal: 1:08 p.m.	Adjacent
George Washington Elementary School 1220 West Parkridge Avenue, Norco	Traditional/ Elementary	AM Kindergarten: 7:45 a.m. to 11:32 p.m. Early Dismissal: 10:32: a.m. PM Kindergarten: -- Early Dismissal: -- Grades 1-6: 7:45a.m. to 1:57 p.m. Early Dismissal: 12:57 p.m.	0.15
Victress Bower Elementary 1250 West Parkridge Avenue, Norco	Special Education/ Elementary	AM Kindergarten: 8:50 a.m. to 12:10 p.m. PM Kindergarten: -- Grades 1-12: 8:50 a.m. to 3:06 p.m. Early Dismissal Grades 1-12: 2:06 p.m.	0.15
Colony High School 3850 East Riverside Drive, Ontario	Traditional/High School	Regular Schedule Monday through Thursday: 6:27 a.m. to 2:20 p.m. Friday Schedule: 6:36 a.m. to 2:20 p.m. Minimum Day Schedule: 6:49 a.m. to 11:45 a.m.	0.20

Sources: Corona-Norco Unified School District, 2014; California Department of Education, 2015; Colony High School, 2015

Notes: "--" = Information Not Available

4.14.1.4 Hospitals

The major hospitals serving the communities that would be spanned by the Proposed Project are located in the City of Corona and include the Corona Regional Medical Center at 800 South Main Street and Kaiser Permanente at 1850 California Avenue ([Cal-Atlas, 2010](#)). Additionally, Kaiser Permanente at 2295 South Vineyard Avenue in Ontario is approximately 3.12 miles from the Proposed Project ([Cal-Atlas, 2010](#)). The Kaiser Permanente in the City of Corona is the nearest hospital and is approximately 0.23 mile from the Proposed Project, as shown in Figure 4.14-1: Public Services Map (Source Line Route) ([Google, 2015](#)). Table 4.14-4: Hospitals within 5 Miles of the Proposed Project provides the locations of all hospitals within 5 miles of the Proposed Project and their distance to the Proposed Project.

³ The Corona-Norco Unified School District has an Early Dismissal Day for elementary and intermediate schools every Wednesday during the regular school year.

Table 4.14-4: Hospitals within 5 Miles of the Proposed Project

Hospital and Address	Nearest Proposed Project Component	Approximate Distance from the Proposed Project (miles)
Kaiser Permanente 1850 California Avenue, Corona	Source Line Route	0.46
Corona Regional Medical Center 800 South Main Street, Corona	Source Line Route	0.63
Kaiser Permanente 2295 South Vineyard Avenue, Ontario	Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line	3.12

Sources: United States (U.S.) Geological Survey (USGS), 2012; Cal-Atlas Geospatial Clearinghouse, 2010; Google Earth, 2015

4.14.1.5 Parks

The Proposed Project would cross, or run directly adjacent to, the following four city, county, and regional parks. [\(Google, 2015\)](#). **These include:**

- The Proposed Project would run directly adjacent to River Road Park, an urban park managed by the City of Corona Parks and Community Services Department, which covers approximately 5.5 acres and offers picnic benches, sports fields, and several playgrounds [\(City of Corona, 2016\)](#).
- The Proposed Project would be directly adjacent to Prado Regional Park, which is managed by the San Bernardino Regional Parks District. The park covers approximately 2,368 acres of the Chino Basin and is the only regional park in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Project. The park offers fishing, camping, hiking, biking, and nature trails, as well as an 18-hole golf course, shooting range, archery range, disc golf course, and picnicking facilities [\(San Bernardino County Regional Parks, 2016\)](#).
- The Proposed Project would cross approximately 0.42 mile of the southern perimeter of American Heroes Park. The park is managed by the Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) and offers approximately 18 acres of recreation space, including a dog park, playgrounds, picnic benches, and sports fields [\(JCSD, 2016\)](#).
- One temporary pulling site would cross approximately 0.1 mile of the northeastern portion of James C. Huber Park, an urban park in the City of Eastvale. Construction areas would be located within the park. The park is managed by JCSD and covers approximately 13 acres, including sports fields, tennis courts, and a skateboard park [\(JCSD 2016\)](#).

Section 4.15 Recreation provides more information on the parks near the Proposed Project, and Figure 4.15-1: Recreation Facilities Map (Source Line Route) and Figure 4.15-2: Recreation Facilities Map (Subtransmission Line) show all recreation features within 0.25 mile of the Proposed Project.

4.14.1.6 Other Services

The nearest library branch to the Proposed Project is the Home Gardens Library, which is part of the Riverside County Library System at 3785 Neece Street in the City of Corona and is located approximately 0.30 mile from the proposed Source Line Route ([Riverside County Library System, 2012](#)). Additionally, Corona Public Library on 650 South Main Street is located approximately 0.49 mile from the proposed Source Line Route. Riverside County also operates branch libraries at 7447 Scholar Way in the City of Eastvale (approximately 2.44 miles from the Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line) and 3954 Old Hamner Road in the City of Norco (approximately 2.40 miles from the Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line) ([Riverside County Library System, 2012](#)). The Chino Branch Library, operated by San Bernardino County, is located approximately 5.61 miles from the Proposed Project ([San Bernardino County Library, 2012](#)). The City of Ontario operates several branch libraries, the closest of which is located at 3850 East Riverside Drive and approximately 0.89 mile away from the Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line ([City of Ontario, 2015b](#)).

The Auburndale Community Center, located at 1045 Auburndale Street in the City of Corona, is approximately 0.17 mile from the Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line ([Google, 2015](#)). There are no other public facilities within 0.25 mile of the Proposed Project.

4.14.2 Regulatory Setting

4.14.2.1 Federal

A search of the Code of Federal Regulations and the websites of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Education revealed no federal regulations or policies related to public services that are relevant to the Proposed Project.

4.14.2.2 State

Title 14, Sections 1250 to 1258 “Fire Prevention Standards for Electric Utilities” of the California Code of Regulations

These sections provide specific clearance standards to be maintained by utility companies between electric power lines and all vegetation.

California Public Utilities Commission General Order 95 Section 35 “Rules for Overhead Electric Line Construction”

This section of the California Public Utilities Commission rules covers all aspects of design construction, operation, and maintenance of electrical power lines, as well as fire safety hazards.

California Public Resources Code Sections 4292 and 4293

California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 4292 states the following:

“... any person that owns, controls, operates, or maintains any electrical transmission or distribution line upon any mountainous land, or forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land shall, during such times and in such areas as are determined to be

necessary by the director or the agency which has primary responsibility for fire protection of such areas, maintain around and adjacent to any pole or tower which supports a switch, fuse, transformer, lightning arrester, line junction, or dead end or corner pole, a firebreak which consists of a clearing of not less than 10 feet in each direction from the outer circumference of such pole or tower. This section does not, however, apply to any line which is used exclusively as telephone, telegraph, telephone or telegraph messenger call, fire or alarm line, or other line which is classed as a communication circuit by the Public Utilities Commission. The director or the agency which has primary fire protection responsibility for the protection of such areas may permit exceptions from the requirements of this section which are based upon the specific circumstances involved.

California PRC Section 4293 states the following:

“... any person that owns, controls, operates, or maintains any electrical transmission or distribution line upon any mountainous land, or in forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land shall, during such times and in such areas as are determined to be necessary by the director or the agency which has primary responsibility for the fire protection of such areas, maintain a clearance of the respective distances which are specified in this section in all directions between all vegetation and all conductors which are carrying electric current:

- (a) For any line which is operating at 2,400 or more volts, but less than 72,000 volts, four feet.
- (b) For any line which is operating at 72,000 or more volts, but less than 110,000 volts, six feet.
- (c) For any line which is operating at 110,000 or more volts, 10 feet.

In every case, such distance shall be sufficiently great to furnish the required clearance at any position of the wire, or conductor when the adjacent air temperature is 120 degrees Fahrenheit, or less. Dead trees, old decadent or rotten trees, trees weakened by decay or disease and trees or portions thereof that are leaning toward the line which may contact the line from the side or may fall on the line shall be felled, cut, or trimmed so as to remove such hazard. The director or the agency which has primary responsibility for the fire protection of such areas may permit exceptions from the requirements of this section which are based upon the specific circumstances involved.”

4.14.2.3 Local

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has sole and exclusive state jurisdiction over the siting and design of the Proposed Project. Pursuant to CPUC General Order No. 131-D, Section XIV.B, “Local jurisdictions acting pursuant to local authority are preempted from regulating electric power line projects, distribution lines, substations, or electric facilities constructed by public utilities subject to the CPUC’s jurisdiction. However, in locating such projects, the public utilities shall consult with local agencies regarding land use matters.” Consequently, public utilities are directed to consider local regulations and consult with local agencies, but the counties and cities’ regulations are not applicable as the counties and cities do

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not have jurisdiction over the Proposed Project. Accordingly, the following discussion of local land use regulations is provided for informational purposes only.

The following policy and action from the Land Use Element of the City of Eastvale General Plan is relevant to the Proposed Project regarding public services and infrastructure:

- Policy LU-31: The City will work with other agencies to coordinate development with supporting infrastructure and services, such as water and sewer service, libraries, parks and recreational facilities, transportation systems, and fire/police/medical services.
 - Action LU-31.1: Monitor the capacities of infrastructure systems and public services in coordination with service providers, utilities, and outside agencies.

There are no additional relevant policies pertaining to public services and electric infrastructure that were identified within the general plans for Riverside County, San Bernardino County, or the cities of Chino, Corona, Norco, or Ontario.

4.14.3 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to public services are derived from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if it would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the 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 public services:

- Fire protection
- Police protection
- Schools
- Parks
- Other public facilities

4.14.4 Impact Analysis

4.14.4.1 Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, 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?

Construction

Fire Protection – Less-than-Significant Impact

The Proposed Project would be primarily located in urban and agricultural areas that have a low potential for fire. To further minimize the risk of a fire starting during construction of the Proposed Project, SCE would clear dry vegetation from work areas so that vehicle catalytic

converters would not come into contact with dry vegetation and potentially ignite a fire. Though fires are not anticipated due to the urban setting and cleared vegetation, SCE crews or its contractors would carry portable firefighting equipment at all times in accordance with Applicant-Proposed Measure HAZ-02 to control the spread of a fire, should one be started. As a result, the need for firefighting services from a local fire protection agency is not anticipated, and no impacts would result.

The Proposed Project would not cross or be located along or within any roadways on which fire stations are located. As a result, direct impacts to stations or their access would not be caused by the Proposed Project. The closure of lanes on local roads—most of which would be limited in duration—would be expected to cause traffic delays, which may impact the response times of emergency vehicles. Emergency vehicles would be allowed to pass lane closures, when possible. In order to reduce the potential impacts to response times, SCE would coordinate road closures with the local jurisdiction through the encroachment permit process and prior to construction. Flaggers may briefly hold back traffic for construction equipment, but emergency vehicles would be provided access even in the event of temporary road closures. The Proposed Project would not result in an increase in the temporary demand for or alter the required level of local fire services. Emergencies could arise as a result of Proposed Project construction; however, such incidents are unlikely to occur. As construction activities would only last for approximately 18 months, the Proposed Project would not create an additional burden on existing emergency services beyond their current capabilities. Emergency service providers would not need to hire additional personnel to maintain acceptable service ratios and response times. As a result, impacts to fire protection services would be less than significant.

Police Protection – Less-than-Significant Impact

The Proposed Project would not require the direct assistance of local law enforcement agencies; however, equipment storage during construction does carry some risk of theft or vandalism. To minimize this risk, crews would clean up work areas and store all construction equipment overnight at staging yards. Twenty-four-hour security would be provided for the staging areas, which would minimize the need for local law enforcement assistance.

The Proposed Project would not cross or be located along or within any roadways where police stations are located. As a result, direct impacts to stations or their access would not result from the Proposed Project. As described previously for fire protection, the Proposed Project may cause traffic delays as a result of lane closures associated with pole and conductor installation. In order to reduce the potential impacts to response times, SCE would coordinate road closures with the local jurisdictions through the encroachment permit process and prior to construction. Flaggers may briefly hold traffic back for construction equipment, but emergency vehicles would be provided access even in the event of temporary road closures. In addition, and as discussed previously for fire protection, the Proposed Project would not result in an increase in the temporary demand for or alter the required level of local police services. As a result, impacts to police protection services would be less than significant.

Hospitals – No Impact

No hospitals would be directly spanned or located along a road that would be affected by construction activities. As a result, there would be no adverse physical impact to a hospital from

the Proposed Project. Given the limited, approximately 18-month construction timeframe of the Proposed Project and the relatively small crew (i.e., approximately 100 workers on any given day), the Proposed Project would not significantly increase the local population, nor would it cause a significantly increased demand for hospital services. As a result, hospitals would not be impacted by the Proposed Project.

Schools – Less-than-Significant Impact

Construction of the Proposed Project would last approximately 18 months, during which time it is not expected that any of the approximately 100 crew members—who would be on site at any given time—would move their families to the area. Therefore, school enrollment would not be affected, and no new schools would be constructed as a result of the Proposed Project.

The Proposed Project would be constructed along the roadway in front of the parking lot entrances to Auburndale Intermediate School. Noise and dust from construction of the Proposed Project could impact the school while classes are in session. These impacts are discussed further in Section 4.3 Air Quality and Section 4.12 Noise. Lane closures along River Road could impact traffic flow and access to the schools. SCE would coordinate road closures with the local jurisdictions prior to Proposed Project construction in order to reduce potential impacts to traffic flow. In addition, SCE would reduce potential impacts to local schools by conducting work along River Road between North Lincoln Avenue and 2nd Street either outside of the scheduled school year or outside of peak drop-off and pick-up hours for the standard school day, as specified in the encroachment permits issued by the local jurisdictions. Therefore, impacts to schools would be less than significant.

Parks – No Impact

Proposed Project construction activities would cross portions of two local parks for a total of approximately 0.52 mile, and are expected to require partial closure of facilities in American Heroes Park. Where the Proposed Project crosses American Heroes Park, access to the area of the park within the SCE right-of-way (ROW) would likely be temporarily restricted for the duration of construction in that location. However, the closure would be temporary and short term, lasting for a total of up to 5 weeks. Section 4.15 Recreation provides more information on this closure.

Proposed Project construction would not significantly increase local population growth, resulting in the need for new parks or park expansion. In addition, as construction for the Proposed Project would be relatively short-term at approximately 18 months, and would largely involve work within existing ROWs in existing utility corridors, no long-term reductions to the availability of recreational resources would occur. The construction of new parks or the expansion of existing parks would not be required in order to maintain acceptable service ratios. As a result, no impacts to parks would occur.

Other Public Facilities – No Impact

Because the Proposed Project would not facilitate population growth, there would not be an increased demand for libraries and other public facilities. Further, no facilities would be crossed by the Proposed Project, nor would the Proposed Project be constructed along or within any

roadways on which these facilities are located. As a result, there would be no impact to other public facilities.

Operation – No Impact

The proposed Circle City Substation would be automated and monitored from the existing Mira Loma Substation. SCE would not need to hire any additional employees to maintain Circle City Substation, the proposed Source Line Route, or the Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line. Demand for public services would be similar to existing conditions. Increased service reliability and pole stability along the Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line would be beneficial. Therefore, there would be no adverse impact.

4.14.5 Applicant-Proposed Measures

Because no potentially significant impacts to public services would occur as a result of the Proposed Project, no avoidance or minimization measures are proposed.

4.14.6 Alternative Substation Site

Substation Site Alternative B is located in a vacant lot adjacent to the southeast corner of the proposed Circle City Substation site (i.e., Substation Site Alternative A); thus, Substation Site Alternative B would have a similar setting. No impacts to public services from Substation Site Alternative B or the proposed Circle City Substation site are anticipated.

4.14.7 Alternative Source Line Route

Source Line Route Alternative 2 and Source Line Route Alternative 4 would involve undergrounding approximately 2.0 miles along East Grand Boulevard to Quarry Street, within East 6th Street under Interstate 15, and along Magnolia Avenue to Leeson Lane. Trenching for the underground lines would require additional time for lane closures as compared to the Proposed Project (i.e., the proposed Source Line Route), which may interfere with emergency vehicle access. As with the Proposed Project, SCE would coordinate road closures with the local jurisdictions prior to construction activities in order to reduce these potential impacts from slowing response times. Likewise, flaggers may briefly hold back traffic for construction equipment, but emergency vehicles would be provided access even in the event of temporary road closures. Consequently, impacts from these portions of Source Line Route Alternative 2 and Source Line Route Alternative 4 would be similar to the Proposed Project.

Source Line Route Alternative 2 and Source Line Route Alternative 3 would involve installation of an overhead configuration south of the alternative substation site or the proposed Circle City Substation site. Because these segments would be constructed entirely overhead, lane closures for this portion of Source Line Route Alternative 2 and Source Line Route Alternative 3 would be slightly reduced. Either route would be located in a similar setting and would have similar impacts to the Proposed Project overall.

4.14.8 Alternative Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line Routes

The Proposed Project would require the temporary closure of American Heroes Park in the City of Eastvale. Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line Alternative 3 would cross

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through two additional local parks in the City of Norco—Sundance Park and Ted Brooks Park. Closures would be expected to occur in both parks as a result of Proposed Project construction. Thus, impacts resulting from Alternative 3 would not differ substantially from the Proposed Project. Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line Alternative 2 would follow the same route as the Proposed Project, though approximately 0.4 mile of the subtransmission line would be installed underground along Hellman Avenue near American Heroes Park. Construction of the additional underground section of Alternative 2 would require a slightly longer construction period compared to the Proposed Project, though the difference would not be substantial. Regardless of the route, the Proposed Project would not facilitate population growth, resulting in the need for expanded or additional public services. As a result, impacts would be similar between each of the Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line alternatives.

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Southern California Edison
Circle City and Mira Loma-Jefferson PTC A.15-12-007

DATA REQUEST SET A1512007 ED-SCE-01

To: ENERGY DIVISION
Prepared by: Alisa Krizek
Title: Environmental Project Manager
Dated: 01/04/2016

Question 08:

Utilities and Service Systems

Provide in text references for information in the setting section.

Response to Question 08:

In-text references have been provided in the attached revised Utilities and Service Systems Section (please see the attached document entitled "Circle City Data Request #1_U_8-10_Utilities (01-13-16S).docx").

4.17 Utilities and Service Systems

This section describes the utilities and service systems in the area of Southern California Edison's (SCE's) Circle City Substation and Mira Loma-Jefferson Subtransmission Line Project (Proposed Project), as well as the potential impacts and alternatives. All impacts to utilities and service systems would be less than significant.

4.17.1 Environmental Setting

The following subsections provide an overview of local water resources, wastewater facilities, waste management facilities, and other utilities in the Proposed Project area. The Proposed Project would be located primarily in the City of Corona, with other components also located in the cities of Chino, Eastvale, Norco, and Ontario. The cities of Corona, Eastvale, and Norco are located in Riverside County, and the cities of Chino and Ontario are located in San Bernardino County.

4.17.1.1 Water Resources

The City of Chino's water is drawn from a mix of approximately 28 percent surface water and 72 percent groundwater. Surface water is imported from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through the State Water Project (SWP) (i.e., Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta water) and is treated at the Agua de Lejos Water Treatment Plant. The groundwater is obtained from local wells operated by the City of Chino or the Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) ([City of Chino, 2010](#)).

Drinking water for the City of Corona is provided by the city's Department of Water and Power. In 2013, the Department of Water and Power obtained approximately 58 percent of its supply from City of Corona groundwater wells. An additional approximately 33 percent of the city's water was imported from the Colorado River, 7 percent was imported through the SWP, and 2 percent was purchased from the Western Municipal Water District (WMWD). Half of the groundwater in the City of Corona is treated at Temescal Desalter. Water from the Colorado River is treated at the city's two surface water treatment facilities—the Sierra Del Oro and Lester water treatment facilities. There are also five active blending facilities that the Department of Water and Power operates ([City of Corona, 2014](#)).

The City of Eastvale's water is supplied by the Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) and the CDA. The JCSD draws most of its water from local groundwater. The JCSD is part of the CDA, a Joint Powers Authority that is also comprised of the Santa Ana River Water Company; the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Norco, and Ontario; the WMWD; and the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA). The CDA owns and operates two water treatment plants in the Chino Basin ([JCSD, 2014](#)).

The City of Norco purchases approximately 68 percent of its drinking water supply from the Arlington Desalter Facility and the CDA. An additional approximately 32 percent of its water is drawn from groundwater wells. The remaining supply is purchased from the WMWD. The Proposed Project would cross a parcel of unincorporated Riverside County at the Santa Ana River crossing that is located within the City of Norco's Sphere of Influence and receives utility service from the City of Norco, including water ([City of Norco, 2011](#)).

4.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Drinking water for the City of Ontario is provided by the Municipal Utilities Company; approximately 60 percent is drawn from local wells and an additional approximately 30 percent is brought in through the SWP. The remaining approximately 10 percent is provided by groundwater that is treated by the CDA, then transferred to the JCSD and brought into the city ([City of Ontario, 2010](#)).

Supplemental water for the cities of Chino and Ontario is provided by the IEUA, which operates four regional water recycling plants. The nearest regional treatment plant is Regional Treatment Plant 1 and is located in the City of Ontario ([IEUA, 2015](#)).

4.17.1.2 Wastewater

Wastewater in Riverside County—including the cities of Corona, Eastvale, and Norco—is primarily managed by the WMWD, which operates two treatment plants in the cities of Corona and Riverside ([WMWD, 2015](#)). The treatment plant in the City of Corona is governed by the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority (WRCRWA). The WRCRWA plant collects wastewater from the WMWD, the City of Norco, the JCSD, and the Home Gardens Sanitary District ([WMWD, 2015](#)). The City of Corona also operates a reclamation facility—Water Reclamation Facility #1—to treat sewer effluent ([City of Corona, 2014a](#)). The City of Corona’s reclaimed water system produced 1.83 billion gallons of reclaimed water in 2013 ([City of Corona, 2014a](#)). Wastewater that cannot be managed by the City of Corona’s system is treated by the IEUA ([IEUA, 2015](#)).

The Water and Sanitation Division of the San Bernardino County Special District manages wastewater throughout much of San Bernardino County. Wastewater from the cities of Chino and Ontario is treated by the IEUA ([IEUA, 2015](#)).

4.17.1.3 Waste Management

Residential waste collection in the cities of Chino, Corona, and Norco is provided by Waste Management, Inc. ([Waste Management, Inc., 2015](#)). In accordance with City of Chino Solid Waste Ordinance No. 2012-19, 65 percent of construction and demolition materials are required to be diverted from landfills using a combination of source reduction, reuse, and recycling efforts ([City of Chino, 2013](#)). [The 2004 Diversion Rate for the City of Chino reached 56 percent and a time extension was granted during the California Integrated Waste Management Board \(CIWMB\) biennial review \(San Bernardino County, 2007\)](#). Within the City of Corona, 58 percent [and within the City of Norco, 51 percent](#) of the annual waste stream is diverted to green waste and other recycling programs ([CalRecycle, 2015](#)). The City of Ontario provides a refuse and recycling service within the city, and waste is sent to the West Valley Material Recovery Facility in the City of Fontana ([City of Ontario, 2015b](#)). A construction and demolition recycling plan is required for demolition and renovation projects within the City of Ontario when total costs exceed \$100,000 to divert at least 50 percent of the total construction and demolition debris generated by a project for reuse or recycling ([City of Ontario, 2015b](#)). [The 2004 Diversion Rate for the City of Ontario reached 51 percent. \(San Bernardino County, 2007\)](#) Solid waste collection in the City of Eastvale is provided by Waste Management, Inc. and Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc. (Burrtec) ([City of Eastvale, 2015](#)). Burrtec operates a transfer station in the City of Fontana near the Proposed Project, and a landfill in Salton City ([Burrtec 2015](#)). [Diversion rates for the City of Eastvale were not available, however rates from the City of Fontana reached](#)

49 percent in 2004, and were approved in a “good faith effort” during the CIWMB biennial Review (San Bernardino County, 2007). San Bernardino County is responsible for solid waste management in unincorporated areas of the county, and contracts with Burrtec (San Bernardino County 2007). The 2004 Diversion Rate for the unincorporated areas of the county reached 49 percent and a time extension was granted during the CIWMB biennial review (San Bernardino County 2007). The locations of local landfills—along with the types of waste they accept, their capacity, and their distance from the Proposed Project—are provided in Table 4.17-1: Landfills and Recycling Centers near the Proposed Project.

4.17.1.4 Electricity and Natural Gas

SCE provides electric utility service to the cities of Chino, Eastvale, Norco, and Ontario, as well as the area of unincorporated Riverside County crossed by the Proposed Project (SCE, 2016). As of April 2001, the City of Corona has owned and operated a municipal electric utility, which provides service to approximately 3.4 percent of the City of Corona (City of Corona, 2004). SCE provides the remaining connections within city limits. Southern California Gas Company provides natural gas to all of the cities in the Proposed Project area (SCE, 2016).

4.17.1.5 Other

AT&T provides telephone and Internet service to the cities of Corona, Chino, Eastvale, Norco, and Ontario, as well as the area of unincorporated Riverside County crossed by the Proposed Project (AT&T, 2016). Verizon Communications also provides telephone service to the City of Ontario (Verizon Communications, 2016).

4.17.2 Regulatory Setting

4.17.2.1 Federal

Safe Drinking Water Act

Originally passed by Congress in 1974 and amended in 1986 and 1996, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) allows the United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish drinking water standards and oversee water supplies to ensure that they are in compliance with those standards. The standards apply to public and private water suppliers serving 25 or more individuals. The SDWA is intended to protect drinking water supplies from both naturally occurring and artificially introduced contaminants.

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) was originally enacted in 1948 and has been amended numerous times, with significant expansions in 1972 and 1977. The CWA’s main objectives are to maintain and restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of waters through the authorization of water quality programs, regulation of discharges of pollutants, and establishment of water quality standards. Authority for the implementation and enforcement of the CWA lies primarily with the U.S. EPA and its delegated state and local agencies, namely the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and in the Proposed Project area, the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

4.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Table 4.17-1: Landfills and Recycling Centers near the Proposed Project

Facility and Location	Waste Accepted	Approximate Capacity (cubic yards)		Approximate Distance from the Proposed Substation ¹ (miles)
		Total	Remaining	
El Sobrante Landfill 10910 Dawson Canyon Road, Corona	Solid waste, household refuse, yard trimmings, furniture, appliances, electronic waste	184,930,000	145,530,000	6.4
Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill 11002 Bee Canyon Access Road, Irvine	Mixed municipal, industrial, construction/demolition	266,000,000	205,000,000	14.4
West Valley Material Recovery Facility/Transfer Station (Transfer/Processing Facility; Composting Facility; Construction and Demolition debris and Inert Debris Processing) 13373 Napa Street, Fontana	Construction/demolition, green materials, industrial, mixed municipal, wood waste	--	--	15.0
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill 1932 North Valencia Avenue, Brea	Agricultural, industrial, construction/demolition, mixed municipal, tires, wood waste	74,900,000	38,578,383	18.4
San Bernardino County: Mid-Valley Landfill 2390 Alder Avenue, Rialto	Treated wood, solid waste, household refuse, yard trimmings, furniture, appliances, electronic waste, construction waste	101,300,000	67,520,000	19.8
Badlands Sanitary Landfill 31125 Ironwood Avenue, Moreno Valley	Solid waste, household refuse, electronic waste, tires	33,560,993	14,730,025	23.4

Source: California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), 2015

Notes: "--" = Information not available

¹ Due to the distance of the landfills and recycling centers from the Proposed Project in general, the proposed Circle City Substation was selected as a reference point and is representative of the Proposed Project as a whole in this particular instance.

4.17.2.2 State

Urban Water Management Planning Act

All urban water suppliers within the State of California are required to prepare Urban Water Management Plans. Sections 10610 through 10657 of the California Water Code detail the information that must be included in these plans, as well as who must file them.

Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, otherwise known as Assembly Bill (AB) 939, mandates that California's jurisdictions divert 50 percent of their solid waste from landfills. CalRecycle is under the umbrella of the California EPA and is responsible for the implementation of AB 939.

California Code of Regulations Title 22

Title 22 of the CCR defines regulations for the treatment, storage, processing, and disposal of hazardous waste. Wood poles that have been treated with chemicals, would be classified as hazardous waste and in order to comply with Title 27 of the CCR, would be disposed of in a landfill facility that is authorized to accept hazardous wastes, such as a Class I and/or an RWQCB-approved Class III landfill or similar facility. Hazards and hazardous materials are described in detail in Chapter 4.8 – Hazards and Hazardous Materials of this Proponent's Environmental Assessment.

4.17.2.3 Local

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has sole and exclusive state jurisdiction over the siting and design of the Proposed Project. Pursuant to CPUC General Order No. 131-D, Section XIV.B, "Local jurisdictions acting pursuant to local authority are preempted from regulating electric power line projects, distribution lines, substations, or electric facilities constructed by public utilities subject to the CPUC's jurisdiction. However, in locating such projects, the public utilities shall consult with local agencies regarding land use matters." Consequently, public utilities are directed to consider local regulations and consult with local agencies, but the counties and cities' regulations are not applicable as the counties and cities do not have jurisdiction over the Proposed Project. Accordingly, the following discussion of local land use regulations is provided for informational purposes only. Relevant local policies for the jurisdictions that would be crossed by the Proposed Project were reviewed. There were no policies provided by the cities of Chino, Norco, or Ontario that would be relevant to the Proposed Project. The following subsections provide relevant local policies that were provided by Riverside County, San Bernardino County, the City of Corona, and the City of Eastvale.

Riverside County General Plan

The following policies from the Circulation Element of the Riverside County General Plan are relevant to the Proposed Project:

- Policy C 1.4: Utilize existing infrastructure and utilities to the maximum extent practicable and provide for the logical, timely, and economically efficient extension of infrastructure and services.
- Policy C 25.2: Locate new and relocated utilities underground when possible. All remaining utilities shall be located or screened in a manner that minimizes their visibility by the public.

Riverside Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

The Riverside Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) outlines the goals, policies, and programs that the county and its cities will implement to create an integrated and cost-effective waste management system that complies with the provisions of AB 939 and its diversion mandates. The Riverside County Waste Management Department is specifically charged with the following responsibilities:

- Implementing programs that adhere to the goals, policies, and objectives outlined in the Source Reduction and Recycling Element of the county's General Plan that enable the unincorporated portion of Riverside County to achieve 50-percent diversion of solid waste from landfill disposal.
- Implementing programs that adhere to the goals, policies, and objectives outlined in the county's Household Hazardous Waste Element to reduce the amount of household hazardous waste that is disposed of within landfills.
- Meeting the solid waste disposal needs of all Riverside County residents.
- Maintaining and updating the CIWMP and reporting to the California Integrated Waste Management Board on the county's progress in complying with AB 939.

San Bernardino County General Plan

The following policy from the Circulation and Infrastructure Element of the San Bernardino County General Plan is relevant to the Proposed Project:

- Policy CI 14: The County will ensure a safe, efficient, economical and integrated solid waste management system that considers all wastes generated within the County, including agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial wastes, while recognizing the relationship between disposal issues and the conservation of natural resources.
- Policy CI 18.1: Coordinate with Southern California Edison and other utility suppliers to make certain that adequate capacity and supply exists for current and planned development in the County.

City of Chino

The City of Chino adopted Ordinance No. 2012-19, which requires that construction and demolition materials being diverted to recycle or salvage in the City of Chino must increase from 50 percent to 65 percent in accordance with the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.

City of Corona General Plan

The following policies from the Infrastructure and Utilities Element of the City of Corona's General Plan are relevant to the Proposed Project:

- Policy 7.7.1: Ensure that new development does not degrade surface waters or the groundwater system.
- Policy 7.12.3: Continue to provide for the undergrounding of new and existing electrical distribution lines unless it is determined not to be economically or practically feasible as a result of significant environmental or other constraints.
- Policy 7.13.2: Provide for the continued development and expansion of telecommunications systems including cable and, as feasible, fiber optics, for access of data and information, and communication purposes.
- Policy 7.13.4: Promote the extension of the regional fiber optic network into the City.
- Policy 7.8.1: Provide an adequate and orderly system for collection and disposal of solid waste for new and existing development in the City and Sphere of Influence.

City of Eastvale General Plan

The following action and policies from the Land Use, Circulation and Infrastructure, and Design elements of the City of Eastvale General Plan are relevant to the Proposed Project:

- Action LU-31.1: Monitor the capacities of infrastructure systems and public services in coordination with service providers, utilities, and outside agencies.
- Policy C-29: Locate new and relocated utilities underground when possible. All remaining utilities shall be located or screened in a manner that minimizes their visibility by the public.
- Policy DE-16: The City will seek to reduce the unsightly appearance of overhead and aboveground utilities by placing them underground as new development occurs.
- Policy AQ-32: Utilize source reduction, recycling, and other appropriate measures to reduce the amount of solid waste disposed of in landfills.

4.17.3 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to public services are derived from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project would cause a potentially significant impact if it:

- Exceeds wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB

4.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

- Requires or results in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects
- Requires or results in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects
- Does not have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or new or expanded entitlements are needed
- Results in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments
- Is served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs
- Does not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste

4.17.4 Impact Analysis

4.17.4.1 Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

Construction – No Impact

During the approximately 18-month duration of Proposed Project construction, portable toilets would be provided for the approximately 100 construction workers on site at any given time. The portable toilets would be maintained by a licensed sanitation contractor and provided in accordance with applicable sanitation regulations established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which generally require one portable toilet for every 10 workers. The licensed sanitation contractor would dispose of the waste at an off-site location in compliance with established RWQCB standards. No other wastewater is anticipated to be generated by Proposed Project construction. Therefore, no RWQCB standards would be exceeded, and there would be no impact.

Operation – Less-than-Significant Impact

Proposed Project construction would not directly or indirectly result in new or expanded development. As a result, the Proposed Project would not result in the need for any new water or wastewater treatment facilities and would not require the expansion of any existing facilities. SCE would apply to the City of Corona for sewer and water service for a stand-alone, permanent restroom at the proposed Circle City Substation. The substation would be automated and monitored from the existing Mira Loma Substation; no SCE employees would be stationed at the site. SCE personnel would visit several times each month for maintenance. Therefore, use of the restroom would be limited, and the Proposed Project would not generate large volumes of

wastewater to be sent to a treatment facility or that would exceed treatment requirements set forth by the Santa Ana RWQCB.

Water would be used during operational activities to wash the insulators and conductors. Approximately 100 gallons per year of deionized water from the existing Mira Loma Substation would be needed to wash the new insulators and conductor; therefore, no additional wastewater would be generated beyond what is currently required for SCE's power lines in the area. The small amount of additional wastewater generated would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities. As a result, impacts would be less than significant.

4.17.4.2 Would the project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Construction – No Impact

As previously described, portable toilets would be provided for crew members during construction of the Proposed Project. The waste would be disposed of off site in compliance with RWQCB standards and would not require new facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. Water would be drawn from municipal sources for dust control, cleanup, crew member consumption, and hand washing. Construction of the Proposed Project would not discharge large volumes of wastewater, nor would it require a significant quantity of water for construction; therefore, there would be no need for the expansion of new water or wastewater treatment facilities. As a result, there would be no impact.

Operation – No Impact

As previously described, the Proposed Project would include a stand-alone, permanent restroom located within the proposed Circle City Substation. Circle City Substation would be monitored remotely and would only require periodic visits for maintenance. Maintenance crews would visit the proposed substation three to four times a month, resulting in no more than eight uses per month. A standard low-flow toilet would draw 1.6 gallons of water and discharge it as wastewater for each use, resulting in approximately 150 gallons of wastewater per year. Approximately 1 gallon of water would be required for each use of the restroom sink, resulting in a total of 2.6 gallons of water drawn for each use, or approximately 300 gallons per year. As previously described, approximately 100 gallons per year of deionized water from the existing Mira Loma Substation would be needed to wash new insulators and conductor. SCE would apply for service for the restroom from the City of Corona's Department of Water and Power. Because the Proposed Project would not draw large volumes of water or discharge large volumes of wastewater, there would be no need for the expansion of new water or wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact.

4.17.4.3 Would the project 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? – No Impact

As discussed in Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality, the Proposed Project would not result in a significant increase in impermeable surfaces that would increase storm water discharge from the Proposed Project. Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality also provides discussion of drainage patterns and flooding. If required by the City of Corona, an approximately 700-foot extension of the existing storm drain system may be constructed to accept site flow onto Leeson Lane. In addition, a standard catch basin would be installed in the Leeson Lane right-of-way. An alternative to the surface swales would include the installation of an approximately 1,300-foot-long buried drain pipe through the eastern access corridor. However, this extension is a minor change that would improve the drainage from the site. As a result, there would be no impact.

SCE would also obtain coverage under the SWRCB General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ. In order to obtain coverage under the permit, SCE would develop and provide a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the SWRCB prior to initiating construction activities, which is described further in Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality. In conjunction with the SWPPP, appropriate best management practices (BMPs) (e.g., the installation of silt fencing and covering of spoil piles) would be developed to minimize impacts associated with storm water runoff. These BMPs would then be implemented and monitored throughout the Proposed Project by a Qualified SWPPP Practitioner. As a result, there would be no impact.

4.17.4.4 Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

Construction – Less-than-Significant Impact

As previously discussed, the Proposed Project would draw approximately 58 acre-feet of water from local sources for dust control, cleanup, crew member consumption, and hand washing. Restroom facilities would be portable and would not draw from local supplies. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not draw a significant volume of water, and available water supplies would be more than sufficient to serve the Proposed Project's limited demand. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant. Additional discussion of water resources in the Proposed Project area is included in Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality.

Operation – Less-than-Significant Impact

As previously discussed, SCE would apply for water service from the City of Corona's Department of Water and Power. It is expected that no more than 400 gallons of water would be required annually for the restroom, and approximately 100 gallons of deionized water from the existing Mira Loma Substation would be required for cleaning of equipment. Therefore, there would not be a need for any new or expanded entitlements, resources, or facilities to accommodate this demand. As a result, impacts would be less than significant.

4.17.4.5 Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments? – Less-than-Significant Impact

As discussed previously, waste during construction would be contained in portable toilets and disposed of off site. During operation of the Proposed Project, the Circle City Substation restroom is not expected to generate more than 150 gallons of wastewater per year. Because very little wastewater would be generated by the Proposed Project, there would be capacity to serve the projected increase in demand, and as it would be a minor increase, it would not likely challenge any existing commitments. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

4.17.4.6 Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs? – Less-than-Significant Impact

The Proposed Project would generate limited quantities of construction waste, much of which can be recycled or salvaged. Waste materials collected by crews, such as treated wood poles, would be separated and taken to the materials staging area and categorized for final disposal. Excavated materials would be reused as fill for the Proposed Project and/or disposed of at an off-site disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws, if necessary. All non-hazardous waste that could not be recycled or salvaged would be taken to local landfills.

Grading on the Proposed Project would primarily be limited to the removal of approximately 22,400 cubic yards of potentially contaminated soil from a berm at the proposed Circle City Substation site. Any hazardous waste would be disposed of in a Class I hazardous waste landfill or similar facility, as appropriate. In total, the landfills near the Proposed Project have the capacity to accept approximately 471 million cubic yards of additional waste. The operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project would not significantly differ from existing conditions, and would generate a relatively small amount of waste. Because local landfills have sufficient capacity and the Proposed Project would not generate a high volume of waste, impacts would be less than significant.

4.17.4.7 Would the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste? – No Impact

SCE currently adheres to and would continue to adhere to all national, state, and local standards for the disposal of solid waste during operation and maintenance the Proposed Project. During Proposed Project construction and operation, SCE would dispose of all waste in accordance with published national, state, or local standards relating to solid and hazardous waste disposal through recycling or transport to an authorized landfill. Thus, the Proposed Project would not violate any solid waste statutes or regulations, and there would be no impact.

4.17.5 Applicant-Proposed Measures

Because no potentially significant impacts to utilities and service systems would occur as a result of the Proposed Project, no avoidance or minimization measures are proposed.

4.17.6 Alternative Substation Site

Substation Site Alternative B has a similar setting to that of the proposed Circle City Substation site (i.e., Substation Site Alternative A). As discussed in Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality, Substation Site Alternative B would not impact the existing drainage pattern of the site, and construction and operation of the alternative site would result in less-than-significant impacts. This alternative would not require the construction of any new storm water facilities. Therefore, impacts would be similar to the Proposed Project.

4.17.7 Alternative Source Line Routes

The alternative source line routes would require a similar amount of water for construction and would result in a similar amount of waste as the proposed Source Line Route. As a result, impacts would be similar to that of the Proposed Project.

4.17.8 Alternative Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 Kilovolt Subtransmission Line Routes

Both Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 Kilovolt (kV) Subtransmission Line Route Alternatives 2 and 3 would require a similar amount of water for construction and would result in a similar amount of waste as the Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line. As a result, impacts would be similar to that of the Proposed Project.

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Southern California Edison
Circle City and Mira Loma-Jefferson PTC A.15-12-007

DATA REQUEST SET A1512007 ED-SCE-01

To: ENERGY DIVISION
Prepared by: Alisa Krizek
Title: Environmental Project Manager
Dated: 01/04/2016

Question 09:

Utilities and Service Systems

Provide diversion rates for waste streams.

Response to Question 09:

Diversion rates have been provided in the attached revised Utilities and Service Systems Section (please see the attached document entitled Circle City Data Request #1_U_8-10_Utilities (01-13-16S).docx").

4.17 Utilities and Service Systems

This section describes the utilities and service systems in the area of Southern California Edison's (SCE's) Circle City Substation and Mira Loma-Jefferson Subtransmission Line Project (Proposed Project), as well as the potential impacts and alternatives. All impacts to utilities and service systems would be less than significant.

4.17.1 Environmental Setting

The following subsections provide an overview of local water resources, wastewater facilities, waste management facilities, and other utilities in the Proposed Project area. The Proposed Project would be located primarily in the City of Corona, with other components also located in the cities of Chino, Eastvale, Norco, and Ontario. The cities of Corona, Eastvale, and Norco are located in Riverside County, and the cities of Chino and Ontario are located in San Bernardino County.

4.17.1.1 Water Resources

The City of Chino's water is drawn from a mix of approximately 28 percent surface water and 72 percent groundwater. Surface water is imported from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through the State Water Project (SWP) (i.e., Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta water) and is treated at the Agua de Lejos Water Treatment Plant. The groundwater is obtained from local wells operated by the City of Chino or the Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) ([City of Chino, 2010](#)).

Drinking water for the City of Corona is provided by the city's Department of Water and Power. In 2013, the Department of Water and Power obtained approximately 58 percent of its supply from City of Corona groundwater wells. An additional approximately 33 percent of the city's water was imported from the Colorado River, 7 percent was imported through the SWP, and 2 percent was purchased from the Western Municipal Water District (WMWD). Half of the groundwater in the City of Corona is treated at Temescal Desalter. Water from the Colorado River is treated at the city's two surface water treatment facilities—the Sierra Del Oro and Lester water treatment facilities. There are also five active blending facilities that the Department of Water and Power operates ([City of Corona, 2014](#)).

The City of Eastvale's water is supplied by the Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) and the CDA. The JCSD draws most of its water from local groundwater. The JCSD is part of the CDA, a Joint Powers Authority that is also comprised of the Santa Ana River Water Company; the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Norco, and Ontario; the WMWD; and the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA). The CDA owns and operates two water treatment plants in the Chino Basin ([JCSD, 2014](#)).

The City of Norco purchases approximately 68 percent of its drinking water supply from the Arlington Desalter Facility and the CDA. An additional approximately 32 percent of its water is drawn from groundwater wells. The remaining supply is purchased from the WMWD. The Proposed Project would cross a parcel of unincorporated Riverside County at the Santa Ana River crossing that is located within the City of Norco's Sphere of Influence and receives utility service from the City of Norco, including water ([City of Norco, 2011](#)).

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Drinking water for the City of Ontario is provided by the Municipal Utilities Company; approximately 60 percent is drawn from local wells and an additional approximately 30 percent is brought in through the SWP. The remaining approximately 10 percent is provided by groundwater that is treated by the CDA, then transferred to the JCSD and brought into the city ([City of Ontario, 2010](#)).

Supplemental water for the cities of Chino and Ontario is provided by the IEUA, which operates four regional water recycling plants. The nearest regional treatment plant is Regional Treatment Plant 1 and is located in the City of Ontario ([IEUA, 2015](#)).

4.17.1.2 Wastewater

Wastewater in Riverside County—including the cities of Corona, Eastvale, and Norco—is primarily managed by the WMWD, which operates two treatment plants in the cities of Corona and Riverside ([WMWD, 2015](#)). The treatment plant in the City of Corona is governed by the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority (WRCRWA). The WRCRWA plant collects wastewater from the WMWD, the City of Norco, the JCSD, and the Home Gardens Sanitary District ([WMWD, 2015](#)). The City of Corona also operates a reclamation facility—Water Reclamation Facility #1—to treat sewer effluent ([City of Corona, 2014a](#)). The City of Corona’s reclaimed water system produced 1.83 billion gallons of reclaimed water in 2013 ([City of Corona, 2014a](#)). Wastewater that cannot be managed by the City of Corona’s system is treated by the IEUA ([IEUA, 2015](#)).

The Water and Sanitation Division of the San Bernardino County Special District manages wastewater throughout much of San Bernardino County. Wastewater from the cities of Chino and Ontario is treated by the IEUA ([IEUA, 2015](#)).

4.17.1.3 Waste Management

Residential waste collection in the cities of Chino, Corona, and Norco is provided by Waste Management, Inc. ([Waste Management, Inc., 2015](#)). In accordance with City of Chino Solid Waste Ordinance No. 2012-19, 65 percent of construction and demolition materials are required to be diverted from landfills using a combination of source reduction, reuse, and recycling efforts ([City of Chino, 2013](#)). [The 2004 Diversion Rate for the City of Chino reached 56 percent and a time extension was granted during the California Integrated Waste Management Board \(CIWMB\) biennial review \(San Bernardino County, 2007\)](#). Within the City of Corona, 58 percent [and within the City of Norco, 51 percent](#) of the annual waste stream is diverted to green waste and other recycling programs ([CalRecycle, 2015](#)). The City of Ontario provides a refuse and recycling service within the city, and waste is sent to the West Valley Material Recovery Facility in the City of Fontana ([City of Ontario, 2015b](#)). A construction and demolition recycling plan is required for demolition and renovation projects within the City of Ontario when total costs exceed \$100,000 to divert at least 50 percent of the total construction and demolition debris generated by a project for reuse or recycling ([City of Ontario, 2015b](#)). [The 2004 Diversion Rate for the City of Ontario reached 51 percent. \(San Bernardino County, 2007\)](#) Solid waste collection in the City of Eastvale is provided by Waste Management, Inc. and Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc. (Burrtec) ([City of Eastvale, 2015](#)). Burrtec operates a transfer station in the City of Fontana near the Proposed Project, and a landfill in Salton City ([Burrtec 2015](#)). [Diversion rates for the City of Eastvale were not available, however rates from the City of Fontana reached](#)

49 percent in 2004, and were approved in a “good faith effort” during the CIWMB biennial Review (San Bernardino County, 2007). San Bernardino County is responsible for solid waste management in unincorporated areas of the county, and contracts with Burrtec (San Bernardino County 2007). The 2004 Diversion Rate for the unincorporated areas of the county reached 49 percent and a time extension was granted during the CIWMB biennial review (San Bernardino County 2007). The locations of local landfills—along with the types of waste they accept, their capacity, and their distance from the Proposed Project—are provided in Table 4.17-1: Landfills and Recycling Centers near the Proposed Project.

4.17.1.4 Electricity and Natural Gas

SCE provides electric utility service to the cities of Chino, Eastvale, Norco, and Ontario, as well as the area of unincorporated Riverside County crossed by the Proposed Project (SCE, 2016). As of April 2001, the City of Corona has owned and operated a municipal electric utility, which provides service to approximately 3.4 percent of the City of Corona (City of Corona, 2004). SCE provides the remaining connections within city limits. Southern California Gas Company provides natural gas to all of the cities in the Proposed Project area (SCE, 2016).

4.17.1.5 Other

AT&T provides telephone and Internet service to the cities of Corona, Chino, Eastvale, Norco, and Ontario, as well as the area of unincorporated Riverside County crossed by the Proposed Project (AT&T, 2016). Verizon Communications also provides telephone service to the City of Ontario (Verizon Communications, 2016).

4.17.2 Regulatory Setting

4.17.2.1 Federal

Safe Drinking Water Act

Originally passed by Congress in 1974 and amended in 1986 and 1996, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) allows the United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish drinking water standards and oversee water supplies to ensure that they are in compliance with those standards. The standards apply to public and private water suppliers serving 25 or more individuals. The SDWA is intended to protect drinking water supplies from both naturally occurring and artificially introduced contaminants.

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) was originally enacted in 1948 and has been amended numerous times, with significant expansions in 1972 and 1977. The CWA’s main objectives are to maintain and restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of waters through the authorization of water quality programs, regulation of discharges of pollutants, and establishment of water quality standards. Authority for the implementation and enforcement of the CWA lies primarily with the U.S. EPA and its delegated state and local agencies, namely the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and in the Proposed Project area, the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

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Table 4.17-1: Landfills and Recycling Centers near the Proposed Project

Facility and Location	Waste Accepted	Approximate Capacity (cubic yards)		Approximate Distance from the Proposed Substation ¹ (miles)
		Total	Remaining	
El Sobrante Landfill 10910 Dawson Canyon Road, Corona	Solid waste, household refuse, yard trimmings, furniture, appliances, electronic waste	184,930,000	145,530,000	6.4
Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill 11002 Bee Canyon Access Road, Irvine	Mixed municipal, industrial, construction/demolition	266,000,000	205,000,000	14.4
West Valley Material Recovery Facility/Transfer Station (Transfer/Processing Facility; Composting Facility; Construction and Demolition debris and Inert Debris Processing) 13373 Napa Street, Fontana	Construction/demolition, green materials, industrial, mixed municipal, wood waste	--	--	15.0
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill 1932 North Valencia Avenue, Brea	Agricultural, industrial, construction/demolition, mixed municipal, tires, wood waste	74,900,000	38,578,383	18.4
San Bernardino County: Mid-Valley Landfill 2390 Alder Avenue, Rialto	Treated wood, solid waste, household refuse, yard trimmings, furniture, appliances, electronic waste, construction waste	101,300,000	67,520,000	19.8
Badlands Sanitary Landfill 31125 Ironwood Avenue, Moreno Valley	Solid waste, household refuse, electronic waste, tires	33,560,993	14,730,025	23.4

Source: California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), 2015

Notes: "--" = Information not available

¹ Due to the distance of the landfills and recycling centers from the Proposed Project in general, the proposed Circle City Substation was selected as a reference point and is representative of the Proposed Project as a whole in this particular instance.

4.17.2.2 State

Urban Water Management Planning Act

All urban water suppliers within the State of California are required to prepare Urban Water Management Plans. Sections 10610 through 10657 of the California Water Code detail the information that must be included in these plans, as well as who must file them.

Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, otherwise known as Assembly Bill (AB) 939, mandates that California's jurisdictions divert 50 percent of their solid waste from landfills. CalRecycle is under the umbrella of the California EPA and is responsible for the implementation of AB 939.

California Code of Regulations Title 22

Title 22 of the CCR defines regulations for the treatment, storage, processing, and disposal of hazardous waste. Wood poles that have been treated with chemicals, would be classified as hazardous waste and in order to comply with Title 27 of the CCR, would be disposed of in a landfill facility that is authorized to accept hazardous wastes, such as a Class I and/or an RWQCB-approved Class III landfill or similar facility. Hazards and hazardous materials are described in detail in Chapter 4.8 – Hazards and Hazardous Materials of this Proponent's Environmental Assessment.

4.17.2.3 Local

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has sole and exclusive state jurisdiction over the siting and design of the Proposed Project. Pursuant to CPUC General Order No. 131-D, Section XIV.B, "Local jurisdictions acting pursuant to local authority are preempted from regulating electric power line projects, distribution lines, substations, or electric facilities constructed by public utilities subject to the CPUC's jurisdiction. However, in locating such projects, the public utilities shall consult with local agencies regarding land use matters." Consequently, public utilities are directed to consider local regulations and consult with local agencies, but the counties and cities' regulations are not applicable as the counties and cities do not have jurisdiction over the Proposed Project. Accordingly, the following discussion of local land use regulations is provided for informational purposes only. Relevant local policies for the jurisdictions that would be crossed by the Proposed Project were reviewed. There were no policies provided by the cities of Chino, Norco, or Ontario that would be relevant to the Proposed Project. The following subsections provide relevant local policies that were provided by Riverside County, San Bernardino County, the City of Corona, and the City of Eastvale.

Riverside County General Plan

The following policies from the Circulation Element of the Riverside County General Plan are relevant to the Proposed Project:

- Policy C 1.4: Utilize existing infrastructure and utilities to the maximum extent practicable and provide for the logical, timely, and economically efficient extension of infrastructure and services.
- Policy C 25.2: Locate new and relocated utilities underground when possible. All remaining utilities shall be located or screened in a manner that minimizes their visibility by the public.

Riverside Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

The Riverside Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) outlines the goals, policies, and programs that the county and its cities will implement to create an integrated and cost-effective waste management system that complies with the provisions of AB 939 and its diversion mandates. The Riverside County Waste Management Department is specifically charged with the following responsibilities:

- Implementing programs that adhere to the goals, policies, and objectives outlined in the Source Reduction and Recycling Element of the county's General Plan that enable the unincorporated portion of Riverside County to achieve 50-percent diversion of solid waste from landfill disposal.
- Implementing programs that adhere to the goals, policies, and objectives outlined in the county's Household Hazardous Waste Element to reduce the amount of household hazardous waste that is disposed of within landfills.
- Meeting the solid waste disposal needs of all Riverside County residents.
- Maintaining and updating the CIWMP and reporting to the California Integrated Waste Management Board on the county's progress in complying with AB 939.

San Bernardino County General Plan

The following policy from the Circulation and Infrastructure Element of the San Bernardino County General Plan is relevant to the Proposed Project:

- Policy CI 14: The County will ensure a safe, efficient, economical and integrated solid waste management system that considers all wastes generated within the County, including agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial wastes, while recognizing the relationship between disposal issues and the conservation of natural resources.
- Policy CI 18.1: Coordinate with Southern California Edison and other utility suppliers to make certain that adequate capacity and supply exists for current and planned development in the County.

City of Chino

The City of Chino adopted Ordinance No. 2012-19, which requires that construction and demolition materials being diverted to recycle or salvage in the City of Chino must increase from 50 percent to 65 percent in accordance with the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.

City of Corona General Plan

The following policies from the Infrastructure and Utilities Element of the City of Corona's General Plan are relevant to the Proposed Project:

- Policy 7.7.1: Ensure that new development does not degrade surface waters or the groundwater system.
- Policy 7.12.3: Continue to provide for the undergrounding of new and existing electrical distribution lines unless it is determined not to be economically or practically feasible as a result of significant environmental or other constraints.
- Policy 7.13.2: Provide for the continued development and expansion of telecommunications systems including cable and, as feasible, fiber optics, for access of data and information, and communication purposes.
- Policy 7.13.4: Promote the extension of the regional fiber optic network into the City.
- Policy 7.8.1: Provide an adequate and orderly system for collection and disposal of solid waste for new and existing development in the City and Sphere of Influence.

City of Eastvale General Plan

The following action and policies from the Land Use, Circulation and Infrastructure, and Design elements of the City of Eastvale General Plan are relevant to the Proposed Project:

- Action LU-31.1: Monitor the capacities of infrastructure systems and public services in coordination with service providers, utilities, and outside agencies.
- Policy C-29: Locate new and relocated utilities underground when possible. All remaining utilities shall be located or screened in a manner that minimizes their visibility by the public.
- Policy DE-16: The City will seek to reduce the unsightly appearance of overhead and aboveground utilities by placing them underground as new development occurs.
- Policy AQ-32: Utilize source reduction, recycling, and other appropriate measures to reduce the amount of solid waste disposed of in landfills.

4.17.3 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to public services are derived from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project would cause a potentially significant impact if it:

- Exceeds wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB

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- Requires or results in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects
- Requires or results in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects
- Does not have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or new or expanded entitlements are needed
- Results in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments
- Is served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs
- Does not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste

4.17.4 Impact Analysis

4.17.4.1 Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

Construction – No Impact

During the approximately 18-month duration of Proposed Project construction, portable toilets would be provided for the approximately 100 construction workers on site at any given time. The portable toilets would be maintained by a licensed sanitation contractor and provided in accordance with applicable sanitation regulations established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which generally require one portable toilet for every 10 workers. The licensed sanitation contractor would dispose of the waste at an off-site location in compliance with established RWQCB standards. No other wastewater is anticipated to be generated by Proposed Project construction. Therefore, no RWQCB standards would be exceeded, and there would be no impact.

Operation – Less-than-Significant Impact

Proposed Project construction would not directly or indirectly result in new or expanded development. As a result, the Proposed Project would not result in the need for any new water or wastewater treatment facilities and would not require the expansion of any existing facilities. SCE would apply to the City of Corona for sewer and water service for a stand-alone, permanent restroom at the proposed Circle City Substation. The substation would be automated and monitored from the existing Mira Loma Substation; no SCE employees would be stationed at the site. SCE personnel would visit several times each month for maintenance. Therefore, use of the restroom would be limited, and the Proposed Project would not generate large volumes of

wastewater to be sent to a treatment facility or that would exceed treatment requirements set forth by the Santa Ana RWQCB.

Water would be used during operational activities to wash the insulators and conductors. Approximately 100 gallons per year of deionized water from the existing Mira Loma Substation would be needed to wash the new insulators and conductor; therefore, no additional wastewater would be generated beyond what is currently required for SCE's power lines in the area. The small amount of additional wastewater generated would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities. As a result, impacts would be less than significant.

4.17.4.2 Would the project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Construction – No Impact

As previously described, portable toilets would be provided for crew members during construction of the Proposed Project. The waste would be disposed of off site in compliance with RWQCB standards and would not require new facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. Water would be drawn from municipal sources for dust control, cleanup, crew member consumption, and hand washing. Construction of the Proposed Project would not discharge large volumes of wastewater, nor would it require a significant quantity of water for construction; therefore, there would be no need for the expansion of new water or wastewater treatment facilities. As a result, there would be no impact.

Operation – No Impact

As previously described, the Proposed Project would include a stand-alone, permanent restroom located within the proposed Circle City Substation. Circle City Substation would be monitored remotely and would only require periodic visits for maintenance. Maintenance crews would visit the proposed substation three to four times a month, resulting in no more than eight uses per month. A standard low-flow toilet would draw 1.6 gallons of water and discharge it as wastewater for each use, resulting in approximately 150 gallons of wastewater per year. Approximately 1 gallon of water would be required for each use of the restroom sink, resulting in a total of 2.6 gallons of water drawn for each use, or approximately 300 gallons per year. As previously described, approximately 100 gallons per year of deionized water from the existing Mira Loma Substation would be needed to wash new insulators and conductor. SCE would apply for service for the restroom from the City of Corona's Department of Water and Power. Because the Proposed Project would not draw large volumes of water or discharge large volumes of wastewater, there would be no need for the expansion of new water or wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact.

4.17.4.3 Would the project 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? – No Impact

As discussed in Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality, the Proposed Project would not result in a significant increase in impermeable surfaces that would increase storm water discharge from the Proposed Project. Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality also provides discussion of drainage patterns and flooding. If required by the City of Corona, an approximately 700-foot extension of the existing storm drain system may be constructed to accept site flow onto Leeson Lane. In addition, a standard catch basin would be installed in the Leeson Lane right-of-way. An alternative to the surface swales would include the installation of an approximately 1,300-foot-long buried drain pipe through the eastern access corridor. However, this extension is a minor change that would improve the drainage from the site. As a result, there would be no impact.

SCE would also obtain coverage under the SWRCB General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ. In order to obtain coverage under the permit, SCE would develop and provide a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the SWRCB prior to initiating construction activities, which is described further in Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality. In conjunction with the SWPPP, appropriate best management practices (BMPs) (e.g., the installation of silt fencing and covering of spoil piles) would be developed to minimize impacts associated with storm water runoff. These BMPs would then be implemented and monitored throughout the Proposed Project by a Qualified SWPPP Practitioner. As a result, there would be no impact.

4.17.4.4 Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

Construction – Less-than-Significant Impact

As previously discussed, the Proposed Project would draw approximately 58 acre-feet of water from local sources for dust control, cleanup, crew member consumption, and hand washing. Restroom facilities would be portable and would not draw from local supplies. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not draw a significant volume of water, and available water supplies would be more than sufficient to serve the Proposed Project's limited demand. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant. Additional discussion of water resources in the Proposed Project area is included in Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality.

Operation – Less-than-Significant Impact

As previously discussed, SCE would apply for water service from the City of Corona's Department of Water and Power. It is expected that no more than 400 gallons of water would be required annually for the restroom, and approximately 100 gallons of deionized water from the existing Mira Loma Substation would be required for cleaning of equipment. Therefore, there would not be a need for any new or expanded entitlements, resources, or facilities to accommodate this demand. As a result, impacts would be less than significant.

4.17.4.5 Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments? – Less-than-Significant Impact

As discussed previously, waste during construction would be contained in portable toilets and disposed of off site. During operation of the Proposed Project, the Circle City Substation restroom is not expected to generate more than 150 gallons of wastewater per year. Because very little wastewater would be generated by the Proposed Project, there would be capacity to serve the projected increase in demand, and as it would be a minor increase, it would not likely challenge any existing commitments. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

4.17.4.6 Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs? – Less-than-Significant Impact

The Proposed Project would generate limited quantities of construction waste, much of which can be recycled or salvaged. Waste materials collected by crews, such as treated wood poles, would be separated and taken to the materials staging area and categorized for final disposal. Excavated materials would be reused as fill for the Proposed Project and/or disposed of at an off-site disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws, if necessary. All non-hazardous waste that could not be recycled or salvaged would be taken to local landfills.

Grading on the Proposed Project would primarily be limited to the removal of approximately 22,400 cubic yards of potentially contaminated soil from a berm at the proposed Circle City Substation site. Any hazardous waste would be disposed of in a Class I hazardous waste landfill or similar facility, as appropriate. In total, the landfills near the Proposed Project have the capacity to accept approximately 471 million cubic yards of additional waste. The operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project would not significantly differ from existing conditions, and would generate a relatively small amount of waste. Because local landfills have sufficient capacity and the Proposed Project would not generate a high volume of waste, impacts would be less than significant.

4.17.4.7 Would the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste? – No Impact

SCE currently adheres to and would continue to adhere to all national, state, and local standards for the disposal of solid waste during operation and maintenance the Proposed Project. During Proposed Project construction and operation, SCE would dispose of all waste in accordance with published national, state, or local standards relating to solid and hazardous waste disposal through recycling or transport to an authorized landfill. Thus, the Proposed Project would not violate any solid waste statutes or regulations, and there would be no impact.

4.17.5 Applicant-Proposed Measures

Because no potentially significant impacts to utilities and service systems would occur as a result of the Proposed Project, no avoidance or minimization measures are proposed.

4.17.6 Alternative Substation Site

Substation Site Alternative B has a similar setting to that of the proposed Circle City Substation site (i.e., Substation Site Alternative A). As discussed in Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality, Substation Site Alternative B would not impact the existing drainage pattern of the site, and construction and operation of the alternative site would result in less-than-significant impacts. This alternative would not require the construction of any new storm water facilities. Therefore, impacts would be similar to the Proposed Project.

4.17.7 Alternative Source Line Routes

The alternative source line routes would require a similar amount of water for construction and would result in a similar amount of waste as the proposed Source Line Route. As a result, impacts would be similar to that of the Proposed Project.

4.17.8 Alternative Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 Kilovolt Subtransmission Line Routes

Both Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 Kilovolt (kV) Subtransmission Line Route Alternatives 2 and 3 would require a similar amount of water for construction and would result in a similar amount of waste as the Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line. As a result, impacts would be similar to that of the Proposed Project.

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Southern California Edison
Circle City and Mira Loma-Jefferson PTC A.15-12-007

DATA REQUEST SET A1512007 ED-SCE-01

To: ENERGY DIVISION
Prepared by: Alisa Krizek
Title: Environmental Project Manager
Dated: 01/04/2016

Question 10:

Utilities and Service Systems

Provide Title 22 information (if available or applicable). If Title 22 information is not applicable, explain why.

Response to Question 10:

Title 22 information has been provided in the attached revised Utilities and Service Systems Section (please see the attached document entitled "Circle City Data Request #1_U_8-10_Utilities (01-13-16S).docx").

4.17 Utilities and Service Systems

This section describes the utilities and service systems in the area of Southern California Edison's (SCE's) Circle City Substation and Mira Loma-Jefferson Subtransmission Line Project (Proposed Project), as well as the potential impacts and alternatives. All impacts to utilities and service systems would be less than significant.

4.17.1 Environmental Setting

The following subsections provide an overview of local water resources, wastewater facilities, waste management facilities, and other utilities in the Proposed Project area. The Proposed Project would be located primarily in the City of Corona, with other components also located in the cities of Chino, Eastvale, Norco, and Ontario. The cities of Corona, Eastvale, and Norco are located in Riverside County, and the cities of Chino and Ontario are located in San Bernardino County.

4.17.1.1 Water Resources

The City of Chino's water is drawn from a mix of approximately 28 percent surface water and 72 percent groundwater. Surface water is imported from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through the State Water Project (SWP) (i.e., Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta water) and is treated at the Agua de Lejos Water Treatment Plant. The groundwater is obtained from local wells operated by the City of Chino or the Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) ([City of Chino, 2010](#)).

Drinking water for the City of Corona is provided by the city's Department of Water and Power. In 2013, the Department of Water and Power obtained approximately 58 percent of its supply from City of Corona groundwater wells. An additional approximately 33 percent of the city's water was imported from the Colorado River, 7 percent was imported through the SWP, and 2 percent was purchased from the Western Municipal Water District (WMWD). Half of the groundwater in the City of Corona is treated at Temescal Desalter. Water from the Colorado River is treated at the city's two surface water treatment facilities—the Sierra Del Oro and Lester water treatment facilities. There are also five active blending facilities that the Department of Water and Power operates ([City of Corona, 2014](#)).

The City of Eastvale's water is supplied by the Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) and the CDA. The JCSD draws most of its water from local groundwater. The JCSD is part of the CDA, a Joint Powers Authority that is also comprised of the Santa Ana River Water Company; the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Norco, and Ontario; the WMWD; and the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA). The CDA owns and operates two water treatment plants in the Chino Basin ([JCSD, 2014](#)).

The City of Norco purchases approximately 68 percent of its drinking water supply from the Arlington Desalter Facility and the CDA. An additional approximately 32 percent of its water is drawn from groundwater wells. The remaining supply is purchased from the WMWD. The Proposed Project would cross a parcel of unincorporated Riverside County at the Santa Ana River crossing that is located within the City of Norco's Sphere of Influence and receives utility service from the City of Norco, including water ([City of Norco, 2011](#)).

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Drinking water for the City of Ontario is provided by the Municipal Utilities Company; approximately 60 percent is drawn from local wells and an additional approximately 30 percent is brought in through the SWP. The remaining approximately 10 percent is provided by groundwater that is treated by the CDA, then transferred to the JCSD and brought into the city ([City of Ontario, 2010](#)).

Supplemental water for the cities of Chino and Ontario is provided by the IEUA, which operates four regional water recycling plants. The nearest regional treatment plant is Regional Treatment Plant 1 and is located in the City of Ontario ([IEUA, 2015](#)).

4.17.1.2 Wastewater

Wastewater in Riverside County—including the cities of Corona, Eastvale, and Norco—is primarily managed by the WMWD, which operates two treatment plants in the cities of Corona and Riverside ([WMWD, 2015](#)). The treatment plant in the City of Corona is governed by the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority (WRCRWA). The WRCRWA plant collects wastewater from the WMWD, the City of Norco, the JCSD, and the Home Gardens Sanitary District ([WMWD, 2015](#)). The City of Corona also operates a reclamation facility—Water Reclamation Facility #1—to treat sewer effluent ([City of Corona, 2014a](#)). The City of Corona’s reclaimed water system produced 1.83 billion gallons of reclaimed water in 2013 ([City of Corona, 2014a](#)). Wastewater that cannot be managed by the City of Corona’s system is treated by the IEUA ([IEUA, 2015](#)).

The Water and Sanitation Division of the San Bernardino County Special District manages wastewater throughout much of San Bernardino County. Wastewater from the cities of Chino and Ontario is treated by the IEUA ([IEUA, 2015](#)).

4.17.1.3 Waste Management

Residential waste collection in the cities of Chino, Corona, and Norco is provided by Waste Management, Inc. ([Waste Management, Inc., 2015](#)). In accordance with City of Chino Solid Waste Ordinance No. 2012-19, 65 percent of construction and demolition materials are required to be diverted from landfills using a combination of source reduction, reuse, and recycling efforts ([City of Chino, 2013](#)). [The 2004 Diversion Rate for the City of Chino reached 56 percent and a time extension was granted during the California Integrated Waste Management Board \(CIWMB\) biennial review \(San Bernardino County, 2007\)](#). Within the City of Corona, 58 percent [and within the City of Norco, 51 percent](#) of the annual waste stream is diverted to green waste and other recycling programs ([CalRecycle, 2015](#)). The City of Ontario provides a refuse and recycling service within the city, and waste is sent to the West Valley Material Recovery Facility in the City of Fontana ([City of Ontario, 2015b](#)). A construction and demolition recycling plan is required for demolition and renovation projects within the City of Ontario when total costs exceed \$100,000 to divert at least 50 percent of the total construction and demolition debris generated by a project for reuse or recycling ([City of Ontario, 2015b](#)). [The 2004 Diversion Rate for the City of Ontario reached 51 percent. \(San Bernardino County, 2007\)](#) Solid waste collection in the City of Eastvale is provided by Waste Management, Inc. and Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc. (Burrtec) ([City of Eastvale, 2015](#)). Burrtec operates a transfer station in the City of Fontana near the Proposed Project, and a landfill in Salton City ([Burrtec 2015](#)). [Diversion rates for the City of Eastvale were not available, however rates from the City of Fontana reached](#)

49 percent in 2004, and were approved in a “good faith effort” during the CIWMB biennial Review (San Bernardino County, 2007). San Bernardino County is responsible for solid waste management in unincorporated areas of the county, and contracts with Burrtec (San Bernardino County 2007). The 2004 Diversion Rate for the unincorporated areas of the county reached 49 percent and a time extension was granted during the CIWMB biennial review (San Bernardino County 2007). The locations of local landfills—along with the types of waste they accept, their capacity, and their distance from the Proposed Project—are provided in Table 4.17-1: Landfills and Recycling Centers near the Proposed Project.

4.17.1.4 Electricity and Natural Gas

SCE provides electric utility service to the cities of Chino, Eastvale, Norco, and Ontario, as well as the area of unincorporated Riverside County crossed by the Proposed Project (SCE, 2016). As of April 2001, the City of Corona has owned and operated a municipal electric utility, which provides service to approximately 3.4 percent of the City of Corona (City of Corona, 2004). SCE provides the remaining connections within city limits. Southern California Gas Company provides natural gas to all of the cities in the Proposed Project area (SCE, 2016).

4.17.1.5 Other

AT&T provides telephone and Internet service to the cities of Corona, Chino, Eastvale, Norco, and Ontario, as well as the area of unincorporated Riverside County crossed by the Proposed Project (AT&T, 2016). Verizon Communications also provides telephone service to the City of Ontario (Verizon Communications, 2016).

4.17.2 Regulatory Setting

4.17.2.1 Federal

Safe Drinking Water Act

Originally passed by Congress in 1974 and amended in 1986 and 1996, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) allows the United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish drinking water standards and oversee water supplies to ensure that they are in compliance with those standards. The standards apply to public and private water suppliers serving 25 or more individuals. The SDWA is intended to protect drinking water supplies from both naturally occurring and artificially introduced contaminants.

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) was originally enacted in 1948 and has been amended numerous times, with significant expansions in 1972 and 1977. The CWA’s main objectives are to maintain and restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of waters through the authorization of water quality programs, regulation of discharges of pollutants, and establishment of water quality standards. Authority for the implementation and enforcement of the CWA lies primarily with the U.S. EPA and its delegated state and local agencies, namely the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and in the Proposed Project area, the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

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Table 4.17-1: Landfills and Recycling Centers near the Proposed Project

Facility and Location	Waste Accepted	Approximate Capacity (cubic yards)		Approximate Distance from the Proposed Substation ¹ (miles)
		Total	Remaining	
El Sobrante Landfill 10910 Dawson Canyon Road, Corona	Solid waste, household refuse, yard trimmings, furniture, appliances, electronic waste	184,930,000	145,530,000	6.4
Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill 11002 Bee Canyon Access Road, Irvine	Mixed municipal, industrial, construction/demolition	266,000,000	205,000,000	14.4
West Valley Material Recovery Facility/Transfer Station (Transfer/Processing Facility; Composting Facility; Construction and Demolition debris and Inert Debris Processing) 13373 Napa Street, Fontana	Construction/demolition, green materials, industrial, mixed municipal, wood waste	--	--	15.0
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill 1932 North Valencia Avenue, Brea	Agricultural, industrial, construction/demolition, mixed municipal, tires, wood waste	74,900,000	38,578,383	18.4
San Bernardino County: Mid-Valley Landfill 2390 Alder Avenue, Rialto	Treated wood, solid waste, household refuse, yard trimmings, furniture, appliances, electronic waste, construction waste	101,300,000	67,520,000	19.8
Badlands Sanitary Landfill 31125 Ironwood Avenue, Moreno Valley	Solid waste, household refuse, electronic waste, tires	33,560,993	14,730,025	23.4

Source: California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), 2015

Notes: "--" = Information not available

¹ Due to the distance of the landfills and recycling centers from the Proposed Project in general, the proposed Circle City Substation was selected as a reference point and is representative of the Proposed Project as a whole in this particular instance.

4.17.2.2 State

Urban Water Management Planning Act

All urban water suppliers within the State of California are required to prepare Urban Water Management Plans. Sections 10610 through 10657 of the California Water Code detail the information that must be included in these plans, as well as who must file them.

Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, otherwise known as Assembly Bill (AB) 939, mandates that California's jurisdictions divert 50 percent of their solid waste from landfills. CalRecycle is under the umbrella of the California EPA and is responsible for the implementation of AB 939.

California Code of Regulations Title 22

Title 22 of the CCR defines regulations for the treatment, storage, processing, and disposal of hazardous waste. Wood poles that have been treated with chemicals, would be classified as hazardous waste and in order to comply with Title 27 of the CCR, would be disposed of in a landfill facility that is authorized to accept hazardous wastes, such as a Class I and/or an RWQCB-approved Class III landfill or similar facility. Hazards and hazardous materials are described in detail in Chapter 4.8 – Hazards and Hazardous Materials of this Proponent's Environmental Assessment.

4.17.2.3 Local

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has sole and exclusive state jurisdiction over the siting and design of the Proposed Project. Pursuant to CPUC General Order No. 131-D, Section XIV.B, "Local jurisdictions acting pursuant to local authority are preempted from regulating electric power line projects, distribution lines, substations, or electric facilities constructed by public utilities subject to the CPUC's jurisdiction. However, in locating such projects, the public utilities shall consult with local agencies regarding land use matters." Consequently, public utilities are directed to consider local regulations and consult with local agencies, but the counties and cities' regulations are not applicable as the counties and cities do not have jurisdiction over the Proposed Project. Accordingly, the following discussion of local land use regulations is provided for informational purposes only. Relevant local policies for the jurisdictions that would be crossed by the Proposed Project were reviewed. There were no policies provided by the cities of Chino, Norco, or Ontario that would be relevant to the Proposed Project. The following subsections provide relevant local policies that were provided by Riverside County, San Bernardino County, the City of Corona, and the City of Eastvale.

Riverside County General Plan

The following policies from the Circulation Element of the Riverside County General Plan are relevant to the Proposed Project:

- Policy C 1.4: Utilize existing infrastructure and utilities to the maximum extent practicable and provide for the logical, timely, and economically efficient extension of infrastructure and services.
- Policy C 25.2: Locate new and relocated utilities underground when possible. All remaining utilities shall be located or screened in a manner that minimizes their visibility by the public.

Riverside Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

The Riverside Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) outlines the goals, policies, and programs that the county and its cities will implement to create an integrated and cost-effective waste management system that complies with the provisions of AB 939 and its diversion mandates. The Riverside County Waste Management Department is specifically charged with the following responsibilities:

- Implementing programs that adhere to the goals, policies, and objectives outlined in the Source Reduction and Recycling Element of the county's General Plan that enable the unincorporated portion of Riverside County to achieve 50-percent diversion of solid waste from landfill disposal.
- Implementing programs that adhere to the goals, policies, and objectives outlined in the county's Household Hazardous Waste Element to reduce the amount of household hazardous waste that is disposed of within landfills.
- Meeting the solid waste disposal needs of all Riverside County residents.
- Maintaining and updating the CIWMP and reporting to the California Integrated Waste Management Board on the county's progress in complying with AB 939.

San Bernardino County General Plan

The following policy from the Circulation and Infrastructure Element of the San Bernardino County General Plan is relevant to the Proposed Project:

- Policy CI 14: The County will ensure a safe, efficient, economical and integrated solid waste management system that considers all wastes generated within the County, including agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial wastes, while recognizing the relationship between disposal issues and the conservation of natural resources.
- Policy CI 18.1: Coordinate with Southern California Edison and other utility suppliers to make certain that adequate capacity and supply exists for current and planned development in the County.

City of Chino

The City of Chino adopted Ordinance No. 2012-19, which requires that construction and demolition materials being diverted to recycle or salvage in the City of Chino must increase from 50 percent to 65 percent in accordance with the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.

City of Corona General Plan

The following policies from the Infrastructure and Utilities Element of the City of Corona's General Plan are relevant to the Proposed Project:

- Policy 7.7.1: Ensure that new development does not degrade surface waters or the groundwater system.
- Policy 7.12.3: Continue to provide for the undergrounding of new and existing electrical distribution lines unless it is determined not to be economically or practically feasible as a result of significant environmental or other constraints.
- Policy 7.13.2: Provide for the continued development and expansion of telecommunications systems including cable and, as feasible, fiber optics, for access of data and information, and communication purposes.
- Policy 7.13.4: Promote the extension of the regional fiber optic network into the City.
- Policy 7.8.1: Provide an adequate and orderly system for collection and disposal of solid waste for new and existing development in the City and Sphere of Influence.

City of Eastvale General Plan

The following action and policies from the Land Use, Circulation and Infrastructure, and Design elements of the City of Eastvale General Plan are relevant to the Proposed Project:

- Action LU-31.1: Monitor the capacities of infrastructure systems and public services in coordination with service providers, utilities, and outside agencies.
- Policy C-29: Locate new and relocated utilities underground when possible. All remaining utilities shall be located or screened in a manner that minimizes their visibility by the public.
- Policy DE-16: The City will seek to reduce the unsightly appearance of overhead and aboveground utilities by placing them underground as new development occurs.
- Policy AQ-32: Utilize source reduction, recycling, and other appropriate measures to reduce the amount of solid waste disposed of in landfills.

4.17.3 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to public services are derived from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project would cause a potentially significant impact if it:

- Exceeds wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB

4.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

- Requires or results in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects
- Requires or results in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects
- Does not have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or new or expanded entitlements are needed
- Results in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments
- Is served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs
- Does not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste

4.17.4 Impact Analysis

4.17.4.1 Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

Construction – No Impact

During the approximately 18-month duration of Proposed Project construction, portable toilets would be provided for the approximately 100 construction workers on site at any given time. The portable toilets would be maintained by a licensed sanitation contractor and provided in accordance with applicable sanitation regulations established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which generally require one portable toilet for every 10 workers. The licensed sanitation contractor would dispose of the waste at an off-site location in compliance with established RWQCB standards. No other wastewater is anticipated to be generated by Proposed Project construction. Therefore, no RWQCB standards would be exceeded, and there would be no impact.

Operation – Less-than-Significant Impact

Proposed Project construction would not directly or indirectly result in new or expanded development. As a result, the Proposed Project would not result in the need for any new water or wastewater treatment facilities and would not require the expansion of any existing facilities. SCE would apply to the City of Corona for sewer and water service for a stand-alone, permanent restroom at the proposed Circle City Substation. The substation would be automated and monitored from the existing Mira Loma Substation; no SCE employees would be stationed at the site. SCE personnel would visit several times each month for maintenance. Therefore, use of the restroom would be limited, and the Proposed Project would not generate large volumes of

wastewater to be sent to a treatment facility or that would exceed treatment requirements set forth by the Santa Ana RWQCB.

Water would be used during operational activities to wash the insulators and conductors. Approximately 100 gallons per year of deionized water from the existing Mira Loma Substation would be needed to wash the new insulators and conductor; therefore, no additional wastewater would be generated beyond what is currently required for SCE's power lines in the area. The small amount of additional wastewater generated would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities. As a result, impacts would be less than significant.

4.17.4.2 Would the project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Construction – No Impact

As previously described, portable toilets would be provided for crew members during construction of the Proposed Project. The waste would be disposed of off site in compliance with RWQCB standards and would not require new facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. Water would be drawn from municipal sources for dust control, cleanup, crew member consumption, and hand washing. Construction of the Proposed Project would not discharge large volumes of wastewater, nor would it require a significant quantity of water for construction; therefore, there would be no need for the expansion of new water or wastewater treatment facilities. As a result, there would be no impact.

Operation – No Impact

As previously described, the Proposed Project would include a stand-alone, permanent restroom located within the proposed Circle City Substation. Circle City Substation would be monitored remotely and would only require periodic visits for maintenance. Maintenance crews would visit the proposed substation three to four times a month, resulting in no more than eight uses per month. A standard low-flow toilet would draw 1.6 gallons of water and discharge it as wastewater for each use, resulting in approximately 150 gallons of wastewater per year. Approximately 1 gallon of water would be required for each use of the restroom sink, resulting in a total of 2.6 gallons of water drawn for each use, or approximately 300 gallons per year. As previously described, approximately 100 gallons per year of deionized water from the existing Mira Loma Substation would be needed to wash new insulators and conductor. SCE would apply for service for the restroom from the City of Corona's Department of Water and Power. Because the Proposed Project would not draw large volumes of water or discharge large volumes of wastewater, there would be no need for the expansion of new water or wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact.

4.17.4.3 Would the project 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? – No Impact

As discussed in Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality, the Proposed Project would not result in a significant increase in impermeable surfaces that would increase storm water discharge from the Proposed Project. Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality also provides discussion of drainage patterns and flooding. If required by the City of Corona, an approximately 700-foot extension of the existing storm drain system may be constructed to accept site flow onto Leeson Lane. In addition, a standard catch basin would be installed in the Leeson Lane right-of-way. An alternative to the surface swales would include the installation of an approximately 1,300-foot-long buried drain pipe through the eastern access corridor. However, this extension is a minor change that would improve the drainage from the site. As a result, there would be no impact.

SCE would also obtain coverage under the SWRCB General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ. In order to obtain coverage under the permit, SCE would develop and provide a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the SWRCB prior to initiating construction activities, which is described further in Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality. In conjunction with the SWPPP, appropriate best management practices (BMPs) (e.g., the installation of silt fencing and covering of spoil piles) would be developed to minimize impacts associated with storm water runoff. These BMPs would then be implemented and monitored throughout the Proposed Project by a Qualified SWPPP Practitioner. As a result, there would be no impact.

4.17.4.4 Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

Construction – Less-than-Significant Impact

As previously discussed, the Proposed Project would draw approximately 58 acre-feet of water from local sources for dust control, cleanup, crew member consumption, and hand washing. Restroom facilities would be portable and would not draw from local supplies. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not draw a significant volume of water, and available water supplies would be more than sufficient to serve the Proposed Project's limited demand. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant. Additional discussion of water resources in the Proposed Project area is included in Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality.

Operation – Less-than-Significant Impact

As previously discussed, SCE would apply for water service from the City of Corona's Department of Water and Power. It is expected that no more than 400 gallons of water would be required annually for the restroom, and approximately 100 gallons of deionized water from the existing Mira Loma Substation would be required for cleaning of equipment. Therefore, there would not be a need for any new or expanded entitlements, resources, or facilities to accommodate this demand. As a result, impacts would be less than significant.

4.17.4.5 Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments? – Less-than-Significant Impact

As discussed previously, waste during construction would be contained in portable toilets and disposed of off site. During operation of the Proposed Project, the Circle City Substation restroom is not expected to generate more than 150 gallons of wastewater per year. Because very little wastewater would be generated by the Proposed Project, there would be capacity to serve the projected increase in demand, and as it would be a minor increase, it would not likely challenge any existing commitments. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

4.17.4.6 Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs? – Less-than-Significant Impact

The Proposed Project would generate limited quantities of construction waste, much of which can be recycled or salvaged. Waste materials collected by crews, such as treated wood poles, would be separated and taken to the materials staging area and categorized for final disposal. Excavated materials would be reused as fill for the Proposed Project and/or disposed of at an off-site disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws, if necessary. All non-hazardous waste that could not be recycled or salvaged would be taken to local landfills.

Grading on the Proposed Project would primarily be limited to the removal of approximately 22,400 cubic yards of potentially contaminated soil from a berm at the proposed Circle City Substation site. Any hazardous waste would be disposed of in a Class I hazardous waste landfill or similar facility, as appropriate. In total, the landfills near the Proposed Project have the capacity to accept approximately 471 million cubic yards of additional waste. The operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project would not significantly differ from existing conditions, and would generate a relatively small amount of waste. Because local landfills have sufficient capacity and the Proposed Project would not generate a high volume of waste, impacts would be less than significant.

4.17.4.7 Would the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste? – No Impact

SCE currently adheres to and would continue to adhere to all national, state, and local standards for the disposal of solid waste during operation and maintenance the Proposed Project. During Proposed Project construction and operation, SCE would dispose of all waste in accordance with published national, state, or local standards relating to solid and hazardous waste disposal through recycling or transport to an authorized landfill. Thus, the Proposed Project would not violate any solid waste statutes or regulations, and there would be no impact.

4.17.5 Applicant-Proposed Measures

Because no potentially significant impacts to utilities and service systems would occur as a result of the Proposed Project, no avoidance or minimization measures are proposed.

4.17.6 Alternative Substation Site

Substation Site Alternative B has a similar setting to that of the proposed Circle City Substation site (i.e., Substation Site Alternative A). As discussed in Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality, Substation Site Alternative B would not impact the existing drainage pattern of the site, and construction and operation of the alternative site would result in less-than-significant impacts. This alternative would not require the construction of any new storm water facilities. Therefore, impacts would be similar to the Proposed Project.

4.17.7 Alternative Source Line Routes

The alternative source line routes would require a similar amount of water for construction and would result in a similar amount of waste as the proposed Source Line Route. As a result, impacts would be similar to that of the Proposed Project.

4.17.8 Alternative Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 Kilovolt Subtransmission Line Routes

Both Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 Kilovolt (kV) Subtransmission Line Route Alternatives 2 and 3 would require a similar amount of water for construction and would result in a similar amount of waste as the Mira Loma-Jefferson 66 kV Subtransmission Line. As a result, impacts would be similar to that of the Proposed Project.

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To: ENERGY DIVISION
Prepared by: Anjeanette Barrett
Title: Manager Project/Product 1
Dated: 01/04/2016

Question 11:

Public Outreach

Provide the mailing lists with addresses presented in Appendix E of the Application in Microsoft Excel format.

Response to Question 11:

Attached is the Excel Spreadsheet for Appendix E