

4.16 Utilities and Service Systems

The study area is served by numerous public utility and service systems, including water, sewer, electric, natural gas, and telecommunication lines. Various entities operate these systems and provide services to residents, businesses and other land uses in the vicinity of the study area.

4.16.1 Setting

Water

The Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) provides domestic water service to much of the Coachella Valley, including parts of the study area. CVWD serves the cities of Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, Indian Wells, the community of Thousand Palms, as well as parts of the cities of Palm Springs and Cathedral City. Additionally, the Desert Water Agency (DWA) and Mission Springs Water District (MSWD) serve portions of the City of Palm Springs. DWA also provides domestic water service to parts of Cathedral City (City of Cathedral City, 2002; City of Indian Wells, 1996; City of Palm Desert, 2004; City of Palm Springs, 2007; and City of Rancho Mirage, 2005).

Groundwater comprises the majority of the water that the Coachella Valley water agencies provide to their customers in the study area, with the remainder being surface water from mountain streams. The majority of the groundwater is obtained from the 28-million acre-foot Whitewater River Subbasin that underlies the northwest Coachella Valley. To ensure that water is available, the Coachella Valley water agencies rely on imported water from the Colorado River and the State Water Agency to recharge the groundwater basins within the Coachella Valley (City of Palm Springs, 2007).

The CVWD's domestic water system includes more than 100 wells and has nearly 75 enclosed reservoirs (CVWD, 2009). The MSWD's water system includes approximately 239 miles of potable water mains, 14 water wells, and 26 reservoirs, serving an area of approximately 135 square miles (MSWD, 2008). The DWA has a service area of approximately 325 square miles (DWA, 2009).

Sanitary Sewer

The CVWD provides wastewater collection and treatment services for the cities of Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, Indian Wells, as well as parts of the City of Cathedral City (City of Palm Desert, 2004; City of Rancho Mirage, 2005; City of Indian Wells, 1996; City of Cathedral City, 2002). Wastewater service in the City of Palm Springs is provided through a contract with Veolia Water North America, which allows the City to operate a waste-water treatment plant that provides primary and secondary treatment of wastewater. This water is then delivered to the DWA for tertiary treatment so that water may be recycled for use in irrigation and golf courses (City of Palm Springs, 2007). The community of Thousand Palms is served by both CVWD and private septic systems (City of Palm Desert, 2004).

The CVWD currently operates six wastewater reclamation plants, and has a total capacity to treat more than 31 million gallons of sewage per day. The CVWD currently treats approximately 18 million gallons daily. Several of the CVWD plants are undergoing expansion to handle increased demand as a result of tremendous growth. More than 90 miles of pipeline are used to collect raw sewage and transport it to the closest treatment facility (CVWD, 2009). In the study area, CVWD and DWA transport effluent via sewer lines to the Cook Street wastewater treatment plant in the City of Palm Desert (Water Reclamation Plant No. 10).

Effluent in the City of Palm Springs is transported to a City-owned 10.9 million gallon per day (mgd) trickling filter wastewater treatment plant. The wastewater system is comprised of five pump stations, 225 miles of sewer collection pipelines, six percolation ponds, and a biosolids disposal program. The treatment plant currently accommodates approximately 6.5 mgd of sewage flow (City of Palm Springs, 2007).

Electricity and Natural Gas

Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electrical service to residential and non-residential customers within most of Coachella Valley. The Imperial Irrigation District (IID) also provides electric service within the area, including portions of the community of Thousand Palms and the City of Indian Wells. Natural gas service in the study area is provided by the Southern California Gas Company (SCGC).

Solid Waste and Recycling Service

Solid waste collection services for collection and disposal of waste from residential and nonresidential areas in the study area are provided by two entities: Burrtec Waste and Recycling Services and Palm Springs Disposal Services. Burrtec Waste and Recycling Services provides service to the cities of Cathedral City, Indian Wells, Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, as well as to areas of unincorporated Riverside County, including the community of Thousand Palms. In the City of Palm Springs, solid waste collection and disposal is provided by Palm Springs Disposal Services.

The Edom Hill Transfer Station, located in the City of Cathedral City, accepts solid waste from the study area. The facility accepts common construction waste; however, special accommodations for hazardous materials must be arranged with Burrtec Waste and Recycling Services (the operator of the transfer station). The Edom Hill Transfer Station is permitted to receive 2,600 tons of waste per day (CIWMB, 2008).

From Edom Hill Transfer Station, waste is trucked to several landfills, with a majority of the waste from the study area transported to one of three landfills, including the Badlands Landfill in the City of Moreno Valley, the Lamb Canyon Sanitary Landfill in the City of Beaumont, and the El Sobrante Landfill in the City of Corona, all of which are located within Riverside County. Table 4.16-1 provides the permitted maximum disposal allowed per day, the total estimated permitted capacity, and the remaining estimated capacity for the landfills.

**TABLE 4.16-1
INFORMATION ON LANDFILLS SERVING THE STUDY AREA**

Landfill	Closure Date	Permitted Maximum Disposal Per Day	Total Estimated Permitted Capacity	Total Estimated Capacity Used	Remaining Estimated Capacity
Badlands	1/1/2016	4,000 tons per day	30,386,332 cy	8,520,240 cy (28%)	21,866,092 cy (72%)
Lamb Canyon Sanitary	1/1/2023	3,000 tons per day	34,292,000 cy	13,383,829 cy (39%)	20,908,171 cy (61%)
El Sobrante	1/1/2030	10,000 tons per day	184,930,000 cy	66,356,460 cy (35.9%)	118,573,540 cy (64.1%)

cy = cubic yards

SOURCE: CIWMB, 2008.

Telephone and Cable Television Service

Verizon (formerly GTE) provides local residential and business telephone services and Time Warner provides cable services in the Coachella Valley (City of Palm Springs, 2007; City of Palm Desert, 2004; and City of Rancho Mirage, 2005).

Regulatory Context

State

Protection of Underground Infrastructure

Section 1, Chapter 3.1 “Protection of Underground Infrastructure,” Article 2 of California Government Code 4216 requires that utility operators and other excavators must contact a regional notification center at least two days prior to excavation of any subsurface installations. The notification center for southern California is Underground Service Alert. Any utility provider seeking to begin an excavation project must call Underground Service Alert’s toll-free hotline. In turn, Underground Service Alert will notify the utilities that may have buried lines within 1,000 feet of the excavation. Representatives of the utilities are required to mark the specific location of their facilities within the work area prior to the start of excavation. The excavator is required to probe and expose the underground facilities by hand prior to using power equipment.

Assembly Bill 939

Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939), enacted in 1989 and known as the Integrated Waste Management Act, requires each city and/or county to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) to demonstrate reduction in the amount of waste being disposed to landfills, with diversion goals of 50 percent by the year 2000. Table 4.16-2 provides the diversion rates between 2004 and 2006 for the cities within the study area, as well as for the unincorporated areas of Riverside County.

**TABLE 4.16-2
DIVERSION RATES (AS A PERCENT OF THE TOTAL WASTE STREAM)**

	2004	2005	2006
Cathedral City	54	54	57
Indian Wells	60	65	66
Palm Desert	63	67	69
Palm Springs	60	59	67
Rancho Mirage	55	58	64
Riverside County (Unincorporated)	54	54	53

SOURCE: CIWMB, 2009b.

Local

Riverside County General Plan

The Circulation Element of the Riverside County General Plan includes the following policy that pertains to utilities and service systems (Riverside County, 2003):

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.

City of Palm Springs General Plan

The Circulation Element of the City of Palm Springs General Plan includes the following goal and policy that may be applicable to the Proposed Project and alternatives (City of Palm Springs, 2007):

Goal CR10: Provide adequate and safe utility systems and facilities to support the City's existing and proposed land uses.

Policy CR10.1: Require utility improvements where existing systems are deficient.

City of Cathedral City General Plan

The Water, Sewer, and Utilities Element of the City of Cathedral City General Plan contains the following policy that may be applicable to the Proposed Project and alternatives (City of Cathedral City, 2002):

Policy 7: Utility lines shall be undergrounded, to the greatest extent practical. Those on major streets and scenic roadways shall have primary consideration for undergrounding.

City of Rancho Mirage General Plan

The Water, Sewer, and Utilities Element of the City of Rancho Mirage General Plan contains the following goal and policies that may be applicable to the Proposed Project and alternatives (City of Rancho Mirage, 1997):

Goal 5: All utility lines placed underground.

Policy 10: Major utility facilities shall be sited to assure minimal impacts to the environment and the community, and minimize potential environmental hazards.

Policy 11: The City shall encourage the coordinated and shared use of underground transmission corridors as a means of minimizing repeated exactions into the streets.

City of Rancho Mirage Construction and Demolition Ordinance

The City of Rancho Mirage's Construction and Demolition (C&D) ordinance applies to projects 500 square feet or larger, except roofing projects that do not include tear-off of existing roof or some portion thereof. Prior to commencement of a covered project, the applicant must submit a completed C&D debris plan showing how waste generated from the project shall be diverted from landfills to the maximum extent feasible. Throughout the duration of the project, the applicant is required to submit bi-weekly updates demonstrating compliance with the C&D debris plan (CIWMB, 2009a).

City of Palm Desert General Plan

The Water, Sewer, and Utilities Element of the City of Palm Desert General Plan includes the following policies, and programs that may be applicable to the Proposed Project and alternatives (City of Palm Desert, 2004):

Policy 4: The City shall make every effort to assure and shall assist in facilitating the timely and cost-effective expansion of services that complement community development.

Policy 5: The City shall confer and coordinate with utility and service providers in planning, designing, and siting of distribution and supporting facilities to assure the timely expansion of facilities in a manner which minimizes environmental impacts and disturbance of existing infrastructure.

Program 5.A: The City shall confer and coordinate with SCE, SCGC, CVWD and other installers of utility infrastructure to monitor all excavation work that may threaten existing underground utilities. Construction activities that may inhibit access to existing facilities shall be required to move these facilities in accordance with applicable utility standards.

Program 5.B: The City shall encourage the consolidation of underground utility lines and other subsurface transmission facilities as a means of limiting the impact of these facilities on the disruption of traffic and roadways.

City of Indian Wells General Plan

The Land Use Element of the City of Indian Wells General Plan includes the following policy that may be applicable to the Proposed Project and alternatives (City of Indian Wells, 1996):

Policy IIA3.5: Coordinate the planning of future public services and facilities with adjoining cities and County service providers to ensure the efficient delivery of services.

City of Indian Wells Construction and Demolition Ordinance

The City of Indian Well's C&D ordinance applies to all new structures, demolition projects, and residential additions of 2,000 square feet or more. The ordinance requires all applicable projects to divert at least 50 percent of all recyclable, reusable, and salvageable debris or materials from landfills. Applicants must submit a waste management plan to the City prior to issuance of building permits for any covered project. Applicants are also required to submit semi-monthly updates showing the amount of waste diverted and disposed. No later than 30 days from completion of a project, the applicant must submit a compliance reporting form to the City (CIWMB, 2009a).

4.16.2 Significance Criteria

Based on criteria in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would be considered to have a significant effect on the environment if it would:

- a) Conflict with wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board;
- b) 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;
- c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- d) Require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements;
- e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;
- f) Be served by a landfill without sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs;
- g) Conflict with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste; or
- h) Contact and/or disturb underground utility lines and/or facilities during construction activities.

4.16.3 Applicant Proposed Measures

The following applicant proposed measures (APMs) would be implemented in association with the proposed Devers-Coachella Valley 220 kV Transmission Line Loop-In ct. These APMs address potential construction issues with the three high-pressure, natural-gas pipelines owned and operated by SCGC.

APM PUSVC-01. Work Around High Pressure Gas Lines. No mechanical equipment will be permitted to operate within 3 feet of the Southern California Gas Company high-pressure pipelines, and any closer work must be done by hand.

APM PUSVC-02. Monitoring by the Southern California Gas Company. A representative of the Southern California Gas Company must observe the excavation around or near their facilities to insure protection and to record pertinent data necessary for their operations.

4.16.4 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

This section presents an analysis of the potential utility service impacts that would be associated with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the facilities (i.e., subtransmission and transmission lines and substation modifications) associated with the Proposed Project.

a) Conflict with wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The Proposed Project would not conflict with wastewater treatment requirements of the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board (CRRWQCB). Portable toilets would be utilized only during construction (a one-time limited timeframe) and waste would be disposed of according to required regulations. No additional wastewater would be generated during operation of the Proposed Project (No Impact). See also, e) below.

b) 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.

The Proposed Project would require water use during construction, primarily for periodic dust control on access roads and during earthmoving activities. However, this water use would be temporary in nature and would not generate wastewater that would require treatment or disposal. Operation of the Proposed Project would not require the use of water, and would therefore not create any demand for wastewater treatment or disposal. Consequently, the Proposed Project would not require or result in the construction of new or expanded water or wastewater treatment plant facilities (No Impact). See also, d) and e) below.

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

The Proposed Project would introduce new impervious surfaces in the Coachella Valley through the construction of new access roads, a substation driveway, new lattice tower and pole foundations, and new foundations at substations to support new electrical components. These project components would require soil compaction and installation of concrete foundations. However, since many poles installed would replace existing poles and would be directly imbedded, the net increase in impervious surfaces associated with pole foundations would be inconsequential. Also, the surface area of the proposed access roads, driveways, and electrical component foundations would result in a small and dispersed increase in impervious areas.

Since the Proposed Project would not substantially increase the amount of impervious surfaces, it would not create a significant change in the amount or location of additional storm runoff water. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not require or result in the construction of a new or expanded storm drainage facility (No Impact).

d) Require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements.

Operation of the Proposed Project would not require the use of water. The primary use of water during construction of the Proposed Project would be for dust suppression on access roads and active ground disturbance sites. The water that would be required for construction would be trucked in from off-site. A small amount of water would also be required to be on site for fire suppression. The work crew would bring in drinking water from off-site. Water used during the construction period would be available from existing municipal water sources and would not require local water providers to obtain additional water entitlements. The amount of water required for construction of the Proposed Project would be negligible, and would therefore not require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements (No Impact).

e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

As described in d), the primary use of water during construction of the Proposed Project would be for dust suppression on access roads. Disposal would not be required because the water used during dust suppression activities would be minimal and consequently this water would evaporate or be absorbed into the ground. In addition, construction crews would use portable sanitation facilities (portable toilets), generating relatively small volumes of wastewater for a limited time during the construction phase. Sanitation waste would be disposed of according to sanitation waste management practices. No other sources of wastewater are anticipated during the Proposed Project construction activities, and operation of the Proposed Project would not require the use of water. The negligible amount of water used during construction would not affect the wastewater treatment facilities' abilities to serve the Proposed Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments (No Impact).

f) Be served by a landfill without sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.

Operation of the Proposed Project would not generate solid waste and would therefore not affect existing landfill capacities. Construction of the Proposed Project would generate various waste materials, largely in the form of soil and vegetation, and scrap metal/wood from the replacement of existing towers, poles, and substation modifications. This impact would be short-term and of short duration.

As described in Chapter 2, *Project Description*, the Proposed Project would require the removal and disposal of approximately 167 existing wood poles. SCE would first make the poles available for reuse, or if demand does not exist, return them to the manufacturer. If the poles are not reusable and cannot be returned to the manufacturer, they would be disposed of at a Class I hazardous-waste landfill.

In addition to the removal of wood poles, the Proposed Project would also require the removal of four lattice steel towers (LSTs), conductor wiring, and associated metal hardware. The LSTs, conductor wiring, and hardware would be transported by truck to a staging yard where it would be prepared for recycling. SCE would recycle 100 percent of the steel from the LSTs (e.g., towers, nuts, bolts, and washers), 100 percent of the conductor wire (e.g., 1033 kcmil ACSR, 605 kcmil ACSR), and 100 percent of the hardware (e.g., shackles, clevises, yoke plates, links, and/or other connectors used to support conductors). Recyclable or salvageable items would be handled by construction crews processing those materials into roll-off boxes. Salvageable items (e.g., conductor, steel, hardware) would then be received, sorted, and baled at a commercial metal-recycling facility in Los Angeles, and then sold on the open market.

Soil and vegetative matter from excavations and land-clearing for new tower foundations would be screened and separated for use as backfill materials at the project sites to the maximum extent possible. Soils and vegetative matter unsuitable for backfill use would be disposed of at appropriate disposal sites.

All waste materials that could not be reused or recycled would be categorized by SCE in order to guarantee proper final disposal. Examples of disposable wastes include wood from cribbing and packing materials, soil and vegetative matter from excavations and land-clearing activity, and miscellaneous refuse generated during construction. All construction debris would be placed in appropriate onsite containers and periodically disposed of in accordance with all applicable regulations. Non-hazardous construction materials that cannot be reused or recycled would likely be acceptable for disposal at municipal county landfills. Any hazardous material would be recycled, treated, and/or disposed of in accordance with federal, State, and local laws (see Section 4.7, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials* for additional information).

As identified in Table 4.16-1, the project area is served by a variety of waste management agencies and landfills. Each of the three landfills serving the study area has more than 60 percent capacity available. Due to the number and available capacity of the landfills serving the project area, and the fact that a large portion of the materials that would be removed would be recycled, it can be assumed that the solid waste generated from construction of the Proposed Project could be accommodated by the existing landfills in the study area (No Impact).

g) Conflict with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

As discussed above, the Proposed Project would generate waste during construction. Construction waste would include the one time disposal of material that could not be recycled or reused. Subtransmission and transmission line operation and maintenance are not anticipated to produce additional solid waste. The construction waste generated would be minimal and SCE would dispose of the waste in an appropriate landfill. As discussed above, landfills within the study area have sufficient capacity to accept anticipated project waste.

Riverside County has an adopted a Countywide SRRE that establishes goals, programs, and methodologies for achieving 50 percent diversion of solid waste from landfills. Unincorporated Riverside County's diversion rate between 2004 and 2006 ranged between 53 and 54 percent, which meets the requirement of AB 939 (CIWMB, 2009b). Additionally, the diversion rates of the cities within the study area also met the requirements of AB 939 between 2004 and 2006 (see Table 4.16-2, above). Each of the waste management agencies that serve the study area provide recycling services to both residential and non-residential customers.

SCE proposes to reduce Proposed Project construction material and treated wood pole waste through various measures. As previously described, SCE would recycle or salvage construction waste material to the greatest extent possible. Recyclable or salvageable items (e.g., conductor, steel, hardware) would be received, sorted, and baled at a commercial metal-recycling facility in Los Angeles, and then sold on the open market. Items to be recycled include 100 percent of the steel from LSTs, 100 percent of the conductor wire, and 100 percent of the hardware. Thus, the Proposed Project would not conflict with statutes and regulations relating to solid waste and recycling (No Impact).

h) Contact and/or disturb underground utility lines and/or facilities during construction activities.

Impact 4.16-1: Underground utility lines and/or facilities could be disturbed during Proposed Project construction activities. *Less than significant* (Class III)

Construction activities could inadvertently contact underground facilities during pole excavation, pole installation, and/or grading of work areas for the Proposed Project, possibly leading to short-term utility service interruptions. While Proposed Project components would occur within existing SCE rights-of-way and franchise locations, co-located utilities, including natural gas, water, or sewer pipelines, may be located within the utility easement underneath the existing subtransmission and transmission lines.

Prior to construction, surveys would be conducted to locate all underground and overhead utilities in the project area. As described above, SCE is required by State law to contact Underground Service Alert at least two working days prior to initiation of construction activities with ground disturbance. Underground Service Alert verifies the location of all existing underground facilities

and alerts the other utilities to mark their facilities in the area (within 1,000 feet) of anticipated excavation activities. SCE is also required to manually (by hand) probe and expose any existing buried utilities at the Proposed Project alignments and site prior to any powered-equipment drilling or excavation. After probing within the alignments for existing utilities, exact placement of the poles and pole/tower foundations would be determined so that they would not conflict with other co-located utilities.

While most of the Proposed Project components would not be located in proximity to known utility lines, construction that would be associated with the proposed Devers-Coachella Valley 220 kV Loop-In would be located in the proximity of three SCGC high-pressure, natural gas pipelines (30- and 36-inch). In addition to contacting Underground Service Alert and manually probing for existing buried utilities prior to any powered-equipment drilling or excavation, SCE has committed to implementing two APMs (PUSVC-01 and PUSVC-02) to reduce the potential for impacts to occur associated with these natural gas pipelines (see Section 4.16.3 above). As such, SCE would work around high pressure gas lines and a monitor from SCGC would be present during excavation near the pipelines to ensure that the facilities are not impacted. Therefore, impacts related to potential underground utility service interruptions would be less than significant.

Mitigation: None required.

4.16.5 Cumulative Impacts

Construction, operation, and maintenance activities that would be associated with the Proposed Project would result in no impacts that would affect the ability of Riverside County, or the cities of Palm Springs, Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, Cathedral City, and Indian Wells, and other service providers to effectively deliver public water supply, sanitary sewer (wastewater), solid waste, and other utility services in the study area. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not have any contribution to cumulative impacts to those services (No Impact). The past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects described in Section 3.6, *Cumulative Projects*, include several development projects planned in the vicinity of the study area that may contact and/or disturb underground utility lines and/or facilities during construction activities. However, the Proposed Project's potential to adversely impact existing underground utilities would be substantially reduced by contacting Underground Service Alert, manually probing for existing buried utilities prior to any powered-equipment drilling or excavation, and implementing two APMs (PUSVC-01 and PUSVC-02). Furthermore, construction activities associated with the other cumulative projects in the area would be required to comply with Article 2 of California Government Code 4216 (i.e., contact Underground Service Alert and manually probe for existing buried utilities) to avoid impacting underground utilities. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact to existing underground utilities (Class III).

4.16.6 Alternatives

No Project Alternative

For the purposes of this analysis, the No Project Alternative includes the following two assumptions: 1) the project would not be implemented and the existing conditions in the study area would not be changed; and 2) new subtransmission and transmission lines and/or additional power generation would be constructed in or near the study area to supply power to the Electrical Needs Area. Given the highly speculative nature of the No Project Alternative assumptions, this analysis is qualitative.

Under the No Project Alternative, none of the facilities or infrastructure upgrades associated with the Proposed Project evaluated in this EIR would be constructed by SCE. However, SCE would be required to design a new project in order to satisfy the objectives of the Proposed Project. Any project that would satisfy the objectives of the Proposed Project would likely result in similar water, wastewater, storm drainage, and solid waste impacts to those associated with the Proposed Project assuming that similar construction methods would be implemented (No Impact). Construction would result in similar potential impacts to contact or disrupt underground utilities; however, contacting the Underground Service Alert and manually probing for existing buried utilities would reduce impacts to less than significant (Class III).

Alternative 2

Construction, operation, and maintenance impacts under this alternative would be similar to those identified for the proposed Farrell-Garnet subtransmission line, which were determined to be less than significant, requiring no mitigation. Construction of the Alternative 2 subtransmission line would involve similar construction methods as those described for the proposed Farrell-Garnet subtransmission line. As such, the demands placed on local water, wastewater, storm drainage, and solid waste service providers as a result of this alternative would be similar to that discussed above in Section 4.15.4. The Alternative 2 subtransmission line would require the excavation of an approximately three-mile trench, and would thus have the potential to generate more soil waste than construction of the proposed Farrell-Garnet subtransmission line. However, no part of construction or operation of this alternative would use water or generate wastewater or solid waste in amounts exceeding the capacity of local facilities serving the area. Impacts due to demands on water, wastewater, storm drainage, and solid waste facilities would be similar to the Proposed Project (No Impact).

Construction of the Alternative 2 subtransmission line would result in higher potential to contact or disrupt underground utility infrastructure due to trenching requirements associated with the underground segment. Actions taken to avoid utilities identified in accordance with Article 2 of California Government Code 4216 (i.e., contact Underground Service Alert and manually probe for existing buried utilities within the ROW) would ensure that construction activities would not result

in reductions or interruptions of existing utility systems or cause a collocation accident. Therefore, this alternative would result in less than significant impacts to utility services (Class III).

Alternative 3

Construction, operation, and maintenance impacts under this alternative would be similar to those identified for the proposed Farrell-Garnet subtransmission line, which were determined to be less than significant, requiring no mitigation. Construction of the Alternative 3 subtransmission line would involve similar construction methods as those described for the proposed Farrell-Garnet subtransmission line. As such, the demands placed on local water, wastewater, storm drainage, and solid waste service providers as a result of this alternative would be similar to that discussed above in Section 4.15.4. Construction of the Alternative 3 subtransmission line would require the excavation of an approximately 3.6-mile trench, and would thus have the potential to generate more soil waste than construction of the proposed Farrell-Garnet subtransmission line. However, no part of construction or operation of this alternative would use water or generate wastewater or solid waste in amounts exceeding the capacity of local facilities serving the area. Impacts due to demands on water, wastewater, storm drainage, and solid waste facilities would be similar to the Proposed Project (No Impact).

Construction of the Alternative 3 subtransmission line would result in slightly higher potential to contact or disrupt underground utility infrastructure due to trenching requirements associated with the underground segment. Actions taken to avoid utilities identified in accordance with Article 2 of California Government Code 4216 (i.e., contact Underground Service Alert and manually probe for existing buried utilities within the ROW) would ensure that construction activities would not result in reductions or interruptions of existing utility systems or cause a collocation accident. Therefore, this alternative would result in less than significant impacts to utility services (Class III).

Alternative 5

Construction, operation, and maintenance impacts under this alternative would be similar to those identified for the proposed Mirage-Santa Rosa subtransmission line, which were determined to be less than significant, requiring no mitigation. Construction of the Alternative 5 subtransmission line would involve similar construction methods as those described for the proposed Mirage-Santa Rosa subtransmission line. As such, the demands placed on local water, wastewater, storm drainage, and solid waste service providers as a result of this alternative would be similar to that discussed above in Section 4.15.4. Construction of the Alternative 5 subtransmission line would require the excavation of an approximately three-mile trench, and would thus have the potential to generate more soil waste than construction of the proposed Mirage-Santa Rosa subtransmission line. However, no part of construction or operation of this alternative would use water or generate wastewater or solid waste in amounts exceeding the capacity of local facilities that serve the area.

Impacts due to demands on water, wastewater, storm drainage, and solid waste facilities would be similar to the Proposed Project (No Impact).

Construction of the Alternative 5 subtransmission line would result in slightly higher potential to contact or disrupt underground utility infrastructure due to trenching requirements associated with the underground segment. Actions taken to avoid utilities identified in accordance with Article 2 of California Government Code 4216 (i.e., contact Underground Service Alert and manually probe for existing buried utilities within the ROW) would ensure that construction activities would not result in reductions or interruptions of existing utility systems or cause a collocation accident. Therefore, this alternative would result in less than significant impacts to utility services (Class III).

Alternative 6

Construction, operation, and maintenance impacts under this alternative would be similar to those identified for the proposed Farrell-Garnet subtransmission line, which were determined to be less than significant, requiring no mitigation. Construction of the Alternative 6 subtransmission line would involve similar construction methods as those described for the proposed Farrell-Garnet subtransmission line. As such, the demands placed on local water, wastewater, storm drainage, and solid waste service providers as a result of this alternative would be similar to that discussed above in Section 4.15.4. Construction of the Alternative 6 subtransmission line would require the excavation of an approximately one-mile trench, and would thus have the potential to generate more soil waste than the proposed Farrell-Garnet subtransmission line. However, no part of construction or operation of this alternative would use water or generate wastewater or solid waste in amounts exceeding the capacity of local facilities serving the area. Impacts due to demands on water, wastewater, storm drainage, and solid waste facilities would be similar to the Proposed Project (No Impact).

Construction of the Alternative 6 subtransmission line would result in slightly higher potential to contact or disrupt underground utility infrastructure due to trenching requirements associated with the underground segment. Actions taken to avoid utilities identified in accordance with Article 2 of California Government Code 4216 (i.e., contact Underground Service Alert and manually probe for existing buried utilities within the ROW) would ensure that construction activities would not result in reductions or interruptions of existing utility systems or cause a collocation accident. Therefore, this alternative would result in less than significant impacts to utility services (Class III).

Alternative 7

Construction, operation, and maintenance impacts under this alternative would be similar to those identified for the proposed Farrell-Garnet subtransmission line, which were determined to be less than significant, requiring no mitigation. Construction of the Alternative 7 subtransmission line would involve similar construction methods as those described for the proposed Farrell-Garnet

subtransmission line. As such, the demands placed on local water, wastewater, storm drainage, and solid waste service providers as a result of this alternative would be similar to that discussed above in Section 4.15.4. Construction of the Alternative 7 subtransmission line would include a greater amount of pole replacement and earth disturbing activities and would therefore have the potential to generate more waste than the proposed Farrell-Garnet subtransmission line. However, no part of construction or operation of this alternative would use water or generate wastewater or solid waste in amounts exceeding the capacity of local facilities that serve the area. Impacts due to demands on water, wastewater, storm drainage, and solid waste facilities would be similar to the Proposed Project (No Impact).

Construction of the Alternative 7 subtransmission line would result in similar impacts to the proposed Farrell-Garnet subtransmission line with respect to contacting or disrupting underground utility infrastructure. Actions taken to avoid utilities identified in accordance with Article 2 of California Government Code 4216 (i.e., contact Underground Service Alert and manually probe for existing buried utilities within the ROW) would ensure that construction activities would not result in reductions or interruptions of existing utility systems or cause a collocation accident. Therefore, this alternative would result in less than significant impacts to utility services (Class III).

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