

4.14 Public Services

This section describes public services, including police protection, fire protection, public hospitals, schools, and libraries in the Project Study Area. The potential impacts of the Proposed Project and the Alternative Project are also discussed. For purposes of this section, Project Study Area is defined as the locations where work described in Chapter 3.0, Project Description, would be performed, plus a 0.25-mile buffer from the centerline on each side of all Proposed Project components for a total buffer width of 0.5 mile. The buffer was selected for the purpose of identifying public service facilities in the various jurisdictions within the vicinity of the Proposed Project. The facilities discussed in this section may not fall within the buffer of the Proposed Project, but rather provide a service to jurisdictions within the buffer.

4.14.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Study Area includes the cities of Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa, Colton, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, Palm Springs, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, San Bernardino, and Yucaipa, and unincorporated areas of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. The Proposed Project component in the City of Rancho Cucamonga is limited to improvements within the Mechanical Electrical Equipment Room (MEER) at Etiwanda Substation. The extent of this work within an existing facility would not have the potential to affect public services in the City of Rancho Cucamonga; therefore, the City of Rancho Cucamonga is not included for further discussion.

Public services were identified through review of general and comprehensive plans, county and city websites, school district websites, and aerial imagery. Information in this section is organized by the public service type and the providers of those services in each jurisdiction within the Project Study Area. Figure 4.14-1, Schools, and Figure 4.14-2, Hospitals, display the locations of schools and hospitals in relation to components of the Proposed Project.

4.14.1.1 Police Protection

Police and law enforcement services in the Project Study Area are provided by the City of Banning, City of Beaumont, City of Calimesa, City of Colton, City of Grand Terrace, City of Loma Linda, City of Palm Springs, City of Redlands, City of San Bernardino, City of Yucaipa, County of Riverside,¹ County of San Bernardino, Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Morongo) Reservation, and the United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

¹ The City of Calimesa is a Sheriff-Contracted Agency in which its police and law enforcement services are provided by the Riverside County Sheriff Department. The City of Banning, City of Beaumont, and the City of Palm Springs are City-Operated Agencies, which maintain their own police and law enforcement services. The Riverside County Sheriff Department provides police and law enforcement services for unincorporated land in Riverside County (<http://www.riversidesheriff.org/stations/>; accessed 12:30 p.m. June 18, 2013).

City of Banning

The City of Banning Police Department provides police services within the city limits and has a total of 36 sworn positions and 12 classified personnel. The Banning Police Department Patrol Division is organized into two shifts per day, based on a 12-hour plan. The patrol teams are the first responders for all calls within the City of Banning and its Sphere of Influence (SOI), and are deployed with one Sergeant, one Corporal, and two patrol officers, in addition to one traffic officer assigned to each day of the week. The Police Department's fleet consists of marked patrol cars, unmarked units, motorcycles, and bicycles. The City participates in mutual aid agreements with other Riverside County law enforcement agencies. The City of Banning Police Department is located at 125 East Ramsey Street.

City of Beaumont

The City of Beaumont Police Department is located at 550 E. Sixth Street and provides comprehensive law enforcement services for the City. The department is staffed with approximately 51 sworn officers and 24 non-sworn personnel and has a response time target of 3 minutes (Mendoza 2013). The citizen volunteer program consists of 15 to 20 adult volunteers who have completed specialized training. The Citizens Patrol program provides services such as special event security, neighborhood watch coordination, vacation house checks, etc.

City of Calimesa

The City of Calimesa's police services are provided through the County of Riverside Sheriff's Department through a contractual agreement. Sheriff's services are located at the Cabazon Station (50290 Main Street, Cabazon, 92230), east of the City of Banning. Deputies are on duty and patrol the City on a 24-hour basis (Riverside County Sheriff's Department n.d.).

City of Colton

The City of Colton Police Department currently has one police station and dispatch center located at 650 North La Cadena Drive. The Department operates with 46 sworn officers and 22 civilian personnel (Colton Police Department 2012).

City of Grand Terrace

The City of Grand Terrace contracts with the San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner's Department. Currently, 8 sworn deputies provide police services for the City of Grand Terrace. A Citizen Patrol team of volunteers also operates through the Sheriff-Coroner's Department (18 volunteer members). The Sheriff-Coroner's station is located at 655 East Third Street, San Bernardino.

City of Loma Linda

The City of Loma Linda contracts with the San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner's Department for police protection services. The station is located at 655 East Third Street, San Bernardino. Sheriff deputies provide patrol service for the City. The Department provides 11 sworn deputies for the City of Loma Linda (City of Loma Linda n.d.). The City provides a sheriff workstation at City Hall, which provides deputies and a sheriff service specialist with a work area for completing reports, conducting interviews, and crime prevention activities. Sheriff vehicles include 5.5 marked units, 2 unmarked units, and 1 citizen patrol unit. The Department divides the City into 16 reporting districts and has an average emergency response time within the City of 3.25 minutes (City of Loma Linda 2009).

City of Palm Springs

The Palm Springs Police Department provides response service, criminal investigation, traffic enforcement, and preventive patrol for the City. Although many private, gated communities have internal security for their residents, the Police Department provides all law enforcement services within these development projects. The Police Department's two divisions, Operations and Services, employ 88 sworn and 59 non-sworn personnel. Operations include patrol, jail, and airport operations. Services include investigation, records, animal control, and communications. Although U.S. Census Bureau Figures (2010 Census) indicate that the Palm Springs population is approximately 44,552, the population increases significantly to approximately 60,000 when part-time residents and tourists are included. In 2004, the Department responded to 75,395 calls for service, an increase of approximately 35,000 calls since 1990. The desired response times for priority one calls (emergencies) and priority two calls (non-emergencies) are 5 minutes and 30 minutes, respectively. The Palm Springs Police Department has mutual-aid agreements with other local law enforcement agencies in the event of a major incident that exceeds the Department's resources.

City of Redlands

The Redlands Police Department operates its administrative offices at 30 Cajon Street and its main police station and dispatch center at 212 Brookside Avenue. The Redlands Police Department also operates four satellite police stations throughout the City, including Community Policing Station-East located at 1381 East Citrus Avenue, Community Policing Station-North located at 1568 North Orange Avenue, Community Policing Station-West located at 1150 Brookside Avenue, and Community Policing Station-Downtown located at 406 North Orange Street. The Redlands Police Department employs approximately 76 sworn officers and close to 40 civilian personnel.

City of San Bernardino

The City of San Bernardino Police Department employs 312 sworn officers and 150 civilian support staff in a Patrol Division, Investigations Division and Administrative Services Division. The police department headquarters is located at 710 North D Street in

the City of San Bernardino (City of San Bernardino Police Department n.d.). Police services are provided by the City Police Department within the City limits and the County Sheriff-Coroner's Department in the unincorporated area. The City is served by a main police station and six community service offices that serve five designated geographical patrol districts. The City Police Department operates under a mutual aid agreement with police agencies in the surrounding cities. This allows use of up to 50 percent of adjacent agency resources upon request and for automatic response within zones of mutual aid. The unincorporated portions of the City are provided police services from the San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner's Department. The County Sheriff-Coroner operates from an office in the City of San Bernardino. The County Sheriff-Coroner's Department and the City Police Department provide mutual backup services upon request within both the City and unincorporated areas. The California Highway Patrol in San Bernardino provides traffic patrol on State Highways and also on roads within the unincorporated areas of the County. The California Highway Patrol also provides emergency response backup to the City Police and the County Sheriff-Coroner upon request. The Highway Patrol office is located within the corporate limits of the City. The San Bernardino Police Department maintains a ratio of approximately one sworn officer for every 820 residents (City of San Bernardino 2005).

City of Yucaipa

The City of Yucaipa contracts with the San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner's Department for police protection services. Yucaipa Station operations include Patrol Operations, Traffic Operations, and Investigations. On the average, the patrol unit responds to over 40,000 calls for service each year (Yucaipa Police & Sherriff n.d.). The station is located at 34282 Yucaipa Boulevard.

County of Riverside

Riverside County Sheriff's Department provides much of the region's law enforcement via 10 Sheriff's stations spread across the region. Stations include Jurupa Valley, Perris, Lake Elsinore, Moreno Valley, Southwest, Hemet, Cabazon, Palm Desert, Indio, and Colorado River. Each of the 10 stations employs patrol duty officers to serve the unincorporated areas of Riverside County as well as provide contract law enforcement to tribes and cities (Riverside County Sherriff's Department n.d.).

County of San Bernardino

The County of San Bernardino Sheriff-Coroner's Department provides police and law enforcement services in the unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. Unincorporated County areas are served out of the Central Station. The Sheriff-Coroner's Department is staffed with 1,716 sworn individuals (San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner's Department Public Affairs Office 2013). The Central Station, located at 655 East Third Street in San Bernardino, operates with 27 patrol deputies, approximately one for every 1,427 residents (San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner's Department Public Affairs Office 2012). The base of operations is the Headquarters building (Central Station), which provides law enforcement services to the unincorporated areas of the

County's Central Valley, including Waterman Canyon, Arrowhead Farms, Devore, and Muscoy. Staffing has increased from 39 deputies in 2000 to 56 deputies in 2012 (includes contract cities). In addition, the Sheriff operates volunteer programs including Explorers, Reserves, and Search and Rescue.

Morongo Reservation

The Reservation Patrol provides patrol services on the Reservation, which includes more than 35,000 acres of tribal property, urban roads, canyons, and other tribal assets. The Reservation Patrol consists of the Traffic Division, Patrol Division, and Enterprise Security. Together, these divisions enforce tribal ordinances, monitor entryways onto the Reservation and Morongo enterprises, patrol the Reservation, and assist the Morongo Tribal Court. The Reservation Patrol is stationed at 12700 Pumarra Road in the City of Banning (Morongo n.d.).

Bureau of Land Management

The BLM Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office is the closest field office to the Proposed Project. The BLM Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office is located at 1201 Bird Center Drive in Palm Springs. Law Enforcement Rangers (uniformed officers) and Special Agents (criminal investigators) enforce a wide range of laws and regulations in the prevention, detection, and investigation of crimes affecting public lands resources. These crimes include, but are not limited to, mineral resource theft; wilderness area violations; hazardous materials dumping; archaeological and paleontological resource theft and vandalism; cultivation, manufacture, smuggling, and use of illegal drugs; timber, forest product, and native plant theft; off-highway vehicle use; alcohol-related crimes; and wildland arson. Law Enforcement Rangers provide a regular and recurring presence over the resource area. They are responsible for conducting high-visibility patrols; conducting public contacts; enforcing Federal laws and regulations; assisting local County or city police departments, other Federal and State land management agencies, and BLM Special Agents investigating illegal activity on public lands; and generally providing for the safety of BLM employees and public land users.

4.14.1.2 Fire Services

Fire services in the Project Study Area are provided within the City of Banning, City of Beaumont, City of Calimesa, City of Colton, City of Grand Terrace, City of Loma Linda, City of Palm Springs, City of Redlands, City of San Bernardino, City of Yucaipa, County of Riverside, County of San Bernardino, the Reservation, and the BLM. There are no fire stations located within the Project Study Area. All Riverside County stations are dispatched by the same County Fire 9-1-1 Center and are part of the "Integrated Fire Protection System" under contract with the State of California.

City of Banning

Fire protection services are provided to the City of Banning through a contractual agreement with the Riverside County Fire Department, which contracts with the

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE). Through a mutual aid agreement with surrounding communities, including Beaumont, Calimesa, and Cabazon, each city has access to and benefits from the services provided by fire stations in other cities. The Riverside County Fire Department's Regional Fire Protection Program (City of Banning 2006) allows its fire stations to actively support one another regardless of geographic or jurisdictional boundaries. On receipt of an emergency call, the station physically closest to the emergency would respond, allowing neighboring communities to share the use of specialized equipment and staff. There is one fire station located in the City of Banning, Station No. 89 at 172 North Murray Street. The City of Banning is also served by a fire station located in the City of Beaumont (Riverside County Fire Department n.d.; City of Banning 2013.). Station No. 20, located within the Beaumont city limits, also responds to fire emergencies that occur in the City of Banning.

City of Beaumont

The City of Beaumont contracts with the Riverside County Fire Department for citywide services, including fire protection, public services, and emergency medical aid response. The existing fire stations that serve the City are Station No. 66, Station No. 20, Station No. 22, Station No. 21, and Station No. 86. Station No. 66, the Beaumont City Station, is located in the downtown area at 628 Maple Avenue.

City of Calimesa

The City of Calimesa has been contracting with the Riverside County Fire Department for fire and emergency services since 1990. Fire Station No. 21 is located in the City of Calimesa at 906 Park Avenue.

City of Colton

The Colton Fire Department is a full-service fire department staffed by highly trained men and women. A total of 32 uniformed personnel hold the ranks of Fire Chief, Battalion Chief, Fire Captain, Engineer, and Firefighter/Paramedic (Colton Fire Department n.d.). Every day, nine firefighters and one battalion chief staff equipment at three of the City's four fire stations and respond to over 5,000 calls a year.

The Colton Fire Department has also signed and participates in the "California Master Mutual Aid Agreement of 1950." This agreement provides assistance from other fire departments, without charge, during major emergencies, to cities temporarily overwhelmed by an incident. During major wildland fires, earthquakes, floods, or a variety of other incidents, cities would pool their resources and send them to a city in need. The City has also entered into various "Automatic Aid" agreements with neighboring cities. Automatic Aid agreements such as these guarantee the quickest and most efficient fire response regardless of city boundaries.

The Department operates four stations. Station 211 is located at 303 East E Street and also serves as administrative headquarters. Station 212 is located at 1511 N. Rancho Avenue and is also home to the Arson Investigation Unit. Station 213, located at 1100 S. La Cadena Drive is in the southern part of the City and covers the La Loma Hills area.

Station 213 is also home to the Department's Heavy Rescue Unit. Station 214, located at 1151 S. Meadow Lane, covers the Reche Canyon area, which has several acres of urban interface.

City of Grand Terrace

The City of Grand Terrace contracts with San Bernardino County Fire Department for fire and rescue services. Fire Station 23 consists of both paid and volunteer staffing. Fire Station 23 is located at 22582 Center City Court in the City of Grand Terrace.

City of Loma Linda

The City of Loma Linda Fire Department is a career department consisting of one chief officer, six captains, six engineers, six firefighter/paramedics, and six firefighters. The Fire Station (Station 215) is located at 11325 Loma Linda Drive in the City of Loma Linda (City of Loma Linda n.d.). Response time varies within the City and is difficult to measure due to the daily influx of traffic from the University and the related medical center. The City of Loma Linda maintains a joint response/automatic aid agreement with the fire departments in neighboring cities, including Colton, Redlands, and San Bernardino. The Department also participates in the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

City of Palm Springs

The Palm Springs Fire Department, established in 1931, provides for fire, paramedic, and emergency services within the corporate boundaries of the City of Palm Springs and through mutual agreements in the City's SOI. The Palm Springs Fire Department, with a rating of ISO Class 3,² protecting 96 square miles of the Palm Springs area, constantly monitors fire hazards in the City and has ongoing programs for investigation and alleviation of hazardous situations. Firefighting resources in the Palm Springs area include five fire stations located throughout the City so that the response time to any residence is under 5 minutes, the standard used by the Department for maximum first-response time. All structures built beyond the 5-minute response area are required by the City's Community Fire Protection Plan and Municipal Code to install automatic fire sprinklers and other built-in fire protection equipment, as deemed appropriate by the Fire Department.

Additional fire assistance for responses to urban and wildland fires, primarily in the SOI of Palm Springs but outside of the City's boundaries, is provided by the Riverside County Fire Department, United States Forest Service (USFS), CALFIRE, and the BLM through a mutual aid agreement. The Cathedral City Fire Department also provides additional assistance through an automatic aid agreement.

² The Insurance Services Office (ISO) evaluates fire protection needs and services in communities across the country. Each community evaluated is rated on a point scale from 1 to 10, with a Class 1 rating representing excellent fire protection services. The City of Palm Springs currently has a Class 3 ISO rating.

City of Redlands

As of 2009, the City of Redlands Fire Department operates four fire stations with 60 uniformed personnel, 19 on-duty personnel, 5 department chiefs, 47 emergency medical technicians (EMTs), 18 firefighter/paramedics, 1 fire marshal, and 3 non-uniformed (civilian) personnel (City of Redlands n.d.). Station 261 is located at 525 E. Citrus Avenue, Station 262 is located at 1690 Garden Street, Station 263 is located at 10 W. Pennsylvania Avenue, and Station 264 is temporarily located at 1270 W. Park Avenue. Headquarters Office is located at the Civic Center at 35 Cajon Street, and the Emergency Operations Center is located at 1270 W. Park Avenue in concert with the police station.

City of San Bernardino

The City of San Bernardino Fire Department serves a resident population of approximately 202,000 and covers a diverse service area. The Fire Administration consists of a ten-member staff. In addition to the Chief and Deputy Chief, there are supervisors, called Division Chiefs, for the Fire Prevention Division and the Training Division. The suppression division, headed by the Battalion Chiefs, is responsible for responding to emergency calls for service. The San Bernardino City Fire Department staffs twelve fire engine companies, two aerial truck companies, one heavy rescue, five 4-wheel drive brush engines, one hazardous material response rig and one medic squad housed in twelve stations in the City. The total number of Emergency Operations Personnel is 161 divided among 3 platoons. The current "On-Duty" strength per shift (total number of personnel available to respond to emergencies including two battalion Chief Officers) is 53 divided among the fourteen companies. The headquarters (Station 221) is located at 200 East 3rd Street in the City of San Bernardino. The City's fire department operates 12 other fire stations within the City. Station 222 is located at 1201 W. 9th Street, Station 223 is located at 2121 Medical Center Drive, Station 224 is located at 2641 N. E Street, Station 225 is located at 1640 W. Kendall Drive, Station 226 is located at 1920 N. Del Rosa Avenue, Station 227 is located at 282 W. 40th Street, Station 228 is located at 3398 E. Highland Avenue, Station 229 is located at 202 N. Meridian Avenue, Station 230 is located at 502 S. Arrowhead Avenue, Station 231 is located at 450 E. Vanderbilt Drive, Station 232 is located at 6065 Palm Avenue, and Station 233 is located at 165 S. Leland Norton Way (City of San Bernardino Fire Department n.d.).

City of Yucaipa

The City of Yucaipa contracts with CALFIRE under an annual contract for fire and paramedic services.

County of Riverside

The Riverside County Fire Department maintains a contractual relationship with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) to provide fire protection services and emergency response services to the unincorporated areas of the County. The Riverside County Fire Department Administrative Headquarters is located at 210 West San Jacinto Avenue in the City of Perris. This facility is shared with CALFIRE

through Integrated Fire Protection, a program which allows Federal, State, and local government resources to share funding, staffing and utilization of fire suppression resources (CALFIRE n.d.). The 96 fire stations have a mix of State, County, contract city, and volunteer-staffed equipment. All are dispatched by the CALFIRE Riverside Unit/Riverside County Fire Department Emergency Command Center and are part of the Integrated Fire Protection System under contract with the State. In accordance with Riverside County Ordinance 533.4, the Office of Emergency Services maintains two fully functional Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs). The EOCs are the center of countywide coordination for the response and recovery for extraordinary emergencies and disasters affecting Riverside County. The Primary EOC is located at the seat of government for the County of Riverside (in the City of Riverside), and the Secondary EOC is located in the City of Indio at the alternate seat of government for the County.

County of San Bernardino

The San Bernardino County Fire Department jurisdiction encompasses 17,500 square miles of land and provides fire protection services to more than 60 communities/cities and all unincorporated areas of the County. The County Office of Emergency Services (OES) serves as the Operational Area Lead Agency, coordinating the provision of emergency services within the 24 cities and towns in San Bernardino County. According to the County of San Bernardino Fire Department's 2010 Annual Report (2011), the County Fire Department operates 58 fire stations in the County, with an additional 6 stations in progress or proposed. The Department employs 1,242 fire personnel, of which 908 are fire suppression personnel. The Department is separated into five Divisions: Mountain, North Desert, Victorville, South Desert, Valley, and one Training Division. The headquarters of the Fire Department is located at 157 West Fifth Street, in San Bernardino (San Bernardino Fire Department n.d.).

Morongo Reservation

The Morongo Fire Department responds to calls both on and off the Reservation. The Morongo Fire Department includes a staff of 20 firefighters responsible for protecting 110 square miles of the reservation land as well as the residential community; tribal enterprises; and the 27-story, 44-acre casino. The station is located at 12700 Pumarra Road in the City of Banning. The Department has 20 full-time employees consisting of 18 firefighters (six on each of three shifts) and two management staff.

Bureau of Land Management

The BLM employs firefighters to participate in fuel reduction programs and to fight fires in its jurisdiction. The BLM Palm Springs–South Coast Field Office has 23 fire personnel (5 seasonal) and a Prescribed Fire Program to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires. Fire staff includes a Fire Management Officer and seven Fuels & Fire Mitigation Specialists. There are two fire stations serving the jurisdictions covered by this field office: the Pinyon Fire Station and the Morongo Valley Station.

4.14.1.3 Schools

There are 13 schools within 0.25 mile of the Proposed Project. See Table 4.14-1, Schools Located within 0.25 Mile of the Proposed Project.

Table 4.14-1: Schools Located within 0.25 Mile of the Proposed Project

School Name	School Address	Proximity to Proposed Project (miles)	Segment
Montessori School of Redlands	1890 Orange Avenue Redlands 92373	1,200 feet from Subtrans/Distribution Line	1
Grove Charter High School	200 Nevada Street Redlands 92373	1,000 feet from Subtrans/Distribution Line	1
Barbara Phelps Community Day School	1712 Park Avenue Redlands 92373	Adjacent to Subtrans/Distribution Line	1
Christian Center Academy Elementary/High School	1401 S. Mount Vernon Avenue Colton 92324	320 feet from nearest proposed transmission structure/adjacent to temporary guard structure (north side of Academy building)	2
Terrace View Elementary School	22731 Grand Terrace Road Grand Terrace 92313	Adjacent to the existing WOD Corridor (within approximately 5 feet)	2
Reche Canyon Elementary School	3101 Canyon Vista Drive Colton 92324	850 feet from the existing WOD Corridor	2
Mountain View Middle School	200 Cougar Way Beaumont 92223	1,320 feet from the existing WOD Corridor	4
San Geronio Middle School	1591 Cherry Avenue Beaumont 92223	840 feet from the existing WOD Corridor	4
Beaumont High School	39139 Cherry Valley Boulevard Beaumont 92223	1,300 feet from the existing WOD Corridor	4
Susan B. Coombs Middle School	1151 W. Wilson Street Banning 92220	1,020 feet from an access road	4
Three Rings Ranch Elementary School	1040 Claiborne Avenue W Beaumont 92223	1,160 feet from Telecom line	4
Wellwood Elementary School	715 Wellwood Avenue Beaumont 92223	220 feet from Telecom line	4

Table 4.14-1: Schools Located within 0.25 Mile of the Proposed Project

School Name	School Address	Proximity to Proposed Project (miles)	Segment
Hoffer Elementary School	1115 E. Hoffer Street Banning 92220	880 feet from Telecom line	5

Subtrans = subtransmission
Telecom = telecommunications

City of Banning

The City of Banning is served by two school districts, the Banning Unified School District and the Beaumont Unified School District. The Banning Unified School District boundaries encompass the majority of the City. Approximately 5,000 students are enrolled (Banning Unified School District n.d.). Approximately 200 students live within the Beaumont Unified School District boundaries. However, there are no Beaumont Unified School District school facilities located within the City. Figure 4.14-1, Schools, depicts schools within the Project Study Area, including two within the City of Banning, Hoffer Elementary School and Susan B. Coombs Middle School. Morongo also operates educational programs at its campus in Banning.

City of Beaumont

Educational services within the City of Beaumont are provided by the Beaumont Unified School District. The District currently serves students in the City of Beaumont, a portion of Banning, Calimesa, and the unincorporated community of Cherry Valley. The Beaumont Unified School District includes 13 schools that serve 8,306 students in grades K through 12 (Beaumont Unified School District n.d.). Figure 4.14-1, Schools, depicts schools within the Project Study Area, including five within the City of Beaumont: Three Rings Ranch Elementary School, Wellwood Elementary School, Mountain View Middle School, San Gorgonio Middle School, and Beaumont High School.

City of Calimesa

The City of Calimesa is within two school districts; the Yucaipa-Calimesa Joint Unified School District serves the western portion of the City, while the southeastern end of the City is served by the Beaumont Unified School District. There is currently only one public school in Calimesa, Mesa View Middle School, which opened in late August 2009. There are 612 students enrolled at Mesa View Middle School (Mesa View Middle School n.d.). Calimesa Elementary School is located in the City of Yucaipa, and high school students living in Calimesa attend Yucaipa High School. Calimesa's only currently operating elementary school—and only currently operating high school—is Mesa Grande Academy, which is a private K through 12 school owned by the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

Figure 4.14-1, Schools, depicts schools within the Project Study Area. There are no schools in the City of Calimesa within the Project Study Area.

City of Colton

The City of Colton Joint Unified School District operates 19 elementary schools, four middle schools, and five high schools within the cities of Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, and the unincorporated community of Bloomington (Colton Joint Unified School District n.d.). The District serves 23,608 students in grades K through 12 (Education.com n.d.). Figure 4.14-1, Schools, depicts schools within the Project Study Area, including two in the City of Colton: Reche Canyon Elementary School and Christian Center Academy Elementary/High School (private school).

City of Grand Terrace

The City of Grand Terrace is part of the CJUSD. Within the City of Grand Terrace, the CJUSD has two elementary schools and one middle school. Figure 4.14-1, Schools, depicts schools within the Project Study Area, which includes Terrace View Elementary School in the City of Grand Terrace.

City of Loma Linda

Public education in the City of Loma Linda is provided by Redlands Unified School District except for the western portion of the City, which is served by Colton Joint Unified School District. Loma Linda Academy, a private Seventh-day Adventist school, also provides schooling for grades K through 12. Figure 4.14-1, Schools, depicts schools within the Project Study Area. There are no schools within 0.25 mile of the Project Study Area in the City of Loma Linda.

City of Palm Springs

Currently, Palm Springs Unified School District has 16 elementary schools, five middle schools, three comprehensive high schools, one continuation high school, alternative education programs, Headstart/State preschools, full-day Headstart programs, and childcare programs (Palm Springs Unified School District n.d.). Current enrollment is approximately 23,943 students (Education.com n.d.). Figure 4.14-1, Schools, depicts schools within the Project Study Area. There are no schools in the City of Palm Springs within the Project Study Area.

City of Redlands

Redlands Unified School District encompasses 147 square miles and serves the cities of Redlands and Loma Linda, the unincorporated communities of Mentone and Forest Falls, and portions of the cities of San Bernardino and Highland. Current enrollment is 21,170 (Redlands Unified School District n.d.). Figure 4.14-1, Schools, depicts schools within the Project Study Area. There are two schools in the City of Redlands within the Project Study Area: Montessori School of Redlands and Grove Charter High School. In addition to this school district, Barbara Phelps Community Day School, overseen by the San

Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools Office, is located in the City of Redlands and is within the Project Study Area.

City of San Bernardino

Educational services within the majority of the City of San Bernardino are provided by the San Bernardino City Unified School District. The San Bernardino City Unified School District is planning for new or expanded campuses to meet student population demands and upgrade facilities. Portions of the City also extend into Colton Joint Unified School District, Redlands Unified School District, and Rialto Unified School Districts. San Bernardino residents attending schools in these two districts comprise approximately 2 percent of Colton's and 12 percent of Rialto's total school enrollments. A small, undeveloped portion of the City extends into Redlands Unified School District. As this area develops, its residents would attend schools in the Redlands Unified School District. San Bernardino Valley College (SBVC) and California State University, San Bernardino (CSUSB) provide higher education for residents. SBVC enrolls approximately 10,000 students and CSUSB campus enrolls over 16,000 students and is projected to house approximately 3,000 students on site (City of San Bernardino 2005). Figure 4.14-1, Schools, depicts schools within the Project Study Area. None of these schools within the City of San Bernardino is within the Project Study Area.

City of Yucaipa

The City of Yucaipa is part of the Yucaipa-Calimesa Joint Unified School District. There are six elementary schools, two middle schools, one high school, one charter academy, four alternative schools, and one adult school within the Yucaipa-Calimesa Joint Unified School District. None of these schools is located within the Project Study Area.

County of Riverside

There are 23 school districts in Riverside County. Figure 4.14-1, Schools, depicts schools within the Project Study Area, including eight within the County of Riverside. A portion of the unincorporated community of Cabazon is located within the Project Study Area (within Segment 5). Educational services in Cabazon are provided by the Banning Unified School District. The District operates one elementary school within Cabazon, Cabazon Elementary School, which is located at 50575 Carmen Avenue in Cabazon, outside of the Project Study Area. .

County of San Bernardino

The County of San Bernardino does not provide public elementary, middle school, or high school facilities. However, the County Superintendent acts as an intermediate service agency between the California Department of Education and the 33 school districts in San Bernardino County to help meet the educational needs of all children Countywide, particularly in special education.

Morongo Reservation

The Morongo School, is fully funded by Morongo and is tuition-free. After opening in 2010 to 23 students in grades K through 6, the school currently serves more than 100 students in grades K through 8 on three campuses (Morongo Education Services n.d.). The Morongo School received an initial 3-year accreditation from the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) Accrediting Commission for Schools in 2012 (*Banning-Beaumont Patch* 2012). The campus locations are not within the Project Study Area.

Bureau of Land Management

The BLM does not provide student education facilities.

4.14.1.4 Hospitals

Public hospitals in the Proposed Project area are located in the City of Banning, City of Beaumont, City of Colton, City of Loma Linda, City of Palm Springs, City of Redlands, City of San Bernardino, City of Yucaipa, County of Riverside, and County of San Bernardino. Figure 4.14-2, Hospitals, depicts hospitals within the Project Study Area.

City of Banning

San Gorgonio Memorial Hospital is located at 600 North Highland Springs Avenue. The 85,000-square foot hospital, which opened in 1951, is licensed for 70 beds. The hospital opened as a State district hospital, funded by a percentage of property tax from residents within the hospital district. It is one of only four nonprofit hospitals in Riverside County. It provides general medical-surgical care, intensive care, emergency care, obstetrics, inpatient and outpatient surgery, and a range of ambulatory services, including physical therapy and cardiac rehabilitation. Staffing includes board-certified emergency physicians available 24 hours a day. The single-story hospital's acute care facilities meet State-mandated hospital seismic safety requirements. The hospital recently opened a 15,000-square foot, state-of-the-art Women's Center that provides birthing, diagnostic, surgical, and preventative medicine services (City of Banning 2006).

City of Beaumont

San Gorgonio Memorial Hospital in Banning (discussed above) opened a new Emergency Department/Intensive Care Unit building in the spring of 2013 (San Gorgonio Memorial Hospital n.d.). Additionally, Highland Springs Medical Plaza is located in Beaumont. This 90,000-square foot facility is a collaboration between Loma Linda University Medical Center, Redlands Community Hospital, and Beaver Medical Group and enhances access to medical services for families in the Inland Empire and surrounding areas. The Highland Springs Medical Plaza does not provide emergency hospital services, but does include an urgent care center (Highland Springs Medical Plaza n.d.).

City of Calimesa

The City of Calimesa does not currently have any medical centers or hospitals. The nearest hospitals serving the citizens of Calimesa are San Geronio Memorial Hospital in Banning, Kaiser Foundation Hospital in Moreno Valley, and Riverside County Regional Medical Center in the City of Moreno Valley.

City of Colton

Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (ARMC) is a state-of-the-art hospital providing comprehensive health care services for children and adults of all ages. ARMC is host to a 24-hour Emergency Department, Level II Trauma Center, three Family Health Centers, and the only burn center serving San Bernardino, Riverside, Inyo, and Mono Counties. The 456-bed facility, which is owned and operated by the County of San Bernardino, is located off Interstate 10 in Colton. ARMC offers a full range of patient services and includes six medical/surgical units, advanced critical care, neonatal intensive care, and emergency and trauma care. The hospital also features comprehensive rehabilitation services and a freestanding behavioral health facility. ARMC's Outpatient Care facility offers more than 60 different specialty services, including, but not limited to, pediatrics, orthopedics, general and specialty surgery, internal medicine, women's health, rehabilitation services, and geriatrics (Arrowhead Medical Center n.d.).

City of Grand Terrace

The nearest hospital and medical center is the Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (ARMC) in the City of Colton.

City of Loma Linda

Loma Linda University Medical Center (LLUMC) annually provides whole-person care for more than 33,000 inpatients and 500,000 outpatients. The present 11-story LLUMC opened on July 9, 1967. With completion of the Loma Linda University Children's Hospital (LLUCH) in late 1993, nearly 900 beds are available for patient care, including Loma Linda University Medical Center East Campus and Loma Linda University Behavioral Medicine Center (LLUBMC). Loma Linda University Health Care (LLUHC), a management service organization, supports the many programs and services provided by 400+ faculty physicians. The LLUMC is also involved with several outlying communities, including LLUMC-Murrieta and the Highland Springs Medical Plaza. LLUMC operates some of the largest clinical programs in the United States in areas such as neonatal care and outpatient surgery and is recognized as the international leader in infant heart transplantation and proton treatments for cancer. LLUMC is the only Level 1 regional trauma center for Inyo, Mono, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. The main medical center is located at 11234 Anderson Street in the City of Loma Linda (Loma Linda University Health Care n.d.).

City of Palm Springs

The City of Palm Springs is served by Desert Regional Medical Center and Eisenhower Medical Center. Desert Regional Medical Center is located in the City of Palm Springs and provides emergency services, general med-surgical, acute care, and trauma center services (Desert Regional Health Care n.d.). Advanced life support (ALS) ambulances and crews are posted at the Pierson Boulevard fire station and also patrol the City and SOI area. Ambulance services are provided by American Medical Response (AMR), which has a service area encompassing the entire Coachella Valley. AMR typically has 10 ALS ambulances in the field, each with a crew of two paramedics; AMR currently maintains between 14 and 16 units in its Desert Cities District.

Additionally, Eisenhower Medical Center, located in the City of Rancho Mirage, is also available to provide services to residents of Palm Springs and surrounding areas. This hospital is licensed for 261 patient beds, with 24-hour emergency services.

City of Redlands

Redlands Community Hospital is a 229-bed acute care facility. Redlands Community Hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (Redlands Hospital n.d.). Redlands Community Hospital offers a wide variety of inpatient and outpatient services, from cancer care to wound care. The Emergency Department has a 14-bed, Level II patient treatment area providing initial evaluation and management of pediatric, adult, and geriatric patients. The Department is staffed 24 hours per day with a Board-certified staff physician. Approximately 25,000 patients are seen per year, with the primary diagnoses being, but not limited to, cardiac, respiratory, pediatric, psychiatric, and obstetrical emergencies.

City of San Bernardino

Hospitals serving the City of San Bernardino include Community Hospital of San Bernardino, Loma Linda University Medical Center, Redlands Community Hospital, and St. Bernardine Medical Center.

The Community Hospital of San Bernardino (CHSB) is a non-profit 343-bed full-service hospital offering acute inpatient and outpatient care, obstetrics and pediatrics, home health, behavioral health services, and emergency and neurological care for children and adults. It is located at 1805 Medical Center Drive.

The Loma Linda University Medical Center and the Redlands Community Hospital are discussed above.

St. Bernardine Medical Center is a 463-bed, not-for-profit healthcare facility located at 2101 N. Waterman Avenue. St. Bernardine Medical Center is among the largest hospitals in the Inland Empire, offering a full continuum of services, including, but not limited to, 24-hour emergency services, family care, wound center, and advanced heart surgery. Each year, the hospital treats 70,500 patients in the Emergency Department, delivers over

2,100 babies, performs over 700 open-heart surgeries, and admits more than 17,000 patients for treatment (St. Bernardine Medical Center n.d.).

City of Yucaipa

Six medical clinics (one with 24-hour emergency service) and five dental clinics currently serve the City. There are also two counseling centers, and an ambulance service. An emergency 24-hour facility and major medical services are provided for the area by Redlands Community Hospital, with 235 beds and 23 overflow beds, and by San Gorgonio Hospital in Banning with 64 beds. There are no hospitals located in Yucaipa.

County of Riverside

The County of Riverside operates one hospital and nine clinics that provide same-day care. The County operates a hospital facility in Moreno Valley, the Riverside County Regional Medical Center. The hospital is licensed for 364 beds within the 520,000-square foot facility. It is estimated that the facility can provide 200,000 annual patient visits in specialty outpatient clinics, an increase of 80,000 from the previously existing facility in Riverside. The emergency room/trauma unit has the capacity to manage 100,000 annual patient visits, which is 40,000 more than the previously existing facility. Riverside County Hospital provides a variety of services.

In addition to the hospital in Moreno Valley, Riverside County operates nine separate clinics that are located throughout the County. A tenth clinic is located within the County hospital. In general, the clinics would see anyone, regardless of residency and ability to pay. Each clinic has a family practice physician on staff and is open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday (Riverside County Hospital n.d.).

County of San Bernardino

Hospitals serving the unincorporated communities of the County of San Bernardino include all those discussed above. The County Department of Public Health does not operate hospitals, but does have seven public health offices located in the cities of Barstow, Big Bear, Needles, Ontario, Redlands, San Bernardino, and Victor Valley.

Morongo Reservation

There are no hospital or medical facilities on the Reservation.

Bureau of Land Management

The BLM does not provide healthcare or hospital services and facilities.

4.14.1.5 Libraries

Libraries in the vicinity of the Proposed Project are operated by the City of Banning, City of Beaumont, City of Calimesa, City of Colton, City of Grand Terrace, City of Loma

Linda, City of Palm Springs, City of Redlands, City of San Bernardino, City of Yucaipa, County of Riverside, and County of San Bernardino.

City of Banning

The City of Banning is served by one public library, which is located at 21 West Nicolet Street. This location is outside of the Project Study Area (City of Banning Public Library District n.d.).

City of Beaumont

The City of Beaumont is served by one public library, which is located at 125 East Eighth Street. This library district serves both the City of Beaumont and Cherry Valley. This branch is outside of the Project Study Area (City of Beaumont Public Library n.d.).

City of Calimesa

The City of Calimesa is served by the Riverside County Public Library District. The Calimesa Branch is located at 974 Calimesa Boulevard. This branch is located outside of the Project Study Area (Riverside County Public Library n.d.).

City of Colton

The City of Colton is served by two public library branches within the City limits, the Main Library located at 656 9th Street and the Luque Library located at 294 East "O" Street (City of Colton Public Library n.d.). Neither of these branches is located within the Project Study Area.

City of Grand Terrace

The City of Grand Terrace is served by the Grand Terrace branch of the San Bernardino Public Library System. This branch is located at 22795 Barton Road, which is outside the Project Study Area (City of Grand Terrace Public Library n.d.).

City of Loma Linda

The City of Loma Linda is served by the Loma Linda Branch of the San Bernardino Public Library System. This branch is located at 25581 Barton Road, which is within the Project Study Area (San Bernardino County Library n.d.).

City of Palm Springs

The City of Palm Springs has a public library located at 300 South Sunrise Way (City of Palm Springs Public Library n.d.). A second branch, the Wellwood Murray Memorial Library, is currently closed as it is in the process of being remodeled and would reopen as a branch of the Palm Springs Public Library in the future. These locations are outside the Project Study Area (Palm Springs Preservation Foundation n.d.).

City of Redlands

The City of Redlands is served by the A.K. Smiley Public Library located at 125 W. Vine Street. This library has been serving the City of Redlands since 1894. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 and was designated as a State Historic Landmark in 1990. This library is located outside of the Project Study Area (City of Redlands Public Library n.d.).

City of San Bernardino

The City of San Bernardino is served by four city libraries. Branches include the Norman F. Feldheym Central Library located at 555 W. 6th Street, the Dorothy Inghram Branch Library located at 1505 W. Highland Avenue, Howard M. Rowe Branch Library located at 108 E. Marshall Boulevard, and the Paul Villaseñor Branch Library located at 525 N. Mt. Vernon Avenue. None of these branches is within the Project Study Area (City of San Bernardino Public Library n.d.).

City of Yucaipa

The City of Yucaipa is served by the Yucaipa Branch of the San Bernardino Public Library System. This branch is located at 12040 5th Street, which is not within the Project Study Area.

County of Riverside

The County of Riverside Public Library District operates 37 branches throughout Riverside County (Riverside County Public Library n.d.). None of the County of Riverside branches is within the Project Study Area.

County of San Bernardino

The San Bernardino Public Library System operates 30 branch libraries in the County, including the Grand Terrace Branch and the Loma Linda Branch, which are discussed above. The Loma Linda branch is located within the Project Study Area (San Bernardino County Public Library n.d.).

Morongo Reservation

The Morongo Reservation is not served by a public library; however, the Tribe established the Morongo Resource Center in the mezzanine of the Administration Building. Through the Morongo Resource Center, Tribal Members may access the Tribe's Special Collection of books and other digital and audio media, as well as other artifacts to research, study, and broaden their knowledge of the Tribe's history, languages, and cultural heritage (Morongo Education Services n.d.).

Bureau of Land Management

The BLM does not operate any public libraries.

4.14.2 Regulatory Setting

4.14.2.1 Federal Regulatory Setting

Bureau of Land Management

The BLM has jurisdiction on public lands in the Proposed Project area and provides fire and law enforcement services, as discussed above. The BLM land use and management plans of its Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office are applicable to public lands in the Proposed Project area (BLM n.d.).

It is BLM policy to take all necessary actions to protect human life, the public lands, and the resources and improvements thereon through the prevention of wildfires. Wherever possible, the BLM would comply with 43 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) §9212.2 requiring the BLM to establish fire prevention orders to assist with wildland fire prevention. These efforts will also complement and support State and local wildfire prevention efforts throughout the geographical area. This geographical area consists of public lands within the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) and public lands outside the CDCA in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties.

Under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 United States Code [USC] §1701 et seq.) and pursuant to 43 C.F.R. §9212.2, several fire prevention orders have been issued.

4.14.2.2 State Regulatory Setting

California Fire Code, Section 902.2.2.1

California Fire Code, Section 902.2.2.1 requires fire apparatus access roads to have a minimum unobstructed width of 20 feet. Other State regulations are related to health, fire, and building safety. These regulations include the California Health Code, the California Fire Code, and the Uniform Building Code (UBC), which are implemented at the local level by ordinances.

Title 12 California Code of Regulations Sections 1250–1258

Title 12, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Sections 1250 through 1258 (“Fire prevention standards for Electric Utilities”) provide clearance standards for electric poles, tower firebreaks, and electric conductors.

4.14.2.3 Local Regulatory Setting

The CPUC has jurisdiction over the siting and design of the Proposed Project because it regulates and authorizes the construction of investor-owned utility (IOU) facilities. Although such projects are exempt from local land use and zoning regulations and permitting, GO 131-D, Section III.C requires “the utility to communicate with, and obtain the input of, local authorities regarding land-use matters and obtain any nondiscretionary local permits.” As part of its environmental review process, SCE considered public

services and facilities policies from the County of San Bernardino General Plan, and the General Plans from the municipalities applicable to the Proposed Project (Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa, Colton, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, Palm Springs, Redlands, San Bernardino, and Yucaipa). Table 4.14-2, Local Land Use Documents Applicable to Public Services, summarizes key policies in local land use plans applicable to public services.

Table 4.14-2: Local Land Use Documents Applicable to Public Services

Document	Plans, Policies, Program
City of Banning General Plan, Land Use Element: Public Facilities	<p>Goal: Sufficient and appropriately located public facilities to serve the needs of the City’s residents, businesses and visitors.</p> <p>Policy 1: The City shall take a leadership role with all providers of public services in the community to assure they provide adequate and quality levels of service based on future demands.</p>
City of Banning General Plan, Police and Fire Protection Element	<p>Goal: The highest possible quality and level of service for fire and police protection to preserve and protect the health, welfare and property of residents, business owners, visitors and property owners.</p> <p>Policy 9: The Fire Department shall maintain a 5-minute response time.</p> <p>Policy 11: The Fire Department Ambulance Services shall maintain a 5-minute response time.</p>
City of Banning General Plan, Schools and Libraries Element	<p>Policy 3: Schools and libraries shall be protected from excessive noise and traffic conditions, incompatible land uses, and the threat of on-site disturbance to the greatest extent practicable.</p> <p>Program 3.A: The City shall routinely evaluate and update the Land Use Element to assure that school and library sites are compatible with surrounding land uses, arterial roadways and other significant noise generators.</p>
City of Beaumont General Plan, Community Development Element	<p>Policy 20: The City of Beaumont will continue to oversee the development of adequate and dependable public services and facilities to support both existing and future development.</p>
City of Calimesa General Plan, Land Use Element-Public Services	<p>Policy 12.3: Provide and maintain existing infrastructure and enhance public services levels to meet the needs of Calimesa residents.</p>
City of Calimesa General Plan, Land Use Element-School Services	<p>Goal 13: Coordinate planning and development proposals with the affected school district to ensure that adequate school facilities and services can be provided in a timely manner.</p>
City of Colton General Plan, Draft Land Use Element	<p>Goal LU-14: Ensure adequate land area is available to support desired levels of City-provided public facility services.</p> <p>Policy LU-14.1: Review City public facilities physical plants and sites on a regular basis to determine whether adjustments are needed consistent with the Land Use Plan adopted City policies and ordinances.</p> <p>Policy LU-21.8: Ensure that safety services [and sewer, water, and utility infrastructure] are adequate to accommodate new development.</p>
City of Grand Terrace General Plan, Public Services and Facilities Element	<p>Goal 7.1: Coordinate and balance the provision of public services with existing and planned development to eliminate service gaps, maximize the use of existing public facilities and services, provide a high level of quality public services at a reasonable cost, and maintain adequate services to meet the needs of current and future City residents and businesses.</p> <p>Goal 7.5: Provide for adequate law enforcement and police protection</p>

Table 4.14-2: Local Land Use Documents Applicable to Public Services

Document	Plans, Policies, Program
	<p>services and facilities.</p> <p>Policy 7.5.1: Work with the County Sheriff’s Department to ensure that adequate police personnel, response times, and equipment are available to meet current and future demands of the City’s residents and businesses.</p> <p>Goal 7.6: Provide for adequate fire protection services and facilities.</p> <p>Goal 7.7: In cooperation with the Colton Joint Unified School District, provide adequate public education facilities and programs.</p> <p>Policy 7.7.1: Work with the Colton Joint Unified School District to provide expanded public education facilities that meet the current and future needs of the City’s residents.</p>
<p>City of Loma Linda General Plan, Public Services and Facilities Element, Fire Protection Services</p>	<p>Guiding Policy 8.2.2: Provide for the protection of Loma Linda citizens and businesses from crime through maintenance of an adequate force of police officers, appropriate physical planning of new development, and a high level of public involvement in crime prevention.</p> <p>Implementing Policy 8.2.2.1: a. Strive to provide an adequate police force to respond to emergency calls within an average of 3.25 minutes from time of dispatch.</p>
<p>City of Loma Linda General Plan, Public Services and Facilities Element, Educational Facilities</p>	<p>3.2.1 Implementing Policies: ... b. Assist the various school districts in developing school sites and facilities to serve all neighborhoods in the City. e. Maintain land use regulations permitting the development of public and private educational facilities at appropriate locations within the Planning Area. Within lands planned for residential or mixed-use development, permit public and private schools along arterial and collector roads at the periphery of neighborhoods where traffic impacts created by the school on the local neighborhood can be minimized.</p>
<p>City of Loma Linda General Plan, Public Services and Facilities Element, Library Services</p>	<p>8.4.2 Guiding Policy: Provide library facilities and services necessary to meet the needs of the community.</p>
<p>City of Loma Linda General Plan, Public Services and Facilities Element, Police Protection Services</p>	<p>8.2.2 Guiding Policy: Provide for the protection of Loma Linda citizens and businesses from crime through maintenance of an adequate force of police officers, appropriate physical planning of new development, and a high level of public involvement in crime prevention.</p> <p>8.2.2.1 Implementing Policies: a. Strive to provide an adequate police force to respond to emergency calls within an average of 3.25 minutes from time of dispatch. b. Provide sufficient facilities and staff to ensure that the dispatch staff can collect emergency information and immediately forward requests for service to patrol units.</p>
<p>City of Palm Springs General Plan, Safety Element</p>	<p>Policy SA4.11: Ensure adequate firefighting resources are available to meet the demands of new development, including the construction of midrise structures, by ensuring that: Response times do not exceed desired levels of service; ...</p> <p>Policy SA4.12: As areas of the City and its sphere of influence are developed, construction of new fire stations should be considered so that the Fire Department can continue to respond to any emergency call within six minutes of receiving the call at dispatch.</p> <p>Goal SA7: Provide quality police and fire protection to residents,</p>

Table 4.14-2: Local Land Use Documents Applicable to Public Services

Document	Plans, Policies, Program
	<p>businesses, and visitors of the City.</p> <p>Policy SA7.1: Maintain adequate resources to enable the Police Department to meet response-time standards, keep pace with growth, and provide high levels of service.</p> <p>Policy SA7.4: Periodically evaluate population growth, development characteristics, level of service, and incidence of crime within the City to ensure that an adequate level of police service is maintained.</p> <p>Policy SA7.5: Maintain adequate resources to enable the Fire Department to meet response-time standards, keep pace with growth, and provide high levels of service.</p> <p>Policy SA7.6: Provide safe firefighting facilities of adequate size and at the best locations to meet NFPA 1710 standards for response time.</p> <p>Goal SA8: Reduce the risk to life, property, and essential facilities through emergency preparedness and public awareness.</p>
City of Redlands General Plan, Health and Safety Element, Electromagnetic Fields	<p>Guiding Policy 8.70b: Insist on adequate setbacks from schools, housing, and care facilities for any additional high voltage power lines or substations to be constructed in the Planning Area.</p> <p>The California State Department of Education, School Facilities Planning Division maintains standards for distance from schools according to voltage.</p>
City of San Bernardino General Plan, Public Services and Facilities Element	<p>Goal 7.1: Protect the residents of San Bernardino from criminal activity and reduce the incidence of crime.</p> <p>Goal 7.2: Protect the residents and structures of San Bernardino from the hazards of fire.</p>
City of Yucaipa General Plan-Safety, Hazardous Waste Element	<p>Policy B: The City shall support the development of fire protection facilities to the appropriate levels of service defined by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.</p> <p>Action 1: Continue to work with public utilities, school districts, and other agencies supplying critical public services to ensure that they have incorporated structural safety and other measures to be adequately protected from seismic hazards for both existing and proposed facilities.</p>
County of Riverside General Plan, Safety Element	<p>Policy S 5.1: Develop and enforce construction and design standards that ensure that proposed development incorporates fire prevention features.</p> <p>Policy S.5.10: Continue to utilize the Riverside County Fire Protection Master Plan as the base document to implement the goals and objectives of the Safety Element.</p>
County of Riverside General Plan, Land Use Element	<p>Policy LU 5.1: Ensure that development does not exceed the ability to adequately provide supporting infrastructure and services, such as libraries, recreational facilities, transportation systems, and fire/police/medical services.</p> <p>Policy LU 5.2: Monitor the capacities of infrastructure and services in coordination with service providers, utilities, and outside agencies and jurisdictions to ensure that growth does not exceed acceptable levels of service.</p> <p>Policy LU 5.4: Ensure that development and conservation land uses do not infringe upon existing public utility corridors, including fee owned rights-</p>

Table 4.14-2: Local Land Use Documents Applicable to Public Services

Document	Plans, Policies, Program
	of-way and permanent easements, whose true land use is that of “public facilities”. This policy will ensure that the “public facilities” designation governs over what otherwise may be inferred by the large scale general plan maps.
County of San Bernardino General Plan, Circulation and Infrastructure, Fire Protection	<p>Goal CI 16: The County will protect its residents and visitors from injury and loss of life and protect property from fires through the continued improvement of existing Fire Department facilities and the creation of new facilities, but also through the improvement of related infrastructure that is necessary for the provision of fire service delivery such as water systems and transportation networks.</p> <p>Policy CI 16.1: Continue the consolidation efforts of the Fire Department to maintain the continued operation, services, facilities, and current infrastructure but also to ensure the provision of operations, services, facilities, and internal infrastructures into the future.</p>
County of San Bernardino General Plan, Circulation and Infrastructure, Law Enforcement	<p>Goal CI 17: The County will provide adequate law enforcement facilities to deliver services to deter crime and to meet the growing demand for services associated with increasing populations and commercial/industrial developments.</p> <p>Policy CI 17.1: Appropriately prioritize calls for service and seek sufficient staffing levels to ensure response times are reasonable and efforts to deter crime are optimized.</p> <p>Policy CI 17.8: Develop and coordinate contingency responses to disasters, mutual aid needs, search and rescue operations, and other emergencies in concert with allied agencies.</p>
County of San Bernardino General Plan, Land Use Element, Countywide Goals and Policies	<p>Goal LU 8: Beneficial facilities, such as schools, parks, medical facilities, sheriff and fire stations, libraries, and other public uses, as well as potentially hazardous sites, will be equitably distributed throughout the County.</p> <p>Policy LU 8.3: Locate fire department facilities in such a fashion as to maximize service delivery in an equitable fashion to all portions of the County.</p>

Morongo Reservation

The Proposed Project will traverse approximately 8 miles of the tribal trust lands of the Morongo Indian Reservation east of Banning, California. Except for approximately two miles of new corridor between Malki Road and the western boundary of the Reservation, the Proposed Project will utilize the transmission corridor that has been used by existing SCE 220 kV transmission lines starting in 1945, and as subsequently expanded. Matters concerning the use of the Reservation’s trust lands are subject to approval by the Morongo Band’s General Membership, which consists of all enrolled adult voting members. With limited exceptions, the Morongo Band does not release its internal ordinances and other laws to the public.

The Morongo Band’s General Membership has voted to approve the Bureau of Indian Affairs’ grants to SCE of the rights of way and easements necessary for SCE to continue operating its existing 220 kV facilities on the Morongo Reservation and to replace and

upgrade those facilities with the WOD Project. The Morongo Band's approval of these grants of rights of way and easements includes relocating approximately two miles of the corridor west of Malki Road into a new corridor depicted on Figure 2-3, Proposed and Alternative Transmission Line Routes, as either the Proposed Project (Alternative 1) or the Alternative Project (1X). The existing corridor, plus either Alternative 1 or 1X, thus would be consistent with all applicable tribal laws, and are the only corridors approved by the Morongo Band for the continued operation and eventual replacement of SCE's 220 kV facilities on and across the trust lands of the Morongo Indian Reservation.

4.14.3 Significance Criteria

4.14.3.1 CEQA Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to public services come 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, 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, or other public facilities.

4.14.3.2 NEPA Analysis

Unlike CEQA, NEPA does not have specific significance criteria. However, NEPA regulations contain guidance regarding significance analysis. Specifically, consideration of "significance" involves an analysis of both context and intensity (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations 1508.27).

4.14.4 Impact Analysis

4.14.4.1 CEQA Impact Assessment

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 for any of the public services: fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities?

Construction Impacts

The following discussion addresses all Proposed Project components, including substation modifications, 220 kV transmission lines, 66 kV subtransmission lines, 12 kV distribution lines, telecommunication facilities, and the establishment of staging yards.

Police Protection. The need for law enforcement services during construction would be unlikely, except in the event of an emergency. Staging yards may be illuminated for security and, if necessary, SCE would hire a local security company to provide 24-hour attendance at the staging and work areas during construction, which would minimize the involvement of local law enforcement. Proposed Project construction activities would not require the expansion of existing police stations or services because of the temporary and short-term nature of construction, which is anticipated to occur over a 36- to 48-month period. Although the need for emergency services may occur during the construction phase of the Proposed Project, such a need would not significantly affect the provision of existing emergency services or require the provision of service beyond existing capacities. Therefore, construction activities would have a less than significant impact on service ratios, response times, and performance objectives.

Fire Services. Portions of the Project Study Area are located in a high wildfire hazard area. Construction activities would be conducted according to standard fire prevention protocols, as discussed in Section 4.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials. Additional standard protocols would be implemented when the National Weather Service issues a Red Flag Warning, such as measures to address smoking and fire rules, storage and parking areas, use of gasoline-powered tools, use of spark arresters on construction equipment, road closures, use of a fire guard, fire suppression tools, fire suppression equipment, and training requirements. These actions are intended to reduce the risk and occurrence of wildfires, and as such, would minimize or avoid the need for fire services. Impacts would be less than significant.

Existing fire and access roads would be used during the construction of the Proposed Project. Vehicle movements along, and use of, fire and access roads would be communicated to and coordinated with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, as well as emergency services providers and would not result in reduced response times. Impacts would be less than significant.

SCE would apply for and obtain all necessary State, County, and local permits (e.g., traffic control, lane closure, and encroachment) for construction activities in or affecting a public street ROW, private roadway, or driveway. All work would be conducted in a manner consistent with applicable local ordinances and according to the stipulations and conditions of issued permits. Impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed Project construction activities would not require the expansion of existing fire stations or fire protection services because of the temporary and short-term nature of construction, which is anticipated to occur over a 36- to 48-month period. Although the need for emergency services may occur during the construction phase of the Proposed Project, such a need would not significantly affect the provision of existing emergency services or require the provision of service beyond existing capacities. Therefore, construction activities would have a less than significant impact on fire service ratios, response times, and performance objectives.

Public Schools. Construction of the Proposed Project would occur over approximately 36 to 48 months and could require a limited amount of accommodations for workers during

construction. As discussed in Section 4.13, Socioeconomics, Population and Housing, and Environmental Justice, during peak construction periods, there would be up to approximately 334 construction-related workers per day. There may be a need for temporary accommodations (local hotels or motels) during the construction phase for non-local laborers while they work on particular components of the Proposed Project's construction. It is anticipated that these individuals would not trigger any additional demand for services, such as public schools, during their short stays. Temporary workers could bring school-aged children into the respective school districts within the area of the Proposed Project. It is anticipated that the potential temporary increase of school-aged children would not significantly affect school enrollment or impact the performance objectives of any local public schools and would not require the construction of school facilities. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

Hospitals. Although the need for hospital services may occur during the construction phase of the Proposed Project, it is anticipated that such a need would occur only occasionally, and as such, would not significantly affect the provision of existing hospital services or require the provision of service beyond the capacity of existing area hospitals. Thus, construction impacts to hospitals would be less than significant.

Libraries. Construction of the Proposed Project would occur over approximately 36 to 48 months (construction at any one particular location would not be sustained for that entire duration) and could require a limited amount of accommodations for workers during construction. As discussed above, during peak construction periods, there would be up to approximately 334 construction-related workers per day. Temporary workers and their families in the Proposed Project vicinity could result in an incremental, temporary increase in demand for library services. It is anticipated that the potential temporary increase in demand would not result in the need for new or physically altered libraries or require the provision of service beyond existing capacities. Therefore, the Proposed Project construction would have a less than significant impact related to public services ratios, response times, or performance objectives.

Operation Impacts

The following discussion addresses all project components, including substation modifications, 220 kV transmission lines, 66 kV subtransmission lines, 12 kV distribution lines, and telecommunication facilities.

Normal operation of the lines would be controlled remotely through SCE control systems, and manually in the field as required. SCE inspects the transmission, subtransmission, telecommunications, and distribution overhead facilities in a manner consistent with CPUC GO 165, a minimum of once per year via ground and/or aerial observation. Maintenance would occur as needed and could include activities such as repairing conductors, washing or replacing insulators, repairing or replacing other hardware components, replacing poles and towers, tree trimming, brush and weed control, and access road maintenance. Most regular operations and maintenance (O&M) activities of overhead facilities are performed from existing access roads with no surface disturbance. Therefore, operation of the Proposed Project would have no adverse physical

impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, nor the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities. Therefore, operation of the Proposed Project would have less than significant impacts.

As discussed in Section 4.13, Socioeconomics, Population and Housing, and Environmental Justice, operation of the Proposed Project would not directly or indirectly induce any population growth-triggered increase for police or fire services; an increase in school enrollment; or an increase in the use of libraries, hospitals, or other public facilities that would result in impacts on the maintenance of acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives.

As discussed in Section 4.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials, operation of the Proposed Project would have a less than significant impact to risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, as SCE would maintain facilities consistent with CPUC General Order (G.O.) 95, G.O. 128, G.O. 165 and G.O. 166. Additionally, SCE is a participant in the Red Flag Fire Prevention Program and complies with California P.R.C. § 4292 and 4293, therefore operations of the Proposed Project would not require the expansion of existing fire stations or fire protection services.

Rehabilitation of existing and construction of new access roads conducted as part of the Proposed Project could potentially improve response times for emergency services, particularly in response to wildfires on private, State, or Federal lands.

4.14.4.2 NEPA Impact Assessment

Based on the analysis performed, it is anticipated that the Proposed Project would not result in significant effects under NEPA.

4.14.5 Applicant Proposed Measures

The Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to public services; therefore, no applicant proposed measures are proposed.

4.14.6 Alternative Project

The 220 kV Line Route Alternative 2 (Alternative Project) would include relocation of an approximate 3-mile section of Segment 5 of the existing WOD corridor pursuant to an agreement between SCE and Morongo. Both the Proposed Project and Alternative Project include the same common elements outside of Segment 5.

The Alternative Project does not transect any additional areas that would require new or expanded schools, libraries, hospitals, or fire and police safety. The Alternative Project would require only a marginal increase in the number of workers, site preparation, and work days due to the slightly longer route beyond those required by the Proposed Project. However, the increase is minimal, and would not result in an increased demand for such services from construction work areas during Proposed Project construction. The Alternative Project would not generate greater demand for public services than the

Proposed Project during construction or operation. The Alternative Project would have the same impacts to public services as the Proposed Project.

4.14.7 No Project Alternative

Under the No Project Alternative, existing conditions would remain in place. The existing WOD corridor and associated facilities would continue to operate with existing public services. The No Project Alternative would not result in construction or operation of the Proposed Project. No new impacts to public services would result.

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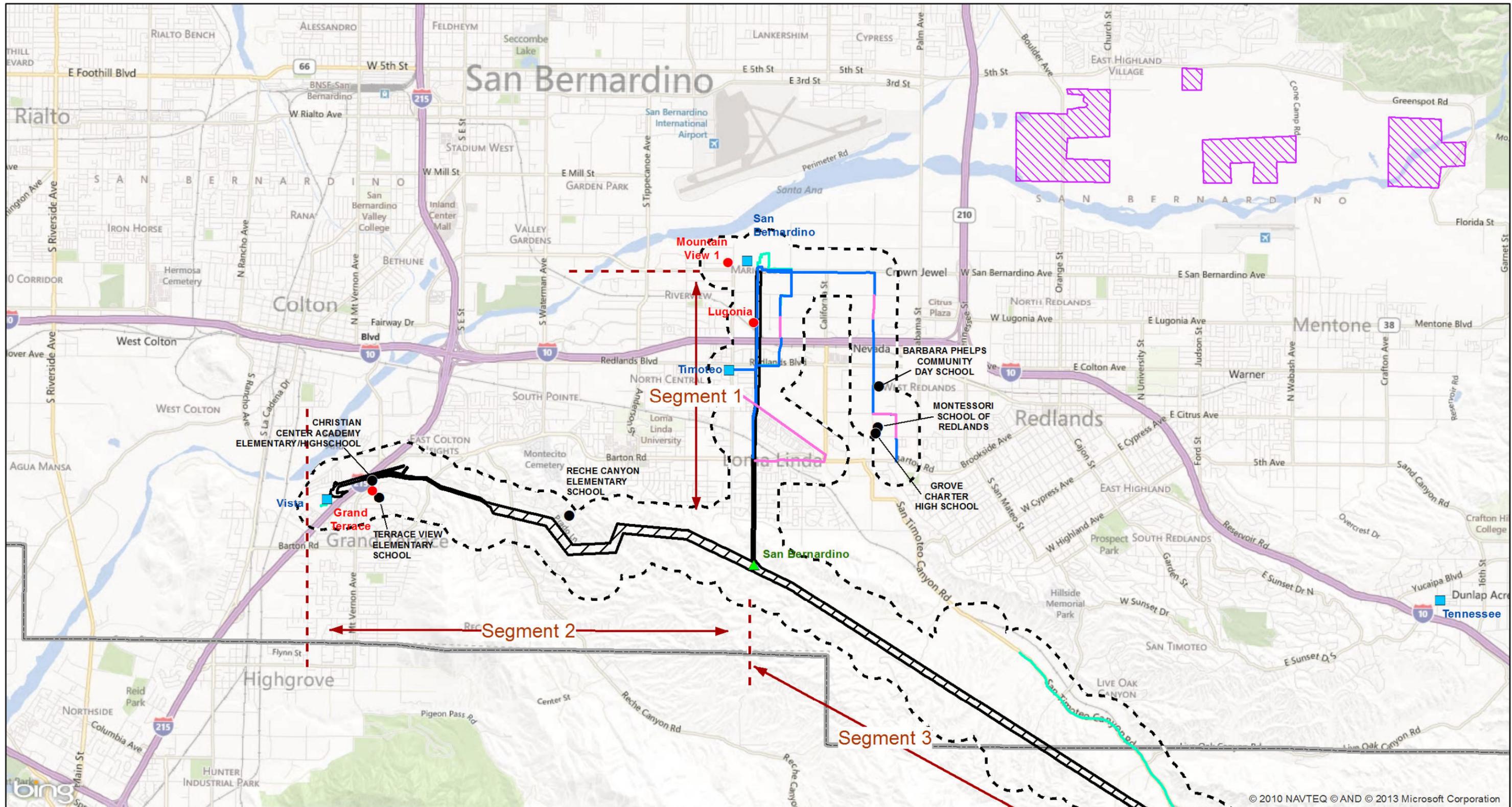
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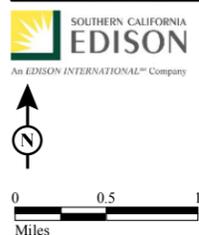
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LEGEND

- Study Area (1/4 mile from Right of Way)
- Transmission Line Right of Way
- Transmission Line Right of Way to be Removed
- Proposed Transmission Line Right of Way

- Proposed Alternative Transmission Line Right of Way
- Proposed Transmission Line Right of Way Common to Both
- Staging Yards
- Substations
- Junction

- Telecommunication Line Routes
- Relocated Subtransmission Line Routes
- Relocated Distribution Line Routes
- Segment Breaks

- Public Services
- Morongo Indian Reservation
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management

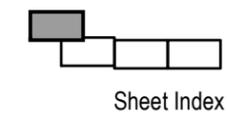


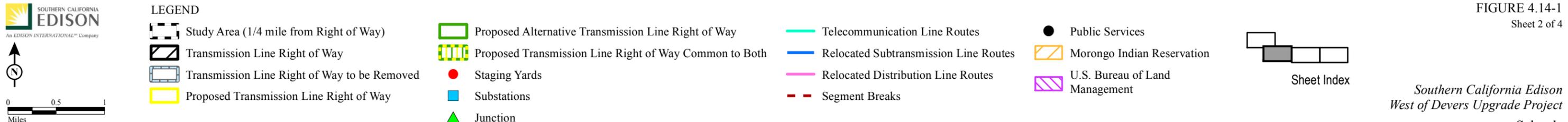
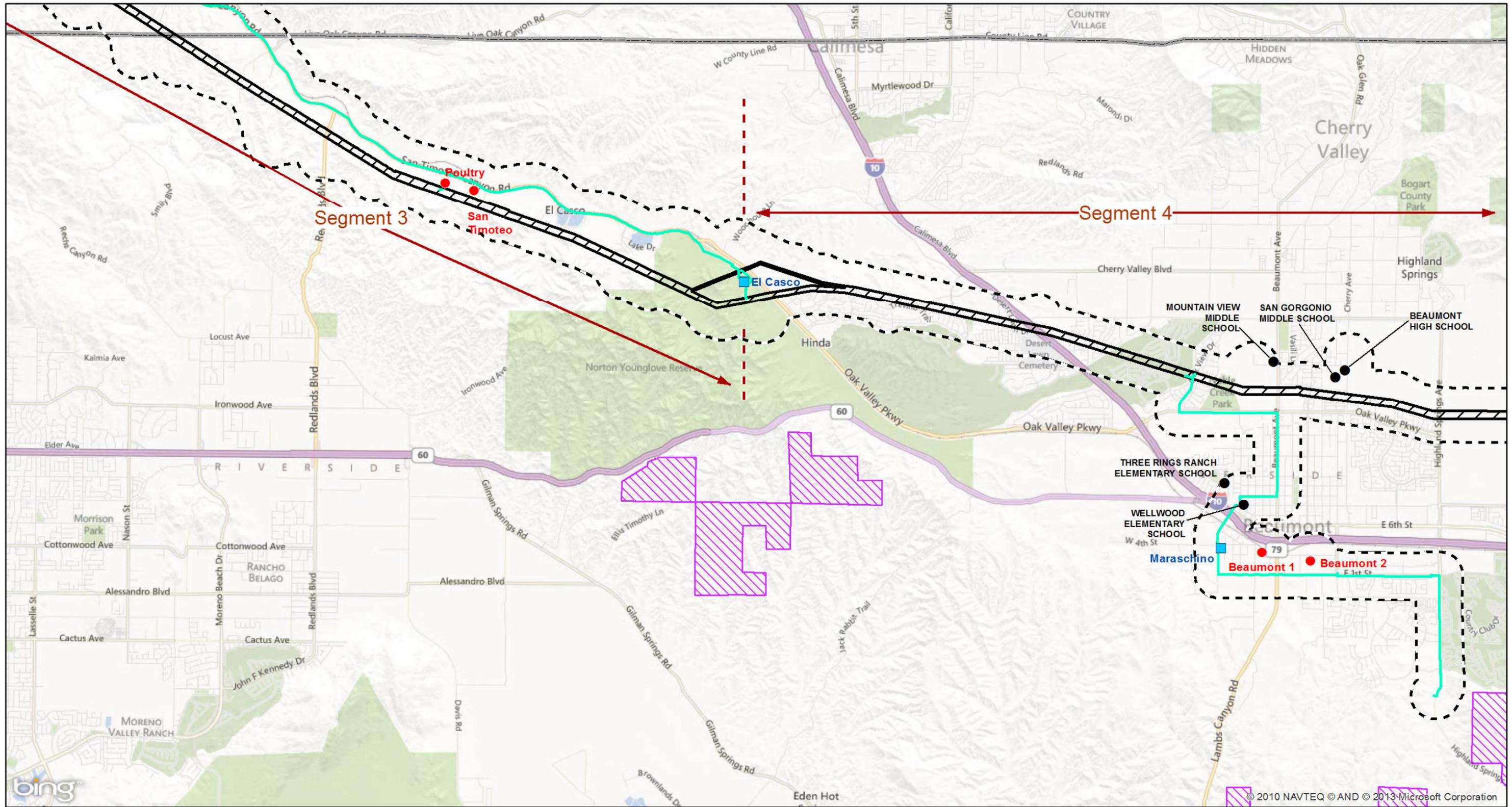
FIGURE 4.14-1
Sheet 1 of 4

SOURCE: Bing Maps (2010); SCE (5/2013), Thomas Bros. (2011)
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NOTE: No other public service facilities (with the exception of schools) are located within 0.25 mile of the ROW.

Southern California Edison
West of Devers Upgrade Project
Schools

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SOURCE: Bing Maps (2010); SCE (5/2013), Thomas Bros. (2011)

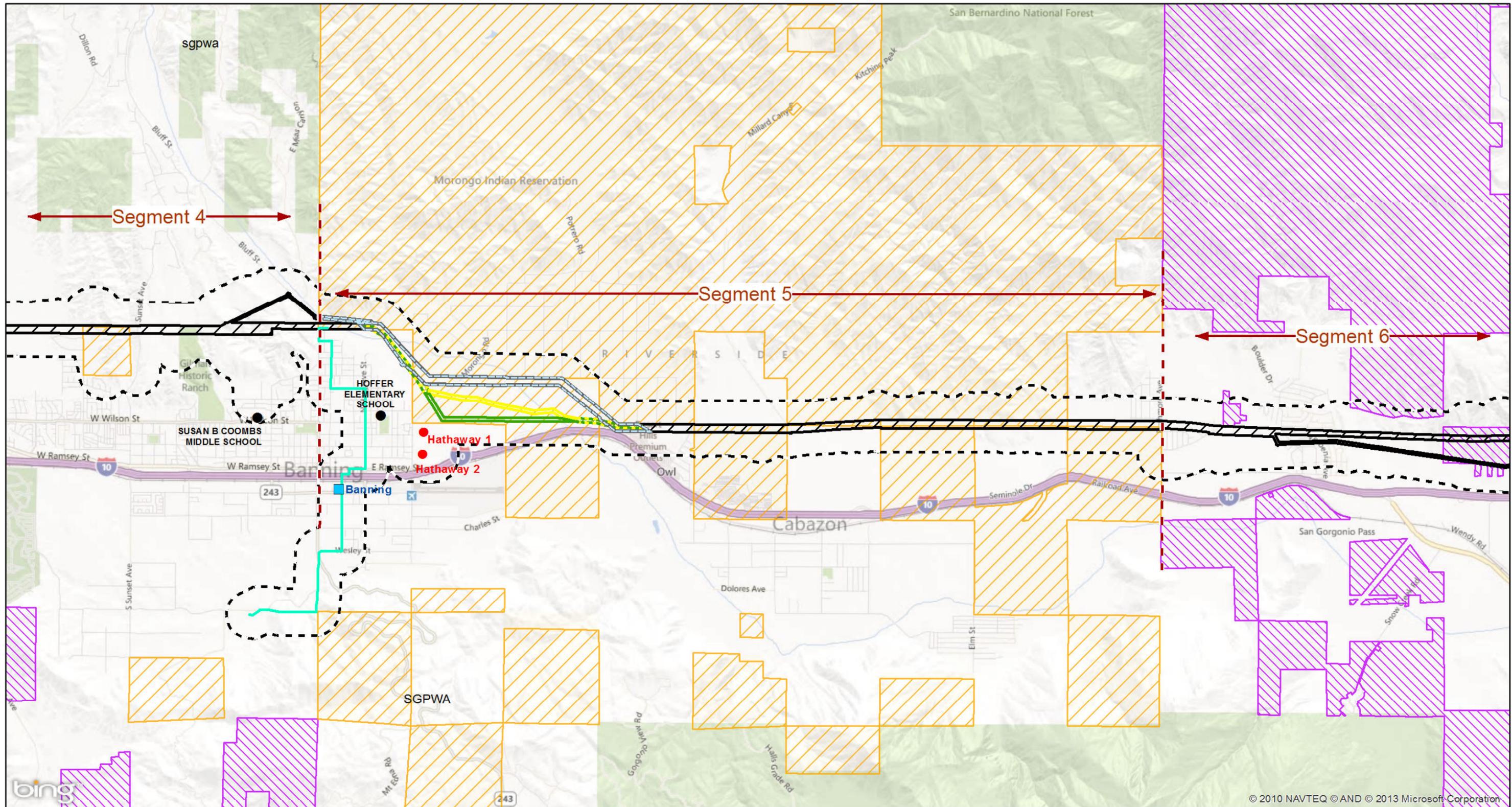
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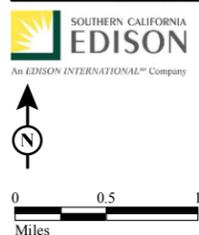
FIGURE 4.14-1
Sheet 2 of 4

Southern California Edison
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Schools

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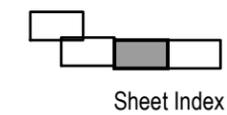
LEGEND

- Study Area (1/4 mile from Right of Way)
- Transmission Line Right of Way
- Transmission Line Right of Way to be Removed
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- Proposed Alternative Transmission Line Right of Way
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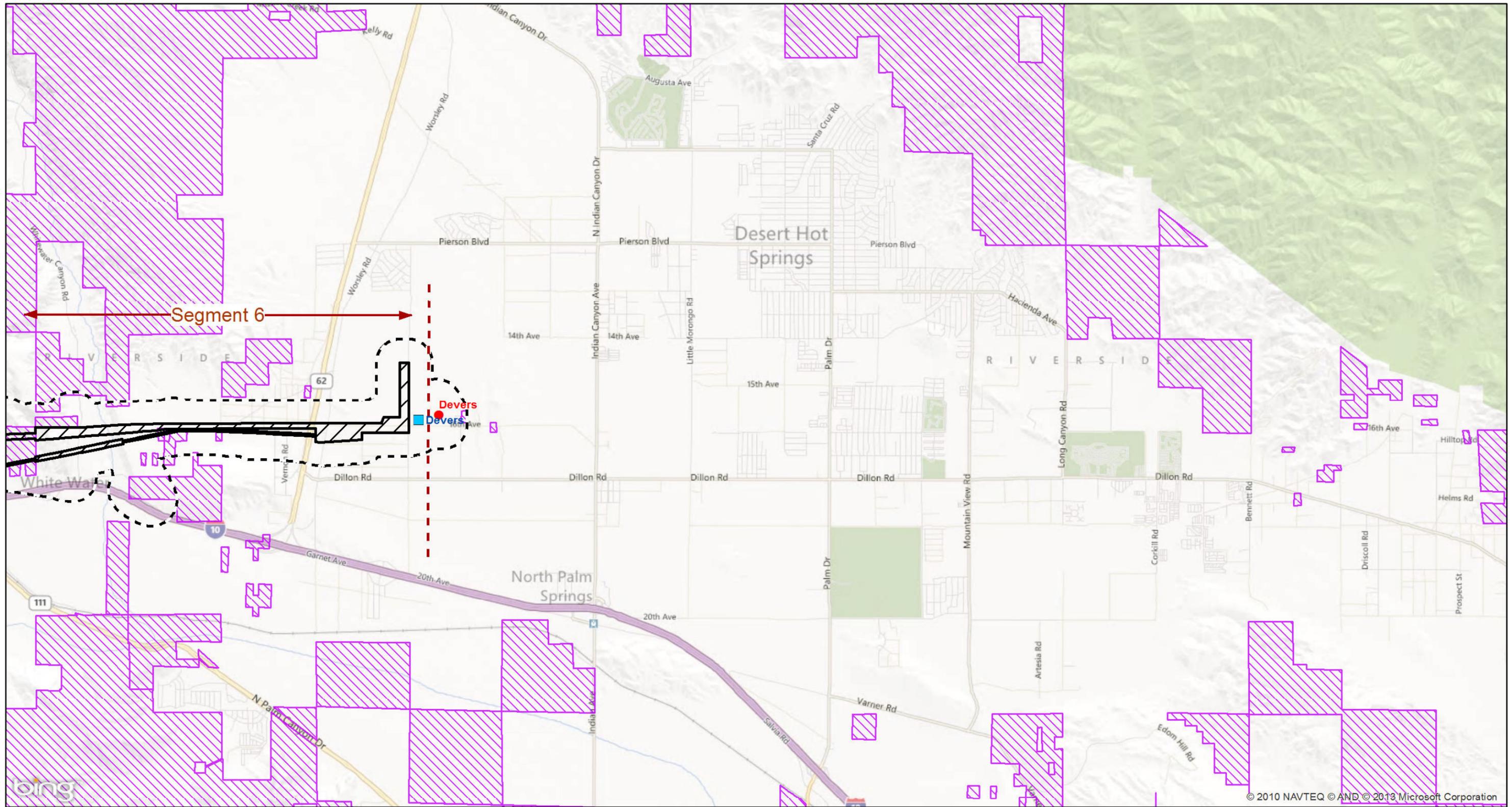
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NOTE: No other public service facilities (with the exception of schools) are located within 0.25 mile of the ROW.

FIGURE 4.14-1
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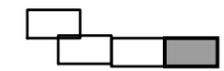
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- Transmission Line Right of Way to be Removed
- Proposed Transmission Line Right of Way

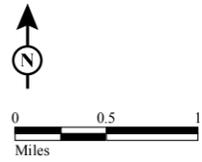
- Proposed Alternative Transmission Line Right of Way
- Proposed Transmission Line Right of Way Common to Both
- Staging Yards
- Substations
- Junction

- Telecommunication Line Routes
- Relocated Subtransmission Line Routes
- Relocated Distribution Line Routes
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Sheet Index



SOURCE: Bing Maps (2010); SCE (5/2013), Thomas Bros. (2011)

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NOTE: No other public service facilities (with the exception of schools) are located within 0.25 mile of the ROW.

FIGURE 4.14-1

Sheet 4 of 4

*Southern California Edison
West of Devers Upgrade Project*

Schools

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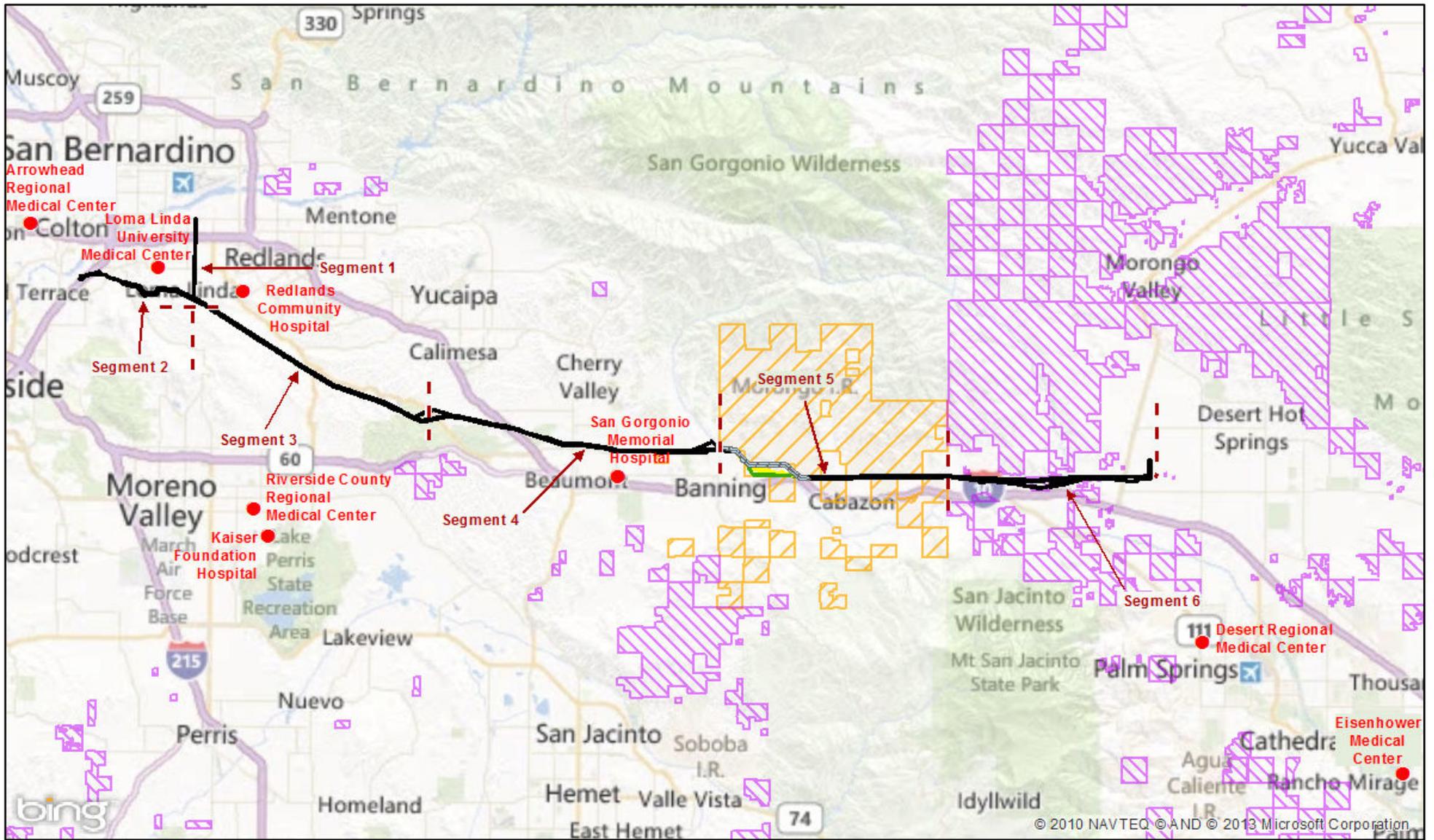


FIGURE 4.14-2



LEGEND

- Transmission Line Right of Way
- Transmission Line Right of Way to be Removed
- Proposed Transmission Line Right of Way
- Proposed Alternative Transmission Line Right of Way
- Proposed Transmission Line Right of Way Common to Both
- Hospitals
- Segment Break
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- Morongo Indian Reservation



SOURCE: Bing Maps (2010); BLM (2012); BIA (2012); SCE (5/2013); Thomas Bros. (2011)

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*Southern California Edison
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Hospitals*

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