

4.17 Utilities and Service Systems

This section describes the existing utilities and service systems in the Project Study Area. The potential impacts of the Proposed Project and the Alternative Project are also discussed. For purposes of this section, the Project Study Area is defined as locations where work described in Chapter 3.0, Project Description, would be performed, plus a buffer of 0.25 mile from the centerline on each side of all Proposed Project components for a total buffer of 0.5 mile. The buffer was selected for the purpose of identifying utility and service providers in the various jurisdictions within the vicinity of the Proposed Project. The utility and service providers discussed in this section may not fall within the buffer of the Proposed Project, but provide services to the jurisdictions within the buffer.

4.17.1 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 utilities in the City of Rancho Cucamonga; therefore, the City of Rancho Cucamonga is not included for further discussion.

The Project Study Area includes areas of low population density, where rural areas may be served by well water and septic systems, and also areas of higher population density, where residences are served by water and wastewater treatment facilities.

Solid waste facilities and water and wastewater services are described in the following subsections; the discussions are divided according to the type of utility or service system. Information was obtained directly from maps, utility and service system websites, and secondary sources such as agency planning documents.

4.17.1.1 Water Supply

Water supply in the Project Study Area is provided by various sources including municipal water departments, local water districts and water agencies, and private water companies. The majority of the available water supply is from various groundwater basins as well as imported water from northern California and the Colorado River. The Proposed Project is located within two groundwater basins and seven groundwater subbasins designated by the State Department of Water Resources (DWR). The eastern portion of the Proposed Project alignment is situated in the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, and extends across the San Gorgonio Pass, Indio, and Mission Creek subbasins. The western portion of the Proposed Project alignment is situated in the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin and extends across the Riverside-Arlington, Rialto-Colton, Bunker Hill, and San Timoteo subbasins, as discussed in greater detail in Section 4.9, Hydrology and Water Quality.

City of Banning

The City of Banning Public Works and Utilities Department provides domestic water services to the City of Banning. The City also provides domestic water services to unincorporated Riverside County lands located southwesterly of the City limits. The City owns and operates wells, reservoirs, and a distribution line system to deliver domestic water within its service area.

The various storage units of the San Gorgonio Pass groundwater basin serve as the main water source for the City of Banning. Runoff stored in a series of retention basins recharges the underlying basins.

City of Beaumont

Water service in the planning area is provided by the Beaumont–Cherry Valley Water District. The service area includes the City of Beaumont and the majority of unincorporated Cherry Valley. Currently, all domestic water supplies come from local groundwater sources, and no water is currently being imported. In 2005, there were approximately 7,500 service connections.

City of Calimesa

As described on the City's website, the City of Calimesa receives its water from the South Mesa Water Company (SMWC). SMWC is a mutual water company regulated by the State of California Corporation Commission and governed by a five-member elected Board of Directors. Records indicate the Company was first organized as an irrigation company. Its primary purpose was the distribution of irrigation water but, as development occurred, that purpose gave way to the need for municipal and industrial water uses. Presently no irrigation water service remains, and all water served is domestic. SMWC serves parts of both the City of Calimesa and the City of Yucaipa.

City of Colton

The City of Colton Public Utilities Department provides water service to the City. The City is situated on one of the largest potable aquifers in the State of California; therefore, all of the City's water comes from deep water wells.

City of Grand Terrace

Water service for the City is provided by the Riverside Highland Water Company. The company is a private water company owned by its shareholders. The company utilizes wells to provide water service to the City. The company maintains water main transmission lines, wells, reservoirs, and service laterals throughout the City and is directly responsible for their ongoing maintenance.

City of Loma Linda

The City of Loma Linda Department of Public Works, Water Division, provides the production and distribution of water within the City. The City's water service area consists of approximately 10.6 square miles, which includes the City and Sphere of Influence (SOI) areas. The City currently, and for the planned future, obtains all of its water from groundwater wells in the Bunker Hill Basin, a vast aquifer underlying the eastern San Bernardino Valley. Groundwater in the Bunker Hill Basin is replenished from rainfall and snowmelt from the San Bernardino Mountains. The Basin is considered to be a reliable source of water. In addition to the groundwater wells, the City has two emergency connections with the City of San Bernardino. No contract is in effect that guarantees a specified amount of water from the City of San Bernardino. Therefore, only limited quantities of water from outside sources may be available during emergency events.

City of Palm Springs

The Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD), Desert Water Agency (DWA), and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) provide water to the City of Palm Springs. Three groundwater subbasins—Whitewater River, Mission Creek, and Indio—serve Palm Springs and its planning area. To ensure that adequate water is available, Coachella Valley water agencies contract with Metropolitan to exchange their water entitlement from the State Water Project for like amounts from the Colorado River. The CVWD, based in Coachella, bears responsibility for ensuring reliable water supplies for the Coachella Valley, including portions of Palm Springs, and managing groundwater in the subbasins beneath the Valley.

CVWD's entitlement to Colorado River water is firmly established at 330,000 acre-feet. Combined, the DWA and the CVWD hold the third-largest entitlement in California to State Water Project supplies; they currently have contracts with the State of California for water supply totaling approximately 187,000 acre-feet. This supply is specifically used to recharge the groundwater basin. This agreement is intended to ensure adequate water supplies through 2035.

City of Redlands

The City of Redlands provides domestic water supplies to the City, the unincorporated community of Mentone, and surrounding areas. By supplying a blend of local groundwater, local surface water, and imported water from the State Water Project, Redlands Municipal Utilities & Engineering Department is able to meet the daily demands of these customers.

City of San Bernardino

As described in the City's General Plan, the San Bernardino Municipal Water Department (SBMWD) provides domestic water for the City and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County as well as back-up to the City of Loma Linda. Water service is provided for single-family, multiple-family, commercial, light industrial, governmental,

and landscaping purposes. Other water agencies in the planning area include East Valley Water District to the east, Redlands Mutual, Loma Linda Municipal, Riverside, and Colton water providers to the south, and West San Bernardino and Rialto to the west.

Groundwater from the Bunker Hill Basin is the primary source of water supply for the SBMWD. It has the capacity to provide 70,000 acre-feet per year of water from groundwater and surface water sources. The basin is replenished naturally by local precipitation and by stream flow from rain and snowmelt from the San Bernardino Mountains.¹ While groundwater is the principal source of supply in the planning area, other sources of water supply include the State Water Project (SWP), the Santa Ana River, Mill Creek, and Lytle Creek.

The SBMWD distributes more than 16.66 billion gallons of water to over 151,000 residents in the City. The Department produces over 497 gallons per capita per day with the average consumption use reaching 330 gallons per capita per day. The distribution system includes approximately 551 miles of water mains, 41,317 active water meters and over 4,000 fire hydrants. SBMWD facilities also include 60 active wells, 4 treatment plants with capacity of 50 million gallons per day, 32 reservoirs with a total capacity of more than 100 million gallons of domestic storage water capacity, 27 chlorination facilities, and 66 booster pump stations.

City of Yucaipa

There are three water purveyors for the City of Yucaipa. They include the Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD), South Mesa Water Company, and Western Heights Mutual Water Company. All three are affiliated with the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (MWD) and the East Branch Extension pipeline. YVWD provides the majority (92%) of the service area potable water demand from groundwater supplies. The Oak Glen Surface Water Filtration Facility provides the balance of the potable water to the District customers.

County of Riverside

Eastern Riverside County relies heavily on water imported from Northern California, the Colorado River, and local groundwater. Most of these sources are at capacity. The supply of water for Riverside County is limited by its arid climate, past and current agricultural practices, its projected population growth and the demand associated with such growth, and the dependence on imported water. Recent apportionments from Northern California have been reduced as part of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program, and water deliveries from the Colorado River have been reduced. The CALFED Bay-Delta Program is a collaboration among 25 State and Federal agencies for the purpose of improving California's water supply and the ecological health of the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta.

¹ City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department, Urban Water Management Plan, Update for the planning period 2000-2020, January 2002.

Most groundwater basins within Riverside County store local and imported water for later use to meet seasonal and drought year demands. With these conjunctive-use groundwater programs, groundwater is artificially replenished in wet years with surplus imported water. Water is then extracted during drought years or during emergency situations. Conjunctive use, also known as aquifer storage and recovery, which may also involve the recharge of reclaimed water, enhances the region's ability to meet water demand during years of short supply and increases overall local supply reliability.

The California Department of Water Resources is charged with the management of water resources within the State. The DWR cooperates with other agencies to benefit the State and to protect, restore, and enhance natural and human environments. Regionally, more than 300 public agencies and private companies provide water on a retail basis to approximately 17 million people living in a 5,200-square-mile, six-County area. Within Riverside County, the following agencies contract for State Water Project (SWP) deliveries.

- *Coachella Valley Water District.* The CVWD, encompassing 995 square miles, extends from San Gorgonio Pass to the Salton Sea. The district provides water to approximately 284,700 residents, 72,900 acres of irrigated farmland, and a variety of commercial, resort, and industrial users. In addition to groundwater supplies, the CVWD obtains water from the SWP and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.
- *Desert Water Agency.* The DWA is the water utility for the Palm Springs area and provides service to outlying Riverside County areas. DWA encompasses approximately 325 square miles and provides services to approximately 60,600 residents. The majority of water provided by DWA comes from underground aquifers and is extracted from existing wells within its service area. Other sources include water from Chino Creek, Snow Creek, and Falls Creek. DWA replenishes the underground aquifers, in cooperation with CVWD, with imported Colorado River water through the SWP.
- *San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency.* The San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA) encompasses approximately 228 square miles (mostly within Riverside County, with two small areas in San Bernardino County) and extends through from Calimesa to Cabazon. The service area includes the cities of Calimesa, Beaumont, and Banning, and the communities of Cherry Valley, Cabazon, and the Banning Bench. In 2010, SGPWA provided water to approximately 92,000 residents. The SGPWA imports water from the SWP and sells this water to local water retailers.
- *Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.* Metropolitan is the primary wholesale provider of imported water for the region, serving 26 member agencies, which in turn serve customers in more than 145 cities and 94 unincorporated communities. Metropolitan is the primary water provider for the majority of the areas that would be developed within the County pursuant to the General Plan.

County of San Bernardino

The County's domestic water sources are supplied through both local and imported water. For the entire County, it is estimated that, on average, 85 percent of the domestic water is supplied by local sources; the other 15 percent is imported purchased water. Imported water is primarily purchased from Metropolitan and the SWP as a supplemental source to local water supplies. Metropolitan and SWP are described above under the description of County of Riverside.

The San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (SBVMWD) sources are divided among imported, surface, and reclaimed water supplies. Groundwater is the principal source of supply in the SBVMWD service area, accounting for 58 percent of the total water demand. Surface water is the second largest supply source to the SBVMWD, accounting for approximately 23 percent of the total demand.

Bureau of Land Management

The United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM) does not supply water to the study area. No further discussion of this jurisdiction is included with regard to water supply.

Morongo Indian Reservation

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Morongo) Water Department, under the direction of the Reservation Services Administrator's office, has the responsibility to provide a safe, reliable, and potable water supply to the reservation residents and commercial enterprises. The Water Department also maintains, operates, and provides nonpotable water to customers where it is available, including the canyon irrigation systems. Morongo, under the direction of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conforms to the Safe Drinking Water Act and all regulatory rules.² Water supply on the Reservation consists of groundwater production wells utilizing high-efficiency pumps and motors and exercising efficient pumping rates to offset high peak demand time periods. Morongo water infrastructure consists of over 30 miles of potable water mains, pressure-reducing stations, and storage reservoirs.

4.17.1.2 Wastewater

The Colorado River Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and Santa Ana RWQCB have jurisdiction for the Project Study Area as depicted in Figure 4.17-1, Regional Water Quality Control Board Jurisdiction. RWQCBs regulate wastewater discharges to surface waters (rivers, lakes, etc.) and to groundwater (via land). A component of the RWQCB's regulation of wastewater discharges to surface water is the establishment and enforcement of treatment requirements for water treatment plants.

² <http://www.morongonation.org/content/water-wastewater-department>, accessed April 4, 2013.

City of Banning

The City of Banning Public Works, Wastewater Division, provides sanitary wastewater services to the City of Banning. The City contracts with United Waters Services for the operation and maintenance of the water reclamation plant. Recent upgrade of the plant resulted in an increase of secondary treatment capacity design to 3.6 million gallons per day (gpd), including the addition of several plant facilities that could accommodate future capacity to approximately 5.8 million gpd. On a daily basis, the plant receives an average flow of approximately 2.3 to 2.4 million gpd. While sewer services are provided within the entire City limits, sewer services are also provided in the unincorporated Riverside County lands surrounding the southeastern portion of the City of Banning. Areas without sewer facilities utilize septic tanks.

City of Beaumont

Wastewater service is handled by the City. The City of Beaumont Wastewater Treatment Plant was recently expanded to accommodate up to 4.0 million gpd of effluent. The City estimates that up to 2,240 acre-feet of recycled wastewater are made available to the community through this plant's operation on an annual basis.

City of Calimesa

The Yucaipa Valley Water District provides wastewater treatment services to the City. The wastewater system collects residential, commercial, industrial, and municipal sewage through sewer mains located throughout the City. In addition, the use of septic tanks is common among lots that are 0.5 acre or larger and developments in outlying areas.

City of Colton

The City owns, operates, and maintains a wastewater collection, pumping, and treatment system. The wastewater treatment plant also serves the City of Grand Terrace and unincorporated County areas.

City of Grand Terrace

Sanitary sewer service is provided by the City. The City maintains all collection lines within the City limits. The City contracts with the City of Colton for wastewater treatment.

City of Loma Linda

Wastewater facilities within the City of Loma Linda are operated and maintained by the City Department of Public Works, Utilities Division. The City's wastewater service area consists of approximately 10.6 square miles, which includes the City and SOI areas.

City of Palm Springs

As described in the City's General Plan, the City contracts with Veolia Water North America to operate a comprehensive wastewater treatment program, including a City-owned, 10.9 million gpd trickling filter wastewater treatment plant, 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 million gpd of sewage flow.

DWA operates a wastewater recycling facility. The City provides primary and secondary treated domestic sewage to DWA, which then provides tertiary treatment. The recycled water is then used to irrigate public facilities such as the Tahquitz Creek Golf Course, Demuth Park, and the Mesquite Golf Course.

City of Redlands

The City of Redlands provides its own wastewater services within the City.

City of San Bernardino

As described in the City's General Plan, the City Public Works Department is responsible for the design and construction of wastewater collection facilities in the City. Operation and maintenance of wastewater collection facilities is the responsibility of the Public Services Department. Wastewater collection facilities within the planning area are owned and operated by four different entities:

- City of San Bernardino (Public Works and Public Services Departments);
- East Valley Water District (EVWD);
- San Bernardino International Airport and Trade Center; and
- City of Loma Linda.

Wastewater collection is provided within the eastern portion of the planning area by the EVWD, which operates and maintains its own wastewater collection system. Wastewater collected by the EVWD is transported to the City's collection facilities prior to treatment at the San Bernardino Water Reclamation Plant (SBWRP).

The City of Loma Linda operates and maintains a wastewater collection system within the southern portion of the planning area for the City of San Bernardino. Wastewater collected within the service area of the City of Loma Linda is ultimately conveyed to the City of San Bernardino's wastewater collection system prior to treatment at the SBWRP.

City of Yucaipa

Wastewater facilities are provided by YVWD. The YVWD provides sewer service to approximately 10,000 service connections. The sewer collection system involves over 203 miles of gravity sewer mainlines and 6 lift stations. Sewer treatment is provided by

the Wochholz Regional Water Recycling Facility, which currently converts over 4.5 million gpd of flows from the community into high quality recycled water.

County of Riverside

There are 14 wastewater collection and/or treatment districts that serve different geographical areas within the County. The principal wastewater collection and/or treatment agencies and their existing levels of service in Riverside County that are applicable to the Proposed Project are shown in Table 4.17-1, Principal Collection/Treatment Agencies, Riverside County.

Table 4.17-1: Principal Collection/Treatment Agencies, Riverside County

Agency	Level of Service
Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD)	252 gallons/household/day
Mission Springs Water District	No factors available
Desert Water Agency	No factors available

Source: LSA Associates, Inc. 2013.

In addition, there are multiple areas within the County that do not have sewage systems and depend on septic tanks. These areas include the unincorporated portions of the San Gorgonio Pass area, the entire Riverside Extended Mountainous Area Plan (REMAP) area, and entire Eastern Desert and Palo Verde Valley areas with the exception of the City of Blythe.

County of San Bernardino

Wastewater is managed by the County of San Bernardino Environmental Health Services. The unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County require septic systems because no sewer services are provided.

Bureau of Land Management

The BLM does not provide wastewater treatment to the study area. No further discussion of this jurisdiction is included with regard to wastewater.

Morongo Indian Reservation

The Morongo Water and Wastewater Department, under the direction the of Reservation Services Administrator's office, has the responsibility to operate and maintain the reclamation facility. The facility was designed to treat up to 750,000 gpd. The plant is operated daily by Morongo and Veolia Waters.³

³ Morongo Wastewater Department (available at <http://www.morongonation.org/content/water-wastewater-department>), accessed April 4, 2013.

4.17.1.3 Landfills

Riverside County

In Riverside County, there are three active landfills in the vicinity of the Proposed Project: Badlands Sanitary Landfill in Moreno Valley, Lamb Canyon Sanitary Landfill in Beaumont, and El Sobrante Landfill in Corona. Based on the Solid Waste Information System (SWIS)⁴ database, Badlands Sanitary Landfill has a total permitted disposal volume of 33,560,000 cubic yards and has a permit to accept a maximum of 4,000 tons of solid waste per day. SWIS data estimate that Badlands Sanitary Landfill had a remaining capacity of 14,730,025 cubic yards in 2010. Based on the SWIS database, Lamb Canyon Sanitary Landfill has a total permitted disposal volume of 34,292,000 cubic yards and has a permit to accept a maximum of 3,000 tons of solid waste per day. SWIS data estimates that Lamb Canyon Sanitary Landfill had a remaining capacity of 18,955,000 cubic yards in 2009. El Sobrante Landfill, owned and operated by Waste Management Inc., is located in the City of Corona. According to data compiled by SWIS, El Sobrante Landfill has a total permitted disposal volume of 184,930,000 tons. On a daily basis, this landfill is permitted to accept a maximum of 16,054 tons of solid waste. SWIS data also indicate that as of June 2013, El Sobrante Landfill has an estimated remaining capacity of 145,530,000 tons. Waste Management, Inc. has received approval for the expansion of El Sobrante Landfill.

San Bernardino County

Within San Bernardino County, there are two active landfills in the vicinity of the Proposed Project: California Street Landfill in Redlands and San Timoteo Landfill in Redlands. Based on the SWIS database, California Street Landfill has a total permitted disposal volume of 10,000,000 cubic yards and has a permit to accept a maximum of 859 tons of solid waste per day. SWIS data estimate that California Street Landfill had a remaining capacity of 6,800,000 cubic yards in 2005. Based on SWIS database, San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill has a total permitted disposal volume of 20,400,000 cubic yards and has a permit to accept a maximum of 1,000 tons of solid waste per day. CalRecycle estimates that San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill had a remaining capacity of 11,360,000 cubic yards as of June 2013.

4.17.2 Regulatory Setting

4.17.2.1 Federal Regulatory Setting

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires that potential impacts be identified for projects that have a Federal component (i.e., either a Federal Agency action or funding). The Proposed Project would cross lands under the control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) (Reservation), and implementation of the Proposed Project would

⁴ SWIS Database (available at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/33-AA-0006/Detail/>), accessed July 17, 2013.

require a new ROW grant. In addition, portions of the Proposed Project would be located within lands under the control of the BLM.

Federal Solid Waste Disposal Act and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965 (as amended and revised by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA] of 1976) establishes requirements for the management of solid waste. The RCRA gives the EPA the authority to control hazardous waste, including the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. The RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of nonhazardous solid wastes. The 1986 amendments to the RCRA enabled the EPA to address environmental problems that could result from underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances. The key provisions include:

- Identification and listing of hazardous waste and standards applicable to hazardous waste
- Requires reporting of hazardous waste; permitting for storage, transport, and disposal; and includes provisions for oil recycling and Federal hazardous waste facilities inventories
- Management for solid waste, including landfills
- Applicability of Federal, State, and local laws to Federal agencies
- Procurement (recycling) provisions
- Citizen suits, judicial review, and enforcement authority
- Management, replacement, and monitoring of underground storage tanks

4.17.2.2 State Regulatory Setting

California Integrated Waste Management Act (Public Resources Code Section 40050 et seq.)

Enacted in 1989, the California Integrated Waste Management Act established a new approach to managing California's waste stream, the centerpiece of which mandated goals of 25 percent diversion of each city's and county's waste from disposal by 1995, and 50 percent diversion in 2000, along with a process to ensure environmentally safe disposal of waste that could not be diverted. The Act requires city and county governments to be responsible for planning and monitoring solid waste management and recycling efforts.

California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991

Signed into law in 1991, this Assembly Bill 1327 (AB 1327) added Chapter 18 to Part 3 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code. Chapter 18 required the CIWMB to develop a model ordinance for adoption of recyclable materials in development projects. Local agencies were then required to adopt the model, or an ordinance of their own, to govern adequate areas for collection and loading of recyclable materials in development

projects by September 1, 1993. If a local agency had not adopted a model ordinance by that date, the CIWMB model would be adopted and enforced by the local agency.

On January 1, 2010, California's recycling and waste reduction efforts were streamlined into the State's Natural Resources Agency, CalRecycle merges the duties of the former California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) with the Department of Conservation's Division of Recycling to manage the State's waste disposal and recycling efforts. The Construction and Demolition Waste Materials Diversion Requirements established in 2002 (SB 1374) require jurisdictions in their annual AB 939 report to include a summary of the progress made in diverting construction and demolition waste.

Protection of Underground Infrastructure

California Government Code Section 4216–4216.9 requires that utility operators working in the vicinity of underground utilities must contact a regional notification center at least 2 days prior to excavation of any subsurface installation. Any utility provider seeking to begin a project that may damage underground infrastructure can call Underground Service Alert (USA), the regional notification center. USA would notify the utilities that may have buried lines within 1,000 feet of the Proposed Project. Representatives of the utilities are required to mark the specific location of their facilities within the work area prior to the start of project activities in the area.

4.17.2.3 Local Regulatory Setting

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has jurisdiction over the siting and design of the Proposed Project because the CPUC regulates and authorizes the construction of investor-owned public utility (IOU) facilities. Although such projects are exempt from local land use and zoning regulations and permitting, General Order (GO) No. 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 such, the regional and local regulatory standards are provided in this analysis for informational purposes only.

Local regulations that may be related to the Proposed Project include those related to the disposal and handling of solid waste. Table 4.17-2, Local Land Use Documents Applicable to Utilities, includes a list of general plan documents from all applicable jurisdictions and policies relevant to utilities. There are no relevant policies in the County of San Bernardino General Plan.

Table 4.17-2: Local Land Use Documents Applicable to Utilities

Document	Plans, Policies, Program
City of Banning General Plan, Public Services and Facilities, Water, Wastewater, and Utilities Element	<p>Policy 1: The City shall coordinate between the City Utility Department-Water Division, Banning Heights Mutual Water Company, Beaumont/Cherry Valley Water Agency, San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency, California Regional Water Quality Control Board and Riverside County Environmental Health to protect and preserve local and regional water resources against overexploitation and contamination.</p> <p>Policy 7: The City shall continue to confer and coordinate with its solid waste service franchisee to maintain and, if possible, exceed the provision of AB 939 by expanding recycling programs that divert valuable resources from the waste stream and returning these materials to productive use.</p>
City of Beaumont General Plan, Community Development	<p>Policy 18: The City of Beaumont will strive to ensure that there will be adequate water and wastewater system capacity to meet projected demand.</p> <p>Policy 28: The City of Beaumont will continue to protect water quality through effective wastewater system management.</p>
City of Calimesa General Plan, Land Use Element, Infrastructure	<p>Policy 11.1: Coordinate the provision of all public utilities and services to ensure a consistent, complete and efficient system of services to all residents.</p>
City of Colton Open Space and Conservation Element	<p>Principle 4: Conserve and protect open space needed for the preservation of ... water quality, water supply, waste disposal, ... through zoning and other regulatory tools.</p> <p>Standard 4: Strict enforcement of water ...quality standards shall be applied to all industrial users through business license approvals, fire inspections and code enforcement of performance standards.</p>
City of Grand Terrace General Plan, Public Services and Facilities Element	<p>Policy 7.1.4: The City shall coordinate with public and private utility companies and agencies to assure the long-term provision of necessary public services including water, sewer, electrical, natural gas, telephone, cable TV and waste collection/recycling.</p> <p>Policy 7.2.1: Continue to work with Riverside Highland Water Company to provide efficient and economic distribution of an adequate water supply.</p> <p>Policy 7.3.1: Work with the City of Colton to ensure a quality wastewater treatment system that meets or exceeds all State and Federal health standards.</p> <p>Policy 7.4.1: Work with the City's franchise waste collection company to ensure an effective and efficient waste collection program for all City residents and businesses.</p>
City of Loma Linda General Plan, Public Services and Facilities Element, Water Utilities	<p>Guiding Policy 8.7.2: Provide a water system that supplies high quality water to serve existing and future needs of the City during peak use conditions, with sufficient water in storage reservoirs for emergency and fire protection.</p>
City of Loma Linda General Plan, Public Services and Facilities Element, Wastewater Management	<p>Guiding Policy 8.8.2: Ensure a wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system is available to serve existing and future residences, businesses, institutions, and other uses within the City of Loma Linda.</p>

Table 4.17-2: Local Land Use Documents Applicable to Utilities

Document	Plans, Policies, Program
City of Loma Linda General Plan, Public Services and Facilities Element, Solid Waste Management	Guiding Policy 8.9.2: Reduce the amount of solid waste requiring disposal at landfills, enhancing the potential for recycling of the City’s solid wastes.
City of Palm Springs Recreation and Open Space Element, Water Resources	Policy RC9.1: Work with the Desert Water Agency, Coachella Valley Water District, and Mission Springs Water District to ensure that a sufficient quantity and quality of potable water is available for current and future residential, business, and visitor uses.
City of Redlands General Plan, Health and Safety Element, Water Quality	Guiding Policy 8.20h: State Water Project water shall be considered, to the extent possible, as supplemental water, and shall be utilized only as necessary to meet demand.
City of Redlands General Plan, Open Space and Conservation Element, Water Supply and Conservation	<p>Guiding Policy 7.22a: Minimize dependence on imported water by increasing entitlement in local surface sources, using wise groundwater management practices, conservation measures, and the use of reclaimed wastewater and nonpotable water for irrigation of landscaping and agriculture, where feasible.</p> <p>Guiding Policy 7.22b: The City of Redlands overlies a portion of the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin. This Basin contains in excess of 3 million acre feet of water. This local supply source must be cleaned up, used to its full potential, and protected from outside interests. This requires the cooperation of all agencies within the Basin.</p> <p>Implementing Policy 7.22f: If the City's updated Water Master Plan shows water supply to be inadequate, increase supply and reduce demand or curtail development until adequate supplies are secured.</p>
City of Redlands General Plan, Open Space and Conservation Element, Waste Management & Recycling	Implementing Policy 7.24c: Meet the mandatory waste diversion goals set by the State of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2,000; reduce landfill disposal of household hazardous waste as much as feasibly possible.
City of San Bernardino, Utilities Element	<p>Goal 9.1: Provide a system of wastewater collection and treatment facilities that will adequately convey and treat wastewater generated by existing and future development in the City’s service area.</p> <p>Goal 9.2: Ensure that all wastewater collection and treatment facilities are operated to maximize public safety.</p> <p>Goal 9.3: Provide water supply, transmission, distribution, storage, and treatment facilities to meet present and future water demands in a timely and cost effective manner.</p>
City of Yucaipa General Plan, Infrastructure and Public Facilities Element	Policy A: Because water suppliers within the City of Yucaipa are primarily local, the City shall implement measures to reduce per capita water consumption and increase supplies.
County of Riverside General Plan, Circulation Element, Major Utilities Corridor	Policy C 25.1: Promote and encourage efficient provisions of utilities such as water, wastewater, and electricity that support the County’s Land Use Element at build out.
County of Riverside General Plan, Land Use Element, Countywide Policies, Infrastructure, Public Facilities & Service Provision	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. (AI 3, 4, 32, 74)

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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 2 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.

4.17.3 Significance Criteria

4.17.3.1 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 the project:

- Exceeds wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB;
- Requires or results in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- Requires or results in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- Does not have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or new or expanded entitlements are needed;
- Results in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;

- Is served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; and/or
- Does not comply with Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

4.17.3.2 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).

4.17.4 Impact Analysis

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts for the CEQA criteria as described in the following paragraphs.

4.17.4.1 CEQA Impact Assessment

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

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.

The nature of the Proposed Project primarily involves the upgrading of existing facilities, including replacement of existing 220 kV transmission lines and structures, modification of existing substation facilities, removal and relocation of existing 66 kV subtransmission lines, removal and relocation of existing 12 kV distribution lines, and various telecommunication improvements. Construction of the Proposed Project would also require the establishment of temporary staging yards and temporary construction-related structures (shoo-flies, guard structures, etc.). Staging yards would be used as a reporting location for workers, vehicle and equipment parking, and material storage.

Construction of the proposed Project would not generate substantial amounts of wastewater. During construction of the Proposed Project, portable restrooms would be provided on site for use by construction workers. The portable restrooms would not be connected to sewer or wastewater systems, and would be maintained by a licensed sanitation contractor. The licensed contractor would dispose of the waste at an off-site location and in compliance with standards established by the RWQCB. Construction of the proposed project would not involve discharging concentrated wastewater or large volumes of wastewater to a wastewater treatment facility that would exceed treatment requirements set forth by the RWQCB. No impact associated with wastewater treatment requirements would occur.

Operation Impacts

Substation Modifications. Operation of the Proposed Project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements set forth by the RWQCBs because no additional volumes of domestic wastewater would be generated during operations. The volume of wastewater discharge from the substations would be similar to the currently discharged volumes. There are no impacts with regard to operations at substations.

220 kV Transmission Lines, 66 kV Subtransmission Lines, 12 kV Distribution Lines, Telecommunication Facilities, and Staging Yards. The existing 220 kV transmission, 66 kV subtransmission, 12 kV distribution, and telecommunications facilities do not currently generate wastewater, and the upgrades proposed would not result in any new wastewater generation. Any land that may be disturbed at a staging yard would be restored to pre-construction conditions or to conditions agreed upon between SCE and the landowner following completion of construction for the Proposed Project. Therefore, staging yards would not likely generate wastewater. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

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.

Construction Impacts

Construction of the Proposed Project would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities. The nature of the Proposed Project primarily involves the upgrading of existing facilities, including replacement of existing 220 kV transmission lines and structures, modification of existing substation facilities, removal and relocation of existing 66 kV subtransmission lines, removal and relocation of existing 12 kV distribution lines, and various telecommunication improvements. Staging yards would be used as a reporting location for workers, vehicle and equipment parking, and material storage.

SCE would utilize water to support construction activities and to minimize emissions of fugitive dust and temporary irrigation to support revegetation. Because this water would be dispersed on site and would either evaporate or be absorbed, no wastewater generation is anticipated.

During construction, small volumes of wastewater would be generated by the construction crew. As detailed above, portable toilets would be provided on-site for workers during the construction phase. The wastewater generated by the use of portable toilets is not anticipated to exceed the existing capacity at receiving wastewater treatment plants. Therefore, no new facilities or expansion of existing facilities would be required

with implementation of the Proposed Project. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur.

Operation Impacts

Operation of the Proposed Project would not 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. As previously noted, the nature of the Proposed Project primarily involves the upgrading of existing facilities, including replacement of existing 220 kV transmission lines and structures, modification of existing substation facilities, removal and relocation of existing 66 kV subtransmission lines, removal and relocation of existing 12 kV distribution lines, and various telecommunication improvements. Operation of the Proposed Project would demand similar water volumes and generate similar wastewater volumes as those currently demanded/by the existing infrastructure system. No substantial landscaping is included in the Proposed Project; thus, substantial amounts of water would not be required during operations for landscaping. Temporary irrigation may be necessary to establish restored habitat and would be discontinued following the establishment of vegetation in the area to be restored (See Section 4.4 Biological Resources). Water consumption for domestic use during operations would not increase above the small volume used currently at the substations. Therefore, because no substantial increase in wastewater would be generated by the Proposed Project and because no substantial increase in water demand would occur with implementation of the Proposed Project, no impact would occur.

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

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.

Construction Impacts

Construction activity associated with the Proposed Project does not require the development of large-scale impermeable surfaces that would increase the amount of storm water discharge from the site that would require construction of new off-site storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities. Because no new large-scale impermeable surfaces are proposed, existing facilities would be able to accommodate the existing storm water flows, as the change in volume and velocity is expected to be similar to existing conditions. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operation Impacts

During operation of the Proposed Project, storm water drainage patterns and capacity would be similar to those under current conditions. Because no new large-scale impermeable surfaces are proposed, existing facilities would be able to accommodate the existing storm water flows, as the change in volume and velocity is expected to be similar

to existing conditions. As a result, Proposed Project operations would not require the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities in the area. A less than significant impact would occur.

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

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.

Construction Impacts

Sufficient water supplies are available to serve the Proposed Project from existing entitlements and resources. SCE would utilize water to support construction activities to minimize emissions of fugitive dust and to support initial establishment of revegetation. Water tanks needed for dust suppression may be required in multiple areas in order to support construction activities. Water tanks typically hold 10,000 gallons (and measure 9 feet wide × 35 feet long) and would be filled by water trucks on a regular basis during construction. Water tanks would be located in areas identified for disturbance (e.g., access roads, temporary laydown/work areas, and the WOD corridor). Existing water sources within the Project Study Area would be utilized for dust suppression. Demand would occur across the entire 48-mile Project Study Area. Therefore, impacts due to demand on water supply would be distributed among various water suppliers at any given time during construction. Construction of the Proposed Project is not expected to result in a temporary water demand that would necessitate new or expanded water treatment facilities; therefore, no new or expanded entitlements would be required. The Proposed Project construction would result in a less than significant impact with regard to water supply entitlements.

Operation Impacts

No substantial landscaping is included in the Proposed Project; thus, substantial amounts of water would not be required during operations for landscaping. Temporary irrigation may be necessary to establish restored habitat and would be discontinued following the establishment of vegetation in the area to be restored (See Section 4.4 Biological Resources). Water consumption for domestic use during operations would not increase above the small volume used currently at the substations.

Similarly, operation of the Proposed Project's 220 kV transmission lines, 66 kV subtransmission lines, 12 kV distribution lines, and telecommunication facilities would not generate water demand greater than that currently associated with operation of the existing facilities. No new or expanded entitlements would be needed for Proposed Project implementation. Due to the small volumes of water that would be used, and the sufficient water supplies available to serve the Proposed Project, operation impacts under this criterion would be less than significant.

Would the project result in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

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.

Construction Impacts

Construction of the Proposed Project would generate only small, temporary increases in volumes of wastewater from the substations and from portable toilets that would be provided onsite for workers during the construction phase. The portable toilets would be serviced by a licensed contractor who would dispose of the waste offsite and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Given existing treatment capacity at the treatment plants currently serving the Proposed Project vicinity, and because wastewater generated during the construction phase is only temporary, the Proposed Project is not expected to exceed the existing capacity of receiving wastewater treatment providers. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operation Impacts

Operation of the Proposed Project would not result in wastewater generation in excess of that generated by existing operations of the existing facilities. Given existing treatment capacity at the treatment plants currently serving the Proposed Project vicinity, and because wastewater generation is expected to be equivalent to existing operations, a less than significant impact would occur under this criterion as a result of the Proposed Project.

Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

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.

Construction Impacts

Construction-related waste and removed infrastructure components would require disposal during development of the substation improvements, construction of 220 kV transmission lines, subtransmission lines, distribution lines, and installation of the fiber optic telecommunication system. This waste may include wood power poles replaced during construction, conductor or wire, excavated materials, concrete from removed footings, and miscellaneous construction materials (pallets, strapping, packaging, etc.). Removal of both LSTs and TSPs structures would involve removing structures, conductors, and associated hardware. Materials would be recycled as appropriate; materials that cannot be recycled would be disposed of in accordance with all applicable

Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations. All treated wood poles removed as part of the Proposed Project would, depending on the condition of each pole, be reused, disposed of in a Class I hazardous waste landfill, or disposed of in the lined portion of an RWQCB-certified municipal landfill. The existing capacity available at the landfills that would serve the Proposed Project would be adequate to accommodate the volume of waste expected to be generated during the construction phase. Less than significant impacts would occur under this criterion as a result of the Proposed Project.

Operation Impacts

Typically, only small volumes of solid wastes (e.g., material packaging) are generated during routine maintenance activities; operation of the Proposed Project would not increase the volume or type of solid waste typically generated. SCE would recycle all materials as appropriate; materials that cannot be recycled would be disposed of in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations. The existing capacities available at the landfills that would serve the Proposed Project are adequate to accommodate the volume of waste expected to be generated during operation of the Proposed Project. Due to the small volumes of operation-related waste that may be generated and the available capacity at the landfills, no impacts would occur under this criterion as a result of the Proposed Project.

Would the project comply with Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

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.

Construction Impacts

All solid waste generated by the Proposed Project during construction would be handled in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations. All treated wood poles removed as part of the Proposed Project would, depending on the condition of each pole, be reused, disposed of in a Class I hazardous waste landfill, or disposed of in the lined portion of an RWQCB-certified municipal landfill. Therefore, no impacts would occur under this criterion as a result of the Proposed Project.

Operation Impacts

All solid waste generated by the Proposed Project during operations would be handled in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations. No new sources of solid waste would be generated by operation of the Proposed Project. Therefore, no impacts would occur under this criterion as a result of the Proposed Project.

4.17.4.2 NEPA Impact Assessment

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

4.17.5 Applicant Proposed Measures

The Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts related to utilities and service systems. Therefore, no Applicant Proposed Measures are proposed.

4.17.6 Project Alternative

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 (including the same modifications to existing substations, the same 66 kV subtransmission line relocations in Segment, and the same modifications to the telecommunications system). This section focuses on the differences between the Proposed Project and Alternative Project portions of Segment 5.

The removals for Segment 5 would remain the same for the Proposed Project and the Alternative Project; however, the Alternative Project is 0.13 mile longer, and there are some minor differences regarding installation. For example, the Alternative Project would require two additional double-circuit LSTs and commensurate additional length in circuit length, conductor, and optical ground wire (OPGW).

The Alternative Project does not transect any additional areas that would require new or expanded water supply, wastewater treatment, or solid waste disposal facilities. The Alternative Project would require a marginal increase in number of work days, site preparation, and number of workers beyond those required by the Proposed Project, and thus would not result in a significant increase in consumption of water or discharge of wastewater from construction work areas during Proposed Project construction. The Alternative Project would not generate greater volumes of solid waste than the Proposed Project during construction or operation. Solid waste would be disposed of in the same manner as the Proposed Project, as described above.

The Alternative Project would have the same impacts to utilities as the Proposed Project.

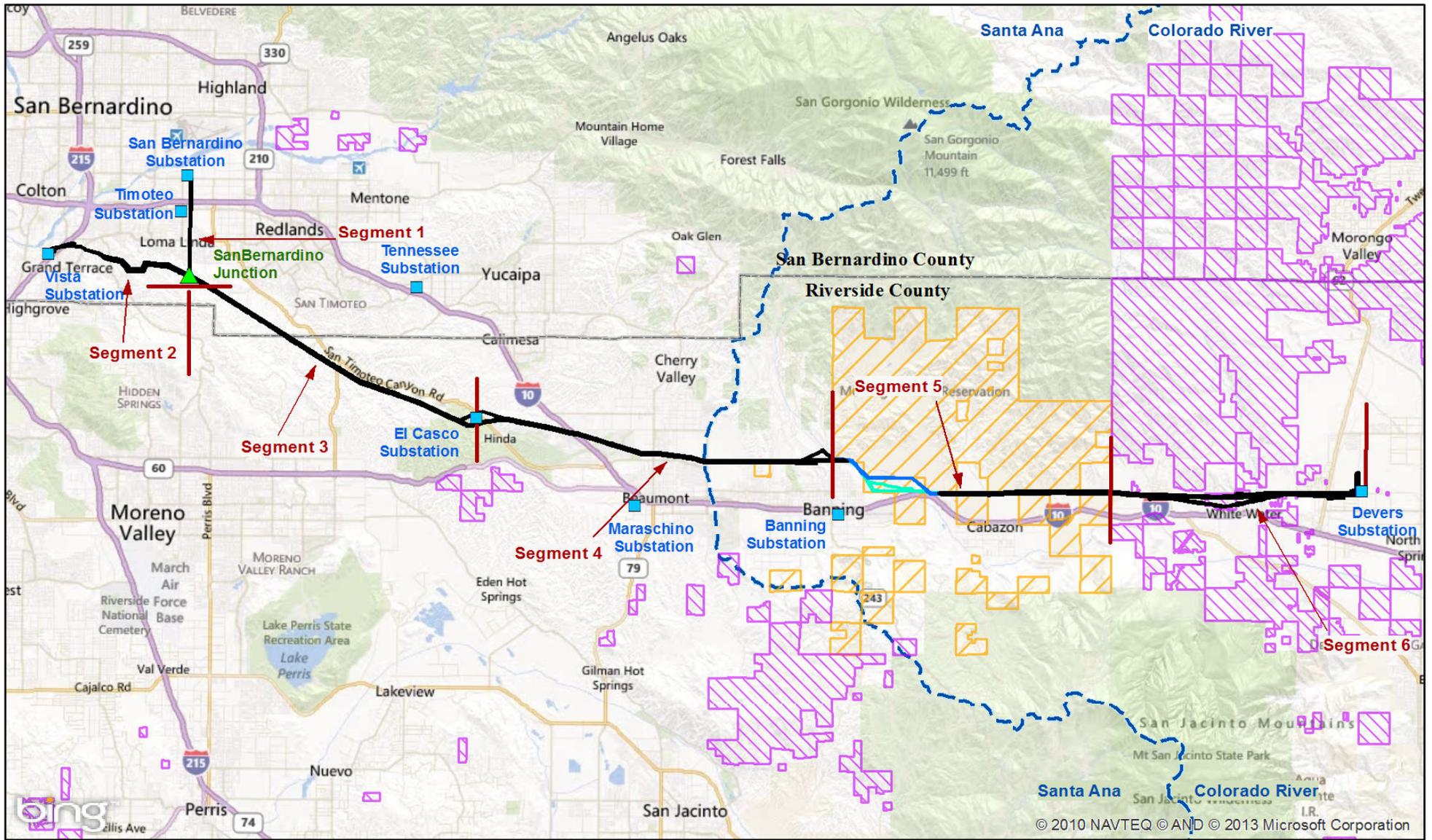
4.17.7 No Project Alternative

Under the No Project Alternative, existing conditions would remain in place. The existing WOD corridor and associated facilities would continue to be served by existing utilities. The No Project Alternative would not result in construction or operation of the Proposed Project. No new impacts to utilities would result.

4.17.8 References Cited

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FIGURE 4.17-1



LEGEND

- Existing Transmission Line Right of Way
- Existing Transmission Line Right of Way to be Removed
- Proposed and Alternative Transmission Line Right of Ways
- Substation
- Junctions
- Regional Water Quality Control Board Jurisdictional Boundary
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- Morongo Indian Reservation



SOURCE: Bing Maps (c. 2010); BLM (2012); BIA (2012); SCE (2012, 2013); RWQCB (2013)
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Southern California Edison
West of Devers Upgrade Project
 Regional Water Quality Control Board Jurisdictions

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