

Fact Sheet

Kimball Substation Project

September 2006

Important community information concerning a proposed Southern California Edison Company project in your area

Southern California Edison Company (SCE) proposes to construct a new 66/12 kilovolt (kV) substation, to upgrade existing 66 kV subtransmission lines along public streets and within existing SCE rights-of-way, and to construct new 12 kV underground distribution lines in eastern Chino. This project is called the Kimball Substation Project.

WHY IS THE PROJECT NEEDED?

The cities of Chino and Ontario and surrounding areas in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties have been and will continue to experience rapid growth. This growth has resulted in an increase in demand for electricity in the area. The electric facilities that currently serve the area are located too far away to provide reliable electrical service during periods of high demand. Construction of Kimball Substation within the growth area will enable SCE to provide safe and reliable electrical service to the area. SCE is planning to complete construction of this project by summer 2009.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

As shown in Figure 1, the proposed substation would be constructed on approximately 2 acres of land owned by SCE located northwest of the corner of Kimball Avenue and Hellman Avenue. Figure 2 shows a simulation of the proposed substation based upon current design plans.

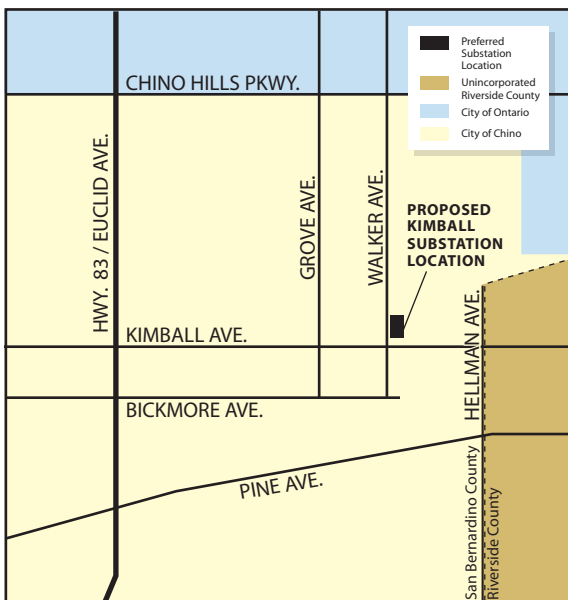


Figure 1



Figure 2 – Looking north on future Walker Avenue



SCE also proposes to upgrade a portion of the existing 66 kV subtransmission lines that currently serve the area. This upgrade would consist of removing existing wood poles located along public streets or in SCE rights-of-way and replacing them, in approximately the same location, with steel poles of approximately the same height. The

steel poles would allow SCE to replace the existing wires with new wires that can carry more electricity. Figure 3, which shows the existing 66 kV line along Kimball Avenue and the simulation of the line after the 66 kV line upgrade, is representative of the 66 kV line upgrade project in the area.

As shown on Figure 4, the following segments of the existing 66 kV lines in the area will be upgraded:

Segment 1 – South from SCE’s Chino Substation to the south side of Edison Avenue, then east along SCE’s existing right-of-way, then south along the right-of-way to Kimball Avenue.



Figure 3 – TOP: Existing lines looking west along Kimball Ave. BOTTOM: Simulation after project is completed.

Segment 2 – East along the north side of Kimball Avenue to Euclid Avenue.

Segment 3 – South along the west side of Euclid Avenue to Bickmore Avenue. No upgrade will occur along this segment.

Segment 4 – East along the south side of Bickmore Avenue to Bon View Avenue (future Rincon Meadow).

Segment 5 – North on the west side of Bon View Avenue to Kimball Avenue.

Segment 6 – East on the north side of Kimball Avenue to Walker Street. At Walker Street, the 66 kV line will be constructed underground to the substation.

Segment 7 – East along the north side of Kimball Avenue to Hellman Avenue.

Segment 8 – South along the west side of Hellman Avenue.

Segment 9 – A new 2,400 foot section of 66 kV line would be constructed along the west side of Hellman Avenue to Hereford Drive.

Segment 10 – West along the north side of Hereford Drive to Comet Avenue, then south along the west side of Comet Avenue to SCE’s existing 66 kV line at Chino-Corona Avenue.

PROJECT APPROVAL PROCESS

SCE must submit an application to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) requesting approval to construct the Kimball Substation Project. The CPUC is the state regulatory agency that sets electric rates and issues permits for the construction of certain electric facilities. In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the CPUC will review the application to ensure the project’s compliance with all applicable laws and will seek public comment on the project. The CPUC will then approve the project as filed, approve the project with modifications, or deny the project.

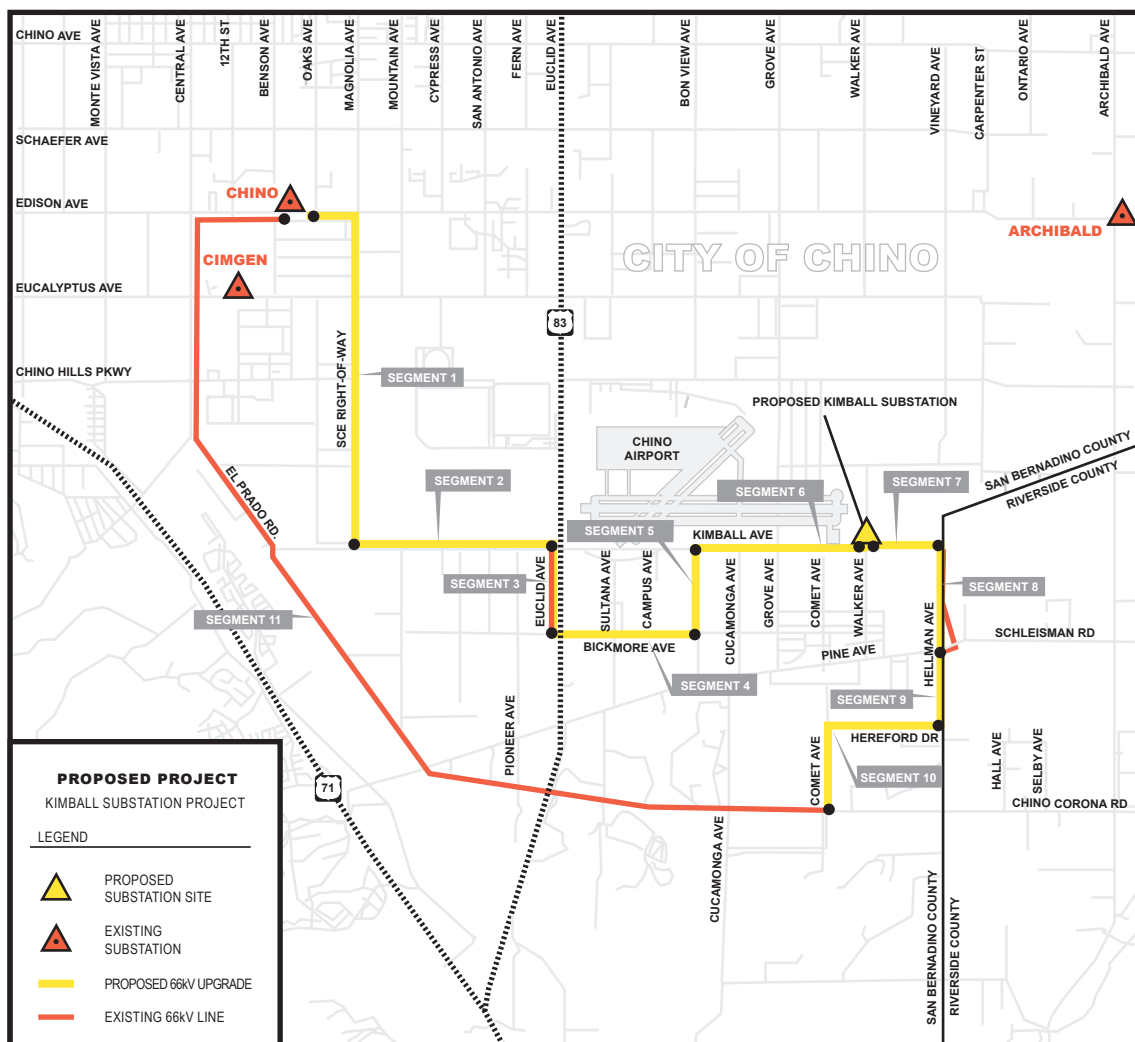


Figure 4

PUBLIC OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATIONS

SCE has worked with the city of Chino, county agencies, and local developers during the planning phase of the proposed Kimball Substation Project. SCE will continue to provide the community with information regarding the status of the project.

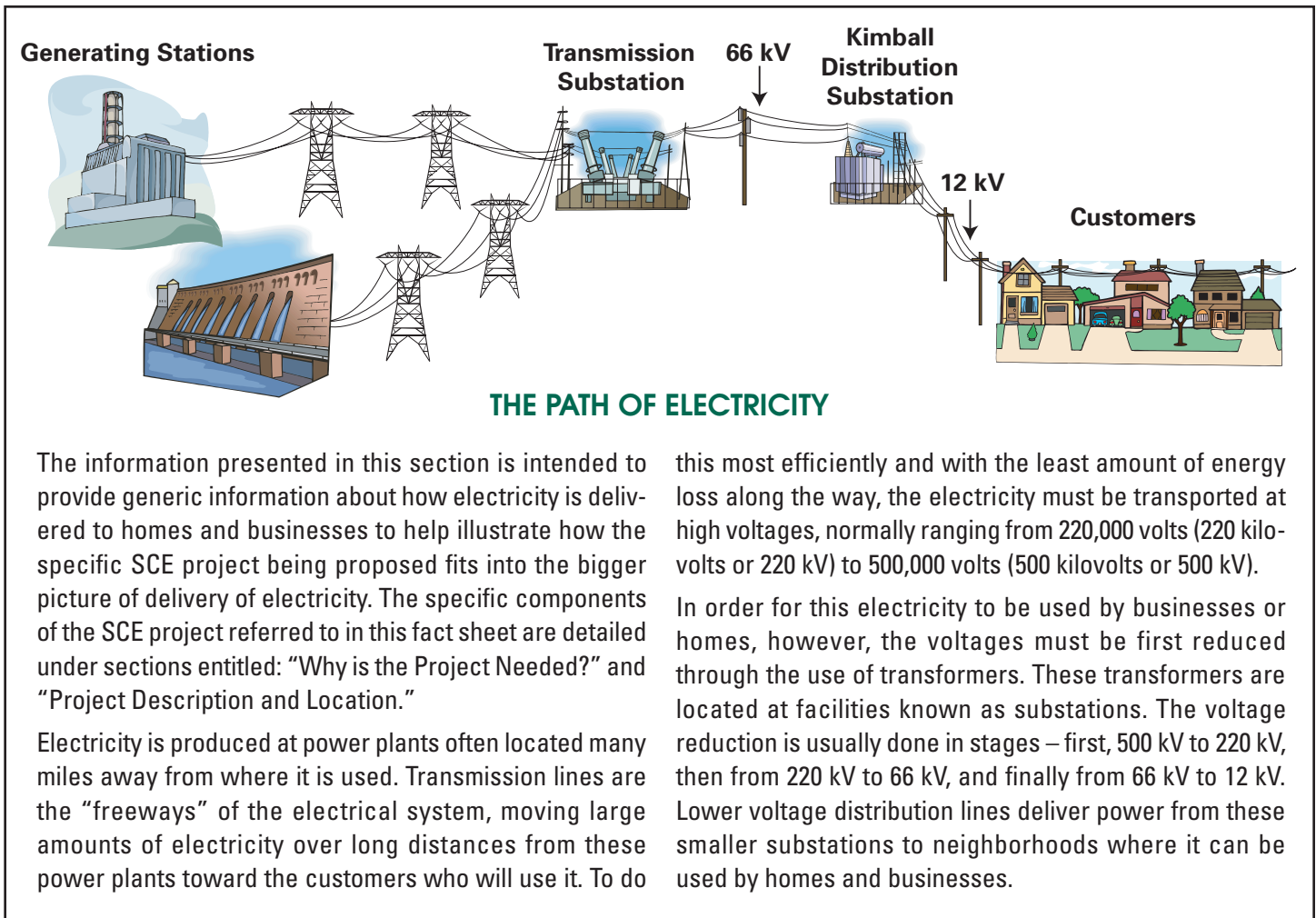
PROPOSED PROJECT TIMELINE

- Late 2006** SCE submits application to CPUC for authorization to construct the project
- Mid 2008** Construction commences upon receipt of all required approvals
- April 2009** Construction completed and Kimball Substation operational

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have questions or comments about this project or would like to be added to the project mailing list, please contact:

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The information presented in this section is intended to provide generic information about how electricity is delivered to homes and businesses to help illustrate how the specific SCE project being proposed fits into the bigger picture of delivery of electricity. The specific components of the SCE project referred to in this fact sheet are detailed under sections entitled: "Why is the Project Needed?" and "Project Description and Location."

Electricity is produced at power plants often located many miles away from where it is used. Transmission lines are the "freeways" of the electrical system, moving large amounts of electricity over long distances from these power plants toward the customers who will use it. To do

this most efficiently and with the least amount of energy loss along the way, the electricity must be transported at high voltages, normally ranging from 220,000 volts (220 kilovolts or 220 kV) to 500,000 volts (500 kilovolts or 500 kV).

In order for this electricity to be used by businesses or homes, however, the voltages must be first reduced through the use of transformers. These transformers are located at facilities known as substations. The voltage reduction is usually done in stages – first, 500 kV to 220 kV, then from 220 kV to 66 kV, and finally from 66 kV to 12 kV. Lower voltage distribution lines deliver power from these smaller substations to neighborhoods where it can be used by homes and businesses.

