4.11 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

This section presents the environmental setting and impact analysis for public services and utilities in the vicinity of the Revised Project components and the alternatives.

The Revised Project analysis for utilities focuses on potential impacts on underground utilities within the City of Jurupa Valley. The Revised Project would not result in a new or increased impact on the demand for schools, parks and other public facilities, above what was analyzed in the 2013 RTRP EIR. The Revised Project also would not result in any new or increased impact on utilities within the jurisdictions of unincorporated Riverside County and the City of Riverside. These impacts were adequately addressed by the 2013 RTRP EIR, and are not discussed further in this Subsequent EIR.

4.11.1 Consideration of Scoping Comments

The public expressed concerns regarding public services and utilities impacts during public scoping for this Subsequent EIR. Table 4.11-1 summarizes the scoping comments received regarding utilities and service systems impacts, and identifies how and/or where these comments are addressed.

Table 4.11-1 Scoping Comments Related to Public Services and Utilities Impacts

Summary of Comment	Location Comment is Addressed
The project will impact schools.	Potential impacts on increased demand for schools were evaluated in the 2013 RTRP EIR. The Revised Project would not result in any new or increased impact on the demand for schools. Refer to Chapter 3 of the 2013 RTRP EIR.
The Subsequent EIR should discuss waste generated by the construction of underground lines.	Solid waste generated by construction of the Proposed Project is addressed in the 2013 RTRP EIR. The Revised Project would generate approximately 33,000 cubic yards of waste materials. Solid waste disposal is analyzed in Section 4.11.8, Impact Utilities-g, below.

4.11.2 Approach to Data Collection

Public service and utility system information was collected from planning documents, published information, and communication with jurisdictions in the Revised Project area.

4.11.3 Environmental Setting

Utilities and Service Systems

Electricity and Natural Gas

SCE provides electricity service to the City of Jurupa Valley and Southern California Gas Company provides natural gas. Table 4.11-2 lists gas pipelines within the Revised Project area.

Table 4.11-2 Known Underground Utilities in the Revised Project Area

Utility Type	Location	Approximate Number of Lines and Relation to Revised Project	Diameter (inches)	Pipeline Material(s)
Overhead 230-kV Transmission Line				
Potable water main	Wineville Avenue	1 parallel 2 crossing	16 and 18	Cement mortar lined/cement mortar coated (CML/CMC) and welded steel
Sewer main	Wineville Avenue	1 parallel 1 crossing	8 and 18	Vitrified clay
Underground 230-kV Transmission Line				
Potable water main	Limonite Avenue	1 crossing	30	CML/CMC
	Pats Ranch Road	1 parallel	16 and 18	CML/CMC
	68th Street	1 parallel	8 and 12	PVC
Sewer and operational main	Pats Ranch Road	1 parallel	8 to 18	Vitrified clay
	68th Street	1 parallel	18	Vitrified clay
Gas transmission line	Limonite Avenue	2 crossing	27 to 32	Unknown
Distribution Line Relocation #8 [a]				
Water Pipeline	Wilderness Avenue	1 crossing	192	Unknown

Notes:

[a] There are no known underground utilities near the northern riser pole where the overhead alignment transitions underground at Limonite Avenue, or at Distribution Line Relocation #7. Detailed underground utilities information was not available for the Goose Creek Golf Club; however, the golf club does operate a network of pressurized water mains and laterals for landscape irrigation.

Sources: (Jurupa Community Services District, 2012; Jurupa Community Services District, 2016; SoCal Gas, 2017; The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2015)

Water Pipelines

Jurupa Valley's domestic water is supplied by the Jurupa Community Services District and the Rubidoux Community Services District. Jurupa Community Services District covers approximately 26,000 acres within Jurupa Valley and the eastern portion of the City of Eastvale (City of Jurupa Valley, 2017a). The Rubidoux Community Services District does not serve the Revised Project area. Potable and raw water mains within the Revised Project area are identified in Table 4.11-2.

Sewer and Waste Water Pipelines

Jurupa Community Services District sewer system serves the residents of the western portion of the City of Jurupa Valley and the adjacent City of Eastvale (City of Jurupa Valley, 2017a). Table 4.11-2 identifies the sewer mains within the Revised Project area.

Communications Lines

Several cable and telephone companies, including AT&T, Time Warner Cable, and eLinkers Communications, provide telephone, internet, and cable services to the City of Jurupa Valley. Communication lines may be located in underground conduits within the Revised Project area.

Solid Waste Disposal

City of Jurupa Valley

Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc. and USA Waste of California, Inc. provide garbage and recycling collection in the Revised Project area (City of Jurupa Valley, 2017c). Waste collected from the Revised Project area is transferred to the Agua Mansa Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility in Riverside (City of Jurupa Valley, 2017a). Non-recyclable materials are then transported to the Badlands Sanitary Landfill in Moreno Valley, the El Sobrante Landfill in Corona, or other regional landfills as available (City of Jurupa Valley, 2017b).

City of Riverside

The Riverside Public Works Department provides trash collection services to businesses and residents in the City of Riverside. Commercial businesses are serviced by city-approved, authorized haulers: Athens Services, Burrtec Waste Industries, and CR&R Waste Services (City of Riverside, 2015). All solid waste collected is transferred to the Badlands Landfill, the El Sobrante Landfill, or the Lamb Canyon Landfill for disposal via the Robert A. Nelson Transfer Station (City of Riverside, 2007). Table 4.11-3 provides a summary of the landfills that serve the Revised Project area and their permitted maximum daily disposal amounts, capacity, and scheduled closure dates.

Table 4.11-3 Landfills that Service the Revised Project Area

Solid Waste Landfill	Permitted Max Disposal/Day	Maximum Permitted Capacity	Remaining Estimated Capacity (cubic yards)	Scheduled Closure Date
Badlands Sanitary	4,800 tons/day	34,400,000 cy	15,748,799 (45.8%) [a]	1/1/2022
El Sobrante	16,054.00tons/day	184,930,000 cy	145,530,000 (78.7%) [b]	1/1/2045
Lamb Canyon Sanitary	5,500tons/day	38,935,653 cy	19,242,950 (49.4%) [c]	4/1/2029

Notes:

[a] Remaining capacity on January 1, 2015.

[b] Remaining capacity on April 6, 2009.

[c] Remaining capacity on January 8, 2015.

Source: (CalRecycle, 2017)

4.11.4 Regulatory Setting

Federal

No federal laws or regulations pertaining to public services or utilities are applicable to the Revised Project.

State

California Government Code

CGC Title 1, Division 5, Chapter 3.1 Protection of Underground Infrastructure § 4216 requires excavators to delineate an excavation area and notify appropriate regional notification centers. The notification must be made at least 2 working days, and no more than 14 calendar days, prior to excavations if the excavation will be conducted in an area that is known, or reasonably should be known, to contain subsurface installations[1] other than the underground facilities owned or operated by the excavator. If an excavation is proposed within 10 feet of a high priority subsurface installation[2], the excavator will be notified by the operator of the high priority subsurface installation of its existence. The excavator and operator must discuss excavation methods and determine actions required to verify the location, and prevent damage to high priority subsurface installation, prior to excavation. The number of subsurface installations would be located and field marked by a qualified person. Excavation would begin only after the excavator receives a response from all known operators of subsurface installations within the delineated boundaries of the proposed excavation area. Any excavation within 24 inches on either side of the field marking requires the excavator to use hand tools to determine the exact location of subsurface installations to prevent damages.

California Integrated Waste Management Act

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939) was adopted to redefine waste management practices and to minimize the volume and toxicity of solid waste that is disposed at landfill facilities in the state. Assembly Bill 939 requires that each local jurisdiction prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element to show reduction in the amount of solid waste being disposed to landfills, with diversion objectives of 50 percent by the year 2000.

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1 Subsurface installations include any underground pipeline, conduit, duct, wire, or other structure, except nonpressurized sewer lines, nonpressurized storm drains, or other nonpressurized drain lines.

2 High priority subsurface installations include high-pressure natural gas pipelines, petroleum pipelines, pressurized sewage pipelines, high-voltage electric supply lines, conductors, or cables that have a potential to ground of greater than or equal to 60-kv, or hazardous material pipelines that are potentially hazardous to workers or the public if damaged.

Local

City of Jurupa Valley

2017 Draft General Plan

The City of Jurupa Valley adopted the 2017 Draft General Plan on August 17, 2017 (City of Jurupa Valley, 2017a). The Community Safety, Services, and Facilities Element of the City of Jurupa Valley Draft 2017 General Plan pertains to public services and utilities; however, there are no policies that are applicable to the Revised Project.

City of Riverside General Plan 2025

The Public Safety and Public Facilities and Infrastructure Elements of General Plan 2025 include the following policies and objective which relate to public services and utilities (City of Riverside, 2007):

Policy PS-6.2	Endeavor to meet/maintain a response time of five minutes for Riverside's urbanized areas.
Policy PS-6-3	Integrate fire safety considerations in the planning process.
Policy PS-6.5	Mitigate existing fire hazards related to urban development or patterns of urban development as they are identified and as resources permit.
Policy PS-6.7	Continue to involve the City Fire Department in the development review process.
Policy PS-7.5	Endeavor to provide minimum response times of seven minutes on all Priority 1 calls and twelve minutes on all Priority 2 calls.
Objective PF-5	Minimize the volume of waste materials entering regional landfills.
Policy PF-5.1	Develop innovative methods and strategies to reduce the amount of waste materials entering landfills. The City should aim to achieve 100% recycling citywide for both residential and non-residential development.

4.11.5 Applicant's Environmental Protection Elements

SCE has proposed EPEs to reduce environmental impacts. EPEs that avoid or reduce potentially significant impacts of the Revised Project will be incorporated as part of any CPUC project approval, and SCE will be required to adhere to the EPEs as well as any identified mitigation measures. The EPEs are included in the MMRP for the Revised Project (refer to Chapter 9: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan of this Subsequent EIR), and the implementation of the EPEs will be monitored and documented in the same manner as mitigation measures. The EPEs that are applicable to the public services and utilities analysis are provided in Table 4.11-4.

Table 4.11-4 Environmental Protection Elements for Public Services and Utilities

Environmental Protection Element	Requirements
EPE UTIL-01: Disposal of Construction Waste Material	Recyclable construction waste materials shall be recycled. Non-recyclable waste materials shall be categorized and disposed of at a licensed location.

4.11.6 CEQA Significance Criteria

Appendix G of CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 *et seq.*) provides guidance on assessing whether a project would have significant impacts on the environment. Changes to the Proposed Project or changes in baseline conditions that were not analyzed in the 2013 RTRP EIR require additional analysis to fully disclose potential impacts of the Revised Project. The CPUC prepared an Initial Study Checklist (refer to Appendix B) to identify the new potentially significant or increased impacts that may occur as a result of the Revised Project elements or changes in baseline conditions. The Initial Study Checklist indicated that the Revised Project does not have the potential for new or increased impacts under the Appendix G significance criteria. Note that the Initial Study Checklist found CEQA Appendix G Impact f), regarding landfill capacity, to have no new significant impact. This analysis will analyze the impact again in response to a scoping comment. The remaining Appendix G significance criteria that were determined to not have greater impacts as described in the 2013 RTRP EIR are not addressed in this section. CEQA significance criteria are lettered below to match the criteria lettering in the 2013 RTRP EIR. The Revised Project would have significant impacts on utilities if it would:

g. Not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs[3]

Given the specific location and design of the Revised Project, impacts are analyzed in this section relative to an additional threshold, which is not listed in Appendix G. The Revised Project would have significant impacts on utilities if it would:

i. Cause substantial deterioration, damage, or disruption of service to gas, water, or sewer pipelines or communications lines[4]

4.11.7 Approach to Impact Analysis

This impact analysis considers whether implementation of the Revised Project would result in significant impacts on utilities, and focuses on reasonably foreseeable effects of the Revised Project as compared with baseline conditions. The analysis uses significance criteria based on the CEQA Appendix G Guidelines. These criteria may be modified to address project impacts.

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[3] This criterion appears as Impact f) in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. It is presented in this Subsequent EIR to match the order presented in the 2013 RTRP EIR.

[4] This criterion is comparable to Impact i) in the 2013 RTRP EIR.

The potential direct and indirect effects of the Revised Project are addressed below, and the cumulative effects are addressed in Chapter 5: Cumulative Impacts. Refer to the 2013 RTRP EIR for analysis of other elements of the Proposed Project.

The significance of an impact is first considered prior to application of EPEs and a significance determination is made. The implementation of EPEs is then considered when determining whether impacts would be significant and thus would require mitigation. Mitigation measures included in the 2013 RTRP EIR, with modifications when appropriate, and/or additional new mitigation measures are identified to reduce significant impacts of the Revised Project.

Public Services

The Revised Project's impact on public services was determined in the Initial Study Checklist to have the same impact that was described in the 2013 RTRP EIR; therefore, the discussion is not repeated below.

Utilities

Existing utilities that may be affected by construction and operation of the Revised Project include:

- Electricity
- Natural gas
- Water supply
- Stormwater management
- Sewer and wastewater treatment
- Cable and telephone

The Revised Project was analyzed to determine whether construction of the Revised Project would directly or indirectly impact existing utility infrastructure through deterioration, damage, or disruption of service.

Alternating Currents

The Revised Project is located near existing buried metallic utility pipelines. Alternating current can cause corrosion on buried utility pipelines located near a power line if the current density would exceed the design standards for protection of the metallic pipelines. Pipeline design limits (i.e., tolerance) to alternating current are calculated based on the conductance of the metallic material (i.e., steel, ductile iron) and size of the pipeline. European Standard CEN/TS 15280 provides guidelines for evaluating the likelihood of corrosion from alternating current density: a pipeline is considered protected from alternating current corrosion if the root mean square alternating current density is lower than 30 amperes per square meter.

4.11.8 Revised Project Impact Analysis

Summary of Impacts

Table 4.11-5 presents a summary of the CEQA significance criteria and impacts on utilities and service systems that would occur during construction, operation, and maintenance of the Revised Project.

Table 4.11-5 Summary of Revised Project Impacts on Utilities and Service Systems

Significance Criterion	Project Phase	Significance before EPEs	Significance after EPEs and before Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Impact Utilities-g: Would the Revised Project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	Construction	Less than Significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	Less than Significant	---	---
Impact Utilities-i: Would the Revised Project cause substantial deterioration, damage, or disruption of service to gas, water, or sewer pipelines or communications lines?	Construction	Significant	Significant	Less than Significant MM UTIL-01 MM UTIL-02 MM HAZ-04
	Operation and Maintenance	Significant	Significant	Less than Significant MM UTIL-03

Impact Discussion

	Significance Determination
Impact Utilities-g: Would the Revised Project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	**Construction: *Less than Significant***
	Operation & Maintenance: *Less than Significant*

Construction

The Revised Project is expected to generate waste materials such as packaging (e.g., wooden skids, cardboard boxes, plastic wrapping, and trash from consumables), empty conductor spools, excess conductor, and upwards of 33,000 cubic yards of excavated soil displaced during installation of the underground duct bank and vaults.

SCE would implement EPE UTIL-01, which specifies the handling of construction waste materials. All recyclable construction materials that are nonhazardous would be transported to a nonhazardous recycling facility or retained by SCE for use on other projects. All solid waste generated would be collected at designated locations along the transmission alignment and at Marshalling Yard. All nonhazardous waste would ultimately be transported to the Badlands Sanitary Landfill, the El Sobrante Landfill, Lamb Canyon Sanitary Landfill, or other regional landfills for proper disposal. These landfills have sufficient capacity (Table 4.11-3) to accommodate the amount of waste that would be generated during construction. ***Impacts on landfills during construction would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.***

Operation and Maintenance

The Revised Project would not require any SCE personnel to be present during operation of the new transmission facilities. Inspection and maintenance would be performed by SCE staff on a

routine and as-needed basis (refer to Section 2.5: Operation and Maintenance of the Subsequent EIR). Operation and maintenance of the Revised Project would generate a limited amount of solid waste, and would include packaging materials associated with replacement parts and operational equipment maintenance spoils. Excess material or waste from repairing or replacing structures or equipment (e.g., replacement of an insulator) would be transported to an existing SCE maintenance yard for reuse, recycling, or disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations. Any remaining waste would be minimal and would be properly disposed of at an approved landfill with permitted capacity. ***Impacts on landfills during operation and maintenance would be less than significant.***

Mitigation Measures: None Required

	Significance Determination
Impact Utilities-i: Would the Revised Project cause substantial deterioration, damage, or disruption of service to gas, water, or sewer pipelines or communications lines?	**Construction: *Less than Significant with Mitigation***
	Operation & Maintenance: *Less than Significant with Mitigation*

Construction

Ground-disturbing activities, including grading and trenching, would be required during construction of the Revised Project. The overhead 230-kV transmission line would be constructed along the west side of Wineville Avenue and would involve auguring holes for TSP and LST foundations. The underground 230-kV transmission line would be constructed primarily within city streets in the same general location as existing underground utilities. The underground work areas include riser pole foundation borings, duct bank trenching, and vault excavations that would be located close to buried gas pipelines. Gas pipelines may need to be temporarily shut off depending on the location of the foundation drilling relative to the gas pipelines. While service disruptions would be short-term and temporary during construction, these disruptions could impact nearby businesses and residences, and hinder activities in the surrounding area. Overhead utilities in the area of Distribution Line Relocation #7 are limited to the distribution line to be relocated underground. Subsurface utilities are not known or anticipated in the area of Distribution Line Relocation #7. Distribution Line Relocation #8 would cross an existing underground water pipeline near the terminus of Wilderness Avenue. Construction activities have the potential to damage or rupture water, gas, sewer or stormwater pipelines or communications lines. SCE is required to notify the Underground Service Alert at least 2 working days prior to any excavation activities, in accordance with the requirements of CGC §§ 4216-4216.9, "Protection of Underground Infrastructure." Local utilities would have 2 days to mark the construction area, identifying the locations of their underground facilities in the field. Conflicts with or prolonged disruption of utilities could occur regardless of compliance with CGC § 4216 – 4216.9. Damage to an existing underground utility, rupture of pipelines, or damage to communication lines could result in a substantial disruption in utility service, which would be a significant impact.

MM UTIL-01 requires SCE to contact utility providers a minimum of 30 days prior to construction and solicit recommendations regarding collocation of underground transmission infrastructure with existing utilities. MM UTIL-02 requires public notification of any planned service disruptions before they occur, thereby allowing businesses and residences adequate time to prepare for the outage, reducing impacts associated with utility disruption.

MM HAZ-04 requires SCE to conduct potholing within 10 feet of LST and TSP foundations to identify existing utilities. SCE would be required to relocate the overhead infrastructure foundations to avoid existing utilities. ***The impact on existing utilities from construction activities would be less than significant with mitigation.***

Operation and Maintenance

The Revised Project would not require any SCE personnel to be present during operation of the new transmission facilities. Inspection and maintenance would be performed by SCE staff on a routine and as-needed basis (refer to Section 2.5: Operation and Maintenance of the Subsequent EIR). The underground vaults would be routinely inspected to ensure structural integrity. Qualified electricians would periodically perform routine testing and check on the condition of the voltage-limiting arresters, grounding connection, splices, terminations, lightning arrestors, and conductor. Maintenance activities would occur within completed vault structures and there would be no new ground disturbance that could damage or disrupt existing underground utilities.

Alternating current may cause corrosion on metallic pipelines buried within the roadway that run parallel to the 230-kV transmission line during operation of the transmission line. The rate of corrosion varies depending on the size and material of the pipeline. Impacts on utilities would be significant if alternating current from the Revised Project exceeded the current density standards on parallel pipelines.

MM UTIL-03 requires SCE to conduct an alternating current interference study to evaluate the current density on parallel buried pipelines and coordinate with other utilities to implement design features, such as gradient control wires or ground mats, necessary for cathodic protection. ***The impact on utilities from current density on buried pipelines would be less than significant with mitigation.***

Mitigation Measures: MM UTIL-01, MM UTIL-02, MM UTIL-03, MM HAZ-04 (refer to Section 4.6: Hazards and Hazardous Materials)

Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant

4.11.9 Mitigation Measures

MM UTIL-01: Notify Utility Companies and Adjust Underground Work Locations

SCE shall notify all utility companies with utilities located within or crossing SCE ROW and franchise agreement areas to locate and mark existing underground utilities along the entire length of the revised overhead and underground alignments at least 30 days prior to construction. No subsurface work shall be conducted that would conflict with (i.e., directly impact or compromise the integrity of) a buried utility. In the event of a conflict, the Revised Project alignment shall be realigned vertically and/or horizontally, as appropriate, to avoid other utilities and provide adequate operational and safety

buffering. SCE shall provide CPUC with documentation of contact and response from the utility companies prior to construction. SCE shall also provide documentation of any changes in the Revised Project alignment for review and approval at least 30 days prior to construction.

Applicable Locations: Revised Project underground alignments

Performance Standards and Timing:

- **Prior to Construction:** (1) SCE notifies utility companies at least 30 days prior to construction, (2) Existing underground utilities are marked within the Revised Project alignment, (3) SCE provides CPUC with documentation of contact and response from the utility companies, and documentation of any changes in the Revised Project alignment
- **During Construction:** Underground utilities are avoided, and the integrity of existing underground utilities is maintained
- **Following Construction:** N/A

MM UTIL-02: Public Notification of Utility Service Interruption

Prior to construction in which a utility distribution service interruption is known to be unavoidable, SCE shall notify members of the public affected by the planned outage at least 10 calendar days prior to the impending interruption for residential and commercial outages. Copies of the notices and dates shall be provided to the CPUC at the time the notices are distributed to the public. In the event of an unforeseen utility service disruption, SCE shall immediately notify the CPUC and affected utility company/companies to determine appropriate actions.

Applicable Locations: Revised Project overhead and underground alignments

Performance Standards and Timing:

- **Prior to Construction:** N/A
- **During Construction:** SCE notifies members of the public and the CPUC at least 10 days prior to pending service interruption
- **Following Construction:** N/A

MM UTIL-03: Cathodic Protection

SCE shall conduct an alternating current interference study that evaluates the alternating current interference effects of the proposed 230-kV transmission line on nearby parallel metallic pipelines. The study shall include the development of a model using the maximum anticipated voltage for the proposed transmission line and shall consider the construction specifications for the transmission line, including conductor arrangement. In addition, SCE shall identify utility facilities within 100 feet of the proposed transmission line that may be susceptible to corrosion due to induced currents or voltages. For all utilities identified with a corrosion potential, SCE shall coordinate with the owner of the utility and use data gathered in the alternating current interference study to determine appropriate design measures to protect the pipeline from corrosion, such as ground mats or gradient control wires for cathodic protection of the buried utility pipelines. The study, summary of coordination with potentially affected utilities, and specifications of any design measures to be installed shall be submitted to the CPUC for review and approval at least 60 days prior to initiation of construction.

Applicable Locations: Revised Project underground alignment

Performance Standards and Timing:

- **Prior to Construction:** Interference Study Report shall be submitted to the CPUC 60 days prior to construction
- **During Construction:** SCE coordinates with the owner of the utility to implement appropriate design measures
- **Following Construction:** N/A

4.11.10 Alternatives Setting

Environmental and Regulatory Setting

The environmental and regulatory settings for public services under Alternatives 1 through 4 would include the fire protection, police protection, schools, and the federal, state, and local policies and regulations identified in Section 3.2.13 of the 2013 RTRP EIR. The environmental and regulatory settings for utilities under Alternatives 1 through 4 would include the federal, state, and Jurupa Valley policies and regulations identified for the Revised Project (refer to Section 4.11.4: Regulatory Setting). Regulations that pertain to the City or County of Riverside are not applicable because none of the alternatives considered in this analysis occur in the City or County of Riverside.

4.11.11 Alternatives Impact Analysis

Alternatives Analysis Scope

The following analysis considers only the environmental impacts resulting from construction and operation of each alternative alignment segment. Any specific alternative replaces only a portion of the Revised Project and would require combination with the remaining unaffected segments of the Revised Project to form a complete alternative route through Jurupa Valley. Impacts resulting from construction and operation of the additional Revised Project elements necessary to form a complete alternative route are not considered in this section. A discussion of the environmental impacts resulting from construction and operation of the complete alternative route, comprised of each alternative alignment plus the unaffected Revised Project elements, is provided in Chapter 6: Comparison of Alternatives.

Impacts Avoided by the Alternatives

Alternatives 1 through 4 would be constructed in the same general project area as the Revised Project and would have no impact on the following four utilities CEQA Appendix G significance criteria:

a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board
b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental effects
c. Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects
d. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments

Alternatives 1 through 4 would not generate wastewater aside from the portable restrooms supplied for construction workers during construction. The minimal amount of wastewater generated during construction would be treated at an existing facility with sufficient capacity.

The alternatives would not require new or expanded water, wastewater, or stormwater facilities. These impact criteria are not discussed further.

Alternatives 1, 2, and 4 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 involve construction of two riser poles at the northwest corner of Wineville Avenue and Cantu-Galleano Ranch Road. The Alternative 1 underground transmission line would be located within Wineville Avenue, Bellegrave Avenue, and Pats Ranch Road. The Alternative 2 underground transmission line would be located within Wineville Avenue and Limonite Avenue. Both Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 would meet the Revised Project underground alignment at the intersection of Limonite Avenue and Pats Ranch Road. Alternative 4 involves construction of a segment of underground transmission line that follows Wineville Avenue and Landon Drive. Two riser poles would be constructed at either end of the underground segment.

Impact Utilities-a: Would Alternative 1, 2 or 4 result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities?	**Significance Determination**
	Construction: ***Less than Significant***
	Operation & Maintenance: ***No Impact***

Construction

Fire Protection

Construction of Alternatives 1, 2, or 4 would occur underground within roadways. Vehicles and equipment would be parked on the road and would not park in areas containing dry grass or brush. Similarly, all construction would occur within the road or in the excavated trench or vault pit. Construction of Alternatives 1, 2, or 4 would not require response from fire personnel. ***There would be no impact.***

Police Protection

Construction of Alternatives 1, 2, or 4 may require an increased police presence during the construction period. Road closures and the placement of safety barriers along roadways would be coordinated with the local police and may require police stationed near lane and road closures for visibility purposes. Theft or vandalism of construction could also occur during the construction of Alternatives 1, 2, or 4 and would require police response during the filing of a police report. Standard precautionary measures, such as securing equipment when left unattended, would be implemented by construction personnel at the job sites to minimize theft and vandalism. Police services would be required periodically, if at all, during the construction period. Police demand would not be enough to require construction of additional police facilities. ***The impact would be less than significant.***

Schools, Parks, and Other Public Facilities
Alternative 1, 2, or 4 would be constructed using construction personnel from the local work force and would not require families or individuals to relocate to Jurupa Valley. ***There would be no impact on schools, parks, and other public facilities.***

Operation and Maintenance
Operation and maintenance of the alternatives would not create any demand for government services. ***No impact would occur.***

Mitigation Measures: None Required

	Significance Determination
Impact Utilities-g: Would Alternative 1, 2 or 4 be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	**Construction:** ***Less than Significant***
	Operation & Maintenance: ***Less than Significant***

Construction
Construction of underground alternatives would generate waste materials such as packaging (e.g., wooden skids, cardboard boxes, plastic wrapping, and trash from consumables), empty conductor spools, excess conductor, and excavated soil displaced during installation of the underground duct bank and vaults. Alternative 2 would displace the most soil, approximately 30,569 cubic yards. SCE would implement EPE UTIL-01 (construction waste disposal), which specifies that recyclable construction waste will be recycled and other construction waste will be disposed of in a licensed landfill. Waste would be transported to the Badlands Sanitary Landfill, El Sobrante Landfill, Lamb Canyon Sanitary Landfill, or other regional landfills for proper disposal. These landfills have sufficient capacity (refer to Section 4.11.8, Impact Utilities-g) to accommodate the amount of waste that would be generated during construction. ***Impacts would be less than significant.***

Operation and Maintenance
Operation and maintenance of Alternative 1, 2 or 4 would generate a limited amount of solid waste, and would include packaging materials associated with replacement parts and operational equipment maintenance spoils. The amount of waste generated during operation and maintenance would not exceed landfill capacity. ***Impacts would be less than significant.***

Mitigation Measures: None Required

	Significance Determination
Impact Utilities-i: Would Alternatives 1, 2 or 4 cause substantial deterioration, damage, or disruption of service to gas, water, or sewer pipelines or communications lines?	**Construction:** ***Less than Significant with Mitigation***
	Operation & Maintenance: ***Less than Significant with Mitigation***

Construction

230-kV Transmission Line

Alternatives 1, 2, and 4 would be constructed in city streets where buried utility lines are known to exist (refer to Table 4.7-4 in Section 4.7: Hazards and Hazardous Materials). Ground-disturbing activities, including grading and trenching, would be required during construction of the underground transmission line. It is possible that construction activities may encounter utilities that are not included in City records. Trenching during construction of Alternative 1, 2 or 4 has the potential to damage underground utilities, which could temporarily disrupt utility service. Damage to existing underground utilities or disruption of service would be a significant impact. SCE has not proposed EPEs to avoid impacts to existing underground utilities. The implementation of MM UTIL-01, MM UTIL-02, and MM HAZ-04 would reduce impacts by SCE notifying utility providers and the public of construction, conducting potholing, and modifying project design to avoid existing utilities. ***The impact would be less than significant with mitigation.***

Operation and Maintenance

The 230-kV transmission line may cause corrosion on buried metallic pipelines that run parallel to the transmission line within the Alternative 1, 2, or 4 alignment. The rate of corrosion varies depending on the size and material of the pipeline. Impacts to utilities would be significant if induced current from the Revised Project exceeded the current density standards on parallel pipelines. The implementation of MM UTIL-03 would incorporate design features necessary for cathodic protection to reduce impacts associated with corrosion to buried pipelines. ***The impact would be less than significant with mitigation.***

Mitigation Measures: MM UTIL-01, MM UTIL-02, MM UTIL-03 (refer to Section 4.11.8: Revised Project Impact Analysis), MM HAZ-04 (refer to Section 4.7.9: Revised Project Impact Analysis)

Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant

Alternative 3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Alternative 3 involves extending the underground segment of the Revised Project by 0.25 mile along I-15 in the Revised Project alignment. The riser poles would be constructed at the north end of the extended underground segment.

Impact Utilities-a: Would Alternative 3 result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities?	Significance Determination
	Construction: ***Less than Significant with Mitigation***
	Operation & Maintenance: ***No Impact***

Construction

Fire Protection

Alternative 3 may require response from the local fire department during construction. Construction activities would occur in the agricultural field where dry grass or other vegetation may occur. Equipment and vehicles operating in, and parking on, dry vegetation has the potential to ignite a fire. SCE would implement EPE HAZ-04 (WEAP Design and Implementation) that would require all workers to participate in an environmental awareness training prior to working on the project; however, EPE HAZ-04 provides workers with an overview of general environmental protection measures as dictated by current law and permits and would not involve a discussion of project-specific mitigation or plans prepared for the project. The impact would remain significant. MM HAZ-03 requires SCE to develop a Fire Prevention Management plan that identifies project-specific fire prevention measures to reduce the potential for construction-ignited fires. The measure also requires that all construction personnel be advised of their responsibilities under applicable fire laws and regulations. ***The impact would be less than significant with mitigation.***

Police Protection

Alternative 3 may require police response to address issues regarding theft or vandalism of construction equipment, as described for Alternatives 1, 2, and 4 under impact Utilities-a, above. ***The impact would be less than significant.***

Schools, Parks, and Other Public Facilities

Alternative 3 would have the same impact as described for Alternatives 1, 2, and 4 under impact Utilities-a, above. ***No impact would occur.***

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance of Alternative 3 would not create any demand for government services. ***No impact would occur.***

Mitigation Measures: MM HAZ-03 (Refer to Section 3.2.7: Hazards and Hazardous Materials of the 2013 RTRP EIR)

Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant

	Significance Determination
Impact Utilities-g: Would Alternative 3 be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	**Construction:** ***Less than Significant***
	Operation & Maintenance: ***Less than Significant***

Construction

Alternative 3 would generate minimal construction waste due to the short length of underground duct bank required to construct the alternative. All waste would be removed to a licensed landfill. Landfills that serve the Alternative 3 area have sufficient capacity to accommodate the amount of waste that would be generated during construction. ***Impacts would be less than significant.***

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 3 would generate little to no waste during operation and maintenance and the waste would not exceed landfill capacity. ***Impacts would be less than significant.***

Mitigation Measures: None Required

4.11.12 No Project Alternative Impact Analysis

The No Project Alternative would not impact public services because the installation of battery storage and power generators would not induce growth, require additional police or fire protections, schools, parks, or other public services. The No Project Alternative would require less water for dust suppression and less space at a landfill than the Revised Project because construction activities would be limited in scope and area. ***Impacts would be less than significant.***

4.11.13 References

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