4.17 UTILITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICE SYSTEMS

This section presents the environmental setting and impact analysis for utilities and public service systems that would be affected by the Proposed Project and its alternatives. This section addresses background information, applicable regulations, known utilities, environmental impacts, and mitigation measures to reduce or avoid significant effects.

4.17.1 Approach to Data Collection

Utilities and public service systems information was collected from planning documents or other published information from the jurisdictions in the study area and SDG&E's PEA (SDG&E 2014).

4.17.2 Environmental Setting

Utilities and service systems are described for the entire Proposed Project area as these services would not vary depending on the location of each segment. Public services are discussed by Proposed Project Segment (A through D).

4.17.2.1 Utilities and Service Systems

Cable and Telephone

Several companies, including AT&T, Time Warner Cable, and Cox Communications, provide telephone, wireless phone, video/cable, digital subscriber line (DSL), broadband, and satellite services to the Cities of San Diego and Poway and unincorporated areas of San Diego County.

One communications line is supported on 15 spans of the existing H-frames along Segment A between Poway Road and Scripps Summit Business Park. That All-Dielectric Self-Supporting (ADSS) cable is owned by NextLink (XO Communications).

Electricity and Natural Gas

SDG&E provides gas and electric service to the Cities of San Diego and Poway and the unincorporated areas of San Diego County. SDG&E provides electric and gas service to 3.4 million people through 1.4 million electric meters and 860,000 natural gas meters in San Diego County and southern Orange County, with a service territory spanning approximately 4,100 square miles (SDG&E 2014).

Several underground gas pipelines are located near the Proposed Project. One 16-inch SDG&E metallic gas pipeline crosses the transmission corridor approximately 88 feet away from one of the proposed structures in Segment A. The transmission line in Segment B would cross several gas pipelines, which include one 2-inch, one 3-inch, one 4-inch, and three 6-inch plastic gas pipelines that cross Carmel Valley Road. Segment B would also run parallel to one plastic gas pipeline along Carmel Valley Road. Gas pipelines within the Proposed Project area are summarized in Table 4.17-1.

Table 4.17-1 Utilities that Cross or Run Parallel to the Proposed Project

Type	Approximate Number of Lines	Diameter	Pipeline Material(s)
Transmission Line Segment A			
Potable water main	29 cross Segment A	8- to 36-inch	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), asbestos cement, steel, and ductile iron
Recycled water main	1 crosses Segment A	18-inch	Steel
Sewer main	22 cross Segment A	8- to 27-inch	PVC and vitrified clay
Storm drain conveyance	16 cross Segment A	18- to 96-inch	PVC, reinforced concrete, and cast-in-place concrete
Gas line	3 cross Segment A	8-inch and 16-inch	Steel; material of 8-inch pipelines is unknown
Transmission Line Segment B			
Potable water main	7 parallel and 8 cross Segment B	12-, 16-, and 36-inch	PVC, steel, and ductile iron
Recycled water main	2 parallel Segment B	12-inch and 24-inch	PVC and steel
Sewer main	3 parallel and 4 cross Segment B	8-inch and 18-inch	PVC
Storm drain conveyance	9 parallel and 19 cross Segment B	18- to 54-inch	PVC, reinforced concrete
Gas line	1 parallels and 6 cross Segment B	2- to 6-inch	Plastic
Transmission Line Segment C			
Potable water main	1 crosses Segment C	30-inch	Steel
Recycled water main	1 crosses Segment C	24-inch	Unknown
Sewer main	3 cross Segment C	8- to 24-inch	PVC
Transmission Line Segment D			
Potable water main	1 crosses Segment D	16-inch	PVC
Sewer main	1 crosses Segment D	8-inch	PVC
Storm drain conveyance	1 crosses Segment D	24-inch	Reinforced concrete

Type	Approximate Number of Lines	Diameter	Pipeline Material(s)
Staging Yards and Substations			
Potable water main	1 runs along the boundary of Stonebridge staging yard	12-inch	Ductile iron
Sewer main	1 main branches into SR-56 staging yard	15-inch	PVC
Storm drain conveyance	3 mains run through Stonebridge staging yard	18- to 66-inch	Reinforced concrete
Gas line	1 line runs under Mission Substation	24-inch	Unknown
Encina Hub Modifications			
Gas line	1 line runs under a work area	20-inch	Unknown
Mission—San Luis Rey Phase Transposition Work Areas			
Potable water main	1line runs underground in the road	12-inch	PVC
Recycled water main	1line runs underground in the road	6-inch	PVC
Sewer main	2 lines run underground in the road	8-inch and 15-inch	PVC
Storm drain conveyance	1main runs underground in the road	18-inch	Reinforced concrete

Source: SanGIS/SANDAG 2015

Water

The City of San Diego Public Utilities Department (SDPUD) serves the City of San Diego and provides water to more than 1.3 million people. Nearly 90 percent of SDPUD water is imported from other areas, including the Colorado River, northern California, and various local sources. SDPUD delivers an average of 200 million gallon per day (mgd) to customers.

The City of Poway Public Works Department distributes water to the City of Poway, supplying approximately four billion gallons of water per year. The department relies on water imported from the San Diego County Water Authority and local rainfall captured by Lake Poway.

Table 4.17-1 lists all potable and recycled water mains within the Proposed Project area.

Stormwater

The Storm Water Division of the City of San Diego Transportation and Storm Water Department operates and maintains stormwater conveyance systems that collect and discharge urban runoff and stormwater. The Storm Water Division runs the Storm Water Pollution

Prevention Program, which aims to reduce pollutants in urban runoff and stormwater in the City.

The Storm Water and Flood Control Division of the City of Poway Public Works Department is responsible for the operation and maintenance of drainage facilities in the City of Poway. Stormwater conveyances within the Proposed Project area are listed in Table 4.17-1.

Sewer and Wastewater

The Wastewater Branch of SDPUD provides wastewater services for the City of San Diego. The Wastewater Collection Division collects and conveys wastewater from residences and businesses, and the Metropolitan Sewerage System treats wastewater from the City of San Diego as well as 15 other cities and districts. Approximately 180 mgd is collected and treated. The system includes two reclamation plants and one treatment plant, the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant has the capacity to treat 240 mgd of wastewater.

The City of Poway Public Works Department operates their sewer and wastewater system. The City of San Diego treats the majority of the wastewater from the City of Poway at the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant. Sewer mains in the Proposed Project area are listed in Table 4.17-1.

Solid Waste Disposal

The Waste Reduction and Disposal Division of the City of San Diego Environmental Services Department operates the City's recycling, composting, and solid waste disposal programs. Garbage, compost, and recycling collection in the Proposed Project area are provided by twelve companies working under a franchise agreement with the City of San Diego.

Otay Landfill provides non-hazardous solid waste service. Otay Landfill is a Class III landfill that accepts a maximum of 5,830 tons of direct landfill per day, Monday through Saturday (Loveland 2014). In March 2012, Otay Landfill had 24,514,904 cubic yards of capacity and a closure date of 2028 (CalRecycle 2014a). Otay Landfill is located approximately 23 miles south of the Proposed Project. TPST Soil Recyclers of California, formally known as Soil Safe of California, Inc., owns and operates a contaminated soils waste facility in Adelanto, California, approximately 108 miles north of the Proposed Project. TPST Soil Recyclers of California accepts a maximum of 5,000 tons of waste per day and has a maximum capacity of 400,000 tons (CalRecycle 2014b).

Hazardous or otherwise regulated wastes are sent to either WMI-Chemical Waste Management Kettleman Hills-B-18 Nonhaz Codisposal Landfill (Kettleman Hills Landfill) or Clean Harbors LLC Buttonwillow Landfill (Buttonwillow Landfill). Kettleman Hills Landfill is located in Kings County, approximately 260 miles northwest of the Proposed Project area. Kettleman Hills Landfill is a Class I, II facility with a maximum capacity of 10,700,000 cubic yards, of which 6 million cubic yards remain (CalRecycle 2014c). Buttonwillow Landfill is located in Buttonwillow, California, approximately 217 miles north of the Proposed Project area. Buttonwillow Landfill is a Class I landfill that accepts a maximum of 10,500 tons per day and

has a maximum capacity of 13,250 cubic yards (CalRecycle 2014d). Buttonwillow Landfill is anticipated to close in 2040 (CalRecycle 2014d).

4.17.2.2 Public Services

Fire stations, police stations, and hospitals serving the Proposed Project area are shown on Figures 4.17-1 and 4.17-2 and are listed in Table 4.17-2. Figures 4.10-1 through 4.10-4 in Section 4.10: Recreation show the locations of parks and recreational facilities with 1,000 feet of the Proposed Project. Schools and other sensitive receptors are shown on Figures 4.8-2 through 4.8-6 in Section 4.8: Noise and are listed in Table 4.17-2.

Fire Protection and Emergency Services

City of San Diego

The majority of the Proposed Project is located within the City of San Diego. The San Diego Fire-Rescue Department provides many services to the City of San Diego, including fire protection service, emergency/rescue services, and hazard prevention. The Fire-Rescue Department serves approximately 1.3 million people and has a service territory covering 331 square miles. The Fire-Rescue Department runs 47 fire stations within the City of San Diego.

City of Poway

A small portion of the Proposed Project, near the intersection of Pomerado Road and Scripps Poway Parkway, is located within the City of Poway and would receive fire protection services from the City of Poway Fire Department. The City of Poway Fire Department covers approximately 40 square miles and serves a population of approximately 50,000. The City of Poway Fire Department currently has four chief officers, 48 sworn fire suppression personnel, one senior fire inspector, one contract fire inspector, and one senior administrative assistant.

MCAS Miramar

The southeast corner of the Proposed Project is located on MCAS Miramar. MCAS Miramar is serviced by the all-risk Miramar Fire Department, which provides fire protection services, Emergency Medical Services, and technical rescue services. The department serves an area of approximately 23,015 acres within MCAS Miramar (U.S. Marine Corps undated). The Miramar Fire Department operates three engine companies and two medic-ambulances 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

City of Oceanside

The area surrounding the San Luis Rey Substation is under the jurisdiction of the Oceanside Fire Department. The Oceanside Fire Department serves 180,000 residents throughout 41 square miles of the City of Oceanside. The closest fire station is Fire Station 7, located on Mission Avenue approximately 0.57 miles northwest of San Luis Rey Substation.

City of Carlsbad

The Encinitas Fire Department provides fire suppression and emergency medical services to the City of Carlsbad, including the area surrounding Encina Hub. Station 1 is located on Carlsbad Village Drive, approximately 1.81 miles north of Encina Hub.

Figure 4.17-1 Locations of Fire Stations, Police Stations, and Hospitals near the Proposed Project Area

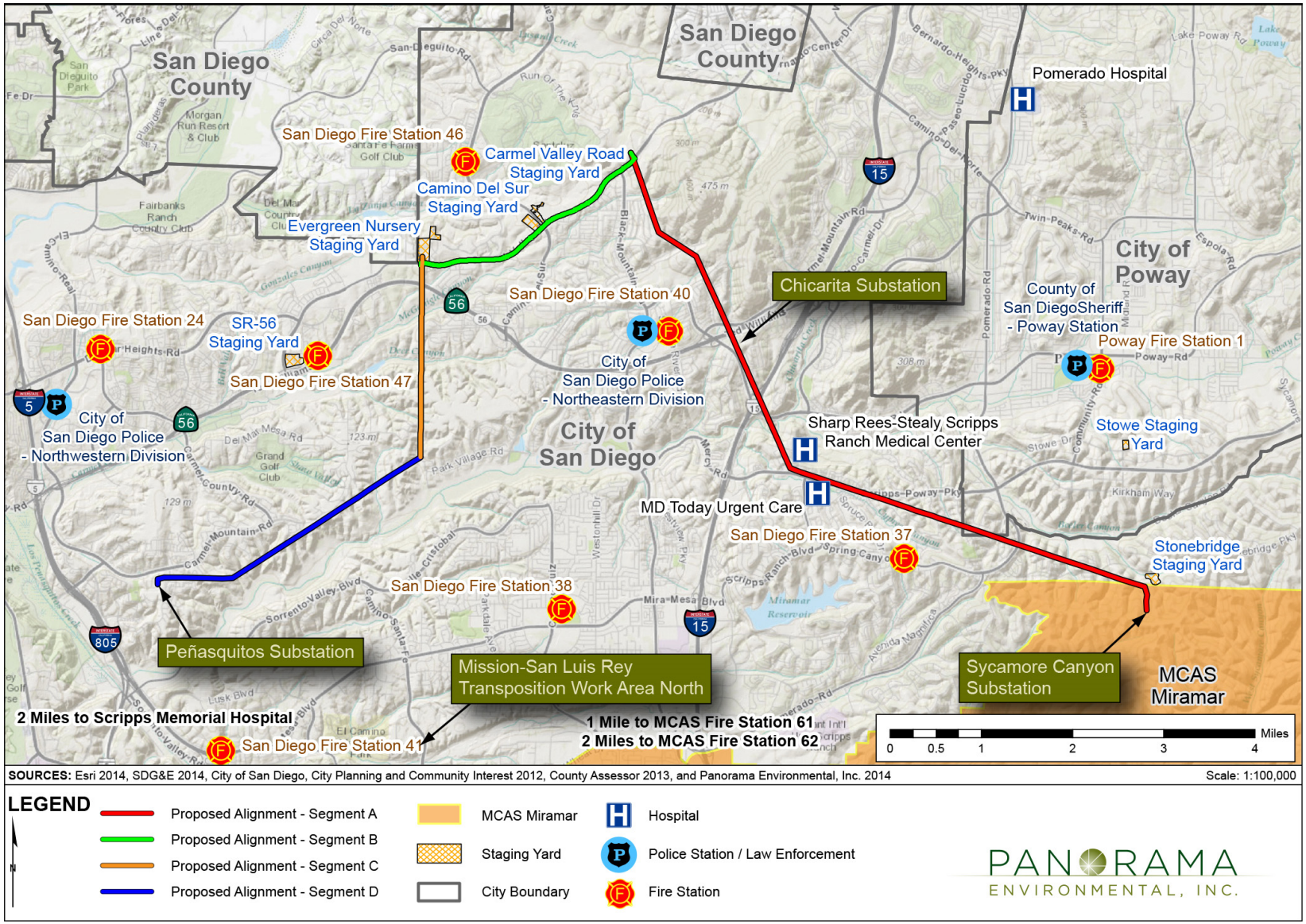

Figure 4.17-2 Locations of Fire Stations, Police Stations, and Hospitals near the Proposed Project Area

Table 4.17-2 Public Services near the Proposed Project Area

Project Component	Jurisdiction	Fire Protection Services	Police Services	Hospitals	Schools	Parks and Other Services
Transmission Line						
Segment A	City of San Diego	• Fire Station 37 • Fire Station 40	Northeastern Division Station	• MD Today Urgent Care • Sharp Rees Stealy Scripps Ranch Medical Center	• Ellen Browning Scripps Elementary School • Dingeman Elementary School • Innovations Academy	• Butterfly Gardens Mini Park • Cypress Canyon Neighborhood Park • Hilltop Community Park • Spring Canyon Neighborhood Park • Rancho Peñasquitos Skate Park • Black Mountain Ranch Community Park • Black Mountain Open Space Park • Sycamore Canyon Park
	City of Poway	Fire Station 1	Sheriff Poway Station	Pomerado Hospital	Mount Carmel High School – Mt. Carmel Center (Palomar College) complex	None
	MCAS Miramar	• Fire Station 61 • Fire Station 62	None	None	None	None
Segment B	City of San Diego	• Fire Station 40 • Fire Station 46 • Fire Station 47	Northwestern Division Station	• MD Today Urgent Care • Sharp Rees Stealy Scripps Ranch Medical Center	None	• Black Mountain Ranch Community Park • Torrey Del Mar Neighborhood Park • Black Mountain Open Space Park

Project Component	Jurisdiction	Fire Protection Services	Police Services	Hospitals	Schools	Parks and Other Services
Segment C	City of San Diego	• Fire Station 40 • Fire Station 47	Northwestern Division Station	• MD Today Urgent Care • Sharp Rees Stealy Scripps Ranch Medical Center • Scripps Memorial Hospital	None	• Del Mar Mesa Preserve • Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve
Segment D	City of San Diego	• Fire Station 24 • Fire Station 38 • Fire Station 41	Northwestern Division Station	Scripps Memorial Hospital	Torrey Hills School	• Del Mar Mesa Preserve • Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve • Los Peñasquitos Adobe Preserve • Torrey Hills Neighborhood Park • Torrey Hills Dog Park
Substations, Encina Hub, and Mission – San Luis Rey Phase Transposition						
Peñasquitos Substation	City of San Diego	Fire Station 41	Northwestern Division Station	Scripps Memorial Hospital	None	Torrey Hills Neighborhood Park
Sycamore Canyon Substation	City of San Diego	Fire Station 37	Northeastern Division Station	• MD Today Urgent Care • Sharp Rees Stealy Scripps Ranch Medical Center	None	Sycamore Canyon Park
	MCAS Miramar	• Fire Station 61 • Fire Station 62	N/A	None	None	None
Chicarita Substation	City of San Diego	Fire Station 40	Northeastern Division Station	None	None	None
Mission Substation	City of San Diego	Fire Station 45	Eastern Division Station	Rady Children's Hospital	None	Portofino Apartment Homes Clubhouse

Project Component	Jurisdiction	Fire Protection Services	Police Services	Hospitals	Schools	Parks and Other Services
San Luis Rey Substation	City of Oceanside	Fire Station 7	Oceanside Police Department Station	Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton	None	Emerald Isle Golf Course
Encina Hub	City of Carlsbad	Fire Station 1	Carlsbad Police Department Station	Rady Children's Urgent Care North Coastal Center	None	The Crossings at Carlsbad
Mission – San Luis Rey Phase Transposition North Work Area	City of San Diego	Fire Station 41	Northwestern Division Station	None	None	None
Mission – San Luis Rey Phase Transposition South Work Area	City of San Diego	Fire Station 36	Eastern Division Station	Kaiser Permanente Garfield Specialty Center	None	None
Staging Yards						
Camino Del Sur	City of San Diego	Fire Station 46	Northeastern Division Station	Scripps Memorial Hospital	None	None
Carmel Valley Road	City of San Diego	Fire Station 46	Northeastern Division Station	Scripps Memorial Hospital	None	None
Evergreen Nursery	City of San Diego	Fire Station 47	Northwestern Division Station	Scripps Memorial Hospital	None	None
SR-56	City of San Diego	Fire Station 47	Northwestern Division Station	Scripps Memorial Hospital	• Sycamore Ridge School • Canyon Crest Academy	None

Project Component	Jurisdiction	Fire Protection Services	Police Services	Hospitals	Schools	Parks and Other Services
Stonebridge	City of San Diego	Fire Station 37	Northeastern Division Station	• MD Today Urgent Care • Sharp Rees Stealy Scripps Ranch Medical Center	None	None
Stowe	City of Poway	Fire Station 1	Sheriff Poway Station	• MD Today Urgent Care • Sharp Rees Stealy Scripps Ranch Medical Center	None	Sportsplex USA

Sources: City of San Diego Police Department 2015, County of San Diego Sheriff's Department 2013, Google, Inc. 2015, SanGIS/SANDAG 2015,U.S. Marine Corps undated

Police Services

City of San Diego

The City of San Diego Police Department provides law enforcement for the majority of the Proposed Project area. The Proposed Project area would be serviced by the Northeastern, Northwestern, and Eastern Divisions of the City of San Diego Police Department. Information about the divisions is provided in Table 4.17-3.

City of Poway

The San Diego County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement for the small portion of Segment A located within the City of Poway. The Poway Station provides law enforcement and safety services within the City of Poway and unincorporated areas just outside city limits. The Poway Station serves slightly more than 50,000 people in an approximately 40-square-mile area. The Poway Station is located on Bowron Road, approximately 2.10 miles north of Segment A.

City of Oceanside

The Oceanside Police Department, located on Mission Avenue in Oceanside, provides police services for 170,000 people. San Luis Rey Substation is located approximately 0.98 mile from the Oceanside Police Department. Encina Hub is located within the area served by the Carlsbad Police Department, which serves roughly 103,000 citizens in a 39-square-mile area. The Carlsbad Police Department station is located on Orion Way, approximately 3.98 miles from Encina Hub.

Table 4.17-3 Divisions of the City of San Diego Police Department within the Proposed Project Area

Division	Service Area (square miles)	Service Population	Neighborhoods
Northeastern Division	103.8	234,394	Carmel Mountain, Miramar, Miramar Ranch North, Mira Mesa, Rancho Bernardo, Rancho Encantada, Rancho Peñasquitos, Sabre Springs, and Scripps Ranch
Northwestern Division	41.6	70,822	Sorrento Valley, Torrey Preserve, Del Mar Heights, Carmel Valley, North City, Torrey Highlands, and Black Mountain Ranch
Eastern Division	47.1	155,892	Allied Gardens, Birdland, College East, College West, Del Cerro, Grantville, Kearny Mesa, Lake Murray, Mission Valley East, Qualcomm, San Carlos, Serra Mesa and Tierrasanta

Sources: City of San Diego Police Department 2014a, 2014b, 2014c

Hospitals

City of San Diego

The MD Today Urgent Care facility is located within a shopping center at the intersection of Scripps Poway Parkway and Spring Canyon Road. This facility provides non-life-threatening emergency services and primary care.

The Sharp Rees-Stealy Scripps Ranch Medical Center is located on Wexford Street in the Sabre Springs area. This medical center offers primary and specialty care, laboratory, physical therapy, radiology, pharmacy, and urgent care services. The existing ROW crosses the parking lot of the medical center.

The closest major medical facilities to the Proposed Project area located in San Diego are the Scripps Memorial Hospital in La Jolla, the Rady Children's Hospital in Birdland, and the Kaiser Permanente Garfield Specialty Center in Kearny Mesa. Scripps Memorial Hospital has 312 beds and offers a wide range of medical and surgical services. Scripps Memorial Hospital is located on Genesse Avenue, approximately 2.2 miles southwest of the Peñasquitos Substation. Rady Children's Hospital is a 520-bed pediatric healthcare and trauma center, located approximately 1.06 miles from Mission Substation. The Kaiser Permanente Garfield Specialty Center offers specialty care services. The Garfield Specialty Center is located 260 feet north of the Mission–San Luis Rey phase transposition south work area.

City of Poway

The closest major medical facility to the Proposed Project that is located in Poway is the Pomerado Hospital. Pomerado Hospital is a 107-bed acute care facility and features the adjacent 129-bed Villa Pomerado Convalescent Care Center. Pomerado Hospital is located on Pomerado Road, approximately 3.9 miles east of transmission line Segment A.

City of Oceanside

The closest medical facility to San Luis Rey Substation is the Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton, approximately 3.08 miles from the substation. The 42-bed facility is a medium-sized teaching hospital that provides outpatient and inpatient care for active-duty service members, their family members, retirees and other eligible beneficiaries. The facility offers primary and specialty care and emergency services.

City of Carlsbad

Rady Children's Urgent Care North Coastal Center is the closest medical facility to Encina Hub, approximately 3.24 miles away. The North Coastal Center provides primary care, specialty care, urgent care, outpatient psychiatry services, and child abuse prevention and treatment services.

Schools

City of San Diego

There are four school districts in the Proposed Project area within the City of San Diego. The districts include Del Mar Unified School District, Solana Beach Unified School District, the San Dieguito Union High School District, and the San Diego Unified School District. Public schools near the Proposed Project are listed in Table 4.17-2.

City of Poway
The Poway Unified School District is the only school district in the Proposed Project area within the City of Poway. Public schools near the Proposed Project are listed in Table 4.17-2.

Parks
City of San Diego
Several parks, open space areas, preserves, and private community recreation areas are located near or would be spanned by the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project would cross Black Mountain Open Space Park, Black Mountain Ranch Community Park, Del Mar Mesa Preserve, Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve, and Sycamore Canyon Park. Refer to Section 4.10: Recreation for a discussion of parks and recreational facilities within 1,000 feet of the Proposed Project.

City of Oceanside
San Luis Rey Substation is located approximately 100 feet west of Emerald Isle Golf Course.

City of Carlsbad
The Crossings at Carlsbad golf course is located approximately 20 feet from Encina Hub work areas.

Other Services
There are no public libraries within 1,000 feet of the Proposed Project. The closest public library to the Proposed Project is the Rancho Peñasquitos Branch Library, located approximately 0.62 mile to the west of Segment A.

4.17.3 Applicable Regulations, Plans, and Standards

4.17.3.1 Federal
There are no federal laws or regulations pertaining to utilities and service systems or public services that are applicable to the Proposed Project.

4.17.3.2 State

Assembly Bill 939
The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (PRC section 40050 et seq. or AB 939, codified in PRC section 40000), administered by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires all local and county governments to adopt a Source Reduction and Recycling Element in general plans to identify means of reducing the amount of solid waste sent to landfills. This law sets reduction targets at 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000. Senate Bill 1016 (2007) built on AB 939 by implementing simplified performance measures for meeting solid waste reduction goals.

California Fire Code
The California Fire Code contains regulations related to construction, maintenance of buildings, and the use of premises. Topics addressed in the Code include:

- Fire hydrants

- Automatic sprinkler systems
- Fire alarm systems
- Provisions intended to protect and assist first responders
- General and specialized fire safety requirements for new and existing buildings and premises

Assembly Bill 341
California's Commercial Recycling Bill (AB 341) went into effect on July 1, 2012, and set a recycling goal of 75 percent diversion by 2020. The bill is intended to: (1) reduce GHG emissions by diverting recyclable materials, and (2) expand the opportunity for increased economic activity and green industry job creation.

Declaration of Emergency—Drought
California Governor Jerry Brown declared a State of Emergency on January 17, 2014 to address the drought conditions in California. The Declaration of Emergency identifies that the water supplies in California are diminishing and establishes mandates to conserve water. The Declaration of Emergency calls for a 20 percent reduction of water usage in California through a statewide water conservation campaign, water use reduction plans, moratorium on non-essential landscaping projects at state facilities and on state highways and roads, and monitoring of drought impacts.

4.17.3.3 Local

Local planning commissions (or regional agencies) are responsible for studying the needs and conditions of a region and for developing strategies that enhance the region's public services. Local governments also have primary responsibility for response to and recovery from disasters and emergencies.

City of San Diego Mandatory Water Use Restrictions
The City of San Diego has mandatory water use restriction to fulfill the state mandate of reducing water usage. The City of San Diego has implemented the following restrictions:

- Limits irrigation to 2 days a week, 5 minutes per day when using a standard sprinkler system
- Irrigation is not permitted during a rain event or for at least 48 hours following a rain event
- Use recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes when available
- Irrigation is permitted any day at any time as follows:
  - As required by a landscape permit
  - For erosion control
  - For establishment, repair or renovation of public use fields for schools and parks
  - For landscape establishment following a disaster

City of Poway General Plan
The following utilities and service systems policies were identified in the City of Poway General Plan (1991):

Policy B, Fire Protection.

Strategy 12: The construction of public facilities and transportation corridors shall be consistent with the adopted standards of the Uniform Building Code and Uniform Fire Code.

City of San Diego General Plan

The following utilities and service systems goals and policies were identified in the City of San Diego General Plan (2008):

Goal. Public utility services provided in the most cost-effective and environmentally sensitive way.

Goal. Adequate public facilities available at the time of need.

Goal. Public utilities that sufficiently meet existing and future demand with facilities and maintenance practices that are sensible, efficient, and well-integrated into the natural and urban landscape.

Policy PF-M.1. Ensure that public utilities are provided, maintained, and operated in a cost effective manner that protects residents and enhances the environment.

Policy PF-M.4. Cooperatively plan for and design new or expanded public utilities and associated facilities (e.g., telecommunications infrastructure, planned energy generation facilities, gas compressor stations, gas transmission lines, electrical substations and other large scale gas and electrical facilities) to maximize environmental and community benefits.

a. Use transmission corridors to enhance and complement wildlife movement areas and preserved open space habitats as identified in the City's MSCP.
b. Provide adequate buffering and maintained landscaping between utility facilities and residential and non-residential uses, including the use of non-building areas and/or rear setbacks.
c. Maximize land use and community benefit by locating compatible/appropriate uses within utility easements/ROWs (e.g., passive parkland, natural open space, wildlife movement, urban gardens, plant nurseries, parking, access roads, and trails). Trails can be allowed in these easements/ROWs, provided proper indemnification, funding, and maintenance is set forth in a written agreement between the public utility, the City, and project developer.
e. Incorporate public art with public utility facilities, especially in urban areas.

f. Ensure utility projects account for maintenance of community streetscape elements and street trees.
g. Coordinate projects in the public ROW with all utility providers.

Goal. Maximum diversion of materials from disposal through the reduction, reuse, and recycling of wastes to the highest and best use.

Policy PF-I.2. Maximize waste reduction and diversion.

d. Maximize the separation of recyclable and compost materials.
f. Reduce and recycle Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris. Strive for recycling of 100 percent of inert C&D materials and a minimum of 50 percent by weight of all other material.
g. Use recycled, composted, and post-consumer materials in manufacturing, construction, public facilities and in other identified uses whenever appropriate.

As part of the City of San Diego General Plan (2008), specific community plans are designed to guide the physical development of unincorporated communities, as well as clearly define the character, aesthetic, values, and densities of each community.

The Proposed Project runs through the following communities:

- Rancho Encantada
- Scripps Miramar Ranch
- Miramar Ranch North
- Sabre Springs
- Rancho Peñasquitos
- Black Mountain Ranch
- Torrey Highlands
- Pacific Highlands Ranch
- Del Mar Mesa
- Carmel Valley
- Torrey Hills

There are no relevant policies related to utilities and service systems in the Rancho Encantada, Scripps Miramar Ranch, Pacific Highlands Ranch, Del Mar Mesa, and Carmel Valley community plans. The Miramar Ranch North, Sabre Springs, Rancho Peñasquitos, Black Mountain Ranch, Torrey Highlands, and Torrey Hills community plans address effective access to public services, design of service systems as they pertain to aesthetics, and adequacy of service systems to provide for the public.

Miramar Ranch North

The following utilities and service systems goals and policies were identified in the Miramar Ranch North Community Plan (City of San Diego 2005a):

Goal. Guarantee a range of public facilities tailored to local requirements and accessible to the community, and as needed, to Scripps Ranch.

Objective. Ensure public services facilities appropriate in quantity, accessibility, timing and quality to local community requirements.

Objective.	Provide adequate utility service for development in the community.
Objective.	Provide adequate communications services to the community.

Sabre Springs

The following utilities and service systems goals and policies were identified in the Sabre Springs Community Plan (City of San Diego 2005c):

Goal.	Guarantee a range of public facilities and services accessible to the community and suitable to local needs.
Objective.	Provide public and semi-public services appropriate in quantity, accessibility, timing and quality to local community requirements, including police and fire protection, library services, postal service, health care and solid waste disposal.
Objective.	Contribute financially to constructing new public facilities to serve the community and surrounding areas as needed, such as a fire station, a library and police substation.
Objective.	Ensure adequate public and semi-public utility services to accompany community development, including water, liquid waste disposal, power and communications services.
Objective.	Provide adequate drainage facilities with emphasis on design of facilities which will maintain the creeks in as natural drainage condition as possible.
Objective.	Encourage design of public facilities that is aesthetically compatible and environmentally sensitive with the surroundings including undergrounding of utilities and cable communications where possible.

Rancho Peñasquitos

The following utilities and service systems goals and policies were identified in the Rancho Peñasquitos Community Plan (City of San Diego 2005b):

Goal.	Maintain a high level of public facilities and services as the community grows and in conformance with standards set forth in the General Plan.
Policy.	Public facilities should be required in advance of need where possible in order to ensure proper location, adequate size and lower costs.
Policy.	All new development should be phased with the provision of adequate public facilities and services.

Black Mountain Ranch

The following utilities and service systems goals and policies were identified in Black Mountain Ranch Community Plan (City of San Diego 2009):

Goal.	Assure provision of public services and facilities concurrent with need.
Principle.	Provide for the development of essential schools, parks, and library facilities; police and fire protection services; and public utilities.
Principle.	Foster convenience, safety, enjoyment and community identity by including public facilities and services that will be needed by Subarea residents.

Torrey Highlands

The following utilities and service systems goals and policies were identified in Torrey Highlands Community Plan (City of San Diego 2006):

Goal.	Assure provision of safe and efficient public services concurrent with need.
Principle.	Site schools and neighborhood parks to enhance neighborhood identity and to maximize access by pedestrians and non-motorized transportation modes.
Principle.	Ensure that facilities are designed to complement community architecture and landscape.
Principle.	Pursue joint use agreements with public utilities to permit use easements.

Torrey Hills

The following utilities and service systems goals and policies were identified in Torrey Hills Community Plan (City of San Diego 2014c):

Goal.	Provide the necessary infrastructure and services suitable to the needs of the land uses planned for Torrey Hills.
Goal.	Maximize accessibility to community facilities for all members of the community.
Goal.	Ensure that community facilities are designed to minimize adverse impacts to environmentally sensitive resources.
Goal.	Develop park facilities designed and sized to serve active and passive park requirements for residents in Torrey Hills.
Goal.	Development areas within the medium-low density residential land use designations shall include private recreation areas to serve residents of the development area. Combining smaller recreation areas which may occur in

adjoining residential projects into one larger amenity serving both adjacent projects is encouraged.

Policy. Provide an adequate level of community services that will be phased in concert with development.

Policy. Ensure that adequate utility services and infrastructure are expanded and phased in accordance with community development.

Policy. Design streets to accommodate fire equipment and emergency access, as well as provide an adequate number of fire hydrants.

Policy. Ensure that adequate educational facilities are available and sufficient to meet the needs and demands of new development.

Policy. Ensure that active and passive recreational needs are met through the provision of a community park, private recreational facilities and internal trail system.

Policy. Minimize potential impacts to Peñasquitos Lagoon by providing drainage facilities to control runoff, erosion and sedimentation.

Policy. Encourage the design of utility facilities which are aesthetically and environmentally sensitive. This includes, to the degree financially feasible, locating utility lines of 69 –kV and below, underground, and screening large, concrete-lined drainage channels and the SDG&E substation facilities.

Policy. Avoid unnecessary and expensive relocations of facilities.

4.17.4 Applicant Proposed Measures

SDG&E has proposed measures to reduce environmental impacts. The significance of the impact is first considered prior to application of the APMs and a significance determination is made. The implementation of APMs is then considered as part of the project when determining whether impacts would be significant and thus would require mitigation. These APMs would be incorporated as part of any CPUC project approval, and SDG&E would be required to adhere to the APMs as well as any identified mitigation measures. The APMs are included in the MMRP for the Proposed Project (refer to Chapter 9 of this EIR), and the implementation of the measures would be monitored and documented in the same manner as mitigation measure. The APMs that are applicable to the utilities and public service systems analysis are provided in Table 4.17-4.

Table 4.17-4 Applicant Proposed Measures

APM Number	Requirements
APM PS-1: Temporary Access	Where construction within existing public parks, preserves, and open space areas would not completely restrict access through these areas, and where necessary, SDG&E will create temporary foot and bicycle paths along with appropriate advanced notice and signage to direct and allow for the pedestrian and bicycle access through each affected park.
APM PS-2: Notification of Construction	SDG&E will provide the public with advance notification of construction activities. Concerns related to dust, noise, and access restrictions with construction activities will be addressed within this notification.
APM PS-3: Coordination with Recreation Facilities	All construction activities will be coordinated with the authorized officer for each affected park, trail, or recreational facility prior to construction in these areas.
APM PS-4: Signage	As needed, signs will be posted directing vehicles to alternative park access and parking, if available, in the event construction temporarily affects parking near trailheads.
APM PS-5: Recreational Facility Repair	All parks, trails, and recreational facilities that are physically impacted during construction activities and are not directly associated with the new permanent facilities, will be returned to an approximate pre-construction state, while still allowing for SDG&E to safely operate and maintain the facilities, following the completion of the Proposed Project. SDG&E will replace or repair any damaged or removed public equipment, facilities, and infrastructure in a timely manner.
APM PS-6: Fire Prevention Plan and Monitoring	At the completion of each work day, construction crews will lock up and secure each worksite to prevent theft or vandalism associated with work equipment or supplies. SDG&E will also implement its project-specific fire plan, which will include private fire patrol monitoring as appropriate. Furthermore, SDG&E may have private security personnel monitoring construction sites where materials are stored, which may include the substations, staging yards and ROW.
APM FIRE-1: Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Practices	A project-specific fire prevention plan has been drafted for the Proposed Project consistent with Electric Standard Practice 113.1 and the SDG&E Fire Prevention Plan. Electric Standard Practice 113.1 outlines practices and procedures for SDG&E activities occurring within areas of potential wildland fire threat within SDG&E's service territory. The Proposed Project design includes replacement of wood poles with steel poles, increased conductor spacing to maximize line clearances, installation of steel poles to withstand an extreme wind loading case and known local conditions, and undergrounding of a portion of the power line. These design components of the Proposed Project minimize the fire risk through enhanced safety and reliability of the power line system, particularly during extreme weather conditions. The standard practices in Electrical Standard Practice 113.1 include avoidance and minimization measures to comply with state and local fire ordinances. The project-specific fire plan identifies project- specific risk-related activities as well as measures (including tools and procedures) to address said risks.
APM NOISE-3: Resident Notifications	Residents within 50 feet of proposed construction activities will be notified of the start of construction at least 1 week prior to construction activity in the area.
APM TR-1: Emergency Access	SDG&E will coordinate with local emergency response agencies during all construction within Carmel Valley Road.

APM Number	Requirements
APM TR-3: Traffic Control	SDG&E will implement traffic control plans to address potential disruption of traffic circulation during construction activities and address any safety issues. These traffic control plans will be prepared by the project engineer or contractor and subject to approval by the appropriate jurisdictional agency, such as the City of San Diego and Caltrans.
APM TR-4: Encroachment Permits	SDG&E will obtain the required encroachment permits from the City of San Diego for crossings at city streets and Caltrans for work near I-15 and Hwy 56, and will ensure that proper safety measures are in place while construction work is occurring near public roadways. These safety measures include flagging, proper signage, and orange cones to alert the public to construction activities near the roadway.

4.17.5 CEQA Significance Criteria

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 *et seq.*) provides guidance on assessing whether a project would have significant impacts on the environment. Consistent with Appendix G, the Proposed Project would have significant impacts to utilities, service systems, and public services if it would:

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 could 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. Not have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements.
e. 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.
f. Not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.
g. Not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.
h. 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 any of the public services:
    i. Fire protection
    ii. Police protection
    iii. Schools
    iv. Parks
    v. Other public facilities

Given the specific location and design of the Proposed Project, impacts are analyzed in this section under one threshold not listed in Appendix G. Specifically, the Proposed Project would have significant impacts to utilities, service systems, and public services if it would:

i. Cause substantial deterioration or damage to gas, water, or sewer pipelines or communications lines.

4.17.6 Approach to Impact Analysis

This impact analysis considers whether implementation of the Proposed Project or alternatives would result in significant impacts to utilities and public service systems. The analysis focuses on reasonably foreseeable effects of the Proposed Project and alternatives as compared with baseline conditions. The analysis uses significance criteria based on the CEQA Appendix G Guidelines. The potential direct and indirect effects of the Proposed Project and alternatives are addressed; cumulative effects are addressed in Chapter 5: Cumulative Impacts. Effects that would result from operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project and alternatives are also addressed. Applicable APMs are identified and mitigation is defined to avoid or reduce significant impacts to utilities and public service systems.

4.17.6.1 Utilities and Service Systems

Existing utility and service systems that may be affected by construction and operation of the Proposed Project include cable and telephone, electricity and natural gas, water supply, stormwater management, sewer and wastewater treatment, and garbage and recycling. The Proposed Project was analyzed to determine if there would be a strain on any of these existing systems. The analysis assesses impacts based on whether the Proposed Project would directly or indirectly impact the effectiveness of existing utility infrastructure or cause temporary failure; affect the capacity and distribution of utility suppliers and service providers to meet the existing or anticipated demand; or require public utility system upgrades.

The Proposed Project is located near existing buried metallic utility pipelines. AC 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. European Standard CEN/TS 15280 provides guidelines for evaluating the likelihood of corrosion from AC density. Pipeline design limits (i.e., tolerance) to AC are calculated based on the conductance of the metallic material (i.e., steel, ductile iron) and size of the pipeline.

4.17.6.2 Public Services

Public services that may be affected by construction and operation of the Proposed Project include service levels, response times, fire protection and emergency services, police protection, schools, parks, and other public facilities.

4.17.7 Proposed Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table 4.7-5 provides a summary of the significance of potential impacts to utilities and service systems prior to application of APMs, after application of APMs and before implementation of mitigation measures, and after the implementation of mitigation measures.

Table 4.17-5 Summary of Proposed Project Impacts to Utilities and Public Service Systems

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance Prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Impact Utilities-1: Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-2: 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.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	Less than significant	---	---
Impact Utilities-3: 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.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-4: Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements.	Construction	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Utilities-1
	Operation and Maintenance	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Hydrology-3
Impact Utilities-5: 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.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-6: Not be serviced 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-7: Not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.	Construction	No impact	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance Prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Impact Utilities-8: Cause substantial deterioration or damage to gas, water, or sewer pipelines or communications lines.	Construction	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Utilities-2 MM Utilities-3 MM Utilities-4 MM Hazards-4
	Operation and Maintenance	Less than significant	---	---
Impact Public Services-1: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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 or police protection.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM FIRE-1 APM NOISE-3 APM PS-1 APM PS-2 APM PS-3 APM PS-4 APM PS-5 APM PS-6 APM TR-1 APM TR-3 APM TR-4	Less than significant MM Fire-1 MM Recreation-1 MM Recreation-2 MM Traffic-1 MM Traffic-6 MM Traffic-8
	Operation and Maintenance	Less than significant	---	---

Impact Utilities-1: Would the Proposed Project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction

Wastewater services would be provided for construction workers by a licensed sanitation company, which would provide portable restrooms at work sites. These portable restrooms would be provided in accordance with applicable sanitation regulations established by OSHA, which generally require one portable restroom for every ten workers. Waste would be transported off site and disposed of at a sewage treatment plant in compliance with RWQCB standards and regulations. Impacts to wastewater treatment requirements would therefore be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance activities for the Proposed Project would be conducted in the same manner as operation and maintenance of the existing transmission and power lines in the ROW. No portable restrooms would be used during the operation and maintenance phase of the Proposed Project; therefore, there would be no additional wastewater generated during operation and maintenance and no impact on wastewater treatment requirements. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-2: Would the Proposed Project 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? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction

Water would be used for dust control (as required by APM AIR-1), soil compaction, and irrigation for establishment of revegetation as part of the Proposed Project. Construction crews would require a small amount of potable water for consumption. Approximately 77 acre-feet (25 million gallons) of water would be used for dust control, soil compaction, and landscaping during the 12-month construction period. Water for project construction activities would be obtained from SDPUD (City of San Diego 2014a). Due to the drought conditions in California, water is becoming scarcer. The use of 25 million gallons of water for construction purposes would potentially be a significant impact to water sources due to the drought conditions. Mitigation Measure Utilities-1 requires SDG&E to only use reclaimed, non-potable water for construction purposes. The use of reclaimed water would increase the demand for treated wastewater by approximately 25 million gallons. The excess supply of treated wastewater (reclaimed water) available through the City of San Diego and other suppliers in the area exceeds the reclaimed water requirements for construction of the Proposed Project. The demand for reclaimed water during construction would not result in construction of new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities. Impacts would be less than significant; no mitigation is required.

Wastewater generation during construction would be minimal. The small amount of wastewater generated by the portable restrooms would be transported off site and disposed of at a sewage treatment plant. The project would require up to 100 workers to be on site each day, organized into crews of 4 to 62. The amount of effluent generated by construction crews would not cause area wastewater treatment plants to exceed treatment capacity because there are 88 million gallons of additional treatment capacity at the wastewater treatment facility serving the Proposed Project and the wastewater treatment requirements of the Proposed Project would be far less than the available treatment capacity (City of San Diego 2014b). Impacts to wastewater treatment facilities would therefore be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Excavation activities may require dewatering during structure foundation construction of the overhead power lines (Segments A, C, and D) and/or during trenching of Segment B along Carmel Valley Road. Dewatering would result in the discharge of water. The potential volume of water that could be discharged during dewatering would be far less than the available wastewater treatment capacity. The Wastewater Branch of SDPUD collects and treats 180 mgd and has the capacity to treat 240 mgd of wastewater. There is sufficient capacity at the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant to treat the minimal amount of dewatering water that would be discharged. Impacts would, therefore, be less than significant.

Operation and Maintenance

Water would be used in the post-construction period for site restoration where water would infiltrate the soil within applied areas. No portable restrooms would be used during the operation and maintenance phase of the Proposed Project.

Water would be required at revegetated areas during the vegetation establishment period, and watering would cease after vegetation is established. Due to the drought conditions in California, Mitigation Measure Hydrology-3 requires that SDG&E only use reclaimed, non-potable water for irrigation purposes. This mitigation measure results in increased demand for treated wastewater; however, there is surplus treated wastewater in the City of San Diego and surrounding cities. The current supply of reclaimed water exceeds the demand of the Proposed Project. The small amount of irrigation water required during vegetation establishment at temporary impact areas would not result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities. Impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-3: Would the Proposed Project 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? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction

Approximately 64 new structures would be installed along the Proposed Project alignment. Each structure would require a concrete foundation up to 11 feet in diameter. The installation of foundations for these structures would result in the addition of up to 95 square feet of impervious surface area at each new pole. Stormwater would not be able to infiltrate the soil where foundations would be located; however, the area of each new foundation (95 square feet) is relatively small, and the foundations would be spaced out over the length of the proposed alignment (e.g., about 1,150 feet between structures along transmission line Segment A). Furthermore, roughly 71 structures would be removed, resulting in the addition of roughly 95 square feet of pervious surface area at each location where a structure would be removed. The installation of 64 structures would not increase the amount of impervious surface in the Proposed Project area to the extent that new stormwater drainage facilities would be required or stormwater drainage patterns would be affected. Similarly, the installation of the proposed transmission line and ten new vaults along Segment B would not require the construction or expansion of stormwater drainage facilities. Transmission line Segment B would be installed under Carmel Valley Road, which is already an impervious surface, so the Proposed Project components along Segment B would not increase the area of impervious surface. Impacts to stormwater drainage facilities would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Increased stormwater runoff would occur as a result of vegetation removal and soil compaction at permanent work pads, temporary staging yards, modified access roads, and passing locations. Approximately 3,750 square feet, or roughly 0.09 acres, would be graded for each permanent work pad. Within each pad, vegetation would be cleared within 15 feet of a

structure (roughly 700 square feet). The majority of staging yards, existing access roads, and passing locations are already graded and/or cleared of vegetation and thus would require only minimal grading or other improvements. The areas that would be graded or cleared are not contiguous and would be spread out over approximately 186 different work areas. Grading and vegetation removal would not substantially change drainage patterns or completely prevent stormwater from infiltrating the soil. Impacts on stormwater drainage facilities would be less than significant.

Operation and Maintenance

Impacts on stormwater runoff from operation and maintenance would be similar to impacts from construction. The foundations, permanent work pads, and access roads would persist throughout the life of the project. Operation and maintenance would not require new grading and would not change drainage patterns or install any new structures that would prevent stormwater from infiltrating the soil. There would be no impact on stormwater drainage facilities.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-4: Would the Proposed Project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements? (Less than significant with mitigation)

Construction

Water would be the primary means for dust control during construction. The Proposed Project requires 25 million of gallons of water for dust control, soil compaction, and landscaping during the 12-month construction period. As discussed in Impact Utilities-2, the use of 25 million gallons of water could pose a significant impact to water supplies because of current drought conditions. Thus, while the City of San Diego, Public Utilities Department confirmed the availability of 25 million gallons of potable and recycled water for the construction of the Proposed Project in June 2016, there would still be a potential significant impact to water supplies due to the drought conditions (City of San Diego 2014a). Mitigation Measure Utilities-1 requires SDG&E to only use reclaimed, non-potable water during construction and to confirm the availability of reclaimed, non-potable water for construction. Impacts would be less than significant after implementation of Mitigation Measure Utilities-1.

Operation and Maintenance

Water would be used in the post-construction period for site restoration where water would infiltrate the soil within applied areas. Water would be obtained from municipal suppliers and would likely be from a recycled water source. The amount of water required for operation and maintenance activities is estimated to be less than 77 acre-feet per year for up to 3 years of operation during vegetation establishment. Due to the drought conditions in California, water use for revegetation could potentially have a significant impact on water supplies. Mitigation Measure Hydrology-3 requires that SDG&E only use reclaimed, non-potable water for irrigation

purposes. Impacts to the water supply would, therefore, be less than significant after implementation of Hydrology-3.

Mitigation Measures: Utiltiies-1 and Hydrology-3 (refer to Section 4.6: Hydrology and Water Quality)

> **Mitigation Measure Utilities-1: Reclaimed Water Use for Dust Control.** The water supply for project construction activities (e.g., dust control, soil compaction) shall be obtained from non-potable sources and ensured in a water contract through a local water agency or district. SDG&E shall provide verification that water will be obtained from a non-potable source to the CPUC a minimum of 60 days prior to the start of construction.

Significance after Mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Utilities-5: Would the Proposed Project 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? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction

Project construction would generate a minimal amount of wastewater. The Proposed Project would supply portable restrooms for construction workers, and sanitary waste would be disposed of at appropriately licensed off-site facilities. The Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant treats wastewater in the Proposed Project area. There is 88 million gallons of additional treatment capacity at Point Loma (City of San Diego 2014b); the facility would have adequate capacity to treat wastewater from the Proposed Project. Construction impacts to wastewater treatment capacity would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance activities for the Proposed Project would be similar in scope to those currently existing, and would not generate any additional wastewater. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-6: Would the Proposed Project not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction

The largest source of solid waste would be excess soil and excavated materials. Approximately 29,000 cubic yards of excess soil and excavated materials would be generated from pole-removal activities, structure foundations, and trenching associated with transmission line Segment B.

Project construction would generate other waste materials such as packaging (e.g., cardboard boxes, plastic wrapping, and trash from consumables), treated wood products, removed vegetation, conductors, insulators, and other pole hardware. Conductors and other pole hardware would be sent to a metal recycler. Excess soil that is not re-used on site would be sent to an appropriate disposal facility. All non-hazardous and non-impacted solid waste would ultimately be transported to Otay Landfill or TPST Soil Recyclers of California for proper disposal. The small amount of hazardous or otherwise regulated waste, such as insulators, would be transported to either the Kettleman Hills or Buttonwillow Landfills. The Otay, Kettleman Hills, and Buttonwillow Landfills and TPST Soil Recyclers of California facility have sufficient capacity to accommodate the 29,000 cubic yards of waste that would be generated during construction because these landfills have approximately 32.5 million cubic yards of available capacity. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance activities would generate a limited amount of solid waste from routine maintenance and inspection and replacement of parts. Waste would include crew lunches, packaging materials associated with replacement parts, and old parts. Excess material or waste from repairing or replacing structures or equipment (e.g., replacement of an insulator) would be transported to an existing SDG&E 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 would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-7: Would the Proposed Project not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste? (*No impact*)

As discussed in Impact Utilities-6, the Proposed Project would generate approximately 29,000 cubic yards of solid waste (soil, excavated materials, packaging, treated wood products, removed vegetation, conductors, insulators, and other pole hardware) during construction. In addition, the Proposed Project would generate a small amount of solid waste during operation and maintenance activities from crew lunches, packaging materials, and old parts that are replaced. The Proposed Project would generate a relatively small amount of solid waste during construction and operation and maintenance. All waste would be recycled or disposed of in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws regarding solid and hazardous waste disposal, and would be transported off site to a licensed landfill if the materials cannot be reused on site. Proposed Project activities would be conducted in compliance with all applicable statues and regulations. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-8: Would the Proposed Project cause substantial deterioration or damage to gas, water, or sewer pipelines or communications lines? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

Subsurface utility lines and gas pipelines are located along the Proposed Project alignment in Segments A, B, and D.

Transmission Line Segment A

One gas pipeline, several water distribution lines, storm drain conveyances, and sewer lines cross the transmission corridor. These existing utilities cross the transmission corridor in areas that would be used for access during construction of the Proposed Project. No ground disturbing activities would occur above the buried utility lines; there would be no impact to these lines.

An ADSS communication line is strung on existing H-frame structures along Segment A between Poway Road and Scripps Summit Business Park. The ADSS cable could be damaged during removal of the existing H-frame structures, which would result in a significant impact. As part of the design features of the 230-kV structures, SDG&E would design the poles to accommodate transfer of the ADSS cable onto the new poles. Mitigation Measure Utilities-2 requires SDG&E to coordinate the relocation of the ADSS cable prior to removal of the H-frame structures. Impacts would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure Utilities-2.

Transmission Line Segment B

Gas, water, and sewer pipelines run parallel to Segment B along various sections of the segment. Ground disturbing activities, including grading and trenching, would be conducted in the same general location of underground utilities, which could damage or rupture utility and gas pipelines and result in a significant impact. AC from the 230-kV transmission line could also cause corrosion on metallic pipelines buried within the roadway that run parallel to the transmission line, which would be a significant impact.

SDG&E's construction procedures would reduce the likelihood of damaging subsurface utilities and pipelines during construction by notifying other utilities along the proposed alignment via Underground Service Alert prior to trenching. Notifying other utilities via Underground Service Alert does not address potential conflicts with existing utilities or corrosion to parallel metallic utility pipelines, and impacts to utilities would be significant if a buried utility were identified within the Proposed Project alignment or AC from the Proposed Project exceeded the current density standards on parallel pipelines.

Mitigation Measure Utilities-3 requires SDG&E to notify the appropriate utility companies of construction activities at least 30 days prior to construction. It also requires the project work area to be adjusted to avoid buried pipelines, if necessary. Mitigation Measure Hazards-4 requires SDG&E to "pothole" any pipelines within 10 feet of the proposed underground transmission line to ensure that no excavation work damages the pipelines. Mitigation Measure Utilities-4 requires SDG&E to conduct an AC interference study to evaluate the current density

on parallel buried pipelines and coordinate with other utilities to implement any design features necessary for cathodic protections. Mitigation Measures Utilities-2, Utilities-3, and Hazards-4 would reduce impacts associated with damage or rupture to buried utilities to less than significant.

Segments C and D

Segments C and D would cross several water distribution systems, storm drain conveyance systems, and sewer systems. Similar to utility lines along Segment A, some of these areas would be used for access during construction, and no ground disturbing activities would occur above the utilities that could damage the pipelines. No impact would occur.

Substations and Encina Hub

A gas pipeline runs underneath an access road to Encina Hub, and there is a gas pipeline located underneath Mission Substation. The access road was previously graded, and no ground disturbing activities would occur along the access road or at Mission Substation. There would be no impact on utility pipelines.

Staging Yards

There is one subsurface potable water main and three subsurface storm drains at the Stonebridge staging yard and one subsurface sewer main at the SR-56 staging yard. No ground disturbance work would occur at Stonebridge or SR-56 staging yards; therefore, there would be no impact to utilities at staging yards.

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project would not impact gas, water, and sewer pipelines and communications lines. The transmission line would operate unattended, and SDG&E would periodically perform routine inspections and maintenance as needed. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: Utilities-2, Utilities-3, Utilities-4, and Hazards-4 (refer to Section 4.11: Hazards and Hazardous Materials)

Mitigation Measure Utilities-2: Coordinate with XO Communications. SDG&E shall coordinate the relocation of the ADSS communication line with NextLink (XO Communications) at least 30 days prior to the start of construction. SDG&E shall allow NextLink adequate time to either remove the ADSS communication line from the transmission corridor or move the line on to the new 230-kV structures prior to the removal of the existing H-frame structures.

Mitigation Measure Utilities-3: Notify Utility Companies and Adjust Underground Work Locations. SDG&E shall notify all utility companies with utilities located within or crossing SDG&E ROW and franchise agreement area to locate and mark existing underground utilities along the entire length of the alignment 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 project underground alignment shall be realigned vertically and/or horizontally, as appropriate, to avoid other utilities and provide adequate operational and safety buffering.

Mitigation Measure Utilities-4: Cathodic Protection. SDG&E shall prepare an AC interference study that evaluates the AC interference effects of the proposed 230-kV transmission line on nearby parallel metallic pipelines. The study shall construct a model using the maximum anticipated voltage for the proposed 230-kV transmission line and shall consider the construction details for the transmission line, including conductor arrangement. In addition, SDG&E shall identify utility facilities in the vicinity of the proposed 230-kV transmission line that may be susceptible to corrosion due to induced currents or voltages. For all utilities identified with a corrosion potential, SDG&E shall coordinate with the owner of the utility and use data gathered in the AC interference study to determine appropriate design measures to protect the utility 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 details 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.

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Public Services-1: Would the Proposed Project cause substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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? (*Less than significant with mitigation)*

Construction

Fire Protection

The Proposed Project is located within a high risk area for wildland fire. Sparks from construction equipment or personnel smoking could potentially ignite a wildfire. Construction-related ignitions have the potential to escape initial attack containment and become catastrophic fires; during extreme fire weather conditions, fire may spread to residential areas (refer to Section 4.12: Fire and Fuels Management). The Proposed Project would have a significant impact on fire protection services if a large-scale fire was ignited by construction requiring an increased demand for fire response in the Proposed Project area.

SDG&E would implement APM FIRE-1 as part of the Proposed Project. APM FIRE-1 requires SDG&E to adhere to a draft project-specific fire prevention plan (See Appendix I) that identifies fire risks and fire prevention measures. Construction of the Proposed Project would also be consistent with the practices and procedures in the *Electric Standard Practice 113.1—Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety*. Standard practices include avoidance and minimization measures to

comply with state and local fire ordinances. SDG&E also would implement APM PS-6 as part of the Proposed Project, which would require private fire patrol monitoring under the project-specific Fire Prevention Plan. Impacts to fire protection services would remain significant even with implementation of APMs FIRE-1 and PS-6 because a final project-specific fire prevention plan addressing all necessary fire prevention measures has not yet been prepared.

Mitigation Measure Fire-1 requires SDG&E to finalize and adhere to the project-specific Fire Prevention Plan. Implementation of Mitigation Measure Fire-1 would reduce demand for fire response and there would be no need for additional fire stations. The impact would be less than significant with mitigation.

Emergency Services (Fire Protection and Police Protection)

Construction of the Proposed Project could affect response times of emergency vehicles. Temporary lane or road closures would be required during stringing and installation of guard structures along transmission line Segments A, C, and D as well as during trenching and vault installation along Segment B. Highways (I-15 and SR-56) and local roadways would be closed temporarily for a half hour or less. Delays resulting from closures would result in a significant impact to emergency response times. SDG&E would implement APMs TR-1, TR-3, and TR-4 as part of the Proposed Project. APM TR-1 requires SDG&E to coordinate with local emergency response agencies during construction within Carmel Valley Road (Segment B) as part of the Proposed Project. SDG&E would implement traffic control plans to address potential disruption of traffic circulation per APM TR-3. APM TR-4 requires SDG&E to obtain the appropriate encroachment permits from Caltrans and the City of San Diego for all road closures, which shall include traffic control plans and coordination with emergency vehicles and may include providing detours. Implementation of APMs TR-1, TR-3, and TR-4 would reduce impacts to emergency access, but impacts would remain significant.

Mitigation Measure Traffic-1 requires the implementation of a CTMP, which would require the use of flaggers to avoid potential accidents, the use of temporary traffic detours to redirect traffic during temporary road closures, advanced notification of closures to all emergency services, and coordination with emergency services. Mitigation Measure Traffic-6 requires SDG&E to maintain travel through intersections at all times during construction and to maintain at least one lane of traffic for entrances and exits to commercial and residential areas. Mitigation Measure Traffic-8 requires advance notice to emergency services of all road closures to allow emergency services agencies to plan alternate routes for use during temporary road closures. Impacts would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures Traffic-1, Traffic-6, and Traffic-8.

Schools and Parks

The Proposed Project would not include any new homes, businesses, or land use changes that would directly or indirectly induce substantial population growth in the area. The Proposed Project would provide transmission line capacity to improve grid reliability in the absence of SONGS and improve deliverability of renewable energy resources. The majority of the construction workforce would be hired from the local labor force or would commute from

nearby cities. Construction activities would not result in an increase in the local population that could create a demand for new services or facilities. Construction workers would not introduce additional schoolchildren to area schools and would therefore not cause the need to expand schools or create a need for new parks.

Construction of the Proposed Project would either temporarily or permanently alter several parks and preserves. These parks include Black Mountain Open Space Preserve, Black Mountain Ranch Community Park, Del Mar Mesa Preserve, and Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve. About six poles would be installed along 1.25 miles within Black Mountain Open Space Park, and about 14 poles would be installed along 2.5 miles within Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve. One cable pole structure would be installed within Black Mountain Ranch Community Park. Installation of poles and area closures required for project construction could result in increased use of other parks in the Proposed Project area, which would result in a significant impact.

SDG&E would implement APM PS-1, PS-2, PS-3, PS-4, and PS-5 as part of the Proposed Project. APM PS-1 requires SDG&E to create temporary trails where construction would not completely restrict access to parks and preserves and provide signage to direct access through the affected parks. APM PS-2, PS-3, and NOISE-3 would ensure the public and recreational facilities would be provided with advanced notification of construction activities. Signs would also be posted, as required by APM PS-4, to direct vehicles to alternative parking if construction temporarily affects parking areas. APM PS-5 requires restoration of all parks and recreational facilities that are physically impacted during construction. A significant impact would remain if the park restoration did not match pre-construction conditions or if temporary trail detours were located in an area with significant cultural resources or biological resources.

Mitigation Measure Recreation-1 would reduce impacts from physical deterioration of the park by requiring a pre- and post-construction report to document the restoration. Mitigation Measure Recreation-2 requires the use of existing trails for temporary trail detours. Impacts from the need for new or physically altered parks would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures Recreation-1 and Recreation-2.

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance activities for the Proposed Project would be similar in scope to the inspection and maintenance activities of the existing facilities within SDG&E ROW (Segments A, C, and D). The operation and maintenance activities would not affect response times of emergency vehicles. The Proposed Project is an unattended transmission line, which would not require additional police or fire protection services. No impacts would occur.

Inspection and maintenance work of underground Segment B may require temporary lane closures to avoid the vaults during inspections. At least one lane of traffic would remain open in each direction at all times; therefore, emergency access would be maintained. Impacts to emergency access from operation and maintenance of Segment B would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

SDG&E's local existing work force would perform operation and maintenance of the transmission line. The Proposed Project would not increase the local population; therefore, no new or physically altered parks, schools, hospitals, or other public facilities would be necessary. Routine maintenance and inspections would be roughly the same as existing maintenance activities since there are existing facilities along the entire alignment. The maintenance frequency is not expected to increase. Thus, impacts to public facilities would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: Fire-1 (refer to Section 4.12: Fire and Fuels Management); Recreation-1 and Recreation-2 (refer to Section 4.10: Recreation); and Traffic-1, Traffic-6, and Traffic-8 (refer to Section 4.7: Transportation and Traffic)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

4.17.8 Alternative 1: Eastern Cable Pole at Carmel Valley Road (Avoids Cable Pole in Black Mountain Ranch Community Park)

Alternative 1 would involve installation of a new cable pole immediately south of and adjoining Carmel Valley Road within existing SDG&E ROW, transitioning the Segment A overhead transmission line directly into the proposed Carmel Valley Road Segment B underground alignment. Alternative 1 would avoid installation of a cable pole and underground duct bank within the Black Mountain Ranch Community Park. This alternative is described in more detail in Chapter 3: Alternatives.

4.17.8.1 Alternative 1 Environmental Setting

The utilities and public service conditions described in Section 4.17.2 would apply to Alternative 1.

4.17.8.2 Alternative 1 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table 4.17-6 summarizes the impacts to utilities and public services from Alternative 1.

Table 4.17-6 Summary of Alternative 1 Impacts to Utilities and Public Service Systems

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance Prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after APMs and Mitigation
Impact Utilities-1: Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-2: 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.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No Impact	---	---

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance Prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after APMs and Mitigation
Impact Utilities-3: 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.	Construction	No impact	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-4: Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements.	Construction	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Utilties-1
	Operation and Maintenance	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Hydrology-3
Impact Utilities-5: 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.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-6: Not be serviced 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-7: Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste	Construction	No impact	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-8: Cause substantial deterioration or damage to gas, water, or sewer pipelines or communications lines.	Construction	No impact	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Public Services-1: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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, other public facilities.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM FIRE-1 APM PS-1 APM PS-2 APM PS-3 APM PS-4 APM PS-5 APM PS-6 APM TR-1 APM TR-3 APM TR-4	Less than significant MM Fire-1 MM Traffic-1 MM Traffic-6 MM Traffic-8 MM Recreation-1 MM Recreation-2
	Operation and Maintenance	Less than significant	---	---

Alternative 1 would have no impact on three CEQA significance criteria for utilities and public service systems: Impact Utilities-3, -7, and -8, as indicated in Table 4.17-5. Runoff from the impervious surface created by the cable pole, 137-foot by 38-foot concrete access pad, and driveway would not require the construction of a new or expansion of an existing stormwater drainage system. Alternative 1 would follow federal, state, and local laws regulating solid waste disposal. No utility lines are located in the Alternative 1 work area.

Impact Utilities-1: Would Alternative 1 exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction
Wastewater generated from construction would be limited to portable restrooms, which would be managed in accordance with federal and state laws. Alternative 1 would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance
Alternative 1 would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements because no portable restrooms would be used during operation and maintenance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-2: Would Alternative 1 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? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction
Construction would generate wastewater from portable restrooms and potential discharge of groundwater from dewatering. Alternative 1 would not require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities due to the relatively small volume of wastewater generated relative to existing treatment capacity. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Alternative 1 would use a minimal amount of water to suppress dust at the cable pole site. Due to the drought conditions in California, water is becoming scarcer and impacts from water usage for construction of Alternative 1 would be potentially significant under Impact Utilities-4. Mitigation Measure Utilities-1 would be consistent with the mandated water use restrictions established by the City of San Diego, including using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes. There is sufficient reclaimed water available for dust suppression of Alternative 1. Alternative 1 would require new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities. Impacts would be less than significant; no mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance
No water would be required during operation and maintenance of Alternative 1. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-4: Would Alternative 1 have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

Construction would require water for dust suppression. SDPUD has sufficient water entitlements available to serve Alternative 1 (City of San Diego 2014a). As discussed in Impact Utilities-2, the use of water could pose a significant impact to water supplies because of the drought conditions. Thus, while the SDPUD confirmed the availability of 25 million gallons of potable and recycled water for the construction of the Proposed Project in June 2016, there would still be a potential significant impact to water supplies due to the drought conditions (City of San Diego 2014a). Mitigation Measure Utilities-1 requires SDG&E to only use reclaimed, non-potable water during construction and to confirm the availability of reclaimed, non-potable water for construction. Impacts would be less than significant after implementation of Mitigation Measure Utilities-1.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 1 would use a minimal amount of water for site restoration activities at a single pole. Due to the drought conditions in California, water use for revegetation could potentially have a significant impact on water supplies. Mitigation Measure Hydrology-3 requires that SDG&E only use reclaimed, non-potable water for irrigation purposes. Impacts to the water supply would, therefore, be less than significant after implementation of Hydrology-3.

Mitigation Measures: Utilities-1 (refer to Section 4.17.7) and Hydrology-3 (refer to Section 4.6: Hydrology and Water Quality)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Utilities-5: Would Alternative 1 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? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction

Construction would generate wastewater from portable restrooms for construction workers. Wastewater would be minimal and would not exceed the capacity of any wastewater treatment facility. Impacts to wastewater treatment capacity would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance

No wastewater would be generated during operation. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-6: Would Alternative 1 not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Waste would be limited to excavated materials from a single pole and packaging materials for electrical components and food for workers. The landfills that would be used by Alternative 1 have sufficient capacity to accommodate the amount of waste that would be generated during construction, operation, and maintenance (refer to Section 4.17.2). Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Public Services-1: Would Alternative 1 cause substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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, other public facilities? (*Less than significant with mitigation)*

Construction

Emergency Response

Construction activities would have the potential to ignite a wildfire and impact emergency response times. Impacts would be significant due to potential increased demand for fire response as a result of construction-related wildfire ignition and effects to response times associated with lane closures. APMs FIRE-1 and PS-6 would reduce impacts through wildland fire prevention and fire safety practices and preparation of a fire prevention plan; however, Alternative 1 impacts would still be significant because a final project-specific fire plan addressing all necessary fire prevention measures has not been prepared.

Mitigation Measure Fire-1 would reduce the potential for wildfire ignition and resulting increase in fire response demand to a less-than-significant level through preparation of a Final Fire Prevention Plan.

Alternative 1 would have temporary lane closures due to construction of the cable pole and overhead transmission line stringing that would have a significant impact on emergency response times. APMs TR-1, TR-3, and TR-4 would reduce impacts to emergency access through coordination with emergency personnel, implementation of traffic controls, and obtaining an encroachment permit, but impacts to response times from road closures would remain significant.

Mitigation Measures Traffic-1, Traffic-6, and Traffic-8 would reduce impacts to emergency response to less than significant through preparation of a CTMP, restricting road closures, maintaining emergency access, and notifying emergency personnel of road closures.

Parks and Public Services

Alternative 1 would require the use of Black Mountain Ranch Community Park during conductor stringing. A significant impact would occur if the park is physically damaged. APMs PS-1, PS-2, PS-3, PS-4, and PS-5 would reduce impacts to parks and preserves through maintaining access, notifying parks of construction, coordinating with recreational facilities, posting signs, and repairing any damaged recreational facilities. However, a significant impact would remain if the park restoration did not match pre-construction conditions or if temporary trail detours were located in an area with significant cultural or biological resources.

Mitigation Measures Recreation-1 and Recreation-2 would reduce impacts through preparation of pre- and post-construction reports and use of existing trails and access roads. Impacts from the need for new or physically altered parks would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 1 would not include any new homes, businesses, or land use changes that would create a demand for new services or facilities. Alternative 1 operation would not result in an increase in the local population that would create a demand for new services or government facilities.

Alternative 1 would not affect response times of emergency vehicles along Carmel Valley Road because it involves an unattended cable pole. Alternative 1 would not require additional police or fire protection services and would not impact schools, parks, or other public facilities. No impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures: Fire-1 (refer to Section 4.12: Fire and Fuels Management); Traffic-1, Traffic-6, and Traffic-8 (refer to Section 4.7: Transportation and Traffic); and Recreation-1 and Recreation-2 (refer to Section 4.10: Recreation)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

4.17.9 Alternatives 2a and 2b: Eastern Cable Pole at Pole P40 and Underground Alignment through City Open Space or City Water Utility Service Road (Avoids Cable Pole in Black Mountain Ranch Community Park)

Alternative 2 would involve installation of a new cable pole in the same location for both Alternatives 2a and 2b, approximately 300 feet south of Carmel Valley Road within existing SDG&E ROW, transitioning the Segment A overhead transmission line into the proposed Carmel Valley Road Segment B underground alignment via one of two underground alignment options. Alternative 2a would locate the underground duct bank west of SDG&E ROW through City of San Diego open space and into Carmel Valley Road. Alternative 2b would locate the underground duct bank east of SDG&E ROW through a City of San Diego water utility service road and into Carmel Valley Road. Both Alternative 2a and 2b would avoid installation of a cable pole and underground duct bank within the Black Mountain Ranch Community Park. This alternative is described in more detail in Chapter 3: Alternatives.

4.17.9.1 Alternative 2 Environmental Setting

The Alternative 2a underground alignment would travel through City of San Diego dedicated park land and Multiple Species Conservation Plan (MSCP) open space areas near Emden Road and Carmel Valley Road. The Alternative 2b underground alignment would travel under a City of San Diego water utility service road. The environmental setting described in Section 4.17.1 would apply to this alternative.

4.17.9.2 Alternative Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table 4.17-7 summarizes the impacts to utilities and public services from Alternative 2.

Table 4.17-7 Summary of Alternative 2 Impacts to Utilities and Public Service Systems

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance Prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after APMs and Mitigation
Impact Utilities-1: Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-2: 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.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	Less than significant	---	---
Impact Utilities-3: 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.	Construction	No impact	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-4: Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements.	Construction	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Utilties-1
	Operation and Maintenance	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Hydrology-3
Impact Utilities-5: 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.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-6: Not be serviced by a landfill with sufficient permitted	Construction	Less than significant	---	---

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance Prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after APMs and Mitigation
capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.	Operation and Maintenance	Less than significant	---	---
Impact Utilities-7: Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste	Construction	No impact	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-8: Cause substantial deterioration or damage to gas, water, or sewer pipelines or communications lines.	Construction	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Utilities-3 MM Hazards-4
	Operation and Maintenance	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Utilities-4
Impact Public Services-1: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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, other public facilities.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM FIRE-1 APM PS-1 APM PS-2 APM PS-3 APM PS-4 APM PS-5 APM PS-6 APM TR-1 APM TR-3 APM TR-4	Less than significant MM Fire-1 MM Traffic-1 MM Traffic-6 MM Traffic-8 MM Recreation-1 MM Recreation-2
	Operation and Maintenance	Less than significant	---	---

Alternative 2 would have no impact on two CEQA significance criteria for utilities and public service systems: Impact Utilities-3 and -7, as indicated in Table 4.17-6. Runoff from the impervious surface created by the cable pole would not require the construction of a new or expansion of an existing stormwater drainage system. Alternative 2 would follow federal, state, and local laws regulating solid waste disposal.

Impact Utilities-1: Would Alternative 2 exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction

Wastewater generated from construction would be limited to portable restrooms, which would be managed in accordance with federal and state laws. Alternative 2 would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance
Alternative 2 would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements because no portable restrooms would be used during operation and maintenance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-2: Would Alternative 2 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? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required)*

Construction
Construction would generate wastewater from portable restrooms and potential discharge of groundwater from dewatering. Alternative 2 would not require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities due to the relatively small volume of wastewater generated relative to existing treatment capacity. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Alternative 2 would use a minimal amount of water to suppress dust at the cable pole site and underground duct bank. Due to the drought conditions in California, water is becoming scarcer and impacts from water usage for construction of Alternative 2 would be potentially significant under Impact Utilities-4. Mitigation Measure Utilities-1 would be consistent with the mandated water use restrictions established by the City of San Diego, including using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes. Impacts to wastewater treatment facilities would be less than significant because there is sufficient capacity at existing wastewater treatment facilities to supply the water for Alternative 2. Impacts would be less than significant; no mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance
Water would be required at revegetated areas during the vegetation establishment period, and watering would cease after vegetation is established. Due to the drought conditions in California, water use for revegetation could potentially have a significant impact on water facilities under Impact Utilities-4. Mitigation Measure Hydrology-3 requires that SDG&E only use reclaimed, non-potable water for irrigation purposes. This mitigation measure would increase demand for reclaimed water; however, there is sufficient treatment capacity at existing facilities to supply treated wastewater to irrigate the Alternative 2 area of temporary impact (less than 1 acre). Alternative 2 would not cause the expansion or construction of new wastewater treatment facilities. Impacts would be less than significant; no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-4: Would Alternative 2 have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

Construction would require water for dust suppression. SDPUD has sufficient water entitlements available to serve Alternative 2 (City of San Diego 2014a). As discussed in Impact Utilities-2, the use of water could pose a significant impact to water supplies because of the drought conditions. Thus, while the SDPUD confirmed the availability of 25 million gallons of potable and recycled water for the construction of the Proposed Project in June 2016, there would still be a potential significant impact to water supplies due to the drought conditions (City of San Diego 2014a). Mitigation Measure Utilities-1 requires SDG&E to only use reclaimed, non-potable water during construction and to confirm the availability of reclaimed, non-potable water for construction. Impacts would be less than significant after implementation of Mitigation Measure Utilities-1.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 2 would use a minimal amount of potable or recycled water for site restoration activities at a single pole. Due to the drought conditions in California, water use for revegetation could potentially have a significant impact on water supplies. Mitigation Measure Hydrology-3 requires that SDG&E only use reclaimed, non-potable water for irrigation purposes. Impacts to the water supply would, therefore, be less than significant after implementation of Hydrology-3.

Mitigation Measures: Utilities-1 (refer to Section 4.17.7) and Hydrology-3 (refer to Section 4.6: Hydrology and Water Quality)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Utilities-5: Would Alternative 2 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? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction

Construction would generate wastewater from portable restrooms for construction workers. Alternative 2 would also discharge water in accordance with the General Construction Permit in situations where dewatering is necessary during trenching. Wastewater would be minimal and would not exceed the capacity of any wastewater treatment facility. Impacts to wastewater treatment capacity would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance

No wastewater would be generated during operation. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-6: Would Alternative 2 not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Waste would be limited to excavated materials from a single pole and short trench (less than 1,000 feet) and packaging materials for electrical components and food for workers. The landfills that would be used by Alternative 2 have sufficient capacity to accommodate the amount of waste that would be generated during construction, operation, and maintenance (refer to Section 4.17.2). Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-8: Would Alternative 2 cause substantial deterioration or damage to gas, water, or sewer pipelines or communications lines? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

There are subsurface utility lines (e.g., water supply, storm drainage. and gas pipelines) located along Carmel Valley Road where Alternatives 2a and 2b would be located. Grading and trenching of the underground transmission lines within Carmel Valley Road would be conducted in proximity to underground utilities. Underground duct bank construction could damage or rupture a utility pipeline, resulting in a significant impact.

In addition, there are water utility lines located on the City of San Diego water utility service road. Grading and trenching of the underground transmission line under Alternative 2b within the City of San Diego water utility service road would be conducted in proximity to the underground water utility lines. This could potentially result in damage or ruptures to the water utility lines, which would be a significant impact.

Mitigation Measures Utilities-3 and Hazards-4 would avoid impacts from dig-ins of a buried utility line through notifying utility companies, adjusting underground work locations, and uncovering existing utility pipelines. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

AC from the 230-kV underground transmission line could cause corrosion on metallic pipelines buried within Carmel Valley Road that run parallel to the transmission line, which would be a significant impact. In addition, AC from the 230-kV underground transmission line could cause corrosion to the water utility lines located on the City of San Diego water utility service road under Alternative 2b if the pipes are metallic. Because the materials of the water utility pipes are unknown, impacts from AC could potentially be significant. Mitigation Measure Utilities-4 would require SDG&E to identify utility facilities in the vicinity of the proposed 230-kV transmission line that may be susceptible to corrosion due to induced currents or voltages and to reduce corrosion effects on utility lines susceptible to corrosion through use of cathodic protection measures. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Mitigation Measures: Utilities-3, Utilities-4 (refer to Section 4.17.7), and Hazards-4 (refer to Section 4.11: Hazards and Hazardous Materials)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Public Services-1: Would Alternative 2 cause substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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? (*Less than significant with mitigation)*

Construction

Emergency Response

Construction activities would have the potential to ignite a wildfire and impact emergency response times. Impacts would be significant due to potential increased demand for fire response as a result of construction-related wildfire ignition and effects to response times associated with lane closures. Implementation of APMs FIRE-1 and PS-6 would reduce impacts through wildland fire prevention and fire safety practices and preparation of a fire prevention plan; however, Alternative 2 impacts would still be significant because a final project-specific fire plan addressing all necessary fire prevention measures has not been prepared. Mitigation Measure Fire-1 would reduce the potential for wildfire ignition and resulting increase in fire response demand to a less-than-significant level through preparation of a Final Fire Prevention Plan.

Alternative 2 would have temporary lane closures due to underground transmission line construction and overhead transmission line stringing that would have a significant impact on emergency response times, similar to the Proposed Project (refer to Section 4.17.7). Implementation of APMs TR-1, TR-3, and TR-4 would reduce impacts to emergency access through coordination with emergency personnel, implementation of traffic controls, and obtaining an encroachment permit, but impacts to response times from road closures would remain significant. Mitigation Measures Traffic-1, Traffic-6, and Traffic-8 would reduce impacts to emergency response to a less-than-significant level through preparation of a CTMP, restricting road closures, maintaining emergency access, and notifying emergency personnel of road closures.

Parks and Public Facilities

Alternative 2 would require the use of Black Mountain Ranch Community Park during conductor stringing. A significant impact would occur if the park is physically damaged. Implementation of APMs PS-1, PS-2, PS-3, PS-4, and PS-5 would reduce impacts to parks and preserves through maintaining access, notifying parks of construction, coordinating with recreational facilities, posting signs, and repairing any damaged recreational facilities. A significant impact would remain if the park restoration did not match pre-construction conditions or if temporary trail detours were located in an area with significant cultural or biological resources. Mitigation Measures Recreation-1 and Recreation-2 would reduce impacts

by requiring a Pre-Project Parks and Trails Conditions Report and restoration of site conditions to the CPUC's satisfaction and use of existing trails and access roads. Impacts from the need for new or physically altered parks would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 2 would not include any new homes, businesses, or land use changes that would create a demand for new services or facilities. Operation and maintenance of Alternative 2 would not result in an increase in the local population that would create a demand for new services or government facilities.

Operation of Alternative 2 would not affect response times of emergency vehicles along Carmel Valley Road because it would involve an unattended cable pole and underground transmission line. The vault inspections for the underground transmission line would not affect emergency response times because at least one lane of traffic would remain open at all times during inspection. Alternative 2 would not require additional police or fire protection services and would not impact schools, parks, or other public facilities. No impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures: Fire-1 (refer to Section 4.12: Fire and Fuels Management); Traffic-1, Traffic-6, and Traffic-8 (refer to Section 4.7: Transportation and Traffic); and Recreation-1 and Recreation-2 (refer to Section 4.10: Recreation)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

4.17.10 Alternative 3: Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve-Mercy Road Underground (Avoids Overhead in Northern Half of Segment A, Underground in Segment B, and Overhead in Segment C)

Alternative 3 would include installing an underground alignment starting at a new cable pole where the existing SDG&E ROW crosses Ivy Hill Road and ending at a new cable pole approximately 550 feet west of the Peñasquitos Junction (i.e., where Proposed Project Segments C and D meet). The underground alignment would follow Scripps Poway Parkway, Mercy Road, Black Mountain Road, and finally Park Village Road. Alternative 3 would bypass the northern half of Proposed Project Segment A and all of Proposed Project Segments B and C. This alternative is described in more detail in Chapter 3: Alternatives.

4.17.10.1 Alternative 3 Environmental Setting

The utilities and public services conditions described in Section 4.17.2 would apply to this alternative with the exception of the utility lines and public services described below.

Utilities

Table 4.17-8 summarizes the utility lines that either cross or are located parallel to the Alternative 3 alignment. The utility providers are the same as those described in the environmental setting of the Proposed Project (Section 4.17.2).

Metallic pipelines run parallel to Alternative 3. There are also some pipelines of unknown material that are parallel to Alternative 3. Table 4.17-9 lists the metallic pipelines and the pipelines of unknown material that are parallel to the Alternative 3 underground alignment.

Public Services

Schools and parks are located in proximity to Alternative 3. Schools and parks within the vicinity of the underground alignment are summarized in Table 4.13-8 in Section 4.13: Air Quality.

Table 4.17-8 Utilities in Proximity to Alternative 3

Type of Utility	Approximate Number of Pipelines	Diameter (inches)	Pipeline Material(s)
Potable water main	45 crossing 17 parallel	2 to 42	Steel cylinder rod wrapped, ductile iron, asbestos cement, cement mortar lined and coated steel, PVC, and unknown materials
Recycled water main	11 crossing 9 parallel	4 to 36	Steel, ductile iron, PVC, cement mortar lined and coated steel
Sewer main	29 crossing 14 parallel	6 to 36	PVC, vitrified clay, and unknown material
Storm drain conveyance	42 crossing 19 parallel	16 to 126	Reinforced concrete, cast-in-place concrete, PVC, asbestos cement, and unknown materials
Gas line	41 crossing 13 parallel	1 to 16	Steel, plastic

Source: SanGIS/SANDAG 2015 and SDG&E 2015

Table 4.17-9 Parallel Metallic Pipelines along Alternative 3

Type of Utility	Material	Diameter (inches)	Parallel Length (feet)
Potable water main	Steel cylinder rod wrapped	20	10,280
	Cement mortar lined and coated steel	42	3,530
	Ductile iron	16	2,000
	Ductile iron	16	115
Recycled water main	Steel	18	4,090
	Cement mortar lined and coated steel	24	2,330
	Cement mortar lined and coated steel	36	1,100
	Ductile iron	24	225
Sewer main	Unknown material	36	4,655
Storm drain conveyance	Unknown material	unknown	1,660
	Unknown material	16	180

Type of Utility	Material	Diameter (inches)	Parallel Length (feet)
	Unknown material	126	165
Gas line	Steel	4	4,145
	Steel	6	3,950
	Steel	4	2,695

Source: SanGIS/SANDAG 2015 and SDG&E 2015

4.17.10.2 Alternative 3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table 4.17-10 summarizes the impacts to utilities and public services from Alternative 3.

Table 4.17-10 Summary of Alternative 3 Impacts to Utilities and Public Service Systems

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance Prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after APMs and Mitigation
Impact Utilities-1: Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-2: 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.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	Less than significant	---	---
Impact Utilities-3: 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.	Construction	No impact	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-4: Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements.	Construction	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Utilties-1
	Operation and Maintenance	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Hydrology-3
Impact Utilities-5: 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.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance Prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after APMs and Mitigation
Impact Utilities-6: Not be serviced 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-7: Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste	Construction	No impact	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-8: Cause substantial deterioration or damage to gas, water, or sewer pipelines or communications lines.	Construction	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Utilities-3 MM Hazards-4
	Operation and Maintenance	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Utilities-4
Impact Public Services-1: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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, other public facilities.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM FIRE-1 APM PS-1 APM PS-2 APM PS-3 APM PS-4 APM PS-5 APM PS-6 APM TR-1 APM TR-3 APM TR-4	Less than significant MM Fire-1 MM Traffic-1 MM Traffic-6 MM Traffic-8 MM Recreation-1 MM Recreation-2
	Operation and Maintenance	Less than significant	---	---

Alternative 3 would have no impact on two CEQA significance criteria for utilities and public service systems: Impact Utilities-3 and -7, as indicated in Table 4.17-9. Runoff from the impervious surface created by the two cable poles would not require the construction of a new or expansion of an existing stormwater drainage system; underground construction would not increase impervious surface area in the Alternative 3 area. Alternative 3 would follow federal, state, and local laws regulating solid waste disposal.

Impact Utilities-1: Would Alternative 3 exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction

Wastewater generated from construction would be limited to portable restrooms, which would be managed in accordance with federal and state laws. Alternative 3 would not exceed

wastewater treatment requirements. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance
Alternative 3 would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements because no portable restrooms would be used during operation and maintenance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-2: Would Alternative 3 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? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction
Construction would generate wastewater from portable restrooms and potential discharge of groundwater from dewatering. Alternative 3 would not require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities due to the relatively small volume of wastewater generated relative to existing treatment capacity. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Alternative 3 would use a water to suppress dust at the cable pole sites and underground trench. Due to the drought conditions in California, water is becoming scarcer and impacts from water usage for construction of Alternative 3 would be potentially significant under Impact Utilities-4. Mitigation Measure Utilities-1 would be consistent with the mandated water use restrictions established by the City of San Diego, including using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes. There are sufficient supplies of recycled water within the City of San Diego for construction of Alternative 3. Alternative 3 would not cause the construction or expansion of a wastewater treatment facility. Impacts would be less than significant; no mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance
Water would be required at revegetated areas during the vegetation establishment period, and watering would cease after vegetation is established. Due to the drought conditions in California, water use for revegetation could potentially have a significant impact under Impact Utilities-4. Mitigation Measure Hydrology-3 requires that SDG&E only use reclaimed, non-potable water for irrigation purposes. Existing treatment facilities have the capacity to supply water for irrigation of Alternative 3 (less than 1 acre of temporary disturbance). Alternative 3 would not cause the construction or expansion of a wastewater treatment facility. Impacts would be less than significant; no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-4: Would Alternative 3 have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

Construction would require water for dust suppression. SDPUD has sufficient water entitlements available to serve Alternative 3 (City of San Diego 2014a). As discussed in Impact Utilities-2, the use of water could pose a significant impact to water supplies because of the drought conditions. Thus, while the City of San Diego, Public Utilities Department confirmed the availability of 25 million gallons of potable and recycled water for the construction of the Proposed Project in June 2016, there would still be a potential significant impact to water supplies due to the drought conditions (City of San Diego 2014a). Mitigation Measure Utilities-1 requires SDG&E to only use reclaimed, non-potable water during construction and to confirm the availability of reclaimed, non-potable water for construction. Impacts would be less than significant after implementation of Mitigation Measure Utilities-1.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 3 would use a minimal amount of water for site restoration activities at two pole locations. Due to the drought conditions in California, water use for revegetation could potentially have a significant impact on water supplies. Mitigation Measure Hydrology-3 requires that SDG&E only use reclaimed, non-potable water for irrigation purposes. Impacts to the water supply would, therefore, be less than significant after implementation of Hydrology-3.

Mitigation Measures: Utilities-1 (refer to Section 4.17.7) and Hydrology-3 (refer to Section 4.6: Hydrology and Water Quality)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Utilities-5: Would Alternative 3 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? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction

Construction would generate wastewater from portable restrooms for construction workers. Alternative 3 would also discharge water in accordance with the General Construction Permit in situations where dewatering is necessary during trenching. Wastewater would be minimal and would not exceed the capacity of any wastewater treatment facility. Impacts to wastewater treatment capacity would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance

No wastewater would be generated during operation. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-6: Would Alternative 3 fail to be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction

Alternative 3 would generate up to 46,000 cubic yards of excess soil from trenching for underground transmission line construction. The soil, as well as other materials such as packaging of electrical components, would need to be disposed off-site.

Disposal methods for Alternative 3 would be the same as the methods for the Proposed Project (refer to Section 4.17.7, Impact Utilities-6). The landfills identified in Section 4.17.2 have sufficient capacity to accommodate the amount of waste that would be generated during the construction of Alternative 3. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance

The solid waste generated from routine inspections, replacement of parts, and crew waste would be minimal and would not exceed landfill capacity. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-8: Would Alternative 3 cause substantial deterioration or damage to gas, water, or sewer pipelines or communications lines? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

Ground-disturbing activities, including grading and trenching, along the underground transmission line would be conducted in proximity to underground utilities. Underground duct bank construction could damage or rupture a utility pipeline, resulting in a significant impact. Alternative 3 could impact the subsurface utilities identified in Table 4.17-7. Mitigation Measures Utilities-3 and Hazards-4 would avoid impacts from dig-ins of a buried utility line through notifying utility companies, adjusting underground work locations, and uncovering existing utility pipelines. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

AC from the 230-kV underground transmission line could cause corrosion on metallic pipelines that run parallel to the transmission line and are buried within the roadway (Table 4.17-8), which would be a significant impact. Mitigation Measure Utilities-4 would reduce corrosion effects on utility lines through use of cathodic protection measures. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Mitigation Measures: Utilities-3, Utilities-4 (refer to Section 4.17.7), and Hazards-4 (refer to Section 4.11: Hazards and Hazardous Materials)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Public Services-1: Would Alternative 3 cause substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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? (*Less than significant with mitigation)*

Construction

Emergency Response

The underground transmission line would be constructed in roadways where the likelihood of igniting nearby vegetation during construction is very low. Construction of the underground transmission line would not create additional demand for fire response; there would be no impact. However, temporary lane closures would be necessary during trenching and vault installation. Temporary lane closures would have a significant impact on emergency response times. Implementation of APMs TR-1, TR-3, and TR-4 would reduce impacts to emergency access through coordination with emergency personnel, implementation of traffic controls, and obtaining an encroachment permit, but impacts to response times from road closures would remain significant.

Mitigation Measures Traffic-1, Traffic-6, and Traffic-8 would reduce impacts to emergency response to less than significant through preparation of a CTMP, restricting road closures, maintaining emergency access, and notifying emergency personnel of road closures.

Cable pole construction would increase demand for fire response as a result of construction in open space areas and the increased risk of construction-related wildfire ignition, which would be a significant impact. Implementation of APMs FIRE-1 and PS-6 would reduce impacts through wildland fire prevention and fire safety practices and preparation of a fire prevention plan; however, Alternative 3 impacts would still be significant because a final project-specific fire plan addressing all necessary fire prevention measures has not been prepared.

Mitigation Measure Fire-1 would reduce the potential for wildfire ignition and resulting increase in fire response demand through preparation of a Final Fire Prevention Plan. Impacts to fire response demand would be less than significant with mitigation.

Parks and Public Facilities

Alternative 3 would cause physical alterations in Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve by installing a cable pole within the preserve, resulting in a significant impact. Implementation of APMs PS-1, PS-2, PS-3, PS-4, and PS-5 would reduce impacts to parks and preserves through maintaining access, notifying parks of construction, coordinating with recreational facilities, posting signs, and repairing any damaged recreational facilities. A significant impact would remain if the park restoration did not match pre-construction conditions or if temporary trail detours were located in an area with significant cultural or biological resources. Mitigation Measures Recreation-1 and Recreation-2 would reduce impacts by requiring a Pre-Project Parks and Trails Conditions Report and restoration of site conditions to the CPUC's satisfaction and

use of existing trails and access roads. Impacts from the need for new or physically altered parks would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance
Alternative 3 would not include any new homes, businesses, or land use changes that would create a demand for new services or facilities. Operation and maintenance activities would not result in an increase in the local population that would create a demand for new services or facilities.

Alternative 3 would not affect response times of emergency vehicles or require additional police or fire protection services because it involves operation of an unattended transmission line. No impacts would occur.

Alternative 3 would require temporary lane closures during inspection of the underground alignment. At least one lane of traffic would remain open in each direction at all times because the area of a vault is small and would not block a roadway; therefore, emergency access would be maintained. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: Fire-1 (refer to Section 4.12: Fire and Fuels Management); Traffic-1, Traffic-6, and Traffic-8 (refer to Section 4.7: Transportation and Traffic); and Recreation-1 and Recreation-2 (refer to Section 4.10: Recreation)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

4.17.11 Alternative 4: Segment D 69-kV Partial Underground Alignment (Reduces New TSPs in Segment D)

Alternative 4 would include the installation of a double 69-kV underground alignment starting at two new cable poles (P48AA and P48BB) in Proposed Project Segment D near existing lattice tower E17. The underground alignment would follow Carmel Mountain Road and East Ocean Air Drive, ending at the Peñasquitos Substation. Within Proposed Project Segment D, an existing 69-kV line would be removed from the existing steel lattice towers, and a second 69-kV power line on existing H-frame structures would be de-energized and left in place. Construction within Proposed Project Segment D would be reduced under Alternative 4. The 230-kV transmission line would be installed on the existing steel lattice towers similar to the Proposed Project; however, the H-frame structures would not be removed, and no new TSPs would be installed between lattice tower E17 and the Peñasquitos Substation. This alternative is described in more detail in Chapter 3: Alternatives.

4.17.11.1 Alternative 4 Environmental Setting

The utilities and public services conditions described in Section 4.17.2 would apply to this alternative with the exception of the utility lines and public services described below.

Utilities
The underground 69-kV power line alignment for Alternative 4 would cross or run parallel to underground utilities. Table 4.17-11 provides a summary of the utilities located in proximity to

the underground alignment. The utility providers would be the same as those described in the environmental setting of the Proposed Project (Section 4.17.2).

Metallic pipelines run parallel to the Alternative 4 alignment within Carmel Mountain Road and East Ocean Air Drive. There is also one pipeline of unknown material that is parallel to the underground alignment. Table 4.17-12 lists the metallic pipelines and the pipeline of unknown material that are parallel to Alternative 4.

Public Service Systems

Schools and parks are located within the vicinity of Alternative 4. The schools and parks within the vicinity of Alternative 4 are summarized in Table 4.13-11 in Section 4.13: Air Quality.

Table 4.17-11 Utilities in Proximity to Alternative 4

Type of Utility	Approximate Number of Pipelines	Diameter (inches)	Pipeline Material(s)
Potable water main	15 crossing 14 parallel	8 to 30	Cement mortar lined and coated steel, PVC, and unknown materials
Sewer main	9 crossings 11 parallel	3 to 15	PVC
Storm drain conveyance	17 crossings 11 parallel	18 to 36	Reinforced concrete
Gas line	10 crossings 2 parallel	1 to 4	Plastic

Source: SanGIS/SANDAG 2015 and SDG&E 2015

Table 4.17-12 Parallel Metal Pipelines along Alternative 4

Type of Utility	Material	Diameter (inches)	Parallel Length (feet)
Potable water main	Cement mortar lined and coated steel	24	5,935
	Unknown	30	3,060
	Cement mortar lined and coated steel	30	1,845

Source: SanGIS/SANDAG 2015

4.17.11.2 Alternative 4 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table 4.17-13 summarizes the impacts to utilities and public services from Alternative 4.

Table 4.17-13 Summary of Alternative 4 Impacts to Utilities and Public Service Systems

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance Prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after APMs and Mitigation
Impact Utilities-1: Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-2: 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.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	Less than significant	---	---
Impact Utilities-3: 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.	Construction	No impact	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-4: Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements.	Construction	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Utilties-1
	Operation and Maintenance	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Hydrology-3
Impact Utilities-5: 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.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-6: Not be serviced 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-7: Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste	Construction	No impact	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance Prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after APMs and Mitigation
Impact Utilities-8: Cause substantial deterioration or damage to gas, water, or sewer pipelines or communications lines.	Construction	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Utilities-3 MM Hazards-4
	Operation and Maintenance	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Utilities-4
Impact Public Services-1: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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, other public facilities.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM FIRE-1 APM PS-1 APM PS-2 APM PS-3 APM PS-4 APM PS-5 APM PS-6 APM TR-1 APM TR-3 APM TR-4	Less than significant MM Fire-1 MM Traffic-1 MM Traffic-6 MM Traffic-8 MM Recreation-1 MM Recreation-2
	Operation and Maintenance	Less than significant	---	---

Alternative 4 would have no impact on two CEQA significance criteria for utilities and public service systems: Impact Utilities-3 and -7, as indicated in Table 4.17-12. Runoff from the impervious surface created by the two cable poles would not require the construction of a new or expansion of an existing stormwater drainage system; underground construction would not increase impervious surface area in the Alternative 4 area. Alternative 4 would follow federal, state, and local laws regulating solid waste disposal.

Impact Utilities-1: Would Alternative 4 exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction

Wastewater generated from construction would be limited to portable restrooms, which would be managed in accordance with federal and state laws. Alternative 4 would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 4 would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements because no portable restrooms would be used during operation and maintenance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-2: Would Alternative 4 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? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction

Construction would generate wastewater from portable restrooms and potential discharge of groundwater from dewatering. Alternative 4 would not require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities due to the relatively small volume of wastewater generated relative to existing treatment capacity. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Alternative 4 would use a minimal amount of water to suppress dust at the cable pole site and construct the underground duct bank. Due to the drought conditions in California, water is becoming scarcer and impacts from water usage for construction of Alternative 4 would be potentially significant under Impact Utilities-4. Mitigation Measure Utilities-1 would be consistent with the mandated water use restrictions established by the City of San Diego, including using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes. There are sufficient supplies of recycled water within the City of San Diego for construction of Alternative 4. Alternative 4 would not cause the construction or expansion of a wastewater treatment facility. Impacts would be less than significant; no mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance

Water would be required at revegetated areas during the vegetation establishment period, and watering would cease after vegetation is established. Due to the drought conditions in California, water use for revegetation could potentially have a significant impact on water facilities under Impact Utilities-4. Mitigation Measure Hydrology-3 requires that SDG&E only use reclaimed, non-potable water for irrigation purposes. Existing treatment facilities have the capacity to supply water for irrigation of Alternative 4 (less than 1 acre of temporary disturbance). Alternative 4 would not cause the construction or expansion of a wastewater treatment facility. Impacts would be less than significant; no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-4: Would Alternative 4 have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

Construction would require water for dust suppression. SDPUD has sufficient water entitlements available to serve Alternative 4 (City of San Diego 2014a). As discussed in Impact Utilities-2, the use of water could pose a significant impact to water supplies because of the drought conditions. Thus, while the City of San Diego, Public Utilities Department confirmed the availability of 25 million gallons of potable and recycled water for the construction of the Proposed Project in June 2016, there would still be a potential significant impact to water supplies due to the drought conditions (City of San Diego 2014a). Mitigation Measure Utilities-1

requires SDG&E to only use reclaimed, non-potable water during construction and to confirm the availability of reclaimed, non-potable water for construction. Impacts would be less than significant after implementation of Mitigation Measure Utilities-1.

Operation and Maintenance
Alternative 4 would use a minimal amount of water for site restoration activities at two pole locations. Due to the drought conditions in California, water use for revegetation could potentially have a significant impact on water supplies. Mitigation Measure Hydrology-3 requires that SDG&E only use reclaimed, non-potable water for irrigation purposes. Impacts to the water supply would, therefore, be less than significant after implementation of Hydrology-3.

Mitigation Measures: Utilities-1 (refer to Section 4.17.7) and Hydrology-3 (refer to Section 4.6: Hydrology and Water Quality)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Utilities-5: Would Alternative 4 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? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction
Construction of Alternative 4 would generate wastewater from portable restrooms for construction workers. Alternative 4 would also discharge water in accordance with the General Construction Permit in situations where dewatering is necessary during trenching. Wastewater would be minimal and would not exceed the capacity of any wastewater treatment facility. Impacts to wastewater treatment capacity would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance
No wastewater would be generated during operation. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-6: Would Alternative 4 not be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Alternative 4 would generate up to 50,000 cubic yards of excess soil from trenching for underground transmission line construction. The soil, as well as other materials such as packaging of electrical components, would need to be disposed off-site.

Disposal methods for Alternative 4 would be the same as the methods for the Proposed Project (refer to Section 4.17.7, Impact Utilities-6). The landfills identified in Section 4.17.2 have

sufficient capacity to accommodate the amount of waste that would be generated during the construction of Alternative 4. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance
The solid waste generated from routine inspections, replacement of parts, and crew waste would be minimal and would not exceed landfill capacity. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-8: Would Alternative 4 cause substantial deterioration or damage to gas, water, or sewer pipelines or communications lines? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction
Ground-disturbing activities, including grading and trenching, along the Alternative 4 alignment would be conducted in proximity to underground utilities. Underground duct bank construction could damage or rupture a utility pipeline, resulting in a significant impact. Alternative 4 could impact the subsurface utilities listed in Table 4.17-10. Mitigation Measures Utilities-3 and Hazards-4 would avoid potential impacts from dig-ins of a buried utility line through notifying utility companies, adjusting underground work locations, and uncovering existing utility pipelines. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance
AC from the 69-kV power lines could cause corrosion on metallic pipelines that run parallel to the Alternative 4 power lines and buried within the roadway (Table 4.17.11), which would be a significant impact. Mitigation Measure Utilities-4 would reduce corrosion effects on utility lines through use of cathodic protection measures. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Mitigation Measures: Utilities-3, Utilities-4 (refer to Section 4.17.7), and Hazards-4 (refer to Section 4.11: Hazards and Hazardous Materials)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Public Services-1: Would Alternative 4 cause substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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? (*Less than significant with mitigation)*

Construction
Emergency Response
The underground 69-kV power lines would be constructed in roadways where there is no vegetation nearby that could be ignited during construction. Construction of the underground 69-kV power lines would not create additional demand for fire response because the likelihood

of igniting a wildfire is very low. Construction of the underground power lines would not create additional demand for fire response; there would be no impact. However, temporary lane closures would be necessary during trenching and vault installation. Temporary lane closures would have a significant impact on emergency response times. Implementation of APMs TR-1, TR-3, and TR-4 would reduce impacts to emergency access through coordination with emergency personnel, implementation of traffic controls, and obtaining an encroachment permit, but impacts to response times from road closures would remain significant.

Mitigation Measures Traffic-1, Traffic-6, and Traffic-8 would reduce impacts to emergency response to less than significant through preparation of a CTMP, restricting road closures, maintaining emergency access, and notifying emergency personnel of road closures.

Cable pole construction would increase demand for fire response as a result of construction in Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve and the increased risk of construction-related wildfire ignition, which would be a significant impact. Implementation of APMs FIRE-1 and PS-6 would reduce impacts through wildland fire prevention and fire safety practices and preparation of a fire prevention plan; however, Alternative 4 impacts would still be significant because a final project-specific fire plan addressing all necessary fire prevention measures has not been prepared.

Mitigation Measure Fire-1 would reduce the potential for wildfire ignition and resulting increase in fire response demand through preparation of a Final Fire Prevention Plan. Impacts to fire response demand would be less than significant with mitigation.

Parks and Other Public Facilities

Alternative 4 would cause physical alterations in Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve by installing two cable poles within the preserve, resulting in a significant impact. Implementation of APMs PS-1, PS-2, PS-3, PS-4, and PS-5 would reduce impacts to parks and preserves through maintaining access, notifying parks of construction, coordinating with recreational facilities, posting signs, and repairing any damaged recreational facilities. A significant impact would remain if the park restoration did not match pre-construction conditions or if temporary trail detours were located in an area with significant cultural or biological resources. Mitigation Measures Recreation-1 and Recreation-2 would reduce impacts by requiring a Pre-Project Parks and Trails Conditions Report and restoration of site conditions to the CPUC's satisfaction requiring a Pre-Project Parks and Trails Conditions Report and restoration of site conditions to the CPUC's satisfaction and use of existing trails and access roads. Impacts from the need for new or physically altered parks would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 4 would not include any new homes, businesses, or land use changes that would create a demand for new services or facilities. Operation and maintenance activities would not result in an increase in the local population that would create a demand for new services or facilities.

Alternative 4 would not affect response times of emergency vehicles or require additional police or fire protection services because it involves operation of an unattended transmission line. No impacts would occur.

Alternative 4 would require temporary lane closures during inspection of the underground alignment. At least one lane of traffic would remain open in each direction at all times because the area of a vault is small and would not block a roadway; therefore, emergency access and response times would be maintained. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: Fire-1 (refer to Section 4.12: Fire and Fuels Management); Traffic-1, Traffic-6, and Traffic-8 (refer to Section 4.7: Transportation and Traffic); and Recreation-1 and Recreation-2 (refer to Section 4.10: Recreation)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

4.17.12 Alternative 5: Pomerado Road to Miramar Area North Combination Underground/Overhead (Avoids All Proposed Project Segments)

Alternative 5 would include underground installation of the transmission line with the exception of the east and west ends where the transmission line would be installed in an overhead within existing SDG&E ROWs. Under this alternative, the alignment would exit the Sycamore Canyon Substation at MCAS Miramar an overhead line and travel westerly within an existing SDG&E ROW toward Stonebridge Parkway. The transmission line would transition to underground beneath Stonebridge Parkway in the vicinity of Greenstone Court, then continue underground on Pomerado Road, Miramar Road, Kearny Villa Road, Black Mountain Road, Activity Road, Camino Ruiz, Miralani Drive, Arjons Drive, Trade Place, Camino Santa Fe, Carroll Road/Carroll Canyon Road and Scranton Road. The transmission line would temporarily transition to an overhead alignment via two new cable poles and two new interset poles, where it would cross I-15. At the western end of the underground portion, the line would transition back to overhead structures located within an existing SDG&E ROW heading northward into the Peñasquitos Substation. Alternative 5 would avoid construction within the Proposed Project alignment with the exception of approximately 3,400 feet of existing SDG&E ROW in Segment A connecting to the Sycamore Canyon Substation. This alternative is described in more detail in Chapter 3: Alternatives.

4.17.12.1 Alternative 5 Environmental Setting

The utilities and public services conditions described in Section 4.17.2 would apply to this alternative with the exception of the utility lines and public services described below.

Utilities

The utilities that cross or are located parallel to the Alternative 5 alignment are summarized in Table 4.17-14. The utility providers would be the same as those described in the environmental setting of the Proposed Project (Section 4.17.2).

Table 4.17-14 Utilities Located in Proximity to Alternative 5

Type	Approximate Number of Crossing lines	Diameter (inches)	Pipeline Material(s)
Overhead Alignment that Follows Proposed Project Segment A			
Potable water main	4 crossings	16 to 18	PVC
Sewer main	1 crossing	8	PVC
Storm drain conveyance	5 crossings	24 to 60	Reinforced concrete
Underground Alignment within Stonebridge Parkway, Pomerado Road, and Subsequent Roadways			
Potable water main	64 crossing 29 parallel	8 to 84	PVC, asbestos cement, ductile iron, pre-stressed concrete steel cylinder, cement mortar lined and coated steel
Recycled water main	17 crossings 11 parallel	6 to 48	Cement mortar lined and coated steel, steel cement lined, and PVC
Sewer main	46 crossings 11 parallel	8 to 36	PVC, vitrified clay, and unknown material
Storm drain conveyance	81 crossing 34 parallel	12 to 144	Reinforced concrete, asbestos cement, cement mortar, concrete, cast-in-place concrete, plastic, and unknown materials
Gas line	82 crossings 41 parallel	1 to 16	Steel and plastic
Overhead Alignment between Carroll Canyon Road and Peñasquitos Substation			
Potable water main	8 crossing 2 parallel	12 to 30	Steel, PVC, and asbestos cement
Recycled water main	1 crossing	6	PVC
Sewer main	2 crossings 2 parallel	10 to 420	PVC and vitrified clay
Storm drain conveyance	3 crossings	12 to 24	Reinforced concrete, asbestos cement, and unknown material
Gas line	8 crossings 4 parallel	2 to 30	Steel and plastic

Source: SanGIS/SANDAG 2015 and SDG&E 2015

Metallic pipelines run parallel to the Alternative 5 alignment. There are also some pipelines of unknown material that are parallel to Alternative 5. Table 4.17-15 lists the metallic pipelines and the pipeline of unknown material that are parallel to Alternative 5.

Table 4.17-15 Parallel Metal Pipelines along Alternative 5 Alignment

Utility	Material	Diameter (inches)	Length that it is parallel (feet)
Underground Alignment within Stonebridge Parkway, Pomerado Road, and Subsequent Roadways			
Potable water main	Ductile iron	16	1,980
	Cement mortar lined and coated steel	54	450
	Ductile iron	20	230
	Cement mortar lined and coated steel	30	170
Recycled water main	Steel cement lined	6	1,220
	Cement mortar lined and coated steel	48	485
Sewer main	Unknown	36	525
Storm drain conveyance	Unknown	Unknown	380
	Unknown	Unknown	375
	Unknown	144	35
Gas line	Steel	4	4,050
	Steel	4	4,045
	Steel	8	3,440
	Steel	4	2,260
	Steel	4	1,980
	Steel	8	1,715
	Steel	4	1,565
	Steel	4	640
	Steel	6	500
	Steel	4	390
	Steel	4	340
	Steel	6	215
	Steel	2	25
	Steel	1	20
	Steel	3	15
	Steel	3	10
Overhead Alignment between Carroll Canyon Road and Peñasquitos Substation			
Gas line	Steel	30	10,990
	Steel	10	215

Source: SanGIS/SANDAG 2015 and SDG&E 2015

Public Services

The fire protection services, police services, and hospitals for all work areas shown in Table 4.17-2 in Section 4.17.2 would apply to Alternative 5 with the addition of San Diego Fire Station 44, which would serve the eastern portion of the underground alignment.

Schools and parks are located within the vicinity of Alternative 5. The schools and parks within the vicinity of Alternative 5 are summarized in Table 4.13-14 in Section 4.13: Air Quality.

4.17.12.2 Alternative 5 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table 4.17-16 summarizes the impacts to utilities and public services for Alternative 5.

Table 4.17-16 Summary of Alternative 5 Impacts to Utilities and Public Service Systems

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance Prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Impact Utilities-1: Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-2: 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.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	Less than significant	---	---
Impact Utilities-3: 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.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-4: Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements.	Construction	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Utilties-1
	Operation and Maintenance	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Hydrology-3

Significance Criteria	Project Phase	Significance Prior to APMs	Significance after APMs and before Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Impact Utilities-5: 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.	Construction	Less than significant	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-6: Not be serviced 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-7: Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste	Construction	No impact	---	---
	Operation and Maintenance	No impact	---	---
Impact Utilities-8: Cause substantial deterioration or damage to gas, water, or sewer pipelines or communications lines.	Construction	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Utilities-3 MM Hazards-4
	Operation and Maintenance	Significant	Significant	Less than significant MM Utilities-4
Impact Public Services-1: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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, other public facilities.	Construction	Significant	Significant APM FIRE-1 APM PS-1 APM PS-2 APM PS-3 APM PS-4 APM PS-5 APM PS-6 APM TR-1 APM TR-3 APM TR-4	Less than significant MM Fire-1 MM Traffic-1 MM Traffic-6 MM Traffic-8 MM Recreation-1 MM Recreation-2
	Operation and Maintenance	Less than significant	---	---

Alternative 5 would have no impact on one CEQA significance criterion for utilities and public service systems: Impact Utilities-7, as indicated in Table 4.17-15. Alternative 5 would have no impact on this criterion because Alternative 5 would follow federal, state, and local laws regulating solid waste disposal.

Impact Utilities-1: Would Alternative 5 exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction
Wastewater generated from construction would be limited to portable restrooms, which would be managed in accordance with federal and state laws. Alternative 5 would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance
Alternative 5 would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements because no portable restrooms would be used during operation and maintenance. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-2: Would Alternative 5 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? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction
Construction would generate wastewater from portable restrooms and potential discharge of groundwater from dewatering. Alternative 5 would not require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities due to the relatively small volume of wastewater generated relative to existing treatment capacity. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Alternative 5 would use less than 25 million gallons of water for construction dust control and compaction. Due to the drought conditions in California, water is becoming scarcer and impacts from water usage for construction of Alternative 5 would be potentially significant under Impact Utilities-4. Mitigation Measure Utilities-1 would be consistent with the mandated water use restrictions established by the City of San Diego, including using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes. There are sufficient supplies of recycled water within the City of San Diego for construction of Alternative 5. Alternative 5 would not cause the construction or expansion of a wastewater treatment facility. Impacts would be less than significant; no mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance
Water would be required at revegetated areas during the vegetation establishment period, and watering would cease after vegetation is established. Due to the drought conditions in California, water use for revegetation could potentially have a significant impact on water facilities under Impact Utilities-4. Mitigation Measure Hydrology-3 requires that SDG&E only use reclaimed, non-potable water for irrigation purposes. Existing treatment facilities have the capacity to supply water for irrigation of Alternative 4 (less than 1 acre of temporary disturbance). Alternative 4 would not cause the construction or expansion of a wastewater treatment facility. Impacts would be less than significant; no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-3: Would Alternative 5 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? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction

Alternative 5 would include the construction of 10 new poles and pads, resulting in the addition of up to 95 square feet of impervious surface area at each of the 10 new structures (950 square feet total or 0.02 acres). The installation of 10 new structures would not significantly increase the amount of impervious surface and subsequent runoff of stormwater to the stormwater drainage system. The impacts on stormwater drainage facilities would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance

The minimal amount of water used for site restoration at the 10 pole sites would not result in runoff because water would infiltrate the soil. Operation and maintenance activities for Alternative 5 would not result in creation or contribution of runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems. There would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-4: Would Alternative 5 have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

Construction would require water for dust suppression. SDPUD has sufficient water entitlements available to serve Alternative 5 (City of San Diego 2014a). As discussed in Impact Utilities-2, the use of water could pose a significant impact to water supplies because of the drought conditions. Thus, while the City of San Diego, Public Utilities Department confirmed the availability of 25 million gallons of potable and recycled water for the construction of the Proposed Project in June 2016, there would still be a potential significant impact to water supplies due to the drought conditions (City of San Diego 2014a). Mitigation Measure Utilities-1 requires SDG&E to only use reclaimed, non-potable water during construction and to confirm the availability of reclaimed, non-potable water for construction. Impacts would be less than significant after implementation of Mitigation Measure Utilities-1.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 5 would use a minimal amount of water for site restoration activities at 10 poles. Due to the drought conditions in California, water use for revegetation could potentially have a significant impact on water supplies. Mitigation Measure Hydrology-3 requires that SDG&E only use reclaimed, non-potable water for irrigation purposes. Impacts to the water supply would, therefore, be less than significant after implementation of Hydrology-3.

Mitigation Measures: Utilities-1 (refer to Section 4.17.7) and Hydrology-3 (refer to Section 4.6: Hydrology and Water Quality)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Utilities-5: Would Alternative 5 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? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction

Construction of Alternative 5 would generate wastewater from portable restrooms for construction workers. Alternative 5 would also discharge water in accordance with the General Construction Permit in situations where dewatering is necessary during trenching. Construction impacts to wastewater treatment capacity would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance

No wastewater would be generated during operation. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-6: Would Alternative 5 fail to be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs? (*Less than significant; no mitigation required*)

Construction

Alternative 5 would generate up to 64,000 cubic yards of excess soil from trenching for underground transmission line construction. The soils, as well as other materials such as packaging of electrical components, would need to be disposed off-site.

Disposal methods for Alternative 5 would be the same as the methods for the Proposed Project (refer to Section 4.17.7, Impact Utilities-6). The landfills identified in Section 4.17.2 have sufficient capacity to accommodate the amount of waste that could be generated during the construction of Alternative 5. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operation and Maintenance

The solid waste generated from routine inspections, replacement of parts, and crew waste would be minimal and would not exceed landfill capacity. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact Utilities-8: Would the Alternative 5 cause substantial deterioration or damage to gas, water, or sewer pipelines or communications lines? (*Less than significant with mitigation*)

Construction

Construction of the underground alignment of Alternative 5 could potentially impact the subsurface utilities identified in Table 4.17-14, resulting in a significant impact. Mitigation Measures Utilities-3 and Hazards-4 would avoid potential impacts from dig-ins of a buried utility line through notifying utility companies, adjusting underground work locations, and uncovering existing utility pipelines. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

AC from the underground 230-kV transmission line could cause corrosion on metallic pipelines that run parallel to the transmission line buried within roadways (see Table 4.17-14), which would be a significant impact. Mitigation Measure Utilities-4 would reduce corrosion effects on utility lines through use of cathodic protection measures. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Mitigation Measures: Utilities-3, Utilities-4 (refer to Section 4.17.7), and Hazards-4 (refer to Section 4.11: Hazards and Hazardous Materials)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact Public Services-1: Would Alternative 5 cause substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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? (*Less than significant with mitigation)*

Construction

Emergency Response

The underground transmission line would be constructed in roadways where there is no vegetation nearby that could be ignited during construction. Construction of the underground transmission line would not create additional demand for fire response because the likelihood of igniting a wildfire is very low. Construction of the underground transmission line would not create addition demand for fire response; there would be no impact. However, temporary lane closures on I-15 and local roadways would be necessary during trenching and vault installation. Temporary lane closures would have a significant impact on emergency response times. Implementation of APMs TR-1, TR-3, and TR-4 would reduce impacts to emergency access through coordination with emergency personnel, implementation of traffic controls, and obtaining an encroachment permit, but impacts to response times from road closures would remain significant.

Mitigation Measures Traffic-1, Traffic-6, and Traffic-8 would reduce impacts to emergency response to less than significant through preparation of a CTMP, restricting road closures, maintaining emergency access, and notifying emergency personnel of road closures.

Overhead transmission line construction could increase demand for fire response as a result of construction in open space areas and the increased risk of construction-related wildfire ignition, which would be a significant impact. Implementation of APMs FIRE-1 and PS-6 would reduce impacts through wildland fire prevention and fire safety practices and preparation of a fire prevention plan; however, Alternative 5 impacts would still be significant because a final project-specific fire plan addressing all necessary fire prevention measures has not been prepared. Mitigation Measure Fire-1 would reduce the potential for wildfire ignition and resulting increase in fire response demand through preparation of a Final Fire Prevention Plan. Impacts to fire response demand would be less than significant with mitigation.

Parks and Public Facilities

Alternative 5 would require temporary closure of Sycamore Park and trails in Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve near Peñasquitos Substation during pole installation and stringing, which would be a significant impact. Implementation of APMs PS-1, PS-2, PS-3, PS-4, and PS-5 would reduce impacts to parks and public facilities through maintaining access, notifying parks of construction, coordinating with recreational facilities, posting signs, and repairing any damaged recreational facilities. A significant impact would remain if the park restoration did not match pre-construction conditions or if temporary trail detours were located in an area with significant cultural or biological resources. Mitigation Measures Recreation-1 and Recreation-2 would reduce impacts by requiring a Pre-Project Parks and Trails Conditions Report and restoration of site conditions to the CPUC's satisfaction and use of existing trails and access roads. Impacts from the need for new or physically altered parks would be less than significant with mitigation.

Operation and Maintenance

Alternative 5 would not include any new homes, businesses, or land use changes that would create a demand for new services or facilities. Operation and maintenance activities would not result in an increase in the local population that could create a demand for new services or facilities.

Alternative 5 would not affect response time of emergency vehicles or require additional police or fire protection services because it involves operation of an unattended transmission line. No impacts would occur.

Alternative 5 would require temporary lane closures during inspection of the underground alignment. At least one lane of traffic would remain open in each direction at all times because the area of a vault of small and would not block a roadway; therefore, emergency access would be maintained. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: Fire-1 (refer to Section 4.12: Fire and Fuels Management); Traffic-1, Traffic-6, and Traffic-8 (refer to Section 4.7: Transportation and Traffic); and Recreation-1 and Recreation-2 (refer to Section 4.10: Recreation)

Significance after mitigation: Less than significant.

4.17.13 No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative would include construction of the CAISO approved Mission—Peñasquitos 230-kV transmission line and Second Poway – Pomerado 69-kV power line. The No Project Alternative would also involve installation of a series reactor at Sycamore Canyon Substation. This alternative is described in more detail in Chapter 3: Alternatives. The No Project Alternative would have a lesser impact on utilities and public service systems than the Proposed Project because it would not involve trenching in roadways near buried utility pipelines.

4.17.13.1 Mission – Peñasquitos 230-kV Transmission Line and Second Poway – Pomerado 69-kV Power Line

During construction, wastewater would be generated from portable restrooms, and potable or recycled water would be required for dust control and soil compaction. Potable or recycled water would also be required for site restoration activities during operation and maintenance of the transmission and power lines where construction activities would temporarily disturb habitat. Installation and maintenance of the transmission and power lines would generate solid waste such as packaging and replaced parts. Impacts associated with wastewater treatment and solid waste would be less than significant because disposal would comply with all applicable standards and regulations. Water use for dust control and site restoration would be minimal and comparable to water use for the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

An inventory of existing underground utilities would need to be conducted to determine the presence of buried utility pipelines near excavation sites prior to construction. Impacts to utility pipelines (e.g., gas, water, and sewer lines) and service disruptions may occur if excavation activities were conducted where pipelines are located along the same alignments as the transmission and power lines. Impacts to utility pipelines and service disruptions would be a significant impact. These impacts could be reduced to less than significant through implementation of standard mitigation measures similar to those defined for the Proposed Project.

Data and telephone cables strung on the same structures as the power and transmission lines may be impacted during pole removals. Damage to these cables or service disruptions during construction would also be a significant impact. These impacts could be reduced to less than significant through implementation of standard mitigation measures similar to those defined for the Proposed Project.

Construction and operation of the No Project Alternative would increase the need for emergency fire services if a wildfire were to occur as a result of ignition from construction equipment or arcing between conductors. Emergency response times could be significantly

impaired if construction activities necessitated temporary road or highway (SR-153 and SR-52) closures. These impacts could be reduced to less than significant through implementation of standard mitigation measures similar to those defined for the Proposed Project.

4.17.13.2 Series Reactor at Sycamore Canyon Substation

Installation of a series reactor at Sycamore Canyon Substation would require use of portable restrooms and would generate solid waste such as packaging. Impacts associated with wastewater treatment and solid waste would be less than significant because disposal would comply with all applicable standards and regulations.

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