TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

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4.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless APMs Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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.	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed? In making this determination, the City shall consider whether the project is subject to the water supply assessment requirements of Water Code Section 10910, et. Seq. (SB 610), and the requirements of Government Code Section 664737 (SB 221).	☐	☐	☐	☑
e.	Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which 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.	Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☑	☐
g.	Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☑

4.15.1 Introduction

This section of the PEA describes the existing conditions and potential project-related impacts to utilities and service systems. Utilities and service systems include water infrastructure and supply, wastewater, solid waste disposal, utilities (electricity and natural gas), and communications. No significant adverse impacts would occur to utilities and service systems, and less-than-significant impacts would result to landfill capacity and water supplies from construction of the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project would have a positive impact on electric utility services within the Proposed Project area, including the service areas within the cities of San Diego and Poway and the County of San Diego.

4.15.2 Methodology

Utilities and service systems data were obtained from searches of local government websites and other local service informational resources.

4.15.3 Existing Conditions

4.15.3.1 Regulatory Setting

State

California Integrated Waste Management Board

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

Local

City of Poway

The following general plan policies and strategies are potentially relevant regarding public utilities:

Policy A – City Water System. A consistent level of quality water service shall be maintained by minimizing the impacts of new land use changes on the existing system.

Strategies:

1. Encourage and promote water conservation techniques and awareness in the community.

2. Require the use of low volume irrigation systems where feasible.

Policy C – Water Reclamation. Serve the community's wastewater treatment needs through water reclamation.

Strategies:

1. Reclaimed water shall be used whenever its use is economically justified, technically feasible and consistent with legal requirements, preservation of public health, safety and welfare and environmentally desirable. Reclaimed water uses may include landscape irrigation, filling of artificial lakes, industrial processes and agricultural production.

City of San Diego

The following general plan goals and policies are potentially relevant regarding public utilities:

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

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.

The following general plan goals and policies are potentially relevant regarding waste management:

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.

a) Maximize the separation of recyclable and compost materials.

b) 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.

c) Use recycled, composted, and post-consumer materials in manufacturing, construction, public facilities and in other identified uses whenever appropriate.

As part of the general plan, 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 MCAS Miramar as well as the communities of 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, and 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.

Miramar Ranch North Community Plan

The following community plan objective is potentially relevant regarding public utilities:

Objective. Provide adequate utility service for development in the community.

Sabre Springs Community Plan

The overall goal for public facilities and services is to guarantee a range of public facilities and services accessible to the community and suitable to local needs. The following objectives further articulate this goal:

- 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.
- Ensure adequate public and semi-public utility services to accompany community development, including water, liquid waste disposal, power and communications services.
- Provide adequate drainage facilities with emphasis on design of facilities which will maintain the creeks in as natural drainage condition as possible.
- 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 Community Plan

The following community plan policy is potentially relevant regarding public utilities:

- Public facilities should be required in advance of need where possible in order to ensure proper location, adequate size and lower costs.

Black Mountain Ranch Subarea Plan

The following implementing principle is potentially relevant regarding public utilities:

- Provide for the development of essential schools, parks, and library facilities; police and fire protection services; and public utilities.

Torrey Highlands Subarea Plan

The following implementing principle and policies are potentially relevant regarding public utilities:

Implementing Principle. Pursue joint use agreements with public utilities to permit use easements.

Torrey Hills Community Plan

The following policies are potentially relevant regarding public utilities:

- 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.

4.15.3.2 Water

The Proposed Project is serviced by the City of San Diego Public Utilities Department. The water supply includes allocations from the Colorado River, State Water Project, and local sources. The City imports approximately 80 to 90 percent of its water from the San Diego County Water Authority, which obtains imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and transferred water from the Imperial Irrigation District. MWD's supplies come from the State Water Project and the Colorado River. The City's local water supplies consist of surface water obtained from local watersheds and recycled water. The City has nine local surface water reservoirs with more than 408,000 acre-feet of capacity. These reservoirs capture local rainwater and runoff to supply approximately 12 percent of the City's water.

4.15.3.3 Sewer

The City of San Diego Public Utilities Department's Metropolitan Sewerage System collects, treats, and disposes of an average of 180 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater for a population of 2.2 million. In addition to providing wastewater collection and treatment services within the City, the Public Utilities Department treats the wastewater from 15 other cities and sanitation districts, which accounts for 32 percent of the wastewater flow generated. Planned improvements will increase wastewater treatment capacity to serve an estimated population of 2.9 million and nearly 340 mgd by the year 2050.

4.15.3.4 Solid Waste

There are six active landfills in San Diego County that serve both incorporated and unincorporated communities. It is estimated that there is sufficient landfill capacity for 30 years considering current landfill expansions and proposed new landfills. The Republic Services Otay Landfill (Solid Waste Information System [SWIS] No. 37-AA-0010), located approximately 20 miles south of the Proposed Project in Chula Vista, is a private facility with a permitted capacity of 61,154,000 cubic yards per year. It is a Class III solid waste landfill, meaning it cannot accept solid or liquid hazardous waste. It has approximately 24,514,000 cubic yards of capacity remaining as of March 2012, and is expected to be active until the year 2028.

It is anticipated that non-hazardous solid waste generated during construction of the Proposed Project would be sent to the Republic Services Otay Landfill or to TPST Soil Recycler, located 135 miles north of the project in Adelanto. Hazardous or otherwise regulated wastes would be sent to either the WMI-Chemical Waste Management Kettleman Hills-B-18 Nonhaz Codisposal Landfill (SWIS No. 37-AA-0023) or the Clean Harbors LLC Buttonwillow Landfill (SWIS No. 15-AA-0257). The Kettleman Hills facility is located on a 1,600-acre property with 499 acres currently available and permitted for waste management activities. Therefore, it is anticipated that the Kettleman Hills facility would not reach its planned capacity prior to the completion of Proposed Project construction. The 320-acre Clean Harbors LLC Buttonwillow Landfill has a permitted maximum capacity of more than 14 million cubic yards and an anticipated closure date of 2040.

4.15.3.5 Utilities

With a service territory spanning approximately 4,100 square miles, 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 and southern Orange counties.

4.15.3.6 Communications

AT&T, Time Warner Cable, and Cox Communications are among the numerous communications services providers in the City of San Diego. These companies offer telephone and internet services in San Diego County.

4.15.4 Potential Impacts

4.15.4.1 Significance Criteria

Standards of impact significance were derived from Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines*. Under these guidelines, the assessment of the Proposed Project should look to whether the Proposed Project would:

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB;

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) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed;

e) Result in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider which 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) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; or

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

4.15.4.2 Question 15a – Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB?

Construction – No Impact

Wastewater generation during construction of the Proposed Project is not anticipated to require direct support from the local wastewater treatment system. Construction activities would be served by portable sanitary systems at the staging areas that would not be connected to the local wastewater system. The portable toilets would be maintained by a licensed sanitation contractor that would dispose of the waste at an off-site location and in compliance with standards established by the RWQCB.

During excavation activities, dewatering may be necessary in some locations during structure foundation construction of the overhead segments and/or during trenching of the underground Segment B along Carmel Valley Road. Construction dewatering procedures that would be implemented during construction are outlined in Section 3.0, Project Description. Prior to construction, SDG&E would acquire a NPDES permit from the SWRCB and prepare a SWPPP. If trench water is encountered, trenches would be dewatered using a portable pump and disposed in accordance with acquired permits. As a result, it would not require treatment at a wastewater facility. Therefore, no impacts to wastewater treatment requirements would occur.

Operation & Maintenance – No Impact

The Proposed Project would replace and relocate existing electric transmission and power line facilities and add one new transmission line within existing transmission and power line corridors and franchise position within a City street. All proposed new and relocated facilities are located in existing SDG&E ROW that contain similar facilities that are currently operated and maintained, except for the new underground segment of 230 kV transmission line proposed in Segment B, which would have a very marginal effect on SDG&E's existing underground inspection and maintenance program. Upon completion of construction activities, the Proposed Project would operate unmanned. Operations and maintenance activities would not significantly increase in intensity, frequency, or duration with implementation of the Proposed Project and would be substantially similar to existing operations and maintenance activities, which do not exceed the RWQCB's wastewater treatment requirements. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

4.15.4.3 Question 15b – 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 – No Impact

Water would be used during construction of the Proposed Project for dust control on access roads, for soil compaction during grading, preparing concrete for the foundations, and for establishment of landscaping. Because this water would be dispersed on-site and would either evaporate or be absorbed into the ground, no wastewater is anticipated. Construction activities would be served by portable sanitary systems at the staging areas that would not be connected to the local wastewater system. In addition, during excavation activities, dewatering may be necessary. As previously described, the water would be discharged in accordance with the General Construction Permit and would not require treatment at a wastewater facility. There would not be any need for new or expanded water or wastewater treatment facilities because the construction water needs would be minimal and temporary; therefore, no impacts would occur.

Operation & Maintenance – No Impact

The Proposed Project would replace and relocate existing electric transmission and power line facilities and add one new transmission line within existing transmission and power line corridors and franchise position within a City street. All proposed new and relocated facilities are located in existing SDG&E ROW that contain similar facilities that are currently operated and maintained, except for the new underground segment of 230 kV transmission line proposed in Segment B, which would have a very marginal effect on SDG&E's existing underground inspection and maintenance program. Upon completion of construction activities, the Proposed Project would operate unmanned. Operations and maintenance activities would not significantly increase in intensity, frequency, or duration with implementation of the Proposed Project and would be substantially similar to existing operations and maintenance activities. No new or expanded water or wastewater treatment facilities would be required. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

4.15.4.4 Question 15c – 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

The Proposed Project would not generate a substantial amount of additional stormwater runoff because the amount of impervious area would not be substantially altered. The Proposed Project is required to obtain coverage under the General Construction Permit through the SWRCB, which requires the development and implementation of a SWPPP. SDG&E would adhere to the requirements in the SWPPP. The Proposed Project would not result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities; therefore, there would be no impacts to stormwater drainage facilities.

Operation & Maintenance – No Impact

The Proposed Project would replace and relocate existing electric transmission and power line facilities and add one new transmission line within existing transmission and power line corridors and franchise position within a City street. All proposed new and relocated facilities are located in existing SDG&E ROW that contain similar facilities that are currently operated and maintained, except for the new underground segment of 230 kV transmission line proposed in Segment B, which would have a very marginal effect on SDG&E's existing underground inspection and maintenance program. The Proposed Project is an unmanned utility project and would not generate a substantial amount of additional stormwater runoff because the amount of impervious area would not be substantially altered. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

4.15.4.5 Question 15d – Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

Construction – No Impact

Water is anticipated to be the primary means for dust control during construction of the Proposed Project. Water would be brought to the Proposed Project site in trucks specially equipped to allow for the dispersal of water onto unpaved disturbed areas where access road establishment or routine movement of construction vehicles occurs to reduce the potential for dust particles to enter the air. Water would also be used during foundation construction and grading activities, and to restore vegetation or landscaping, as necessary. It is estimated that approximately 25 million gallons of water could be used for construction, dust control, and landscaping over the duration of construction and restoration activities. Water used during construction of the Proposed Project would be acquired from existing local water sources. It is anticipated that the Proposed Project would be sufficiently served by existing local water resources and would not cause a need for new or expanded entitlements or other water supply resources. Therefore, impacts to water supply would be minimal and no impact would occur.

Operation & Maintenance – No Impact

The Proposed Project would replace and relocate existing electric transmission and power line facilities and add one new transmission line within existing transmission and power line corridors and franchise position within a City street. All proposed new and relocated facilities are located in existing SDG&E ROW that contain similar facilities that are currently operated and maintained, except for the new underground segment of 230 kV transmission line proposed in Segment B, which would have a very marginal effect on SDG&E's existing underground inspection and maintenance program. Activities for the Proposed Project would not substantially increase in frequency, intensity, or duration with implementation of the Proposed Project and would be substantially similar to existing operations and maintenance activities. Operations and maintenance of the Proposed Project would not increase water demand or warrant expanding existing entitlements; therefore, no impacts would occur.

4.15.4.6 Question 15e – Result in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider which 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 – No Impact

As previously analyzed in responses to Questions 15a and 15b, wastewater generation during construction is not anticipated to require direct support from the local wastewater treatment system. Construction activities would be served by portable sanitary systems that would not be connected to the local wastewater system. The licensed contractor would dispose of the waste at an off-site location and in compliance with standards established by the RWQCB. If dewatering is necessary during excavation activities, the water would be discharged in accordance with the General Construction Permit and would not require treatment at a wastewater facility. Stormwater runoff during construction activities would be managed through compliance with the SWPPP and would not require additional commitment from the local wastewater provider. Therefore, no impacts to wastewater treatment providers would occur.

Operation & Maintenance – No Impact

The Proposed Project would replace and relocate existing electric transmission and power line facilities and add one new transmission line within existing transmission and power line corridors and franchise position within a City street. All proposed new and relocated facilities are located in existing SDG&E ROW that contain similar facilities that are currently operated and maintained, except for the new underground segment of 230 kV transmission line proposed in Segment B, which would have a very marginal effect on SDG&E's existing underground inspection and maintenance program. Upon completion of construction activities, the Proposed Project would operate unmanned. Operations and maintenance activities would not significantly increase in intensity, frequency, or duration with implementation of the Proposed Project and would be substantially similar to existing operations and maintenance activities. Therefore, the wastewater treatment provider that already serves the site would have adequate capacity to serve the Proposed Project's projected operation and maintenance demands, and no impacts would occur.

4.15.4.7 Question 15f – Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

Construction – Less than Significant Impact

During construction activities, some waste and surplus soil would be generated due to pole-removal activities and general construction activities (i.e., personal waste generated by workers and personnel). This type of waste is anticipated to be minimal. The largest source of solid waste is anticipated to be excess soil and excavation from structure foundations and trenching associated with Segment B. Construction of the Proposed Project is anticipated to result in approximately 29,000 cubic yards of excess soil and excavated materials (including exported excess soil from grading and excavation).

If SDG&E qualified environmental staff determines that the material is nonhazardous and qualifies as non-impacted, the contractor would handle the waste in accordance with all federal,

state, and local regulations and dispose of the waste for recycling or permanent disposal. Treated wood products and all conductors, insulators, and other pole hardware would be recycled or disposed of as appropriate (refer to Table 3-9). The conductors, hardware, and insulators would be sent to a metal recycler. Excess soil from excavation of trenches or new pole installations may also be transported to a local recycling or appropriately permitted waste disposal facility if the soil is not re-used on-site or otherwise recycled. Note that excess soil would be re-used on-site wherever possible and only transported off-site as the final option.

A likely recipient for non-hazardous material that cannot be recycled is the Republic Services Otay Landfill (SWIS No. 37-AA-0010), a private facility with permitted capacity of 61,154,000 cubic yards (see Table 4.15-1, Capacity of Landfills Servicing the Proposed Project). Non-hazardous impacted soils could also be taken to the Republic Services Otay Landfill, where after acceptance at the landfill they would be recycled for alternative daily cover. The Republic Services Otay Landfill has approximately 24,514,000 cubic yards of capacity remaining as of March 2012, and is expected to be active until the year 2028. This landfill has adequate capacity to handle the minimal amount of unrecyclable waste that may be generated by Proposed Project construction. Ordinary construction restrictions have been incorporated into the Proposed Project (refer to Section 3.8); as a result, any associated impacts to landfills would be less than significant.

In addition, a relatively small amount of hazardous or otherwise regulated waste would be generated during construction and demolition activities. The hazardous and regulated waste would be disposed at either the WMI-Chemical Waste Management Kettleman Hills-B-18 Nonhaz Codisposal or Clean Harbors LLC Buttonwillow facilities. As illustrated in Table 4.15-1, the two hazardous waste disposal facilities have a remaining capacity of more than 6.0 million cubic yards and a daily throughput of 18,482 tons/day. This minimal amount of hazardous or otherwise regulated waste is anticipated to be easily accommodated by the existing landfills and, therefore, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

Table 4.15-1: Capacity of Landfills Servicing the Proposed Project

Facility	Total Capacity (million cubic yards)	Remaining Capacity (million cubic yards)	Maximum Permitted Throughput (tons/day)
Landfill Class III			
Republic Services Otay Landfill	61.1	24.5[1]	5,830
Total	**61.1**	**24.5**	**5,830**
Landfill Class I, II			
WMI-Chemical Waste Management Kettleman Hills-B18 Nonhaz Codisposal Landfill	10.7	6.0[2]	8,000

Table 4.15-1 (cont.): Capacity of Landfills Servicing the Proposed Project

Facility	Total Capacity (million cubic yards)	Remaining Capacity (million cubic yards)	Maximum Permitted Throughput (tons/day)
Clean Harbors LLC Buttonwillow Landfill	14.3	Not Available[3]	10,482
Total	**25.0**	**> 6.0**	**18,482**

Notes:
[1] Remaining capacity date: March 31, 2012.
[2] Remaining capacity date: October 4, 2000.
[3] Although the remaining capacity is not provided for the Clean Harbors LLC Buttonwillow Landfill, its closure date is anticipated to be 2040 and, therefore, it is assumed to have remaining capacity.

Source: *CalRecycle (2013)*

Operation & Maintenance – No Impact

The Proposed Project would replace and relocate existing electric transmission and power line facilities and add one new transmission line within existing transmission and power line corridors and franchise position within a City street. All proposed new and relocated facilities are located in existing SDG&E ROW that contain similar facilities that are currently operated and maintained, except for the new underground segment of 230 kV transmission line proposed in Segment B, which would have a very marginal effect on SDG&E's existing underground inspection and maintenance program. Once operational, the Proposed Project would not routinely generate waste, and waste generation would not differ substantially from current conditions. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

4.15.4.8 Question 15g – Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Construction – No Impact

Construction of the Proposed Project is not anticipated to generate a substantial amount of solid waste. As analyzed in response to Question 15f, solid waste produced during construction would be disposed at the Republic Services Otay Landfill. Management and disposal of solid waste would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations.

Similarly, waste generated by the demolition of the existing facilities would be properly disposed in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations. All treated wooden poles removed from the site would be properly handled, transported, and disposed at the Republic Services Otay Landfill or donated for reuse. In addition, any waste generated during construction and/or demolition that is hazardous or otherwise regulated by hazardous waste control laws would be handled and disposed according to applicable regulations. Hazardous and other regulated wastes are anticipated to be disposed at either the WMI-Chemical Waste Management Kettleman Hills Facility or at the Clean Harbors LLC Buttonwillow Landfill.

Refer to Section 4.7, Hazards and Hazardous Materials for more detailed information concerning anticipated hazardous wastes and potential impacts relating to the handling and disposal of such wastes. Thus, the Proposed Project would not violate any solid waste statutes or regulations.

Operation & Maintenance – No Impact

The Proposed Project would replace and relocate existing electric transmission and power line facilities and add one new transmission line within existing transmission and power line corridors and franchise position within a City street. All proposed new and relocated facilities are located in existing SDG&E ROW that contain similar facilities that are currently operated and maintained, except for the new underground segment of 230 kV transmission line proposed in Segment B, which would have a very marginal effect on SDG&E's existing underground inspection and maintenance program. Operations and maintenance activities would not significantly increase in intensity, frequency, or duration with implementation of the Proposed Project and would be substantially similar to existing operations and maintenance activities. Handling and disposal of all waste products associated with operation and maintenance activities will comply with all applicable statutes and regulations. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

4.15.5 Project Design Features and Ordinary Construction/Operating Restrictions

Waste generated during construction, operation, and maintenance of the Proposed Project would be handled and disposed according to all applicable local, state, and federal regulations as well as SDG&E ordinary construction and operating restrictions (refer to Section 3.8). Adherence to applicable solid waste regulations and implementation of SDG&E ordinary construction and operating restrictions for solid waste handling would ensure that any potential impacts relating to solid waste are less than significant.

4.15.6 Applicant Proposed Measures

The Proposed Project would not result in any significant adverse impacts relating to utilities and service systems and, therefore, no Applicant Proposed Measures are required.

4.15.7 Detailed Discussion of Significant Impacts

Based on the preceding analysis, no significant impacts relating to utilities and service systems are anticipated from the Proposed Project.

4.15.8 References

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