

3.11 Public Services and Utilities

This section discusses existing utilities and public services in the vicinity of the Lake Perris SRA, presents the associated regulatory framework, and provides an analysis of potential impacts to public services and utilities that would result from the proposed project. Public utilities in the project area include: water, wastewater, electrical, and natural gas conveyance facilities. Public services include: solid waste disposal, schools, hospitals, police, and fire protection services.

3.11.1 Setting

The following discussion describes existing public services, utilities and energy systems.

Public Services

Fire Protection

Riverside County Fire Department provides fire protection services to two million residents in sixteen cities, various unincorporated areas in the County, and one Community Service District. There is a large amount of open space within the County that has the potential for wildland and urban interface fires.

Police Protection

The Riverside County Sheriff's Department (RCSD) serves 14 cities and various unincorporated areas in the county. The Perris Police Station of the RCSD is located at 403 East 4th Street in Perris and serves Perris and portions of unincorporated Riverside County. The Moreno Valley Police Station is located at 22850 Calle San Juan De Los Lagos in Moreno Valley and serves the City of Moreno Valley (RCSD, 2007). The California Highway Patrol is responsible for the enforcement of traffic-related offenses in the County's unincorporated areas. State Park Rangers are responsible for safety within the Lake Perris SRA.

Schools and Hospitals

Schools in the vicinity of the project area include two schools in the Perris area, one school in the Nuevo area, and seven schools in the Moreno Valley area. The closest full-service hospital to the project area is about 2.8 miles away, at Moreno Valley Community Hospital in Moreno Valley, and about 3.9 miles away, at Riverside County Regional Medical Center in Moreno Valley. The locations of these facilities are listed in **Table 3.11-1**.

Public Utilities and Services

Water Facilities

The Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) provides drinking water, sewage collection, treatment, and disposal services for portions of Riverside County including the cities of Hemet, Moreno Valley, Murrieta, Perris, San Jacinto, and Temecula. WMWD is a member agency of Metropolitan. EMWD's supply is a combination of imported, ground, and recycled water.

**TABLE 3.11-1
 SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS IN PROJECT VICINITY**

| Schools in the Vicinity of the Project Area | Street Address and City | Proximity to Project Site |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sierra Vista Elementary School | 20300 Sherman Road, Perris | 1.8 miles |
| Rancho Verde High School | 17750 Lasselle Street, Moreno Valley | 1.9 miles |
| Val Verde High School | 972 West Morgan Street, Moreno Valley | 2.2 miles |
| Vista Verde Middle School | 25777 Krameria Street, Moreno Valley | 2.8 miles |
| El Potrero Elementary School | 16820 Via Pamplona, Moreno Valley | 2.7 miles |
| Mary Mc Leod Bethune School | 25390 Krameria Street, Moreno Valley | 3.0 miles |
| Landmark Middle School | 15261 Legendary Drive, Moreno Valley | 3.0 miles |
| Mountain Shadows Middle School | 30401 Reservoir Avenue, Nuevo | 3.2 miles |
| Victoriano School | 25650 Los Cabos Drive, Moreno Valley | 3.3 miles |
| Vista Del Lago High School | 15150 Lasselle Street, Moreno Valley | 3.6 miles |
| Moreno Valley Community Hospital | 27300 Iris Avenue, Moreno Valley | 2.8 miles |
| Riverside County Regional Medical Center | 26520 Cactus Avenue, Moreno Valley | 3.9 miles |

SOURCE: ESA

Approximately 75 percent of EMWD’s potable water is imported from the California State Water Project through DWR and Metropolitan (EMWD, 2007).

The City of Perris purchases approximately 640 million gallons of water each year from EMWD which is then distributed to approximately 2,300 customers through a 37-mile distribution system (City of Perris, 2004). Approximately 85 percent of the City of Moreno Valley is served by EMWD (City of Moreno Valley, 2006).

The Box Springs Mutual Water Company (BSMWC) provides water to the area of Moreno Valley that lies between Old Highway 215 and Elsworth Street and between Alessandro Boulevard and the north side of Eucalyptus Avenue. Most of BSMWC’s distribution facilities are deteriorated, which limits its ability to serve new developments. Seventy-five percent of BSMWC’s water is groundwater and the remainder is purchased from DWR (City of Moreno Valley, 2006).

Storm Water

Regional flood control planning is under the jurisdiction of the RCFCWCD. The RCFCWCD is responsible for implementation and enforcement of the Drainage Area Management Plan. The Cities of Perris and Moreno Valley utilize both sanitary sewers and storm drains. In the past, Moreno Valley has experienced severe flooding and a drainage system is required to convey storm runoff safely through the area (City of Moreno Valley, 2006).

Electricity and Natural Gas

Southern California Edison is the principal provider of electricity in the vicinity of the project area. The City of Moreno Valley is also served by Moreno Valley Utilities. The Southern California Gas Company is the principal provider of natural gas to Riverside County and the cities of Perris and Moreno Valley.

Solid Waste Management

Waste Management of the Inland Empire is the local division of Waste Management Inc. that provides waste and recycling services to Riverside County. It operates the El Sobrante Landfill in Corona, which processes about 43 percent of the County's annual waste (Waste Management, 2007). It can currently receive up to 10,000 tons of refuse per day and is expected to remain open for approximately 29 more years. The Badlands landfill is located in Moreno Valley and operated by the Riverside County Waste Management Department. It can currently receive up to 4,000 tons of refuse per day and is expected to reach capacity between 2018 and 2020 (City of Moreno Valley, 2006).

3.11.2 Regulatory Framework

State

California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (PRC, Division 30), enacted through AB 939 and modified by subsequent legislation, required all California cities and counties to implement programs to reduce, recycle, and compost at least 50 percent of wastes by the year 2000 (PRC Section 41780). The state determines compliance with this mandate to "divert" 50 percent of generated waste (which includes both disposed and diverted waste) through a complex formula. This formula requires cities and counties to conduct empirical studies to establish a "base year" waste generation rate against which future diversion is measured. The actual determination of the diversion rate in subsequent years is arrived through deduction, not direct measurement; instead of counting the amount of material recycled and composted the city or county tracks the amount of material disposed at landfills and then subtracts the disposed amount from the base year amount. The difference is assumed to be diverted (PRC Section 41780.2).

3.11.3 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Significance Criteria

For the purposes of this EIR and consistency with Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines*, applicable local plans, and agency and professional standards, the project would have a significant effect if it would:

- Exceed the disposal capacity of local landfills or cause wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy;
- Impair or prevent a city or county from complying with the waste diversion mandates of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989;

- Interfere with or substantially change the demand for governmental services, such as parks or police and fire protection, or require alteration of these services;
- Substantially interfere with or change the demand for utilities.

Solid Waste

Although construction of the proposed project would require excavation of materials, no export of waste is anticipated. Instead, waste materials would be recycled within the confines of the project area. Topsoil would be stockpiled and re-spread after the project is completed. The excavated materials from the outlet tower and emergency outlet extension would be reused for remediation of the dam. Some incidental construction waste would be generated that would need to go to a landfill, but this waste would be minimal and would have no impact on landfill capacity.

The waste diversion mandates within the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 are not discussed further within this report because it was not considered significant or as having an impact toward the project. The following sections identify and evaluate potentially significant impacts of the proposed project.

Public Services

Impact 3.11-1: The proposed project may cause a short-term increase in the demand for police and fire services.

Construction of proposed facilities would generate truck and employee traffic along haul routes and at the proposed sites, temporarily increasing the accident potential in these areas. This increase in potential accidents, however, would be limited in duration and only create a short-term demand of additional police or fire services on an as-needed and emergency basis. This short-term increase in demand would be minimal and could be accommodated by existing resources within the project areas.

Significance: Less than Significant.

Energy Demand

Impact 3.11-2: Construction would require a short-term increase in energy demand.

Proposed construction activities would require connections to existing power sources, which would slightly increase short-term electricity demand during construction. Most of the construction activities deal with excavation and drilling, which would be serviced by diesel fuel, not electricity, and the CDSM plant would operate on diesel generator. Some energy would be needed for trailer and small equipment. Long-term electricity demand would remain unchanged. The proposed project would result in a less-than-significant increase in electricity demand.

Significance: Less than Significant.

Utilities

Impact 3.11-3: Construction of the emergency outlet extension could encounter buried utilities.

The emergency outlet extension extends from the southeastern corner of the dam parallel to Ramona Expressway to the Perris Valley Storm Drain. The outlet extension would traverse several streets and the Perris Fairgrounds. According to the Fairgrounds, within 200 feet of Ramona Expressway, numerous underground utilities exist including water mains and backflow devices, high voltage electricity lines, sanitation sewer lines, irrigation system pipelines, lighting, electronic message center, and control fencing. Prior to construction of either emergency outlet extension alternative, DWR would conduct an underground utilities search that would contact local utilities including the Fairgrounds to determine the location of known utilities. As part of the project, the utilities would be avoided or rerouted during construction to maintain services. If temporary service interruptions are necessary, DWR would coordinate with the local land uses affected to minimize the temporary nuisance. Services would be restored as soon as possible.

Significance: Less than Significant.

Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table 3.11-2 presents the impacts and mitigation summary for Public Services and Utilities.

**TABLE 3.11-2
 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES IMPACTS AND MITIGATION SUMMARY**

| Proposed Project Impact | Mitigation Measure | Significance after Mitigation |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Police and Fire Service Demand: The proposed project may cause a short-term increase in the demand for police and fire services. | None required | -- |
| Energy Demand: Construction would require a short-term increase in energy demand. | None required | -- |
| Buried Utilities: Construction of the emergency outlet extension could encounter buried utilities. | None required | -- |