4.18 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

4.18.1 Existing Conditions

4.18.1.1 Water

The Inyo County Environmental Health Services (ICEH) regulates 105 active public and state small drinking water systems located throughout the County (ICEH 2014). These 105 systems include: 31 community systems with between 25 and 199 residential service connections or 25 or more yearlong residents; 11 non-transient, non-community systems such as schools, institutions, and places of employment; 47 transient, non-community systems such as restaurants, campgrounds, and resorts; and 16 state small systems that serve between 5 and 14 residential service connections but less than 25 yearlong residents. There are also at least nine other larger water systems throughout the County that are regulated by the State of California. Table 4.18-1 summarizes the existing water and wastewater services in the SEDAs. Due to the SEDAs locations in undeveloped portions of the County, most of the water services that exist in the SEDAs consist of individual wells; however, the majority of the lands within the SEDAs do not have existing water service.

Table 4.18-1
EXISTING WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICE IN THE SEDAS AND THE OWENS VALLEY STUDY AREA

Community	Water Service	Wastewater Service
Laws SEDA		
Laws	Community water system	Individual septic systems
Owens Lake SEDA		
Keeler	Community water system serves the developed portion of Keeler	Individual septic systems
Rose Valley SEDA		
Dunmovin	Individual wells	Individual septic systems
Haiwee	Individual wells	Individual septic systems
Pearsonville SEDA		
Pearsonville/Sterling Road	Individual wells	Individual septic systems
Owens Valley Study Area		
Lone Pine	Provided by community systems	Provided by community systems
Independence	Community water system operated by Inyo County	Sewer system operated by the LADWP
Big Pine	Served by water systems	Served by sewer systems
Bishop	Provided by the City of Bishop	Provided by the City of Bishop
Wilkerson	Provided by public and private community water systems for the newer developments and individual wells and/or artesian wells or springs in the older tracts	Individual septic systems
Aberdeen	Private community water system	Individual septic systems
Keough Hot Springs	Private community well	Mix of community and individual septic systems

Table 4.18-1 (cont.)
EXISTING WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICE IN THE SEDAS AND THE OWENS VALLEY STUDY AREA

Community	Water Service	Wastewater Service
Trona SEDA		
Valley Wells	Domestic water for the area is piped from Indian Wells Valley and elsewhere	Septic systems
Chicago Valley SEDA		
Chicago Valley	Individual wells	Individual septic systems
Charleston View SEDA		
Charleston View	Individual wells	Individual septic systems
Sandy Valley SEDA		
Sandy Valley	Individual wells	Individual septic systems

Source: Inyo County 2001, as amended

4.18.1.2 Wastewater

There are many wastewater service providers in the County, ranging from wastewater treatment facilities in some of the primary population centers of the County (i.e., Bishop, Lone Pine, and Independence) to individual septic systems in the less populate areas of the County. As shown in Table 4.18-1, wastewater services within the SEDAs primarily consist of individual septic systems, although some community septic systems are present. The OVSA, which contains much of the population centers of the County, has communities serviced by sewer systems. The majority of lands within the SEDAs are undeveloped and do not contain wastewater infrastructure.

4.18.1.3 Solid Waste

The Inyo County Waste Integrated Waste Management Department (ICIWMD) provides management of liquid and solid wastes in the County. The ICIWMD is responsible for the operation of five landfills, four transfer stations, and four bin transfer sites in the County (ICIWMD 2014). The County landfills and some of the landfill characteristics are also summarized in Table 4.18-2. Solid waste can also be disposed at one of the four transfer stations operated by the ICIWMD. These stations are located in Big Pine, Keeler, Homewood Canyon, and Olancha.

Table 4.18-2
INYO COUNTY LANDFILLS

Landfill	Maximum Daily Throughput (tons/day)	Remaining Capacity (cubic yards)	Estimated Cease Operation Year	Waste Types Accepted
Lone Pine Landfill Substation Road Lone Pine, CA	22	1,002,586	2065	Industrial, mixed municipal, agricultural, construction/ demolition, dead animals, ash
Independence Landfill Dump Road Independence, CA	10	126,513	2038	Agricultural, ash, industrial, mixed municipal, tires, dead animals, construction/demolition
Bishop Sunland Solid Waste Site 110 Sunland Reservation Road Bishop, CA 93514	120	3,314,752	2097	Industrial, mixed municipal, agricultural, construction/demolition, other designated, asbestos, contaminated soil, dead animals, sludge (biosolids), ash
Shoshone Landfill* 1 mile east of Shoshone Shoshone, CA	1	8,038	2052	Mixed municipal, construction/demolition, dead animals, green materials
Tecopa Landfill* 1 mile east of Tecopa Tecopa, CA	1	37,048	2150	Mixed municipal, construction/demolition, dead animals, green materials

Sources: ICIWMD 2014; California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) 2014.
*The Shosone and Tecopa Landfills are not open to the public.

4.18.1.4 Electricity

Electricity within the County is provided by two service providers: LAWDP and SCE. The LADWP has a 500kV transmission line which traverses the Owens Valley corridor. SCE also has a 115kV transmission line traversing the Owens Valley corridor, which is part of its North of Lugo service area. It serves San Bernardino, Kern, Inyo, and Mono counties and has ties into LADWP lines (Inyo County 2013). The Western Solar Energy Group (Laws, Owens Lake, Rose Valley, and Pearsonville SEDAs) is located along the LADWP transmission line through Owens Valley. The Southern Solar Energy Group (Trona SEDA) and the Eastern Solar Energy Group (Chicago Valley, Charleston View, and Sandy Valley SEDAs) are located in areas with no existing transmission lines, except for distribution lines for local residences.

4.18.1.5 Regulatory Framework

State Regulations

California State Water Resources Control Board

The State Water Resources Control Board and nine RWQCBs are responsible for implementing the CWA and the Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The Porter Cologne Water Quality

Control Act Section 13000 directs each RWQCB to develop a Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for all areas within its region. The Basin Plan is the basis for each RWQCBs regulatory programs. The County is located within the purview of the Lahontan RWQCB, and must comply with applicable elements of the region's Basin Plan, as well as the Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act (refer to Section 4.9 for a more detailed discussion of the RWQCBs applicable standards and requirements).

California Integrated Waste Management Act

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

Local Regulations

Inyo County Code Title 7: Construction and Debris Ordinance

ICC Title 7, Chapter 7.11 contains the County's construction and debris ordinance. Compliance with this ordinance is required for all construction, demolition, and renovation projects within the County for which a building permit is required, and which exceeds 18 cubic yards per day of generated construction and demolition debris. ICIWMD would visit project sites that meet the criteria identified above and discuss plans for managing construction and demolition debris, including best management methods to dispose of or recycle debris. ICIWMD would also advise project applicants about the peak daily limits at local landfills and encourage the project applicants to schedule deliveries of construction and demolition debris. This ordinance requires diversion of all materials from the solid waste stream that can be reasonably diverted for alternative use.

Inyo County General Plan

Following are relevant goals and policies from the General Plan (2001, as amended).

Land Use Element

- Policy LU-1.16: Impacts of New Development on Infrastructure Improvements, Public Facilities, and Services. The impacts of discretionary projects shall be assessed as required by the California Environmental Quality Act and appropriate, feasible, mitigation will be required at the time such projects are approved and as provided by law. Mitigation required for such projects may include the collection of fees to offset impacts to infrastructure, public facilities, and services.

- Policy LU-1.20: Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities ("Legacy Communities"). Legacy communities are defined as communities in which the median household income is 80 percent or less than the statewide median household income, are geographically isolated, are inhabited, and have existed for at least 50 years. In Inyo County, the

following communities have been identified as Legacy Communities: Charleston View; Darwin; Furnace Creek; Keeler; Lone Pine; Shoshone; Tecopa; Trona; Wilkerson. The County will continue to encourage upgrades to water, wastewater, stormwater drainage, and structural fire protection in these communities, as appropriate.

- Goal PSU-3: To ensure that there will be a safe and reliable water supply sufficient to meet the future needs of the County.

- Goal PSU-4: To ensure adequate wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal.

- Policy PSU-4.4: Permitting Individual On-Site Systems. The County shall permit individual on-site sewage disposal systems on parcels that have the area, soils, and other characteristics that permit installation of such disposal facilities without threatening surface or groundwater quality or posing any other health hazards and where community sewer service is not available and cannot be feasibly provided.

- Goal PSU-5: To collect and dispose of stormwater in a matter that minimizes inconvenience to the public, minimizes potential water-related damage, and enhances the environment.

- Policy PSU-5.1: Project Design. The County shall encourage project designs that minimize drainage concentrations and coverage by impermeable surfaces.

- Policy PSU-5.2: Maintenance. The County shall require the maintenance of all drainage facilities, including detention basins and both natural and manmade channels, to ensure that their full carrying capacity is not impaired.

- Policy PSU-5.3: Natural Systems. The County shall encourage the use of natural stormwater drainage systems in a manner that preserves and enhances natural features.

- Policy PSU-5.4: Runoff Quality. The County shall improve the quality of runoff from urban and suburban development through use of appropriate and feasible mitigation measures including, but not limited to, artificial wetlands, grassy swales, infiltration/sedimentation basins, riparian setbacks, oil/grit separators, and other best management practices.

- Policy PSU-5.5: Drainage Disposal. New development shall have surface drainage disposal accommodated in one of the following ways:

    - Positive drainage – positive drainage to a County-approved storm drain or retention/detention facility.

    - On-site drainage – drainage retained on-site within the development. [New]

    - Drainage directly to a natural system (i.e., stream, creek) is discouraged and is subject to the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (LRWQCB) and California Department of Fish and Game [Wildlife] provisions.

- Policy PSU-5.6: Drainage System Requirements. Future drainage system requirements shall comply with applicable state and federal non-point source pollutant discharge requirements.

- Goal PSU-6: To ensure the safe and efficient disposal or recycling of solid waste generated in Inyo County.

- Policy PSU-6.1: Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling. The County shall promote maximum use of solid waste reduction, recycling, composting, and environmentally safe transformation of wastes.

- Policy PSU-6.3: Recycled Products. The County shall encourage businesses to use recycled products in their manufacturing processes and consumers to buy recycled products. The County shall use recycled products or products containing recycled materials when possible.

- Goal WR-1: To provide an adequate and high quality water supply to all users within the County.

- Policy WR-1.1: Water Provisions. The County shall review development proposals to ensure adequate water is available to accommodate projected growth.

- Policy WR-1.3: Water Reclamation. Encourage the use of reclaimed wastewater, where feasible, to augment groundwater supplies and to conserve potable water for domestic purposes.

- Policy WR-1.4: Regulatory Compliance. Continue the review of development proposals and existing uses pursuant to the requirements of the Clean Water Act, LRWQCB, and local ordinances to reduce polluted runoff from entering surface waters.

- Goal PSU-10: To provide efficient and cost-effective utilities that serves the existing and future needs of people in the unincorporated areas of the County.

- Policy PSU-10.1: Expansion of Services. The County shall work with local electric utility companies to design and locate appropriate expansion of electric systems, while minimizing impacts to agriculture and minimizing noise, electromagnetic, visual, and other impacts on existing and future residents.

- Policy PSU-10.2: Improvements. The County shall promote technological improvements and upgrading of utility services in Inyo County.

- Policy PSU-10.3: Provision of Services. The County shall encourage the provision of adequate gas and electric service and facilities to serve existing and future needs.

Circulation Element

- Goal CPT-1: To ensure that regional conveyance systems are designed and located to serve Inyo County residents while not significantly impacting existing communities or regional viewsheds.

- Policy CPT-1.1: Placement of Corridors. The County shall consider the visual and environmental impacts associated with placement of regional conveyance corridors.

Government Element

- Policy Gov-10.1: Development. Development of energy resources on both public and private lands be encouraged with the policies of the County to develop these energy resources within the bounds of economic reason and sound environmental health. Therefore, the Board supports the following policies.

    a. The sound development of any and all energy resources, including, but not limited to geothermal, wind, biomass, and solar.

    b. The use of peer-reviewed science in the assessment of impacts related to energy resource development.

    c. The development of adequate utility corridors necessary for the transmission of newly generated energy.

    d. Maintain energy opportunities on state and federal lands maintaining and expanding access.

    e. Treat renewable energy sources as natural resources, subject to County planning and environmental jurisdiction. Consider, account for, and mitigate ecological, cultural, economic, and social impacts, as well as benefits, from development of renewable energy resources. Consider developing environmental and zoning permitting processes to ensure efficient permitting of renewable energy projects while mitigating negative impacts to county services and citizens, with a goal to ensuring that citizens of the County benefit from renewable energy development in the County.

4.18.2 Significance Thresholds

The County utilizes State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G for criteria to determine significant impacts. Accordingly, the project would result in a significant or potentially significant impact if it would:

- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB;

- 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;

- Require, or result in, the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;

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

- 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;

- Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; or,

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

4.18.3 Impact Analysis

The REGPA is designed to minimize impacts to utilities and service systems in the County by constraining renewable energy development throughout the County in conjunction with the General Plan's existing protection for such resources. Indirectly, individual future projects have the potential to impact utilities and service systems.

Except where noted, the following impact analysis primarily focuses on utility scale solar energy facilities because those would likely result in the greatest change to the physical environment due the potential size of such facilities; however, the analysis also applies to the other proposed categories of solar energy facilities, including distributed generation and community scale facilities.

The proposed REGPA also includes provisions for development of small scale solar energy facilities Porter-Cologne these developments are currently allowed throughout the County within any zoning district under ICC Title 18, and require only electrical and building permits for development. As a result, these developments are not considered to result in impacts under CEQA, and would not typically require the CEQA analysis or associated mitigation measures described in this document.

The County routinely reviews all development proposals for environmental impacts. Therefore, all future solar energy projects would be evaluated on a project-specific basis to assess specific impacts to utilities and service systems against the program level analysis contained in this PEIR. Applicable mitigation measures identified in this PEIR would be implemented for the individual project, as well as any additional mitigation or design measures identified in the utilities and service systems analysis conducted for the project.

4.18.3.1 Wastewater Treatment Requirements and Wastewater Capacity

The County is located within the jurisdiction of the Lahontan RWQCB. Due to the remote locations of the SEDAs, wastewater infrastructure in each SEDA is generally limited to community or individual septic systems. For future solar development projects within the

SEDA, wastewater generation may vary, depending on the type of technology used and the development size. It is expected that future solar development projects would be served by onsite wastewater treatment and would not connect to existing systems. The RWQCB is responsible for review and approval of onsite wastewater treatment systems. Future solar development projects within the SEDAs would be required to comply with the requirements of the RWQCB, as well as the County's land use entitlement and CEQA process to ensure adequate wastewater service for the site, in compliance with the RWQCB's discharge requirements. Compliance with these requirements and standards would ensure impacts associated with wastewater treatment requirements and wastewater capacity would remain less than significant.

4.18.3.2 New or Expanded Water or Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Water usage and wastewater generation would vary at different future solar energy projects, dependant on a variety of factors including the size and type of development proposed. Solar PV technology requires minimal water usage during long term operation of the site, with an estimated consumption of approximately 5 gallons of water per MW hour. Solar thermal technology requires water consumption for cooling, with an estimated water usage of approximately 800 to 1,000 gallons per MW hour. The use of dry-cooling or hybrid wet-dry cooling can reduce water consumption by up to 97 percent, based on system design and location. The proposed REGPA contains the following proposed water resources policy:

- Policy WR-3.5: Sustainable Renewable Energy Solar Development. The County shall require Renewable Energy Solar Facility development to incorporate measures to minimize water consumption and use of potable water and encourage the use of reclaimed water and/or practices that do not require water during construction, the life of the facility, and during reclamation.

Future solar development projects within the SEDAs would be required to comply with the applicable requirements of the RWQCB, County policies, and the County's land use entitlement and CEQA process. Project specific analysis of water usage and wastewater generation would be required as part of the land entitlement process and applicants would be required to identify viable sources of water supply to meet a project's construction and operational needs. Compliance with these requirements and standards would ensure impacts associated with water usage and wastewater generation, and a need for new or expanded facilities, would remain less than significant.

4.18.3.3 Stormwater Drainage Facilities

The undeveloped portions of the SEDAs do not contain stormwater drainage facilities. Future solar development projects could create new impervious surfaces in the SEDAs, resulting in changes to the natural drainage of the SEDAs. Future solar development projects in the SEDAs would be required to install applicable stormwater drainage facilities that are adequately sized to handle flows. The need for such facilities, and the appropriate siting and sizing of such facilities would be analyzed on a project specific basis as part of the normal land use and entitlement process for individual projects, including the CEQA process. The completion of the land use entitlement and CEQA process for future projects would ensure adequate stormwater protection for individual sites would occur and impacts would remain less than significant.

4.18.3.4 Solid Waste Disposal

Future solar development projects within the SEDAs are not expected to generate substantial waste. If future solar development projects occur on vacant land within the SEDAs, no demolition debris would be generated; however, if future solar development projects occur within portions of the SEDAs containing structures and structure removal is required, there would be some demolition debris which would require removal and deposition in a solid waste landfill or recycling. Each of the SEDAs contains large areas of vacant land, and significant structure removal is not anticipated for future solar development projects. During project construction, waste generated is expected to be minimal and could include waste associated with the presence of workers onsite (lunchtime trash, paper towels, etc.) and packaging for project materials. Similarly, long term solid waste generation at future solar development project sites is expected to be minimal, and could consist of waste generated by small numbers of workers that could be present during the long-term operation of the site, as well as broken or old equipment that has been replaced and packaging material for items used in facility maintenance. Solid waste generated at individual future project sites, and generated during decommissioning of individual future project sites, would be transferred to nearby landfills for recycling and/or disposal. The Western Solar Energy Group (Laws, Owen Lake, Rose Valley, and Pearsonville SEDAs) would have access to the Lone Pine and Independence Landfills and Bishop Sunland Solid Waste site due to the proximity of the SEDAs and the solid waste disposal centers along the US 395 corridor. Collection of solid waste generated in the Southern and Eastern Solar Energy Groups would also be transported to Pahrump Nevada or Ridgecrest in Kern County.

Given the low solid waste generation expected for future solar development projects, the requirement for project's compliance with the City's construction and debris ordinance, and the remaining capacities of the existing County landfills identified in Table 4.18-2, impacts associated with adequate landfill for future solar development projects would be less than significant, provided compliance with ICC Title 21 and the REGPA policies.

All solid waste generated by future solar development projects would be handled and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local requirements, and consistent with REAT's Best Management Practices and Guidance Manual (REAT 2010) . No impact regarding compliance with such standards would occur.

4.18.3.5 Energy Use

Western Solar Energy Group

The Western Solar Energy Group is located along the LADWP Owens Valley transmission corridor, so future solar development projects occurring within the Laws, Owens Lake, Rose Valley, and Pearsonville SEDAs would be reliant on the capacity of these existing facilities. According to LADWP, its transmission line has approximately 250 MW of available capacity. The combined energy generation cap of the SEDAs exceeds 250 MW, and if solar facilities are developed in the OVSA, they would also be reliant on the same transmission facilities as the western SEDAs. To avoid upgrades to the existing LADWP facilities, the total development in the Western Solar Energy Group cannot exceed the line's capacity. Any combination of development in the Western Solar Energy Group cannot exceed 250 MW generation and

1,500 acres of development. Although allowable development within the OVSA would be determined through future planning efforts, the 250 MW generation and 1,500 acre development cap for the Western Solar Energy Group includes the OVSA. An exceedance of the 250 MW generation cap would require additional transmission capacity, resulting in a potentially significant impact.

Southern Solar Energy Group

The Southern Solar Energy Group (consisting of the Trona SEDA) has a 100 MW energy generation cap. Exporting 100 MW from the Trona SEDA would require a new transmission line because there are no existing transmission lines in this area of the County. This new line could parallel the existing SCE distribution line and would most likely be built at 115 kV to interconnect with the existing SCE 115 kV line that runs along the US 395 corridor. The need for a new transmission line to serve future solar development projects in the Southern Solar Energy Group is a potentially significant impact.

Eastern Solar Energy Group

The Eastern Solar Energy Group (consisting of Chicago Valley, Charleston View, and Sandy Valley SEDAs) has a 550 MW energy generation cap. Exporting energy from the Eastern Solar Energy Group would likely require a transmission interconnection into VEA lines, which provides service in Nevada to the west of the Eastern Solar Energy Group and small portions of northeast corner of Inyo and southeast corner of Mono counties. VEA facilities are already part of the California grid. New substations and transmission interconnections would be necessary to export the 550 MW from the Eastern Solar Energy Group. The need for new transmission lines to serve future solar development projects in the Eastern Solar Energy Group is a potentially significant impact.

4.18.4 Level of Significance before Mitigation

Based on the analyses in Section 4.18.3, future utility scale, distributed generation, and community scale solar energy facility projects under the REGPA could result in potentially significant impacts related to energy use. An exceedance of the 250 MW generation in the Western Solar Energy Group would require additional transmission capacity, resulting in a potentially significant impact. The need for new transmission lines to serve future solar development projects in the Southern and Eastern Solar Energy Groups is a potentially significant impact. These impacts require mitigation to reduce them to the maximum extent feasible. Based on the application of ICC Title 21, and the application of local, state, and federal regulations, impacts associated with wastewater, water, stormwater facilities, and solid waste disposal would be less than significant and no mitigation is required. Small scale projects are typically considered to result in no impacts under CEQA.

4.18.5 Mitigation Measures

Utilities and service systems mitigation measures have been developed for solar energy development projects producing more than 20 MW of electricity for offsite use (utility scale) and would be implemented to mitigate adverse impacts to utilities and service systems. As previously mentioned, small scale solar energy projects are considered to result in no impacts

under CEQA; however, all individual solar energy facility project applications (including small scale, community scale, and distributed generation) shall be reviewed by the County, and the need for implementation of the following mitigation measures shall be determined based on the professional judgment of a qualified county planner, pursuant to ICC Title 21 and State CEQA Guidelines. For example, community scale solar developments (i.e., roof- or ground-mounted PV panels for a specific community's use) may be determined by a qualified county planner to have no potential impact on utilities and service systems and would not require implementation of the mitigation measures listed in this section. In such cases, the County shall document that no impacts to utilities and service systems would occur and no mitigation measures are necessary.

If a proposed distributed generation or community scale solar development project is determined by the County to have the potential to impact utilities and service systems, then the following mitigation measures shall be implemented as determined necessary by the qualified county planner. The County will review future solar energy development proposals to determine if they meet the requirements of Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines; projects that do not meet the requirements may require additional CEQA analysis prior to approval. Similar to proposed distributed generation and community scale solar energy projects, small scale solar project applications undergo County review, and implementation of additional CEQA review and/or mitigation measures shall be at the discretion of a qualified county planner.

As described above in Sections 4.18.3 and 4.18.4, implementation of solar energy projects under the REGPA would result in potentially significant impacts related to utilities and service systems. Accordingly, the following mitigation measures are provided to address those issues.

Additionally, future solar development projects would implement applicable BMPs and related information from REAT's Best Management Practices and Guidance Manual (REAT 2010). including (but not limited to) preparation of a construction and operation waste management plan, removal of wastewater by a licensed handler, and compliance with local requirements for permanent, domestic water use and wastewater treatment.

MM UTIL-1: Projects within the Western Solar Energy Group will not exceed a combined maximum of 250 MW or 1,500 acres.

Future projects within the Western Solar Energy Group shall be limited to a combined maximum of 250 MW or 1,500 acres of development area). The County shall implement a tracking program to ensure all future solar development projects within the Western Solar Energy Group do not exceed 250 MW. Once the 250 MW (or 1,500 acres of development area) is reached, the County shall not approve further projects within the Western Solar Energy Group unless project applicants can provide proof of adequate and existing transmission capabilities for the project.

MM UTIL-2: Projects within the Southern and Eastern Solar Energy Groups will be required to have necessary and /or adequate transmission lines.

Future development within the Southern and Eastern Solar Energy Groups shall be required to include the necessary transmission lines or provide proof of adequate transmission capabilities for the project.

4.18.6 Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

No significant unavoidable adverse utility impacts would result from implementation of the proposed project.

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