7.0 MITIGATION MEASURES PROPOSED TO MITIGATE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

7.1 Introduction to Mitigation Measures Proposed to Mitigate Significant Effects

As specified in the CPUC's "CEQA Information and Criteria," the PEA shall identify mitigation measures and distinguish between those measures that are proposed by the project proponent to be included in the project and other measures that are not included but could reasonably be expected to reduce adverse impacts. This discussion shall include an identification of the acceptable levels to which such impacts will be reduced, where feasible, and the basis upon which such levels were identified. In accordance therewith, those measures now proposed by the Applicant are presented in Section 7.3 (Conditions Identified by Applicant or Imposed by Other Governmental Entities) and other measures that could be expected to reduce adverse effects are identified in Section 7.4 (Additional Mitigation Measures).

7.2 Identification of the Acceptable Levels

As indicated in the State CEQA Guidelines, "[t]he determination of whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment calls for careful judgment on the part of the public agency involved, based to the extent possible on scientific and factual data. An ironclad definition of significant effect is not always possible because the significance of an activity may vary with the setting" (Section 15064[b]). Presented below are the threshold standards for each of the topical issues examined herein. Impacts which exceed the identified standards would be assumed to produce a significant or potentially significant environmental effect.

- **Aesthetics**. The potential aesthetic impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant aesthetic impact if the project(s), either individually or collectively, were to: (1) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista; (2) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway; (3) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings; and/or (4) Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.[1]

  Neither CEQA nor the State CEQA Guidelines provide a definition of what constitutes a "scenic vista" or a "scenic resource" or a reference as to from what vantage point(s) the scenic vista and/or resource, if any, should be observed. For the purpose of this analysis, a "scenic vista" is "an unencumbered view of an attractive scenic expanse" (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission v. U.S. Postal Service). For the purpose of this PEA, a "scenic resource" is limited to pubic and/or private views of: (1) registered historic buildings and structures, whether public or privately owned; (2) established non-commercial public recreational areas; and (3) designated public open space areas lacking evidence of recent cultural modifications.

  The following criteria have been identified by the Applicant and utilized to determine whether the projects' physical changes significantly affect aesthetics: (1) the potential for and frequency of viewing by the general public; aesthetic effects are more likely to be

[1]/ *Op. Cit*., State CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, Section I (Aesthetics).

significant if they are highly visible to large numbers of the public over an extended period of time; (2) the integrity and uniqueness of the existing aesthetic resource; the magnitude of change necessary to create a significant impact to aesthetics is greater in a disturbed or non-unique environment than in a pristine, rare, or unique environment; and (3) the magnitude of the change.

- **Agricultural Resources**. The potential agricultural resource impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant biological resource impact if the project(s), either individually or collectively, were to: (1) Convert Prime Farmland,[2] Unique Farmland,[3] or Farmland of Statewide Importance[4] (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resource Agency, to non-agricultural use; (2) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract; and/or (3) Involve other change in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use.[5]

- **Air Quality**. The potential air quality impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant air quality impact if the project(s) were to: (1) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan; (2) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation; (3) Result in a cumulatively considerable[6] net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or State ambient air quality standards; (4) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial air pollutant concentrations; and/or (5) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.[7]

  The State CEQA Guidelines define a significant effect on the environment as "a substantial adverse change in the physical condition which exists in the area affected by

[2]/ "Prime Farmland" is land with the best combination of physical and chemical features for the production of agricultural crops and includes: (1) All land which qualifies for a rating as Class I or II on the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (formally the Soil Conservation Service) land use capability classification (the capability classification indicates the suitability of soils for most kinds of crops; groups are made according to the limitation of the soils when used to grow crops and the risk of damage to soils when they are used in agriculture); (2) Land which qualifies for a rating of 80-100 on the Storic Index (the Storic Index expresses numerically the relative degree of suitability or value of a soil for general intensive agriculture); (3) Land which supports livestock used for the production of food and fiber and which has an annual carrying capacity equivalent to at least one animal unit per acre, as defined by the USDA; (4) Land planted with fruit or nut-bearing trees, vines, bushes, or crops that have a non-bearing period of less than five years and which will normally return during the commercial bearing period on an annual basis from the production of unprocessed agricultural plant production not less than $200 per acre; and (5) Land which has returned from the production of unprocessed agricultural plant products at an annual gross value of not less than $200 per acre of three of the previous five years.

[3]/ "Unique Farmland" is land of lesser quality soils used for the production of the State's leading agricultural cash crops.

[4]/ "Farmland of Statewide Importance" is land with a good combination of physical and chemical features for the production of agricultural crops.

[5]/ *Op. Cit*., State CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, Section II (Agricultural Resources).

[6]/ Referencing Section 21083(b) of CEQA, "'cumulatively considerable' means that the incremental effects of an individual project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects."

[7]/ *Op. Cit*., State CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, Section III (Air Quality).

the proposed project." In order to determine whether the proposed project(s) would cause a significant effect on the environment, the impacts of the project(s) must be determined by examining the types and levels of emissions generated. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has formulated specific daily construction and operational emission thresholds.

In accordance therewith, as outlined in Table 7-1 (SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds), within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant air quality impact if the project(s) were to exceed the following daily and operational thresholds: (1) Daily construction air pollution thresholds: (a) 75 pounds per day for reactive organic gases (ROG); (b) 100 pounds per day for oxides of nitrogen (NOx); (c) 550 pounds per day for carbon monoxide (CO); (d) 150 pounds per day for particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM_{10}); (e) 150 pounds per day of oxides of sulfur (SOx); and (f) 3 pounds per day for lead (Pb); and/or (2) Daily operational air pollution thresholds: (a) 55 pounds per day of ROG; (b) 55 pounds per day of NOx; (c) 550 pounds per day of CO; (e) 150 pounds per day of PM_{10}; (e) 150 pounds per day of SOx; and (f) 3 pounds per day for Pb.[8]

The SCAQMD further recommends that the following "additional indicators" should be used as screening criteria with respect to project-level air quality impacts. Additional factors relevant to the proposed project(s), as identified in the SCAQMD's "CEQA Air Quality Handbook," include the following significance criteria. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant air quality effect if the project(s) were to: (1) Interfere with the attainment of the federal or State ambient air quality standards by either violating or contributing to an existing or projected air quality violation; (2) Result in population increases within the regional statistical area which would be in excess of that projected in the air quality management plan (AQMP) and in other than planned locations for the projects' build-out year; (3) Generate vehicle trips that cause a localized CO concentration that exceeds: (a) State 1-hour CO standard of 20.0 ppm; and/or (b) State 8-hour CO standard of 9.0 ppm; (4) Create or be subjected to an objectionable odor over 10 dilution to threshold that could impact sensitive receptors; (5) Emit toxic emissions or acutely hazardous materials posing a threat to public health and safety; (6) Emit an air toxic contaminant regulated by SCAQMD rules or that is on a federal or State air toxic list[9]; (7) Result in occupation by sensitive receptors within a quarter mile of an existing facility that emits air toxics identified in SCAQMD Rule 1401[10] or near CO hot spots; and/or (8) Emit carcinogenic or toxic air contaminants that individually or cumulatively exceed the maximum individual cancer risk of 10 in 1 million.[11]

With regards to CO concentrations, the significance of localized air quality impacts depends on whether ambient CO levels in the vicinity of the project(s) are above or below State and federal CO standards. If ambient levels are below those standards, the

[8]/ South Coast Air Quality Management District, CEQA Air Quality Handbook, April 1993, pp. 6-2 and 6-4.

[9]/ Since regulations promulgated by the California Health and Welfare Agency, under Proposition 65, define a significant cancer risk as any risk exceeding ten in one million (10×10^{-6}), the threshold standard used herein is ten excess cancer risks per 1,000,000 exposed individuals over a continuous 70-year period.

[10]/ SCAQMD Rule 1401 specifies limits for maximum individual cancer risk, cancer burden, and non-cancer acute and chronic health index for new permit units, relocations, or modifications to existing permit units that emit TACs listed in the rule. Except as may be required for incident construction operations, the proposed project does not appear to contain a "permit unit" nor includes activities that would require a written permit.

[11]/ *Op. Cit*., CEQA Air Quality Handbook, pp. 6-2 and 6-3.

proposed project(s) would normally be considered to produce a significant air quality impact if project-related emissions were to result in an exceedance of one or more of those standards. If ambient levels already exceed a State or federal standard, then project-related emissions would normally be considered significant if they were to increase ambient concentrations by a measurable amount. The SCAQMD defines a measurable amount as 1.0 ppm or more for the 1-hour CO concentration or 0.45 ppm or more for the 8-hour CO concentrations.

Table 7-1
SCAQMD AIR QUALITY SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

Mass Daily Thresholds[a]		
Pollutant	**Construction [b]**	**Operation [c]**
NOx	100 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
VOC	75 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
PM_{10}	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
$PM_{2.5}$	55 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
SOx	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
CO	550 lbs/day	550 lbs/day
Lead	3 lbs/day	3 lbs/day
Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) and Odor Thresholds		
TACs (including carcinogens and non-carcinogens)	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk ≥ 10 in 1 million Hazard Index ≥ 1.0 (project increment)	
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402	
Ambient Air Quality for Criteria Pollutants [d]		
NO_2 1-hour average annual average	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 0.25 ppm (state) 0.053 ppm (federal)	
PM_{10} 24-hour average annual geometric average annual arithmetic mean	10.4 $\mu g/m^3$ (construction)[e] & 2.5 $\mu g/m^3$ (operation) 1.0 $\mu g/m^3$ 20 $\mu g/m^3$	
$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour average	10.4 $\mu g/m^3$ (construction)[e] & 2.5 $\mu g/m^3$ (operation)	
Sulfate 24-hour average	25 $\mu g/m^3$	
CO 1-hour average 8-hour average	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 20 ppm (state) 9.0 ppm (state/federal)	

Notes:
a. Source: SCAQMD CEQA Handbook (SCAQMD, 1993)
b. Construction thresholds apply to both the South Coast Air Basin and Coachella Valley (Salton Sea and Mojave Desert Air Basins).
c. For Coachella Valley, the mass daily thresholds for operation are the same as the construction thresholds.
d. Ambient air quality thresholds for criteria pollutants based on SCAQMD Rule 1303, Table A-2 unless otherwise stated.
e. Ambient air quality threshold based on SCAQMD Rule 403.

Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District, October 2006
(http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/signthres.doc)

In addition, the San Diego Air Pollution Control District (SDAPCD) has formulated air quality significance criteria based on SDAPCD rules and regulations for new source review (Rules 20.2 and 20.3). As presented in Table 7-2 (SDAPCD Thresholds for Stationary Sources), the San Diego Air Pollution Control District (SDAPCD) provides criteria in Regulation II, Rule 20.2, Table 20-2-1 (AQIA Trigger Levels). If sensitive receptors are present or if the potential exists for a significant cumulative air quality impact, the more restrictive Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS), as presented in Table 4-1 (Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants, Major Pollutant Source, and Primary Health Effects), are applied. SDAPCD Rule 50 requires visible emissions from sources, including construction activities, to be less than 20 percent opacity.

Table 7-2
SDAPCD THRESHOLDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Pollutant	Emission Rate		
	Pounds/Hour	Pounds/Day	Tons/Year
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	100	550	100
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_X)	25	250	40
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	-	100	15
Oxides of Sulfur (SO_X)	25	250	40
Lead and Lead Compounds	-	3.2	0.6
Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	-	-	-
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	-	137	15

Source: San Diego Air Pollution Control District, Rule 20.3

In California, Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32 or California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006), as signed by the Governor on September 27, 2006, imposes limits on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at the State level. Among other things, AB32 establishes annual mandatory reporting of GHG emissions for significant sources and sets emission limits to cut the State's GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. As defined therein, "greenhouse gases" include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) (Section 42801.1[h], Health and Safety Code). AB 32 does not include a list of affected entities or sectors but states that the bill shall regulate "any source, or category of sources, that the Air Resources Board determines as significant." AB 32 states that mandatory reporting and reduction requirements will begin with the sources that contribute most to Statewide emissions. AB 32 state that emissions from electricity consumed in the State, including imported power, be reported. Under AB32, the California Air Resources Control Board (CARB) is not required to adopt GHG emission limits and emission reduction measures prior to January 1, 2011, to become effective one-year thereafter. No limits applicable to the proposed project(s) have yet to be established.[12]

[12]/ In 1999, several parties petitioned the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to set regulatory standards for four air pollutants (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and hydrofluorocarbons) emitted by motor vehicles. The petition asserted that, due to the effects on climate, the emissions of these pollutants by motor vehicles "may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare" within the meaning of Section 202(a)(1) (42 U.S.C. 7521) of the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA). After public notice and comment, the USEPA decided not to set standards for the four air pollutants (68 FR 52922, September 8, 2003). The USEPA concluded that it had no authority to regulate air pollutants associated with climate change, regardless of the state of scientific evidence. The agency further concluded that the four substances covered by the petition where not air pollutants within the

Presently, there are no local air district or other State criteria for assessing the climate change impacts attributable to the proposed projects. In the absence of those standards, for the purpose of this analysis, climate change impacts would be considered significant if: (1) Activities associated with the proposed projects were to result in greenhouse gas emissions substantially exceeding baseline greenhouse gas emissions; and (2) The proposed projects were to increase the delivery of power produced at levels exceeding the CPUC's greenhouse gas emissions performance standard of 0.5 metric tons (1,100 pound) of CO_2 per megawatt-hour.

As noted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA): "Hydropower is considered a renewable energy resource because it uses the Earth's water cycle to generate electricity. . .hydropower has no air quality impacts. . .Hydropower's air emissions are negligible because no fuels are burned."[13]

- **Biological Resources**. The potential biological resource impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant biological resource impact if the project(s), either individually or collectively, were to: (1) Have a substantial adverse effect,[14] either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); (2) Have a substantial adverse effect on a riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS; (3) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the CWA through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means; (4) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites; (5) Conflict[15] with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and/or (6) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan (HCP), natural community conservation plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or State HCP.[16]

- **Cultural Resources**. The potential cultural resource impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior

meaning of the CAA. Several parties filed petitions for review (pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7607[b]) challenging the USEPA's denial of the rulemaking petition. The D.C. Circuit court denied these petitions on merit. The United States Supreme Court (in Commonwealth of Massachusetts, *et al*. v. Environmental Protection Agency, *et al.*) is now considering an appeal to that lower court ruling. Since AB 32 remains subject to a CAA conformity determination, a ruling could impact the State's ability to impose emission limits on State-designated greenhouse gas (GHG).

[13]/ United States Environmental Protection Agency, website (http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/hydro.htm).

[14]/ As defined herein, "substantial adverse effect" shall mean a significant loss or harm of a magnitude that, based on current scientific data and knowledge: (1) would cause a species or a native plant or animal community to drop below self-perpetuating levels on a Statewide or regional basis; (2) would cause a species to become threatened or endangered; (3) substantially reduce population numbers of a listed, candidate, sensitive, rare, or other special status species; or (4) eliminate or substantially impair the functions and values of a biological resource in a geographic area defined by interrelated biological components and systems.

[15]/ As defined herein, "conflict" means contradiction of a magnitude which, based on foreseeable circumstances, would preclude or prevent substantial compliance.

[16]/ *Op. Cit*., State CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, Section IV (Biological Resources).

to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant cultural resource impact if the project(s), either individually or collectively, were to: (1) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines; (2) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines; (3) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic feature; and/or (4) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.[17]

- **Geology and Soils**. The potential geology and/or soils impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant geology and/or soils impact if the project(s), either individually or collectively, were to: (1) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: (a) rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (APEFZA) map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault; (b) strong seismic ground shaking; (c) seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction; and/or (d) landslides; (2) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project(s), and potentially result in on-site or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse; (3) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risk to life or property; and/or (4) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater.[18]

- **Hazards and Hazardous Materials**. The potential hazard and/or hazardous materials impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant hazard and/or hazardous materials impact if the project(s), either individually or collectively, were to: (1) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; (2) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment; (3) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school; and/or (4) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65963.5 and create a significant hazard to the public health or the environment.[19]

  Section 66261 in Title 22, Chapter 11, Article 2 of the CCR includes the following definition of hazardous materials: “A hazardous material is a substance or combination of substances which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may either (1) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase

[17]/ *Ibid*., Section V (Cultural Resources).
[18]/ *Ibid*., Section VI (Geology and Soils).
[19]/ *Ibid*., Section VII (Hazards and Hazardous Materials).

in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed."

With regards to exposure to EMFs, studies of the potential for adverse public health effects resulting from that exposure remain inconclusive. The National Academy of Science (NAS) conducted a comprehensive evaluation of research studies relating to EMFs and concluded that "[b]ased on a comprehensive evaluation of published studies relating to the effects of power-frequency electric and magnetic fields on cells, tissue, and organisms (including humans), the conclusion of the committee is that the current body of evidence does not show that exposure to these fields presents a human-health hazard. . .At exposure levels well above those normally encountered in residences, electric and magnetic fields can produce biological effects, but these effects do not provide a consistent picture of a relationship between the biological effects of these fields and health hazards."[20] As indicated by the League of Woman Voters: "While overhead transmission lines may not please the general public from an aesthetic perspective, they are designed to protect the public from any sort of health risk."[21]

As reported by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS): "The NIEHS concludes that ELF-EMF exposure cannot be recognized as entirely safe because of weak scientific evidence that exposure may pose a leukemia hazard. In our opinion, this finding is insufficient to warrant aggressive regulatory concern. However, because virtually everyone in the United States uses electricity and therefore is routinely exposed to ELF-EMF, passive regulatory action is warranted such as a continued emphasis on educating both the public and the regulated community on means aimed at reducing exposures. The NIEHS does not believe that other cancers or non-cancer health outcomes provide sufficient evidence of a risk to currently warrant concern."[22]

The CPUC neither considers EMFs nor the impacts of EMFs on health and the environment as part of the CPUC's CEQA review. The CPUC, thus far, has "not established an EMF standard because the scientific community does not agree on existence or degree of health risks associated with EMF."[23]

- **Hydrology and Water Quality**. The potential hydrology and/or water quality impacts identified herein, inducing inundation and flood hazards, have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant hydrology and/or water quality impact if the project(s), either individually or collectively, were to: (1) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements; (2) Substantially deplete ground water supplies or interfere substantially with ground water recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local ground water table

[20]/ National Academy of Science, Possible Health Effects of Exposure to Residential Electric and Magnetic Fields, Committee on the Possible Effects of Electromagnetic Fields on Biologic Systems, January 1997, pp. 1-2.

[21]/ League of Woman Voters of California, Energy Update Study, Study Guide, Education Fund, September 2005, p. 30.

[22]/ National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Health Effects from Exposure to Power-Line Frequency Electric and Magnetic Fields, NIEHS 1999, June 1999, Executive Summary.

[23]/ California Public Utilities Commission, Opinion Certifying Final Environmental Impact Report and Granting a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Miguel Mission Project, Decision 04-07-26, Application 02-07-022, San Diego Gas & Electric, July 16, 2004, p. 14.

level (e.g., the production rate of preexisting nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted); (3) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on the site or off the site; (4) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on the site or off the site; (5) Create or contribute to runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; (6) Substantially degrade water quality; (7) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map; (8) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flow; (9) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam; and/or (10) Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.[24]

- **Land Use and Planning**. The potential land-use impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant land-use impact if the project(s), either individually or collectively, were to: (1) Physically divide an established community; (2) Conflict with applicable land-use plans, policies, or regulations of an agency with jurisdiction over the project(s) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect; (3) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan; (4) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State; and/or (5) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land-use plan.[25]

  From a land-use perspective, certain State standards for new school site selection have been adopted by the State Legislature and could be adapted as threshold standards herein. As specified in Title 5 of Division 1 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), "[t]he property line of the [proposed public school] site even if it is a joint use agreement as described in subsection (o) of this section shall be at least the following distance from the edge of respective power line easements: (1) 100 feet for 50 - 133-kV line. (2) 150 feet for 220 - 230-kV line. (3) 350 feet for 500 - 550-kV line" (5 CCR 14010[c]). For underground power lines rated at 50 kV and above, the California Department of Education (CDE) has established the following "setback" limits: (1) 25 feet fro 50 - 133-kV power lines (interpreted by CDE up to 200 kV); (2) 37.5 feet for 220 - 230-kV lines; and (3) 87.5 feet for 500 - 550-kV lines.[26] School districts that have sites which do not meet the CDE's setbacks may still obtain construction approval from the State by submitting an exemption application.[27]

[24]/ *Ibid*., Section VIII (Hydrology and Water Quality).
[25]/ *Ibid*., Section IX (Land Use and Planning).
[26]/ California Department of Education, Power Line Setback Exemption Guidance – May 2006 (Replaces July 2004 Electromagnetic Field Setback Exemption Protocol) (http://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/fa/sf/powerlinesetback.asp).
[27]/ Southern California Edison, Advice 2018-E (U 338-E), Revised Electric and Magnetic Fields Design Guidelines of Southern California Edison Company, July 26, 2006, p. 16.

The California Department of Health Services (DHS) acknowledges that those standards are not based on specific biological evidence but on the rationale that the EMF drops to background levels at the specified distances.[28] As further specified therein, a new school "site shall not be located near an above-ground water or fuel storage tank or within 1500 feet of the easement of an above ground or underground pipeline that can pose a safety hazard" (5 CCR 14010[h]). In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant land-use (as opposed to a hazard-related or health-related) impact if the project(s), either individually or collectively were to: (1) Establish a new power line easement or right-of-way resulting in the placement of new overhead electrical transmission and/or distribution lines within the following separation distances from an existing or proposed public school site: (a) 100 feet for 50 - 133 kV power lines; (b) 150 feet for 220 - 230 kV power lines; and (c) 350 feet for 500 - 550 kV power lines; (2) Establish a new power line easement or right-of-way resulting in the placement of new underground electrical transmission and/or distribution lines within the following separation distances from an existing or proposed public school site: (a) 25 feet for 50 - 133-kV power lines; (b) 37.5 feet for 220 - 230-kV power lines; and (c) 87.5 feet for 500 - 550-kV power lines; (3) Establish a new utility easement or right-of-way for an above ground or underground pipeline within 1,500 feet of an existing or proposed public school site that would, as a result of the contents, design, or characteristics of that pipeline, pose a substantial safety hazard to that school site or the individuals located thereupon; and/or (4) Result in the construction of a new above-ground water or fuel storage tank near an existing or proposed public school site that would, as a result of the contents, design, or characteristics of that storage tank, pose a substantial safety hazard to that school site or the individuals located thereupon.

- **Mineral Resources**. The potential mineral resource impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant mineral resource impact if the project(s), either individually or collectively, were to: (1) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State; and/or (2) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land-use plan.[29]

  Within San Diego County, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant mineral resource if the project(s), either individually or collectively, were to: Result in the loss of availability of a significant mineral resource as identified in "Update of Mineral Land Classification: Aggregate Materials in the Western San Diego County Production – Consumption Region, Open File Report 96-04" (California Department of Conservation, 1996).[30]

- **Noise**. The potential acoustical impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any

[28]/ California Department of Health Services, Electric and Magnetic Fields Measurements and Possible Effects on Human Health – What We Know and What We Don't Know in 2000, California Electric and Magnetic Fields Program, December 2000, p. 7; California Department of Health Services, Electric and Magnetic Fields in California Public Schools, California Electric and Magnetic Fields Program, April 2001, p. 4.

[29]/ *Op. Cit*., State CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, Section X (Mineral Resources).

[30]/ City of San Diego, California Environmental Quality Act – Significance Determination Thresholds, Development Services Department, January 2007, p. 48.

mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant noise impact if the project(s) were to: (1) Expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies; (2) Expose persons to or generate excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels; (3) Produce a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the projects' vicinity above levels existing without the project(s); and/or (4) Produce a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project(s).[31]

- **Population and Housing**. The potential population and housing impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant population and housing impact if the project(s), either individually or collectively, were to: (1) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly; (2) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere; and/or (3) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.[32]

  The terms "substantial number" and "substantial population growth" are neither defined quantitatively nor qualitatively. For the purpose of this EIR, "substantial number" is defined to be mean more than can be readily accommodated based on the local area's existing housing inventory and vacancy rate. "Substantial population growth" is defined to mean in greater numbers than assumed in regional and local planning projections.

- **Public Services**. The thresholds of significance presented herein are those that may relate, either directly or indirectly, to fire protection and vector-control services. With regards to fire protection and vector control, the potential public service impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant public services impact if the project(s), either individually or collectively, were to: (1) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands[33]; and/or (2) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or result in the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives.[34]

- **Recreation**. The potential recreation impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant recreation impact

[31]/ *Op. Cit*., State CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, Section XI (Noise).
[32]/ *Op. Cit*., State CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, Section XII (Population and Housing).
[33]/ *Ibid*., Section VII (Hazards and Hazardous Materials).
[34]/ *Ibid*., Section XIII (Public Services).

if the project(s), either individually or collectively, were to: (1) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered park facilities or result in the need for new or physically altered park facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts in order to maintain acceptable performance objectives[35]; (2) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental 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 following public services: fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, and/or other public facilities[36]; and/or (3) Increase the use of existing neighborhood parks, regional parks, or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.[37]

- **Transportation and Traffic**. The potential transportation and/or traffic impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant transportation and/or traffic impact if the project(s) were to: (1) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan[38]; (2) Cause an increase in traffic that is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume-to-capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections); (3) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the County congestion management agency for designed roads or highways; (4) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks; (5) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses; (6) Result in inadequate emergency access; (7) Result in inadequate parking capacity; and/or (8) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation.[39]

  As indicated in the "Riverside County Comprehensive General Plan," the County of Riverside "has established, as a Countywide target, a Level of Service 'C' on all County maintained roads and conventional State Highways, except that a Level of Service 'D' could be allowed in urban areas only at intersections of any combination of major streets, arterials, expressways, or conventional State Highways within one mile of a freeway interchange and also at freeway ramp intersections. Level of Service 'D' would only be allowed, subject to Board of Supervisor approval, in those instances where mitigation of Level of Service 'C' is deemed to be impractical. Community plan policies could either be more or less restrictive depending upon the adopted community plan."[40]

  As indicated in the "Southwest Area Community Plan," the "target Level of Service for the Southwest Area Plan (SWAP) shall be Level of Service 'C' with a peak Level of

[35]/ *Ibid*., Section XIII (Public Services).
[36]/ *Ibid*., Section XIII (Public Services).
[37]/ *Ibid*., Section XIV (Recreation).
[38]/ *Op. Cit*., State CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, Section VII (Hazards and Hazardous Materials).
[39]/ *Ibid*., Section XV (Transportation/Traffic).
[40]/ County of Riverside, Riverside County Comprehensive General Plan, Land Use Standards – Congestion Relief/Levels of Service, October 29, 1991, p. 216.

Service 'D."[41] As stipulated in the Riverside County Transportation Department's "Traffic Impact Analysis Preparation Guide," projects exceeding specified trip thresholds shall prepare a traffic impact analysis (TIA). Exempt projects include those that generate less than 100 vehicle trips during the peak hour.[42] Operationally, the projects are projected to generate fewer than 100 peak-hour trips. As a result, no TIA is required and no level of service (LOS) standards are imposed.

- **Utilities and Service Systems**. The utilities and service systems analysis presented herein focuses on potable and non-potable water-related issues. As a result, the thresholds of significance presented herein are limited to those that may relate, either directly or indirectly, to potable and non-potable water supplies. With regards to water supplies, the potential utilities and/or service system impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant utilities and/or service systems impact if the project(s), either individually or collectively, were to: (1) Require or result in the construction of new water facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; and/or (2) Require new or expanded water supply entitlements and resources.[43]

- **Energy Resources**. The potential energy resource impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant energy resource impact if the project(s) were to consume energy in a wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary fashion during construction, operation, and maintenance.[44]

- **Growth Inducement**. The potential growth-inducing impacts identified herein have been evaluated relative to the following criteria to determine whether those impacts, prior to the imposition of any mitigation measures, exceed the identified threshold. In accordance therewith, the proposed project(s) would normally produce a significant growth-inducing impact if the project(s), either individually or collectively, were to: (1) Conflict with any applicable land-use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect; and/or (2) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly.[45]

7.3 Conditions Identified by Applicant or Imposed by Other Governmental Entities

- **Talega-Escondido/Valley-Serrano Interconnect Project**. Applicable standard license conditions (articles), environmental and other measures, Section 4(e) and EPP conditions, and the proposed PM&E measures are presented in Appendix B (Articles, Conditions, and Measures).

[41]/ County of Riverside, Riverside County Comprehensive General Plan, Southwest Area Community Plan, Land Use Policies, May 1995, p. 132.14.
[42]/ Riverside County Transportation Department, Traffic Impact Analysis Preparation Guide, November 2002, p. 10.
[43]/ *Ibid.*, Section XVI (Utilities and Service Systems).
[44]/ *Ibid.*, Appendix F.
[45]/ *Op. Cit.*, State CEQA Guidelines, Section XII (Population and Housing).

- **Lake Elsinore Advanced Pumped Storage Project**. A list of FERC's standard license conditions (articles), environmental and other measures, the Forest Service's Section 4(e) and EPP conditions, and the Applicant's proposed PM&E measures applicable to the LEAPS project are presented in Appendix B (Articles, Conditions, and Measures).[46] The LEAPS project will fully comply with all additional and/or alternative licensing conditions as may be established by FERC.

7.4 Additional Mitigation Measures

As presented in Table 7-3 (Additional Mitigation Measures Identified by the CPUC and BLM – Talega-Escondido/Valley-Serrano 500-kV Interconnect Project) and in Table 7-4 (Additional Mitigation Measures Identified by the CPUC and BLM – Lake Elsinore Advanced Pumped Storage Project), in addition to those articles, conditions, and measures presented in Appendix B (Articles, Conditions, and Measures), the CPUC and BLM, as part of the environmental analysis conducted by those agencies and presented in the Sunrise DEIR/DEIS, have identified additional mitigation measures that could be implemented in order to reduce, avoid, and/or compensate for those environmental impacts associated with the approval, construction, operation, and maintenance of the TE/VS Interconnect and LEAPS projects.

As noted by the CPUC and BLM, certain mitigation measures are intended to apply only to specified project components, transmission line segments, and/or the construction or operational phase of the proposed projects. Similarly, although the complete text of certain mitigation measures have been abbreviated herein, each of the measures cited are as presented in the Sunrise DEIR/DEIS (see Appendix 12 [Full Text of All Mitigation Measures] herein).

The Applicant has reviewed those measures identified in the Sunrise DEIR/DEIS which are applicable to the TE/VS Interconnect and LEAPS projects and has sought to faithfully list those measures herein. Except where noted, references to other document sections, measures, tables, and exhibits which are cited in the cited mitigation measures relate to other material that can be found in the Sunrise DEIR/DEIS.

Under the FPA, FERC has exclusive authority to license the LEAPS project and to establish and impose those conditions under which that hydropower is to operate. Although the Sunrise DEIR/DEIS includes certain recommended mitigation measures concerning the LEAPS project, FERC will retain discretion whether to impose those additional measures as project conditions. The Inclusion of these measures herein is not intended to indicate or otherwise suggest the Applicant's acceptance of or concurrence with the measures so listed. The Applicant reserves the right to further discuss, negotiate, modify, and/or present alternative measures to those mitigation measures identified by the CPUC and BLM with regards to those portions of the proposed projects within their jurisdiction.

[46]/ Section 241 of EPAct 2005 adds Section 33 to the FPA, allowing the license applicant or any other party to the license proceeding to propose an alternative condition or prescription. The Secretary of the agency involved must accept the proposed alternative if the Secretary determines, based on substantial evidence provided by a party to the license proceeding or otherwise available to the Secretary: (a) that the alternative condition provides for the adequate protection and utilization of the reservation, or that the alternative prescription will be no less protective than the fishway initially proposed by the Secretary; and (b) that the alternative will either cost significantly less to implement or result in improved operation of the project works for electricity production.

Table 7-3
ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES IDENTIFIED BY THE CPUC/BLM TALEGA-ESCONDIDO/VALLEY-SERRANO 500-KV INTERCONNECT PROJECT

Number	Mitigation Measure
B-1a(LE)	**Provide restoration/compensation for affected sensitive vegetation communities.** Mitigation Measure B-1a(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-1a for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project". CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is. See Table D.2-7 for compensation ratios.
B-1b(LE)	**Implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/compensation strategies for vernal pools and fairy shrimp habitat.** Mitigation Measure B-1b(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-1b for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," State Parks, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is.
B-1c(LE)	**Conduct biological monitoring.** Mitigation Measure B-1c(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-1c for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project". CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is.
B-1d	**Perform protocol surveys**.
B-1e	**Train project personnel.** [BIO-APM-2]
B-1f	**Construction and survey activities shall be restricted based on final design engineering drawings**.
B-1g	**Build access roads at right angles to streambeds and washes**.
B-1h	**Comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations**.
B-1i	**Restrict the construction of access and spur roads**.
B-2a(LE)	**Provide restoration/compensation for affected jurisdictional areas.** Mitigation Measure B-2a(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-2a for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project". CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is. See Table D.2-7 for compensation ratios.
B-2b	**Identify environmentally sensitive times and locations for tree trimming**.
B-2c	**Avoid sensitive features**.
B-3a(LE)	**Prepare and implement a Weed Control Plan.** Mitigation Measure B-3a(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-3a for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," State Parks, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is.
B-4a(LE)	**Erosion Control Plan.** A plan including the requirements defined in USFS-15 shall also be developed for non-Forest Service lands.
B-5a(LE)	**Conduct rare plant surveys, and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/compensation strategies.** Mitigation Measure B-5a(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-5a for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project."
B-5b	**Conduct biological monitoring**.
B-5c	**No collection of plants or wildlife**.
B-5d	**Salvage sensitive species for replanting or transplanting**.
B-6a	**Littering is not allowed**.
B-6b	**Survey areas for brush clearing**.
B-6c	**Protect mammals and reptiles in excavated areas**.
B-6d	**Reduce construction night lighting on sensitive habitats**.

Table 7-3 (Continued)
ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES IDENTIFIED BY THE CPUC/BLM TALEGA-ESCONDIDO/VALLEY-SERRANO 500-KV INTERCONNECT PROJECT

Number	Mitigation Measure
B-7a(LE)	**Cover all steep-walled trenches or excavations used during construction to prevent the entrapment of wildlife (e.g., reptiles and small mammals)**. Mitigation Measure B-7a(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-7a for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project."
B-7e(LE)	**Conduct least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher surveys, and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/compensation strategies**. Mitigation Measure B-7e(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-7e for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," State Parks, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is where applicable.
B-7h	**Implement appropriate avoidance/minimization strategies for eagle nests**.
B-7i(LE)	**Conduct quino checkerspot butterfly surveys and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/compensation strategies**. Mitigation Measure B-7i(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-7i for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project", and CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The applicant shall provide compensation for temporary and permanent loss of critical habitat at a ratio of 2:1. The total required mitigation shall include off-site purchase and preservation of 16 acres of QCB critical habitat or other habitat acceptable to USFWS. The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is applicable.
B-7j (LE)	**Conduct arroyo toad surveys, and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/compensation strategies**. Mitigation Measure B-7j(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-7j for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project."
B-7k(LE)	**Conduct Stephens' kangaroo rat surveys, and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/ compensation strategies.** Mitigation Measure B-7k(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-7k for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project". For the Lake-Pendleton 500 kV New Transmission Line, applicant shall provide 7.6 acres of on-site restoration and 8.4 acres of acquisition and preservation of SKR occupied habitat within or contiguous with the Lake Mathews-Estelle Mountain Core Reserve for impacts to the Lake Mathews-Estelle Mountain Core Reserve.
B-7l(LE)	**Conduct coastal California gnatcatcher surveys, and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/ compensation strategies**. Mitigation Measure B-7l(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-7l for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project". CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The applicant shall provide compensation for the permanent loss of gnatcatcher critical habitat at a ratio of 2:1 through acquisition and preservation of gnatcatcher critical habitat or other habitat acceptable to USFWS. The applicant shall also provide on-site restoration of all and temporary loss disturbance of critical habitat at a ratio of 1:1. The mitigation shall include off-site purchase and preservation of gnatcatcher critical habitat or other habitat acceptable to USFWS. The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is applicable.
B-8a(LE)	**Conduct pre-construction surveys and monitoring for breeding birds**. Mitigation Measure B-8a(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-8a for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project". CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is.
B-8b	**Removal of raptor nests**.
B-9a	**Survey for bat nursery colonies**.

Table 7-3 (Continued)
ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES IDENTIFIED BY THE CPUC/BLM TALEGA-ESCONDIDO/VALLEY-SERRANO 500-KV INTERCONNECT PROJECT

Number	Mitigation Measure
B-10a(LE)	**Utilize collision-reducing techniques in installation of transmission lines**. Mitigation Measure B-10a(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-10a for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," State Parks, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," State Parks, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The area requiring markers for the Lake-Pendleton 500 kV New Transmission Line includes where the transmission line would cross Temescal Wash near Lee Lake, Cow Canyon, Horsethief Canyon, McVicker Canyon, Leach Canyon, Los Alamos Canyon, and Tenaja, and San Mateo Creeks. The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is.
B-12a(LE)	**Conduct maintenance activities outside the general avian breeding season**. Mitigation Measure B-12a(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-12a for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," State Parks, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," State Parks, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is.
B-15a	**Permanently close access roads along the transmission alignment.** Monitor and manage the road closures to assure there is no public access to prevent an increase in disturbance to mountain lions and to prevent the introduction and spread of non-native plant species.
B-15b	**Develop and implement an Invasive Weed Management Plan**. Develop and implement a vegetation and invasive weed management plan to prevent and control noxious weeds and exotic plants of concern in project-affected areas during construction and over the term of any license issued for the project. The management plan shall include a pre-construction weed inventory; specific weed abatement methods, practices, and treatment timing; and long-term measures to control the introduction and spread of noxious weeds.
B-17a	**Pay the Stephens' kangaroo rat fee assessment per the current Riverside County rate**. The applicant shall provide funding for impacts to the SKR Fee Assessment Area.
V-2a	**Reduce in-line views of land scars**.
V-2b	**Reduce visual contrast from unnatural vegetation lines**.
V-2c	**Reduce color contrast of land scars**.
V-2d	**Construction by helicopter**.
V-3a	**Reduce visual contrast of towers and conductors**.
V-7a	**Reduce visual contrast associated with ancillary facilities**.
L-1a	**Prepare Construction Notification Plan**.
L-1d	**Provide advance notice and appoint public affairs officer**. [APM LU-1]
L-1e	**Notify property owners and provide access**. [APM LU-4]
L-1f	**Flag ROW boundary and environmentally sensitive areas**. [APM LU-6]
L-1h	**Consult with Department of the Navy.** During construction and operation of the project transmission line upgrade, the Applicant shall consult with the Department of the Navy to ensure that construction activities do not interfere with military activities at MCB Camp Pendleton.
AG-1a	**Avoid interference with agricultural operations**.
AG -1c	**Coordinate with grazing operators**.
C-1a	**Inventory and evaluate cultural resources in Final APE**.
C-1b	**Avoid and protect potentially significant resources**.
C-1c	**Develop and implement Historic Properties Treatment Plan**.
C-1d	**Conduct data recovery to reduce adverse effects**.
C-1e	**Monitor construction**.
C-1f	**Train construction personnel**.
C-2a	**Properly treat human remains**.
C-3a	**Monitor construction in areas of high sensitivity for buried resources**.
C-4a	**Complete consultation with Native American and other Traditional Groups**.
C-5a	**Protect and monitor NRHP and/or CRHR-eligible properties**.
C-6a	**Reduce adverse visual intrusions to historic built environment properties**.

Table 7-3 (Continued)
ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES IDENTIFIED BY THE CPUC/BLM TALEGA-ESCONDIDO/VALLEY-SERRANO 500-KV INTERCONNECT PROJECT

Number	Mitigation Measure
V-S-8a	**Relocate 500-kV transmission lines away from Tenaja Trailhead and guard station**.
PAL-1a	**Inventory and evaluate paleontological resource in the Final APE**.
PAL-1b	**Develop Paleontological Monitoring and Mitigation Plan**.
PAL-1c	**Monitor construction for paleontology**.
PAL-1d	**Conduct paleontological data recovery**.
PAL-1e	**Train construction personnel**.
L-1a	**Prepare Construction Notification Plan**.
N-1a	**Implement Best Management Practices for construction noise**.
N-2a	**Avoid blasting where damage to structures could occur**.
N-3a	**Respond to complaints of corona noise**.
T-1a	**Restrict lane closures.**
T-2b	**Coordinate with Emergency Service Providers**.
T-4a	**Ensure pedestrian and bicycle circulation and safety**.
T-5a	**Repair damaged roads**.
T-6a	**Obtain railroad right-of-way permit**.
T-7a	**Notify public of potential short-term elimination of parking spaces**.
T-9a	**Prepare Construction Transportation Plan**.
T-9b[1]	**Add traffic lanes on Grand Avenue**. The proponent shall do one of the following in coordination with the City of Lake Elsinore: (1) add a second left turn lane to the Ortega Highway intersection approach to address the high number of left turns on to Ortega Highway from Grand Avenue, or (2) add a through lane on Grand Avenue (for a total of two) in both directions, at the Grand/Ortega intersection.
WR-1b	**Provide temporary detours for trail users**.
P-1a	**Implement Environmental Monitoring Program**.
P-1b	**Maintain emergency spill supplies and equipment**.
P-1c	**Personnel trained in proper use and safety procedures for the chemicals used**. [HS-APM-1]
P-1d	**Personnel trained in refueling of vehicles**. [HS-APM-2]
P-1e	**Preparation of environmental safety plans including spill prevention and response plan**.
P-1f	**Applicant's and/or General Contractor environmental/health and safety personnel**. [HS-APM-8]
P-1g	**Proper storage and disposal of generated waste**. [HS-APM-10]
P-2b	**Stop work if contamination is detected**. [HS-APM-15]
P-2c	**Cordon off contaminated areas**. [HS-APM-16]
P-2d	**Notification of regulatory agencies**. [HS-APM-17]
P-4a	**Unexploded ordnance to be removed by trained personnel**.
P-4b	**Train project personnel to recognize unexploded ordnance**.
P-6a	**Develop list of approved herbicides.** The project proponent shall develop a list of herbicides to be used for construction, operation, and maintenance of the project ROW in consultation with USFWS and USFS (on Forest System lands). This list shall be subject to agency approval at least 60 days prior to construction.
P-6b	**Update and follow Sempra's Physical and Climatic Target Area Evaluation Form**. The project proponent shall update Sempra's Physical and Climatic Target Area Evaluation Form to contain current contact information, and all personnel shall follow the steps laid out in the Form during all stages of project construction and operation.
P-7a	**Evaluate contaminated sites**.
P-7b	**Investigate contaminated sites**. [HS-APM-5]

Table 7-3 (Continued)
ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES IDENTIFIED BY THE CPUC/BLM TALEGA-ESCONDIDO/VALLEY-SERRANO 500-KV INTERCONNECT PROJECT

Number	Mitigation Measure
P-9a	**Notify residents and recreational users of rotenone use**. At least 30 days prior to application of rotenone, the proponent shall post signs at all lakeshore recreation areas and shall publish notices in local newspapers, informing the public of the timing of planned rotenone application. The notice shall provide information on lake closure and potential health effects. In addition, the proponent shall patrol the lake at all recreation sites during the closure to ensure that no recreation takes place during the period of rotenone exposure.
AQ-1a	**Suppress dust at all work or staging areas and on public roads**.
AQ-1b	**Use low-emission construction equipment**.
AQ-1d	**Implement dust reduction measures**. [AQ-APM-2]
AQ-1e[1]	**Prevent transport of mud and dust**. [AQ-APM-3]
AQ-1f	**Encourage carpooling**. [AQ-APM-4]
AQ-1g	**Minimize vehicle idling.** [AQ-APM-5]
AQ-1h[1]	**Obtain NOx and particulate matter emission offsets**.
AQ-4a[1]	**Offset construction-phase greenhouse gas emissions with carbon credits**.
AQ-4b[1]	**Offset operation-phase greenhouse gas emissions with carbon credits**.
AQ-4c[1]	**Avoid sulfur hexafluoride emissions**.
G-1e	**Minimize road construction**. Any temporary roads developed for the project would be removed, recontoured, and revegetated following construction except where the USFS authorizes continued use of the roads for transmission line maintenance, eliminating long-term impacts from temporary roads.
H-1c	**Minimize construction and maintenance disturbance to riparian areas**.
H-1d	**Avoid watercourses to the maximum extent possible**.
H-1e	**Identify and mark sensitive areas for avoidance**.
H-1f	**Develop and implement construction Best Management Practices**.
H-1g	**Stream crossings at low flow periods**.
H-1h	**Compliance with NPDES regulations**.
H-1i	**Construction routes to avoid and minimize disturbance to stream channels**.
H-3b	**Minimize impacts from road construction**. To the extent possible, BMPs and sound road design practices that are cognizant of road construction effects shall be carried out to mitigate partly for the inherent effects of road construction on groundwater. In certain situations, there is no cost-effective alternative or mitigation for the adverse effects of hillslope road cuts on local groundwater. Transmission towers shall be installed via helicopter in areas with slopes greater than 15 percent to minimize the potential effects of road cuts on groundwater.
H-4a	**Avoid using source water and provide alternative sources where avoidance is not possible**.
H-6a	**Scour protection to include bank erosion and effects to adjacent property**.
H-7a	**Develop Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan for project operation**.
G-1e	**Minimize road construction**. Any temporary roads developed for the project would be removed, recontoured, and revegetated following construction except where the USFS authorizes continued use of the roads for transmission line maintenance, eliminating long-term impacts from temporary roads.
G-3a	**Conduct geotechnical studies for soils to assess characteristics and aid in appropriate foundation design**.
G-4a	**Reduce effects of groundshaking**.
G-4b	**Conduct geotechnical investigations for liquefaction**.
G-5a	**Minimize project structures within active fault zones**.
G-6a	**Conduct geotechnical surveys for landslides and protect against slope instability**.
G-6b	**Place structures in stable areas**. [GEO-APM-4]
G-6c	**Avoid or remove unstable slope elements**. [GEO-APM-8]
S-2a	**Notification of utility service interruption**.
S-2b	**Protection of underground utilities**.
S-3a	**Recycle construction waste**.
S-3b	**Use reclaimed water**.

Table 7-3 (Continued)
ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES IDENTIFIED BY THE CPUC/BLM TALEGA-ESCONDIDO/VALLEY-SERRANO 500-KV INTERCONNECT PROJECT

Number	Mitigation Measure
F-1a	**Develop and implement a Construction Fire Prevention Plan**.
F-1b(LE)	**Finalize and implement SDG&E 2006 Draft Fire Plan for Electric Standard Practice** (or similar document if SDG&E does not construct this project).
F-1c	**Ensure coordination for emergency fire suppression**.
F-1d	**Remove hazards from the work area**.
F-1e	**Contribute to defensible space grants fund**.
F-2a	**Establish and maintain adequate line clearances**.
F-2b	**Install existing conductors on steel poles**.
F-3a	**Construct and maintain fuelbreaks**.
F-3b	**Prepare and implement a Multi-agency Fire Prevention MOU**.

Notes:
1. The Applicant does not presently support the inclusion of this measure and requests the opportunity to formulate an alternative measure(s) with the CPUC and BLM.

Source: California Public Utilities Commission and Bureau of Land Management

Table 7-4
ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES IDENTIFIED BY THE CPUC/BLM LAKE ELSINORE ADVANCED PUMPED STORAGE PROJECT

Number	Mitigation Measure
B-1a(LE)	**Provide restoration/compensation for affected sensitive vegetation communities**. Mitigation Measure B-1a(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-1a for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project". CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is. See Table D.2-7 for compensation ratios.
B-1b(LE)	**Implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/compensation strategies for vernal pools and fairy shrimp habitat**. Mitigation Measure B-1b(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-1b for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," State Parks, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is.
B-1c(LE)	**Conduct biological monitoring**. Mitigation Measure B-1c(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-1c for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project". CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is.
B-2a(LE)	**Provide restoration/compensation for affected jurisdictional areas**. Mitigation Measure B-2a(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-2a for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project". CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is. See Table D.2-7 for compensation ratios.
B-3a(LE)	**Prepare and implement a Weed Control Plan**. Mitigation Measure B-3a(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-3a for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," State Parks, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is.
B-4a(LE)	**Erosion Control Plan**. A plan including the requirements defined in USFS-15 shall also be developed for non-Forest Service lands.
B-5a(LE)	**Conduct rare plant surveys, and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/compensation strategies**. Mitigation Measure B-5a(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-5a for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project."
B-7a(LE)	**Cover all steep-walled trenches or excavations used during construction to prevent the entrapment of wildlife (e.g., reptiles and small mammals)**. Mitigation Measure B-7a(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-7a for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project."
B-7e(LE)	**Conduct least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher surveys, and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/compensation strategies**. Mitigation Measure B-7e(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-7e for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," State Parks, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is where applicable.
B-7i(LE)	**Conduct quino checkerspot butterfly surveys and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/ compensation strategies**. Mitigation Measure B-7i(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-7i for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project", and CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The applicant shall provide compensation for temporary and permanent loss of critical habitat at a ratio of 2:1. The total required mitigation shall include off-site purchase and preservation of 16 acres of QCB critical habitat or other habitat acceptable to USFWS. The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is applicable.

Table 7-4 (Continued)
ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES IDENTIFIED BY THE CPUC/BLM
LAKE ELSINORE ADVANCED PUMPED STORAGE PROJECT

Number	Mitigation Measure
B-7j (LE)	**Conduct arroyo toad surveys, and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/compensation strategies**. Mitigation Measure B-7j(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-7j for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project."
B-7k(LE)	**Conduct Stephens' kangaroo rat surveys, and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/ compensation strategies.** Mitigation Measure B-7k(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-7k for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project". For the Lake-Pendleton 500 kV New Transmission Line, applicant shall provide 7.6 acres of on-site restoration and 8.4 acres of acquisition and preservation of SKR occupied habitat within or contiguous with the Lake Mathews-Estelle Mountain Core Reserve for impacts to the Lake Mathews-Estelle Mountain Core Reserve.
B-7l(LE)	**Conduct coastal California gnatcatcher surveys, and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/compensation strategies**. Mitigation Measure B-7l(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-7l for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project". CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The applicant shall provide compensation for the permanent loss of gnatcatcher critical habitat at a ratio of 2:1 through acquisition and preservation of gnatcatcher critical habitat or other habitat acceptable to USFWS. The applicant shall also provide on-site restoration of all and temporary loss disturbance of critical habitat at a ratio of 1:1. The mitigation shall include off-site purchase and preservation of gnatcatcher critical habitat or other habitat acceptable to USFWS. The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is applicable.
B-8a(LE)	**Conduct pre-construction surveys and monitoring for breeding birds**. Mitigation Measure B-8a(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-8a for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies", and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, USFWS, CDFG, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project". CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," and State Parks, USDA Forest Service, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is.
B-10a(LE)	**Utilize collision-reducing techniques in installation of transmission lines**. Mitigation Measure B-10a(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-10a for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," State Parks, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," State Parks, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The area requiring markers for the Lake-Pendleton 500 kV New Transmission Line includes where the transmission line would cross Temescal Wash near Lee Lake, Cow Canyon, Horsethief Canyon, McVicker Canyon, Leach Canyon, Los Alamos Canyon, and Tenaja, and San Mateo Creeks. The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is.
B-12a(LE)	**Conduct maintenance activities outside the general avian breeding season**. Mitigation Measure B-12a(LE) is identical to Mitigation Measure B-12a for the SRPL Proposed Project with the exception that CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," State Parks, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." CPUC and BLM shall be replaced with "Lead Agencies," State Parks, and/or Wildlife Agencies shall be replaced with "other agencies with jurisdiction over the project." The remainder of the mitigation shall be implemented as is.
B-15a	**Permanently close access roads along the transmission alignment**. Monitor and manage the road closures to assure there is no public access to prevent an increase in disturbance to mountain lions and to prevent the introduction and spread of non-native plant species.
B-15b	**Develop and implement an Invasive Weed Management Plan**. Develop and implement a vegetation and invasive weed management plan to prevent and control noxious weeds and exotic plants of concern in project-affected areas during construction and over the term of any license issued for the project. The management plan shall include a pre-construction weed inventory; specific weed abatement methods, practices, and treatment timing; and long-term measures to control the introduction and spread of noxious weeds.
B-17a	**Pay the Stephens' kangaroo rat fee assessment per the current Riverside County rate**. The applicant shall provide funding for impacts to the SKR Fee Assessment Area.
V-S-14a	**Upper Reservoir Revegetation—Newly planted vegetation (per Mitigation Measure USFS-37) shall be fertilized, irrigated, and maintained by the Applicant**. Vegetation survival shall be guaranteed by the Applicant for the life of the LEAPS project. Upon abandonment of the reservoir, dam, pumping facility, the Applicant shall restore the landscape to near-natural conditions, as directed by the CNF. The Applicant shall provide a bond to the CNF sufficient for removal of facilities and restoration of the landscape.

Table 7-4 (Continued)
ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES IDENTIFIED BY THE CPUC/BLM LAKE ELSINORE ADVANCED PUMPED STORAGE PROJECT

Number	Mitigation Measure
L-1h[1]	**Consult with Department of the Navy**. During construction and operation of the project transmission line upgrade, the Applicant shall consult with the Department of the Navy to ensure that construction activities do not interfere with military activities at MCB Camp Pendleton.
L-1h[1, 2]	**Relocate Butterfield Elementary Visual and Performing Arts School**. In coordination with the Lake Elsinore Unified School District, the proponent shall relocate the Butterfield Elementary Visual and Performing Arts School to an acceptable temporary location for the duration of construction of the Santa Rosa Powerhouse, Midpoint Substation, and water conduits within 1,000 feet of the school. Relocation site and plans shall be subject to approval of the district.
T-9b[2]	**Add traffic lanes on Grand Avenue**. The proponent shall do one of the following in coordination with the City of Lake Elsinore: (1) add a second left turn lane to the Ortega Highway intersection approach to address the high number of left turns on to Ortega Highway from Grand Avenue, or (2) add a through lane on Grand Avenue (for a total of two) in both directions, at the Grand/Ortega intersection.
P-6a	**Develop list of approved herbicides**. The project proponent shall develop a list of herbicides to be used for construction, operation, and maintenance of the project ROW in consultation with USFWS and USFS (on Forest System lands). This list shall be subject to agency approval at least 60 days prior to construction.
P-6b	**Update and follow Sempra's Physical and Climatic Target Area Evaluation Form**. The project proponent shall update Sempra's Physical and Climatic Target Area Evaluation Form to contain current contact information, and all personnel shall follow the steps laid out in the Form during all stages of project construction and operation.
P-9a	**Notify residents and recreational users of rotenone use**. At least 30 days prior to application of rotenone, the proponent shall post signs at all lakeshore recreation areas and shall publish notices in local newspapers, informing the public of the timing of planned rotenone application. The notice shall provide information on lake closure and potential health effects. In addition, the proponent shall patrol the lake at all recreation sites during the closure to ensure that no recreation takes place during the period of rotenone exposure.
G-1e	**Minimize road construction**. Any temporary roads developed for the project would be removed, recontoured, and revegetated following construction except where the USFS authorizes continued use of the roads for transmission line maintenance, eliminating long-term impacts from temporary roads.
H-3b	**Minimize impacts from road construction**. To the extent possible, BMPs and sound road design practices that are cognizant of road construction effects shall be carried out to mitigate partly for the inherent effects of road construction on groundwater. In certain situations, there is no cost-effective alternative or mitigation for the adverse effects of hillslope road cuts on local groundwater. Transmission towers shall be installed via helicopter in areas with slopes greater than 15 percent to minimize the potential effects of road cuts on groundwater.
H-9b	**Compensate affected water supply**. Should destabilization of artesian groundwater serving as water supply occur, the proponent shall compensate delivery of additional water supply in consultation with EVMWD.
H-12a	**Isolate underground powerhouse from groundwater flows**. The applicant shall use a combination of sealing and water control sumps to isolate the powerhouse from underground flows. The applicant shall ensure that ground-water flow patterns at the proposed Santa Rosa site are not adversely affected.
H-14a[2]	**Develop and implement a water spill, release, and/or leak prevention plan**. At least 60 days prior to construction of the upper reservoir, the applicant shall file with the CPUC and EVMWD a plan for protection of the San Juan Creek Watershed from any water spill, release, and/or leak. The plan shall be reviewed and approved by the CPUC and EVMWD prior to initiation of construction activities. At a minimum, the plan must require the Licensee to (1) maintain the project area sealed off from the San Juan Creek Watershed during construction and operation of the project; (2) to periodically test the upper reservoir for any leaks, releases, and/or spills; (3) to inform the CPUC and EVMWD immediately of the nature, time, date, location, and action taken for any spill affecting the San Juan Creek Watershed; and (4) establish a protocol for cleanup and monitoring any spill, release, and or leak that must be reviewed and approved by the CPUC and EVMWD.

Notes:
1. Both mitigation measures have been identified as "L-1h" by the CPUC and BLM.
2. The Applicant does not presently support the inclusion of this measure and requests the opportunity to formulate an alternative measure(s) with the CPUC and BLM.

Source: California Public Utilities Commission and Bureau of Land Management

This page intentionally left blank.