Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP)

West of Devers (WOD) Upgrade Project

Environmental Resources

Southern California Edison

May 2017

Everyone is responsible for protecting the environment.

WEAP Outline

Purpose: Inform WOD Personnel of the Regulatory Compliance Requirements and Responsibilities for Conserving Environmental Resources

Course Outline:

- WOD Overview
- Special-Status Species Conservation
  - Legislation
  - Regulatory Permits
  - Sensitive Species
- Applicable Mitigation Measures
- Species Identification
  - Special Status Plants
  - Special Status Wildlife
- Weed Control Program
- Compliance Responsibilities
  - Environmental Monitors
  - Construction Personnel
  - Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Best Management Practices (BMPs)
- Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste
- Air Quality
- Fire Management
- Cultural Resources
- Paleontological Resources
- Past Project Pitfalls
- Contractual Obligations & Protective Requirements
- Contact Information

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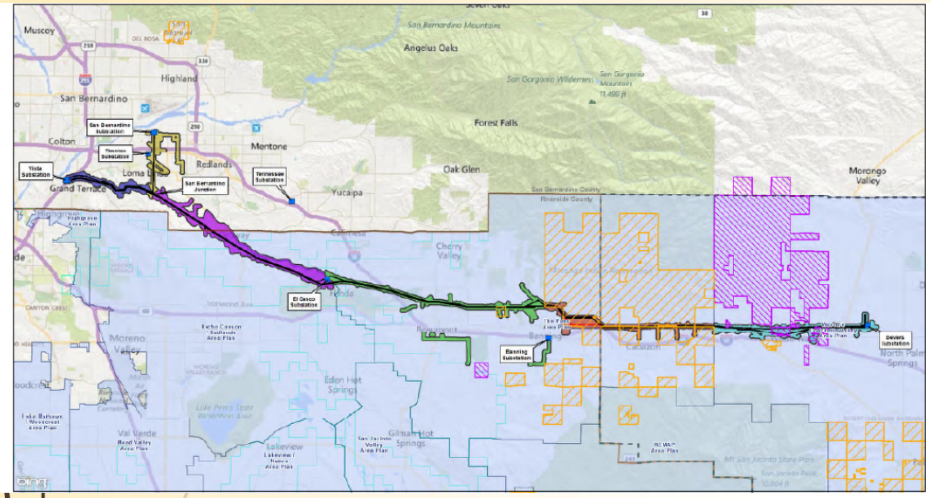
WOD Overview: Project Area



EDISON

LEGEND

- Project Study Area
- Existing Transmission Line Right of Way
- Proposed Right of Way
- Substation
- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Segment 4
- Segment 5
- Segment 6
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- Morongo Reservation
- Western Riverside County MSHCP
- Coachella Valley MSHCP
- MSHCP Area Plans
- MSHCP Area Plan Subunits

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Miles

Source: SCE, Bing Maps

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WOD Overview

- The WOD project increases the power transfer capability of the WOD 220-kilovolt (kV) transmission lines between Devers, El Casco, Vista, and San Bernardino substations.
- The lead agencies include the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).
- The project will be constructed under the following plans and permits:
  - Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CV-MSHCP)
  - Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (WR-MSHCP)
  - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Biological Opinion
  - California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Incidental Take Permit
- Compliance with biological mitigation measures is a mandatory condition of the CPUC approval.
- BLM and CPUC project approvals require mitigation measures to protect sensitive species and their habitats.
- ***Noncompliance with mitigation measures can result in project delays or shutdown and violations and penalties, including fines, equipment forfeiture, and imprisonment.**

Special-Status Species Conservation
Why Conserve Species?

How do we benefit from conserving special-status species?

Endangered species "are of esthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, and scientific value to the nation and its people."

Endangered Species Act of 1973

Conserving unique plants and animals and the ecosystems upon which they depend is necessary to conserve our country's biological heritage.

Special-Status Species Conservation Legislation

- California Environmental Quality Act/National Environmental Policy Act
- Endangered Species
  - Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)
  - California Endangered Species Act (CESA)
- Sensitive and Management Indicator Species
  - Migratory Bird Treaty Act
  - Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
  - Federal Land Policy and Management Act
- Wetlands and Waters
  - Federal Clean Water Act (CWA)
  - California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Code (Streambed Alteration Program)
  - Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (PCWQCA)
- Weeds
  - Federal Plant Protection Act
  - Federal Noxious Weed Control and Eradication Act
  - California Department of Food and Agriculture Code

Special-Status Species Conservation Legislature

- It is illegal to kill, injure, or otherwise harm Endangered Species or habitats.
- Take permits are required to incidentally harm Endangered Species Act-protected species or habitats.
- Noncompliance penalties include fines, equipment forfeiture, and imprisonment.

Special-Status Species Conservation

- WR-MSHCP and CV-MSHCP
  - **Goal:** Maintain biological and ecological diversity within a rapidly urbanizing region of Riverside County and the Coachella Valley.
  - WOD is required to comply with the terms of its inclusion in the WR-MSHCP and CV-MSHCP. To the extent feasible, contractors will avoid impacts to covered species (e.g., Coastal California Gnatcatcher in the WR-MSHCP and desert tortoise in the CV-MSHCP) and their habitats. General BMPs include minimization of impacts to native vegetation, preventing the spread of exotic species, spill prevention, implementation of water pollution and erosion control plans, etc. Specific avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures may be required if impacts to certain species (e.g., smooth tarplant and Yucaipa onion in the WR-MSHCP and desert tortoise and burrowing owl in the CV-MSHCP.
- BLM and CPUC project approvals require mitigation measures to protect sensitive species and their habitats.

Mitigation Measures:

Biological Special-Status Species Conservation

- Biological mitigation measures primarily focus on the conservation of special-status plant and wildlife species and the habitats upon which they depend.
- Special-Status Species Definition:
  - Listed under FESA or CESA.
  - Designated by an agency as sensitive.

Mitigation Measures:

- Wildlife must not be harmed or harassed, regardless of its conservation status.
- Noncompliance with these measures, regulations, conditions, and laws could result in project delays or shutdown, fines, or imprisonment.

Note: A complete list of all measures, regulations, and conditions is included in an appendix to this WEAP.

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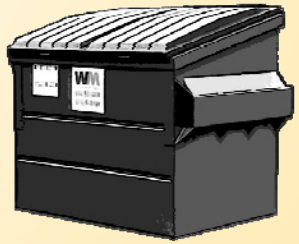
Contractual Obligations and Protective Requirements

- The Construction Contractor is responsible for constructing the project in compliance with all environmental measures and direction provided by field monitors. Environmental monitors will evaluate the Construction Contractor's compliance with and performance of environmental specifications. The following list summarizes the Construction Contractor's and field monitors' general responsibilities:
- Construction Contractor:
  - Review and understand environmental measures and specifications.
  - Implement and maintain compliance with environmental measures and specifications.
  - Respond to all environmental monitor requests, and adhere to all environmental monitor directions.
  - Attend the project's WEAP training before beginning onsite work.
  - Conspicuously delineate boundaries of all work areas prior to mobilization, and discuss environmental resource issues with an environmental monitor.

Contractual Obligations and Protective Requirements

- Provide schedules and describe work activities adequately to schedule monitoring resources.
- Restrict all activities, vehicles, and equipment to approved/designated work areas and access routes.
- Limit vehicle and mobile equipment speeds to 15 miles per hour throughout the project right-of-way.
- Do not bring pets into any project construction site.
- Establish, operate, and maintain a project-wide trash collection system to securely retain all food and other trash with the following specifications:
  - Receptacles that are self-closing, wind-proof, sealable, and animal proof
  - Regularly inspected and emptied to prevent spillage and maintain sanitary conditions



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Contractors working in the field must be aware of the following Mitigation Measures from the FEIR and FEIS, and Conservation Measures from the Biological Opinion (BO). Contractor personnel will be provided the full list of measures and detailed descriptions in parallel with the WEAP.

Mitigation Measure /Conservation Measure	Mitigation Measure/Conservation Measure Description
Air Quality	
AQ-1a:	Minimize fugitive dust.
AQ-1b:	Control emissions.
AQ-1c:	Control helicopter emissions.
Biological Resources – Vegetation	
VEG-1c:	Minimize native vegetation and habitat loss.
VEG-1d:	Restore or revegetate temporary disturbance areas in accordance with the Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Plan.
VEG-2a:	Control the spread of weeds.
VEG-4a:	Avoid special-status plants.
Biological Resources – Wildlife	
WIL-1b:	Minimize impacts to wildlife species.
WIL-1c:	Comply with the Nesting Bird Management Plan.
WIL-2a:	Minimize impacts to desert tortoises.
WIL-2b:	Throw all trash and food trash in containers that have lids, and ensure all garbage containers are closed at all times.
WIL-2d:	Exclusionary fence or other measures to avoid Stephens' kangaroo rat should be implemented.
WIL-2f:	Minimize impacts to golden eagles if a nest is observed within 2 miles of the project site by implementing a 1-mile buffer.
WIL-2g:	Avoid burrowing owls and burrows.
WIL-2h:	Minimize impacts to special-status terrestrial herpetofauna.
WIL-2k:	Minimize impacts to the American badger, ringtail, and desert kit fox.

Contractors working in the field must be aware of the following Mitigation Measures from the FEIR and FEIS, and Conservation Measures from the BO. Contractor personnel will be provided the full list of measures and detailed descriptions in parallel with the WEAP.

Mitigation Measure/ Conservation Measure	Mitigation Measure/Conservation Measure Description
Cultural Resources	
CL-1a:	Avoid environmentally sensitive areas.
CL-2a:	Construction will be halted if cultural resources are identified.
Hazards & Hazardous Materials	
HH-3a:	Identify pesticide/herbicide contamination.
Noise	
N-1a:	Implement best management practices for construction noise.
N-1b:	Minimize helicopter noise.
Paleontological Resources	
PAL-1d:	Avoid paleontological resources.
Recreation	
R-1c:	Provide a temporary detour for Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail users.
Transportation & Traffic	
T-1c:	Restrict lane closures.
T-1e:	Ensure pedestrian and bicycle circulation and safety.
T-1f:	Provide access to property.
T-4a:	Repair roadways damaged by construction activities.
Utilities and Public Services	
UPS-1a:	Use non-potable water for construction purposes.
Visual Resources	
VR-1a:	Screen construction activities from view.
VR-2a:	Minimize vegetation removal and ground disturbance.
VR-4a:	Minimize in-line views of retaining walls and land scars.
VR-5a:	Prohibit construction marking of natural features.
VR-7a:	Minimize night lighting at project facilities.

Contractors working in the field must be aware of the following Mitigation Measures from the FEIR and FEIS, and Conservation Measures from the BO. Contractor personnel will be provided the full list of measures and detailed descriptions in parallel with the WEAP.

Conservation Measure	Conservation Measure Description
Conservation Measures	
CM 3:	Access to sites will be via pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible.
CM 4:	Limit activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the designated staging areas and routes of travel.
CM 5:	Do not bring pets or firearms into the action area.
CM 6:	Comply with project speed limits.
CM 7:	Access to work areas in undisturbed habitat will be achieved by crushing vegetation, instead of vegetation removal.
CM 9:	Avoid spreading weeds.
CM 10:	Native vegetation removal in gnatcatcher or riparian bird habitat will be completed outside of the breeding season (January 1 to August 31).
CM 11:	Existing gates on project access roads will be closed and secured when project personnel enter or leave an area.
CM 13:	Uncapped pipes will be inspected by a biological monitor prior to use or movement.
CM 14:	Trenches or open pits will be completely covered or a ramp will be placed to allow a means of escape for any animals that may fall in.
CM 15:	Night lighting used during facility construction will be directed away from adjacent habitat areas to the greatest extent feasible.
CM 19:	Minimize impacts to California Gnatcatcher
CM 20:	Limit disturbances to native vegetation to the extent possible.
CM 22:	Minimize impacts to Southwestern Willow Flycatcher.
CM 25:	Minimize impacts to Least Bell's Vireo.
CM 27-33:	Minimize impacts to desert tortoises.
CM 35:	Constructed road berms will be less than 12 inches high and have slopes less than 30 degrees in desert tortoise habitat.
CM 38-39:	Minimize impacts to Coachella Valley milk-vetch

Species Identification: Special-Status Plants

- There are several endangered or rare special-status plants that may be encountered within the project area.
- If special-status plants are observed or suspected, immediately notify the environmental monitor.
- Avoid all ground-disturbing activities within buffer areas, and stay within the work zones that have been delineated.

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Species Identification: Coachella Valley Milk-Vetch

- Segment 6
- California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1B.2
- FESA
- CV-MSHCP covered species.
- Habitat: Sonoran desert scrub on sandy flats, washes, outwash fans, and sometimes on dunes.
- Description: Annual/perennial herb with silvery green leaves and purple flowers. Fruit is an inflated pod with small black seeds inside. Blooms February through May.

If this species is observed or suspected, immediately notify the environmental monitor.

Species Identification: Smooth Tarplant

- Segment 3
- CRPR 1B.1
- WR-MSHCP covered species.
- Habitat: Alkaline areas in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland below 1,600 feet elevation.
- Description: Annual herb with yellow flowers. Generally less than 1 meter tall. Blooms April through September.

If this species is observed or suspected, immediately notify the environmental monitor.

Species Identification: Yucaipa Onion

- Segment 4
- CRPR 1B.2
- WR-MSHCP covered species.
- Habitat: Openings in clay soils in chaparral. Known only from the Yucaipa and Beaumont areas of the San Bernardino Mountains, 2,500 to 3,500 feet elevation.
- Description: Perennial bulbiferous herb with white flowers. Typically 8 to 12 inches tall. Blooms April through May.

If this species is observed or suspected, immediately notify the environmental monitor.

Species Identification: Insects

- Coachella Giant Sand Treader Cricket
- International Union for Conservation of Nature Vulnerable
- CV-MSHCP covered species
- Habitat: desert sand dune ridges in the vicinity of Coachella Valley

- Coachella Valley Jerusalem Cricket
- International Union for Conservation of Nature Vulnerable
- CV-MSHCP covered species
- Habitat: large dunes piled up at the north base of Mt. San Jacinto

If these species are observed or suspected, immediately notify the environmental monitor.

Species Identification: Mohave Desert Tortoise

- Segments 5 and 6.
- FESA and CESA Threatened.
- CV-MSHCP covered species.
- Habitat: Sandy or gravelly locations in the desert. Needs firm ground in order to dig burrows, or rocks to shelter among.
- Description: Slow-moving tortoise with a high domed shell that is tan to dark brown. Stocky legs with elephantine rear feet. Size can range from as small as 1.5 inches (juveniles) to as large 15 inches (adults). Desert tortoises spend most of their lives in underground burrows.
- Tortoise burrows will be conspicuously flagged prior to the start of construction activities and must be avoided during construction.
- Stop work if a tortoise is found in the work area. The tortoise shall be allowed to move through the work area while construction is halted. If the tortoise does not move out of harm's way after 20 minutes, an authorized biologist may move it the minimum distance possible within suitable habitat.

If this species is observed or suspected, immediately notify the environmental monitor.

Impacts can result in fines and imprisonment.

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Species Identification: Nesting Birds

- All Segments
- Birds and their nests are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code Section 3503 and Section 3503.5
- When an active nest is discovered during a preconstruction survey, a Biological Monitor will delineate and restrict construction as necessary per the species-specific buffer as an ESA.
- If a nest is observed during construction activities work will be halted in the area and a species-specific buffer will be established. Equipment must be removed according to instructions provided by the biological monitor.
- Species-specific buffers have been established in the Nesting Bird Management Plan.
- To avoid take of active nests an Avian Biologist or Biological Monitor will implement and maintain the ESA buffer, monitor adjacent construction activities, and document the nesting birds' behavior observations and active nest status.
- The construction contractor will be made aware of the ESA buffers through the use of construction maps outlining environmental and biological constraint areas, flagging, staking and signage, and direct communication in the field.

Species Identification: Nesting Birds

- An Avian Biologist will be consulted and will determine if a reduced buffer can be applied to the active nest. An Avian Biologist will make this determination based on the information provided by a Biological Monitor, the species' natural history, and its known tolerances including SCE nesting bird management on WOD.
- If a reduced species-specific buffer can be implemented, the SCE biologist will be consulted prior to the reduction of the standard buffer.
- Buffer reductions will take place only after consideration of site-specific conditions such as distance to construction, type and anticipated duration of construction, microhabitat at the location of the nest that may provide visual and acoustic barriers, behavior of the pair, and its reproductive stage.

Species Identification: Burrowing Owl

- Segments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
- CDFW Species of Concern.
- BLM Sensitive.
- CV-MSHCP and WR-MSHCP covered species.
- Habitat: Gently sloping areas, characterized by low, sparse vegetation. Often associated with high densities of burrowing mammals. Also found in agricultural fields, golf courses, road allowances, vacant lots, etc.
- Description: Small (7 to 10 inches), ground-dwelling owl. Round head. Bright lemon-yellow eyes. Wings relatively long and rounded with brown and buffy white barred primaries. Legs are long and sparsely feathered. Most active early morning and late evening.

If this species is observed or suspected, immediately notify the environmental monitor.

- If active burrows are identified, a 300-foot ground-disturbance buffer and 300-foot horizontal and 200-foot vertical helicopter buffer will be clearly established with flagging, staking, and signage.
- Avoid activities around active burrows during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31).

Species Identification: Coastal California Gnatcatcher

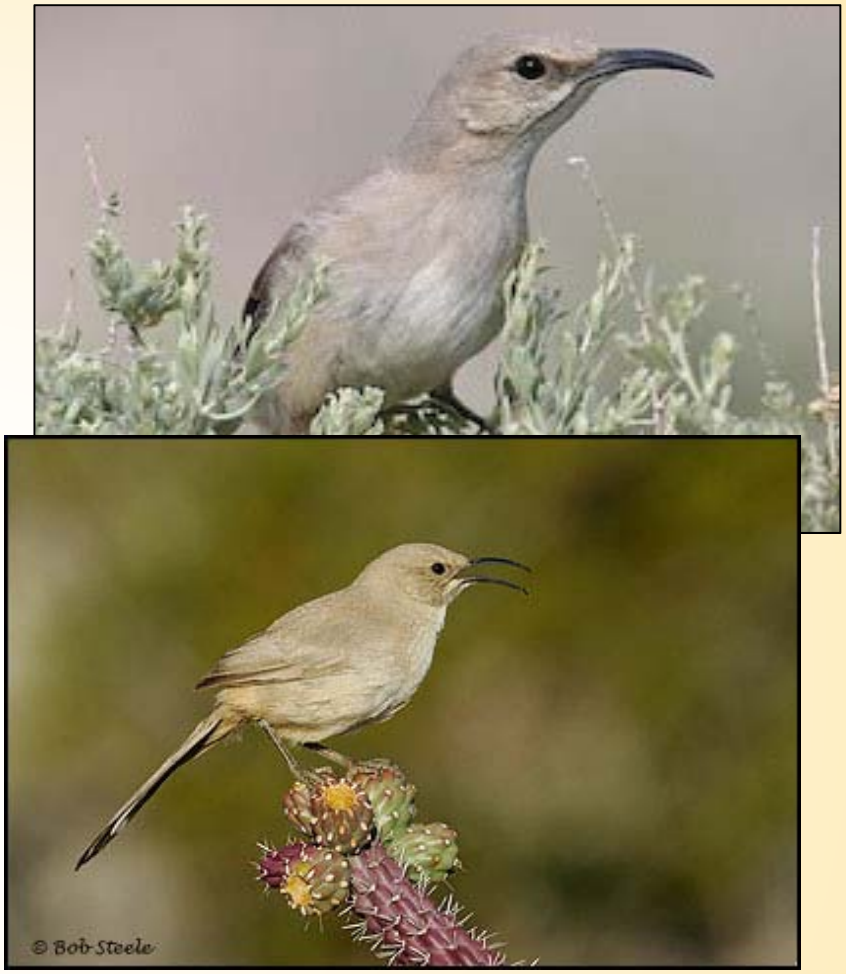
- Segments 2, 3, 4 and 5.
- FESA Threatened.
- CDFW Species of Special Concern.
- WR-MSHCP covered species.
- Habitat: Coastal sage scrub.
- Description: Small, slender, long-tailed, gray songbird. Black tail is edged and tipped with white. Breeding males have a black cap. Indistinct white eye-ring. Short black line over eye to base of bill. Call is a kitten-like *mew*.
- A 500-foot disturbance-free ground buffer and 1,000-foot vertical disturbance-free helicopter buffer will be staked, flagged, and signed around active nests.
- Avoid construction and vehicle traffic within buffer areas, except on existing paved roads.
- Stop work if the environmental monitor determines that the construction activities are disturbing nesting activities.

If this species is observed or suspected, immediately notify the environmental monitor.

Impacts can result in fines and imprisonment.

Species Identification: Le Conte's Thrasher

- Segment 6.
- BLM Sensitive.
- CV-MSHCP covered species.
- Habitat: Sparsely vegetated desert flats, dunes, alluvial fans, or gently rolling hills dominated by saltbush or shadscale and/or cylindrical cholla cactus.
- Description: Large, long-tailed songbird. Pale sandy gray with dark eyes and dark tail. Long, decurved bill.
- A 500-foot disturbance-free ground buffer will be staked, flagged, and signed around active nests.
- Avoid construction activities within buffer areas.
- Stop work if the environmental monitor determines that the construction activities are disturbing nesting activities.



If this species is observed or suspected, immediately notify the environmental monitor.

Species Identification: Golden Eagle

- Segments 4 and 5.
- CDFW Fully Protected, CDFW Watch List.
- Protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- BLM Sensitive.
- WR-MSHCP covered species.
- Habitat: Open and semi-open areas, including rimrock terrain of open desert and grassland areas.
- Description: Large, dark-brown raptor with long, broad wings. Golden rear crown, nape, and sides of neck.
- If an active nest is detected, a 1-mile line-of-sight and 0.5-mile no line-of-sight buffer will be established during construction activities.
- Stop work if the environmental monitor determines that the construction activities are disturbing nesting activities.

If this species is observed or suspected, immediately notify the environmental monitor.

Species Identification: Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

- Segments 2, 3, 4, and 5.
- FESA and CESA Endangered.
- CV-MSHCP and WR-MSHCP covered species.
- Habitat: Thickets of willows with standing or running water.
- Description: White throat contrasts with diffuse, dull olive to brownish breast band. Two whitish wing-bars. Upper parts drab olive. Crown often darker in appearance. Underparts light gray. Indistinct whitish eye ring. Typical song is a *FITZ-bew*.
- Avoid construction activities within a 500-foot ground buffer and a 1,000-foot vertical helicopter buffer around confirmed active territory or nest.
- Stop work if the environmental monitor determines that the construction activities are disturbing nesting activities.

Impacts can result in fines and imprisonment.

If this species is observed or suspected, immediately notify the environmental monitor.

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Species Identification: Least Bell's Vireo

- Segments 2, 3, 4, and 5.
- FESA and CESA Endangered.
- CV-MSHCP and WR-MSHCP covered species.
- Habitat: Riparian woodlands.
- Description: Small, drab, and virtually entirely grayish. White wing-bars. Flicks tail up and to the side while foraging.
- Avoid construction activities within a 500-foot ground buffer and a 1,000-foot vertical helicopter buffer around confirmed active territory or nest.
- Stop work if the environmental monitor determines that the construction activities are disturbing nesting activities.

Impacts can result in fines and imprisonment.

If this species is observed or suspected, immediately notify the environmental monitor.

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Species Identification: Stephens' Kangaroo Rat

- Segments 1, 2, 3, and 4.
- FESA Endangered.
- CESA Threatened.
- WR-MSHCP covered species.
- Habitat: Annual grasslands and coastal sage scrub with sparse shrub cover.
- Description: Large-headed, long-tailed, nocturnal, hopping rodent. Cinnamon buff color upper side and pure white under side. Tail is 1.5 times longer than the body. Total length averages 10 to 12 inches.

If this species is observed or suspected, immediately notify the environmental monitor.

Impacts can result in fines and imprisonment.

Species Identification: Los Angeles Pocket Mouse

- Segments 4 and 5.
- CDFW Species of Concern.
- WR-MSHCP covered species.
- Habitat: Lower elevation annual grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub.
- Description: Pelage is buff above and white below. Average about 4.5 inches in total length.

If this species is observed or suspected, immediately notify the environmental monitor.

Species Identification:
Palm Springs Pocket Mouse

- Segments 5 and 6.
- CDFW Species of Concern.
- CV-MSHCP covered species.
- Habitat: Dunes and mesquite hummocks associated with honey mesquite and, to a lesser extent, dunes and hummocks associated with creosote or other vegetation.
- Description: 4 to 6 inches in total length with a buff colored pelage

If this species is observed or suspected, immediately notify the environmental monitor.

Species by Segment

Segment	Species with the Potential to Occur	Habitat Requirement
1	Stephens' Kangaroo Rat	Annual grasslands and coastal sage scrub with sparse shrub cover.
1	Burrowing Owl	Gently sloping areas, characterized by low, sparse vegetation. Often associated with high densities of burrowing mammals. Also found in agricultural fields, golf courses, road allowances, vacant lots, etc.
2	Least Bell's Vireo	Riparian woodlands.
2	California Gnatcatcher	Coastal sage scrub.
2	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	Thickets of willows with standing or running water.
2	Stephens' Kangaroo Rat	Annual grasslands and coastal sage scrub with sparse shrub cover.
2	Burrowing Owl	Gently sloping areas, characterized by low, sparse vegetation. Often associated with high densities of burrowing mammals. Also found in agricultural fields, golf courses, road allowances, vacant lots, etc.

Species by Segment

Segment	Species with the Potential to Occur	Habitat Requirement
3	Smooth Tarplant	Alkaline areas in chenopod scrub, meadows, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland below 1,600 feet elevation.
3	Stephens' Kangaroo Rat	Annual grasslands and coastal sage scrub with sparse shrub cover.
3	Least Bell's Vireo	Riparian woodlands.
3	California Gnatcatcher	Coastal sage scrub.
3	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	Thickets of willows with standing or running water.
3	Burrowing Owl	Gently sloping areas, characterized by low, sparse vegetation. Often associated with high densities of burrowing mammals. Also found in agricultural fields, golf courses, road allowances, vacant lots, etc.

Species by Segment

Segment	Species with the Potential to Occur	Habitat Requirement
4	Stephens' Kangaroo Rat	Annual grasslands and coastal sage scrub with sparse shrub cover.
4	Burrowing Owl	Gently sloping areas, characterized by low, sparse vegetation. Often associated with high densities of burrowing mammals. Also found in agricultural fields, golf courses, road allowances, vacant lots, etc.
4	California Gnatcatcher	Coastal sage scrub.
4	Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	Desert riparian woodlands.
4	Least Bell's Vireo	Riparian woodlands.
4	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	Thickets of willows with standing or running water.
4	Yucaipa Onion	Openings in clay soils in chaparral.
4	Los Angeles Pocket Mouse	Lower elevation annual grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub, usually associated with washes.
4	Golden Eagle	Open and semi-open areas, including rimrock terrain of open desert and grassland areas.

Species by Segment

Segment	Species with the Potential to Occur	Habitat Requirement
5	Desert Tortoise	Sandy or gravelly locations in the desert. Needs firm ground in order to dig burrows, or rocks to shelter among.
5	Los Angeles Pocket Mouse	Lower-elevation annual grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub, usually associated with washes.
5	California Gnatcatcher	Coastal sage scrub.
5	Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	Desert riparian woodlands.
5	Least Bell's Vireo	Riparian woodlands.
5	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	Thickets of willows with standing or running water.
5	Palm Springs Pocket Mouse	Lower elevation annual grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub, usually associated with washes.
5	Golden Eagle	Open and semi-open areas, including rimrock terrain of open desert and grassland areas.
5	Burrowing Owl	Gently sloping areas, characterized by low, sparse vegetation. Often associated with high densities of burrowing mammals. Also found in agricultural fields, golf courses, road allowances, vacant lots, etc.

Species by Segment

Segment	Species with the Potential to Occur	Habitat Requirement
6	Le Conte's Thrasher	Sparsely vegetated desert flats, dunes, alluvial fans, or gently rolling hills dominated by saltbush or shadscale and/or cylindrical cholla cactus.
6	Coachella Valley Milk-Vetch	Loose wind-blown or alluvial sands on dunes or flats in the Coachella Valley
6	Desert Tortoise	Sandy or gravelly locations in the desert. Needs firm ground in order to dig burrows, or rocks to shelter among.
6	Palm Springs Pocket Mouse	Lower elevation annual grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub, usually associated with washes.
6	Burrowing Owl	Gently sloping areas, characterized by low, sparse vegetation. Often associated with high densities of burrowing mammals. Also found in agricultural fields, golf courses, road allowances, vacant lots, etc.

Seasonal Restrictions

To the extent feasible:

- Vegetation will not be removed in suitable habitats for CAGN and riparian birds during the breeding season (January 1-August 31);
- Construction activities will occur during the tortoise's more active season (April through May and September through October);
- Activities will not occur within 1 mile line of sight of active golden eagle nests during the breeding season (December 1 through July 31).
- If not feasible, additional avoidance and minimization measures and monitoring may be required.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) are used to notify construction personnel of protected resources.
- An ESA can be a biological, cultural or paleo protected resource.
- Do not enter marked/flagged ESAs or buffers, including no grading areas, without environmental monitor approval.
- Keep vehicles/equipment, activities, and construction debris within designated construction areas.

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Environmentally Sensitive Areas

- Work must be staked prior to the start of construction.
- Construction activities and equipment must stay within approved work areas.
- Construction activities and equipment must stay outside of ESA's even if the ESA overlaps a previously approved construction work area.

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Weed Control Program

- **What is a "weed"?**
  - Definition: Non-native plants that aggressively colonize new areas and can grow to dominate native plant communities if left uncontrolled.

- **Why is weed control important?**

  Weeds can…
  - Outcompete native plants and eliminate native wildlife who depend on native habitats (including threatened and endangered species).
  - Create fire hazards.
  - Alter soil conditions.
  - Dominate landscapes.

Weed Control Program Laws and Regulations

- **Federal and state laws prohibit the introduction and willful spread of noxious weeds:**
  - **Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974:** "Prohibited under this law is the movement of any noxious weed identified by the Secretary of Agriculture into or through the United States…"
  - **Plant Protection Act of 2000:** "Defines a noxious weed as any plant or plant product that can directly or indirectly injure or cause damage to crops (including nursery stock or plant products), livestock, poultry, or other interests of agriculture, irrigation, navigation, the natural resources of the United States, the public health, or the environment."
  - **Noxious Weed Control and Eradication Act of 2004:** "The act prohibits the movement of a federally designated noxious weed into or through the United States…"

Weed Control Program

- **The Goal:** Minimize the spread of weeds during construction.
- **Control Measures:**

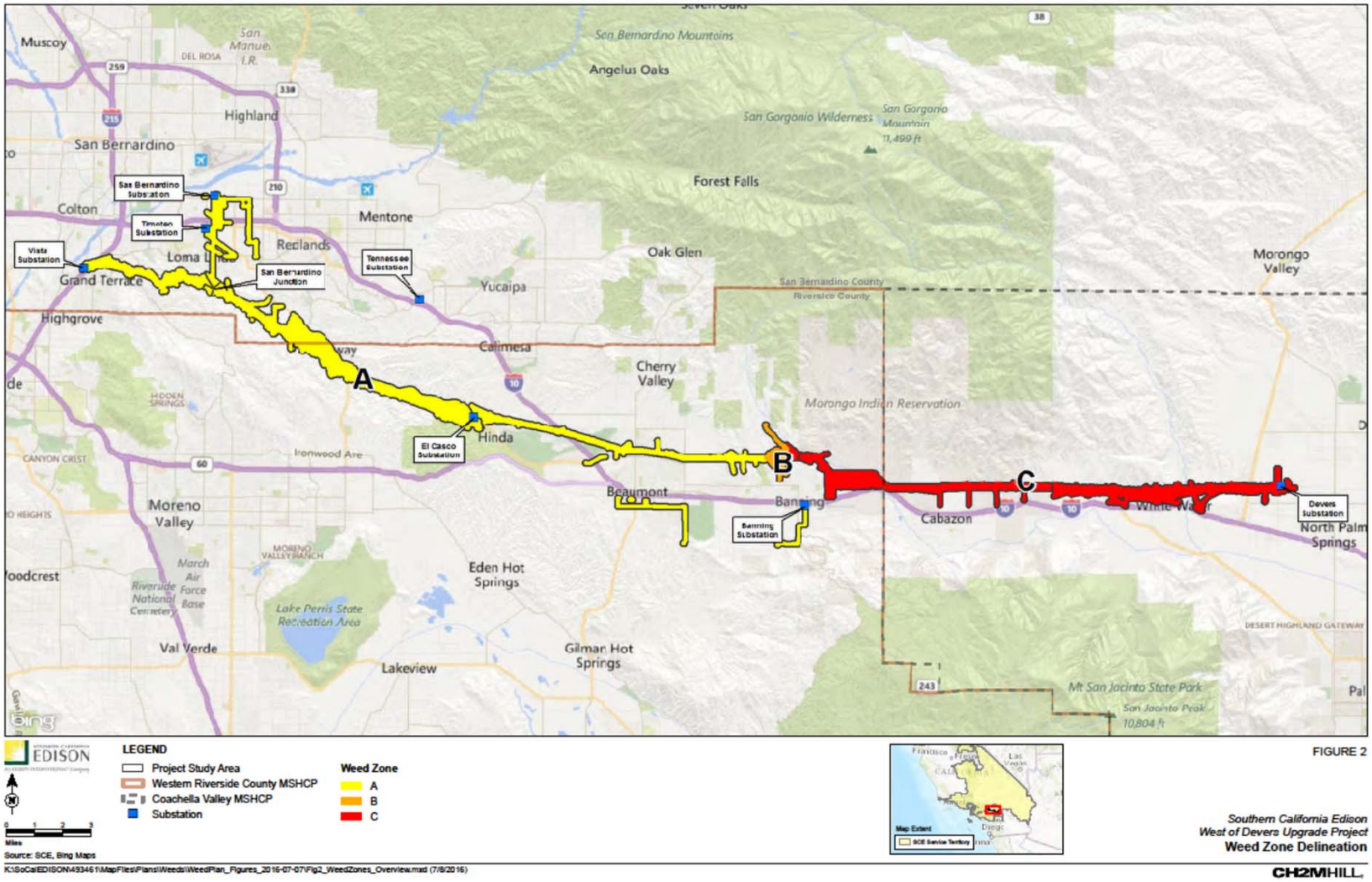
  Establish “Weed Zones”: A, B, and C:

  - A “Weed Zone” is an area that has mostly the same weed species, which differ from the next zone.
  - Weed Zone A: Segments 1, 2, 3, and 4 up to the intersection of Fraser Street and Moore Street.
  - Weed Zone B: Intersection of Fraser and Moore Street to the west side of the Sunnyslope Cemetery in Banning.
  - Weed Zone C: Segments 5 and 6.

Everyone is responsible for protecting the environment.

Weed Zones: A, B, and C

**DO NOT track weeds between weed zones!



Everyone is responsible for protecting the environment.

Weed Control Program

****Wash ALL equipment when traveling between weed zones!!**

Control Measures (continued):

Ground-disturbing construction equipment must be cleaned prior to arriving onsite and when traveling between weed zones:

- Wash all dirt and mud that could contain seed, paying special attention to tires/tracks, undercarriage, wheel wells, and running boards.
- All vehicles will be washed offsite.
- Other construction vehicles (i.e., pickup trucks) frequently entering and exiting the site and personal vehicles will be inspected and washed as needed.
- Delivery vehicles and concrete trucks are exempt from this requirement.
- Clean all tools involved in ground-disturbing and/or vegetation trimming/removal activities (i.e., shovels, rakes, chainsaws, etc.).
- *NOTE: Onsite monitor WILL inspect all equipment prior to use.

Weed Control Program

Control Measures (continued):

Wash stations and procedures:

- Construction will produce a Daily Log that will document each time a vehicle is washed.
- Log will be presented to onsite monitor prior to equipment use.
- Monitor will maintain copies of all wash logs onsite and available for CPUC and BLM inspections.
- Vehicles/equipment WILL BE denied access/use if monitor determines that they are not sufficiently clean and/or devoid of weed seeds upon arriving onsite.

Weed Control Program

Control Measures (continued):

Certified weed-free construction materials and disposal of green waste:

- Straw, hay bales, straw wattles, mats, and other plant materials must be obtained from certified sources that are free of weed seeds.
- Gravel, mulch, and soil shall also be obtained from suppliers who can provide weed-free certified materials.
- Onsite storage or disposal of mulch or green waste that may contain weed material will be prohibited. Mulch or green waste will be removed from Project areas in a covered vehicle and transported to a licensed landfill or composting facility.

Weed Control Program

Tree of Heaven
(*Ailanthus altissima*)

Amadaj Trnkoczy

Giant Reed
(Arundo donax)

Amadaj Trnkoczy

Slender Oat
(*Avena barbata)*

Carol Witham

Saharan Mustard
(*Brassica tournefortii)*

Michelle Cloud-Hughes

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Weed Control Program

Ripgut Grass
(*Bromus diandrus*)

Carol Witham

Red Brome
(Bromus madritensis ssp. Rubens)

Carol Witham

Soft Chess
(*Bromus hordeaceus*)

Zoya Akulova

Cheatgrass
(*Bromus tectorum)*

Gary Monroe

Weed Control Program

Whitetop
(*Cardaria draba*)

Luigi Rignanese

Iceplant
(Carpobrotus chilensis)

Steve Matson

Italian thistle
(*Carduus pycnocephalus*)

Carol Witham

Tocalote
(*Centaurea melitensis*)

Franco Folini

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Weed Control Program

Bull Thistle
(*Cirsium vulgare*)

George Hartwell

Bermuda Grass
(*Cynodon dactylon*)

Zoya Akulova

Poison Hemlock
(*Conium maculatum*)

Louis M Landry

Redstem Filaree
(*Erodium cicutarium*)

Luigi Rignanese

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Weed Control Program

Sweet Fennel
(*Foeniculum vulgare*)

Luigi Rignanese

Gazania
(*Gazania linearis*)

Michael O'Brien

Mediterranean Mustard
(*Hirschfeldia incana*)

Zoya Akulova

Mediterranean Barley
(*Hordeum murinum*)

Luigi Rignanese

Weed Control Program

Smooth Cat's-ear
(*Hypochaeris glabra*)

Steve Matsonn

White Horehound
(*Marrubium vulgare*)

Luigi Rignanese

California Burclover
(*Medicago polymorpha*)

Carol Witham

Tree Tobacco
(*Nicotiana glauca*)

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Weed Control Program

Crimson Fountain Grass
(*Pennisetum setaceum*)

Castor Bean
(*Ricinus communis*)

Annual Beardgrass
(*Polypogon monspeliensis*)

Steve Matson

Wild Radish
(*Raphinus sativus*)

Michael Charters

Weed Control Program

Himalayan Blackberry
(*Rubus armeniacus*)

George W. Hartwell

Peruvian Pepper Tree
(*Schinus molle*)

Luigi Rignanese

Russian Thistle
(*Salsola tragus*)

Brazilian Pepper Tree
(*Schinus terrebinthifolius*)

John Randall

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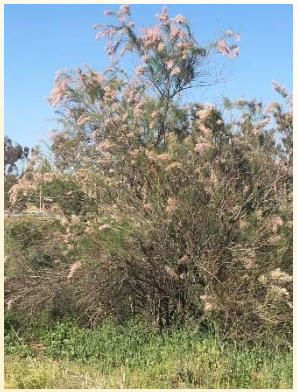
Weed Control Program

London Rocket
(*Sisymbrium irio*)

Luigi Rignanese

Saltcedar
(*Tamarix ramosissima*)



Spanish Broom
(*Spartium junceum*)

Luigi Rignanese

Rose Clover
(Trifolium hirtum)

Carol Witham

Weed Control Program

Common Mullein
(*Verbascum Thapsus*)

Mary Winter

Mexican Fan Palm
(*Washingtonia robusta*)

Zoya Akulova

Rat-tail Fescue
(*Vulpia myuros*)

Sheldon Navie

Wildlife Handling

Handling of wildlife species discovered onsite can result in serious injury to the animals and project personnel. If any construction personnel other than a biological monitor observes wildlife in need of assistance, they are to immediately notify a biological monitor and are directed to not approach, handle, or move the animal.

The biological monitor shall notify all construction operators in the immediate vicinity of their intent to enter the work area to protect the safety of the biologist, construction workers, and animal.

- All standard protective personal equipment (PPE) is required during the handling of wildlife, including steel-toed footwear, long pants, safety vest, protective eyewear, and a hardhat.
- Leather or latex gloves must be worn if moving wildlife by hand. Leather gloves shall be sufficiently disinfected with a 1:10 bleach-water solution after each use. Latex gloves must be disposed of after each use.
- Only Project Authorized or Qualified biologists shall handle listed species.
- Only Project biologists trained in handling wildlife should attempt to handle or help any wild animal.
- Safety of both the animal and biologist/surrounding persons shall be the primary consideration when handling wildlife is unavoidable.
- Biologists involved in handling wildlife shall know the habitats and behaviors of the animal to be handled.

Wildlife Handling

- All dead animals will be handled only while wearing gloves.
- Dead animals of special-status species found on unpaved Project roads, work areas, or the ROW will be reported to CDFW within 1 work day and the carcass will be handled as directed by CDFW.
- Dead animals of non-special-status species found on unpaved Project roads, work areas, or the ROW will be reported to the appropriate local animal control agency within 24 hours.
- A biologist will safely move the carcass out of the road or work area as needed.
- Avoid direct contact with the dead animal's body fluids (i.e., blood, urine, feces). If contact does occur, wash the affected skin area with soap and water as soon as possible. Alert supervisor of contact and seek medical attention if personal contamination is suspected. Personal contamination will be considered if the dead animal's body fluids come in contact with a person's mouth, eyes, nose, or open skin abrasions.
- Use caution to avoid contact with animal's external parasites (for example, fleas or ticks) if present.

Wildlife Handling
Rattlesnake Relocation

- Biological monitors will alert all onsite personnel of presence of rattlesnakes. The biological monitor shall observe the snake from a distance while alerting workers to its movements.
- The biological monitor shall ensure that other Project personnel do not harass or handle rattlesnakes.
- If time and work allow, give the snake space and let it leave the area on its own. Given space, time, and an adequate escape route, snakes will typically retreat on their own.
- Stop work immediately if the snake or workers are at risk of injury.
- If a venomous snake needs to be moved (e.g., in harm's way, posing a threat to humans, under a piece of equipment, etc.), only biologists authorized by SCE to handle venomous snakes shall participate in relocating the individual.
- Additional PPE and equipment required for handling snakes includes the following:
- Snake-proof gaiters (recommended when working in areas with dense vegetation)
- Snake hook 3- to 4-foot long
- Snake tongs (use of snake tongs shall be limited to situations in which there is no other alternative. Snake tongs may cause internal injury, particularly to gravid [pregnant] snakes)
- 5-gallon bucket with screw-top lid and air holes

Wildlife Handling Rehabilitation Locations

CDFW-Approved Wildlife Rehabilitation Facilities

Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility	Location	Phone Number
San Bernardino County		
All God's Creatures	Chino Hills	909-393-1590
Joseph and Linda Chalk	San Bernardino	909-887-8267
Kandie Cansler	Oak Glen	909-790-1010
Riverside County		
Stephanie McKierman	Cherry Valley	951-769-0847
Hope Wildlife	Corona	951-279-3232
Coachella Valley Wild Bird Center	Indio	760-347-2647
The Living Desert Zoo and Gardens	Palm Desert	760-346-5694

Compliance Responsibilities:

Importance of Compliance

Minimization of environmental impacts is a requirement.

- Southern California Edison (SCE) strives for 100 percent compliance.
- Compliance is the responsibility of all project personnel.
- Any unauthorized loss or damage to sensitive biological and jurisdictional resources is an act of noncompliance and can result in a violation.
- Violations, even if unintentional, can result in serious consequences:
  - Penalties such as fines and imprisonment for responsible parties and companies
  - Project delays
  - Increased costs
  - Permit re-issuances and additional mitigation

Everyone is responsible for protecting the environment.

Compliance Responsibilities:
Environmental Monitors

- Oversee compliance with Final Environmental Impact Report/ Environmental Impact Statement mitigation measures, environmental laws, and permits.
- Serve as a liaison between SCE compliance staff and construction personnel.
- Notify project personnel of mitigation requirements and assist with planning construction activities to maintain compliance.
- Ensure project personnel are properly trained and properly implement mitigation measures.
- Observe work and document implementation success of mitigation measures.
- Conduct construction clearance surveys in work areas and recommend necessary avoidance measures.

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Compliance Responsibilities:
Environmental Monitors

- Assess impact levels caused during construction relative to compliance limitations.
- Identify emerging problems and reach resolution prior to noncompliance.
- Temporarily stop work if a noncompliance condition arises or if the following are imminent:
  - Harm to persons or property
  - Unauthorized harm to a protected environmental resource, including special-status species
  - Violation of a law, regulation, or permit
- Work with construction personnel to maintain or regain compliance.

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Compliance Responsibilities:
Biological Monitors

- Participate in daily tailboards
- Conduct daily morning sweep
- Provide mitigation measure guidance
- Perform day-to-day resource monitoring at each construction site
- Verify onsite staking, flagging, or marking of sensitive resources in the field
- Relocate biological resources as needed and in coordination with the Field Lead (FL)
- Place 1-hour holds on construction, as needed
- Document non-compliance issues

Compliance Responsibilities:
Cultural Monitors

- Cultural monitors are responsible for:
  - Flagging or marking cultural resources designated as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) in the field, as necessary
  - Monitoring all personnel and Project activities on-site for compliance with mitigation measures, permit conditions, and requirements of other approvals
  - Monitoring construction crews and providing clarification on mitigation measure requirements and disturbance area boundaries;
  - Initiating temporary work holds due to non-compliance issues, clarifications, or sensitive resource discoveries.

Compliance Responsibilities:
Tribal and Paleontological Monitors

- Tribal monitors will monitor ground disturbing activities where prehistoric and protohistoric resources are located.
- Tribal monitors can halt work if any prehistoric or protohistoric resources are identified during construction.
- Paleo monitors will inspect excavation sidewalls, graded surfaces, trenches, and spoils piles for evidence of fossils exposed by excavations.
- Paleo monitors can halt work if any paleo resources are identified during construction.

Compliance Responsibilities:
CPUC Monitors

- Monitor construction activities for compliance with project mitigation measures, compliance plans, and permit conditions.
- Document compliance through maintaining daily logs and use of a mitigation measure tracking table.
- Document issues with monitoring, notify appropriate personnel, and report issues to the CPUC Project Manager.
- CPUC monitors can temporarily halt construction if imminent safety or resource endangerment concerns are noted at a work location.
- The CPUC Project Manager has the authority to shut down construction completely.

Compliance Responsibilities:
Construction Personnel

- Understand and comply with WOD compliance obligations.
- Immediately report all environmental issues and concerns to an environmental monitor.
- Avoid identified special-status species and other environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs).
- Do not enter marked/flagged ESAs or buffers, including no grading areas, without environmental monitor approval.
- If a new nesting buffer is established, work in the area must be halted, and equipment must be removed according to instructions provided by the environmental monitor.
- Keep vehicles/equipment, activities, and construction debris within designated construction areas.
- Observe the right-of-way (ROW) speed limit of 15 miles per hour.

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Compliance Responsibilities:

Construction Personnel

- Remove trash from the project area or store in an appropriate and enclosed container.
- Check for wildlife around and beneath vehicles and equipment prior to moving.
- Do not approach, touch, or capture animals.
- If a snake is encountered in a work area or access road, contact an environmental monitor and stay clear of the area.
- Potable and non-potable water sources such as tanks, ponds, and pipes shall be covered or otherwise secured by storing all water within closed tanks, covering open storage ponds or tanks with 2 centimeter netting, or other means as applicable.
- Secure excavations by covering them at the end of the day or when work is completed for the day at a particular location.
- Install ramps in any uncovered excavations, for example, trenches that are too long to cover completely. This will help prevent wildlife entrapment.
- Prior to the start of construction a biological monitor will conduct a clearance sweep of the work area to look for special-status wildlife and nests. The clearance sweep will also include an inspection of equipment for wildlife and birds. Equipment cannot be moved and work can not start until the sweep is complete.

Compliance Responsibilities:
Construction Personnel

- SCE or an environmental monitor may issue a 1-hour hold to halt work when necessary to maintain compliance. This hold will reinforce the requirement for compliance.
- If a situation violates environmental requirements:
  - Immediately stop work.
  - Contact an environmental monitor.
- Notify an environmental monitor immediately if:
  - A sensitive resource is detected or suspected.
  - Roadkill, dead, or injured wildlife is found.
  - A nest, burrow, or den is found or suspected nearby.
- Do not begin activity within a construction area without prior environmental clearances and approvals.

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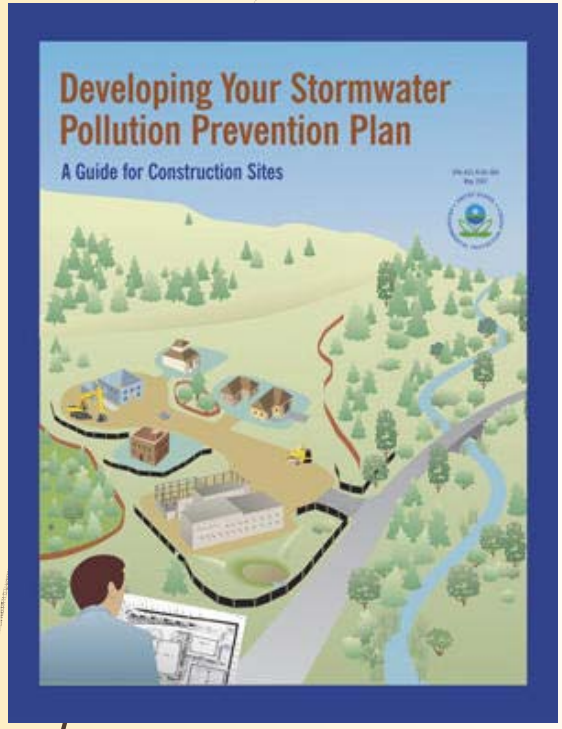
SWPPP and BMPs

("Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan" and "Best Management Practices")



- The SWPPP provides BMPs to address the storage and handling of hazardous materials and sediment runoff during construction activities.
- A copy of the SWPPP will be available at ALL construction sites.

BMPs

(Best Management Practices)

- BMPs are used to control erosion and sediment runoff and to prevent pollution of surrounding areas and waterways.

- BMPs must be used during construction as specified in the SWPPP including:
  - Grading
  - Material and Equipment

  Storage
  - Hauling
  - Refueling
  - Construction
  - Demolition

BMPs

- Examples of BMPs:
  - Fiber rolls or straw wattles
  - Silt fences
  - Sand or gravel bags
  - Secondary containment and drip pans
  - Visqueen and tarps
  - Spill kits
  - The use of water trucks or water buffalos
  - Rumble strips or gravel at yard entrances

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When To Use BMPs:

- **Always refer to the SWPPP manual when in doubt
- Examples of When to Use BMPs:
  - See dust?
    - Use water (i.e., water truck or water buffalo).
  - Digging/moving dirt?
    - Surround work area with fiber rolls or silt fence.
  - Working near a storm drain?
    - Use gravel bags to protect drain from water/sediment runoff.
  - Creating dirt piles?
    - Cover stockpiles with Visqueen to prevent wind-blown sediment/dust.

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Compliance Responsibilities:
Construction Personnel

- Work crews should continually check and maintain BMPs.
- Make sure BMPs are not damaged and are functioning properly.
- Replace all damaged BMPs and add more when necessary.
- Notify the environmental monitor immediately if a breach of erosion controls occurs.
- Maintain good housekeeping!

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Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste

- Hazardous materials stored, used, or generated onsite must follow the written procedures in the Hazardous Materials, Waste Management, and Soil Management Plan:
  - Hazardous materials must be documented in the Hazardous Materials Inventory (Appendix A in the Hazardous Materials, Waste Management, and Soil Management Plan)
    - The construction contractor shall maintain a current inventory of hazardous materials and will communicate changes to the hazardous materials inventory to SCE.

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Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste

- Examples of frequently used hazardous materials:
  - Diesel fuel, gasoline, transmission fluid, engine oil, and antifreeze
  - Cleaning solvent, lubricant, and engine degreaser
  - Chain and cable fluid, brake fluid
  - Paints, solvents
  - Hydraulic fluid, oxygen, and acetylene

- ***Notify the environmental monitor and stop use of equipment <u>immediately</u> if any of these fluids are spilled onto the ground.**

- Inspections and recordkeeping will be conducted in accordance with SWPPP. All spills and/or leaks must be recorded in a Spill Log.

Compliance Responsibilities: Construction Personnel

- Transportation of Hazardous Materials:
  - Transporting hazardous materials and waste must be performed by qualified personnel.
  - Hazardous waste must be disposed at facilities authorized to accept the specific hazardous waste.

- Fueling and Maintenance of Construction Equipment:
  - Establish designated refueling station areas, and keep absorbent trays and pads stocked at all times.
  - Refuel in designated areas or by tanker truck using appropriate spill prevention measures, including use of drip pans, plastic liners, absorbent trays, etc.
  - When refueling, do not “top off” tanks.
  - Refueling and maintenance activities may NOT be conducted near drains or waterways.
  - Fuel and other hazardous maintenance materials must be stored properly with secondary containment.
  - Drip pans or other control measures will be placed under construction equipment at night to capture drips or spills.

Compliance Responsibilities: Construction Personnel

- Notify the environmental monitor and stop use of equipment **immediately** if any of these fluids are spilled onto the ground.
- Identify and secure hazardous waste storage areas.
- Take preventative measures to avoid spills or leaks in hazardous waste storage areas or during handling or transport of wastes.
- Limit the storage of hazardous waste in non-secure areas.
- Qualified personnel must properly label hazardous materials and waste containers, keep containers in good condition within designated storage areas, and inspect containers for leaks and spillage. Only appropriately trained personnel may handle hazardous materials.
- Ensure all containers are securely enclosed.
- Train construction personnel in proper hazardous waste management procedures.
- Hazardous materials shall NOT be stored near drains or waterways.

Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste

- Emergency Response:
  - In the event of any medical emergency, including emergencies involving hazardous materials, call 911 immediately, notify the site supervisor, and evacuate the area, if necessary.
  - If safe to do so, follow safety procedures for limiting, containing, and cleaning up any released hazardous materials.
  - If hazardous materials are released into drains, waterways, or other sensitive environmental resource, notify the environmental monitor immediately.
  - Hazardous material spills, releases, and leaks must be reported to SCE and the appropriate agencies and documented in the Spill Log.

Everyone is responsible for protecting the environment.

Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste

- Contaminated Soil and/or Groundwater:
  - Qualified personnel must be onsite during site preparation, grading, and related earthwork activities to assist with recognizing potential contamination.
  - Common signs of soil and/or groundwater contamination:
    - Odor
    - Discoloration
  - If potentially contaminated soil and/or groundwater is observed:
    - Immediately stop work.
    - Notify the site supervisor and SCE.
    - Qualified personnel shall assess the soil and/or groundwater in the field and collect samples for laboratory testing, if appropriate.
  - If potentially contaminated soils are encountered within the footprint of construction, soils will be tested, stockpiled, and the appropriate Certified Unified Program Agency or Regional Water Quality Control Board would determine whether further assessment is warranted.

Air Quality

- The contractor is responsible for attaining and maintaining ambient air quality standards in California in accordance with laws and regulations.
- The following measures should be adhered to at all times for the duration of this project.

Air Quality

- Traffic speeds on unpaved roads shall not exceed 15 miles per hour.
- Construction vehicles should stay on project access roads.
- Unpaved roads, substation areas, and staging areas shall be watered three times daily when being used by construction vehicle traffic, or non-toxic soil stabilizers (e.g., water, tackifiers, and soil binders) shall be applied per manufacturer's recommendations and in sufficient quantities to maintain compliance with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and jurisdictional requirements to maintain no visible vehicle travel dust emissions.
- Inactive excavated or graded soils and soil piles shall be sufficiently watered or sprayed with a soil stabilizer to create a surface crust or shall be covered.

Air Quality

- Drop heights from excavators and loaders shall be minimized to a distance no more than 5 feet.
- Soil truck loads shall be covered and gate seals on dump trucks shall be tight.
- Construction activities that occur on unpaved surfaces shall be discontinued during periods when activities are causing visible dust plumes that cannot be avoided by approved dust suppression methods.
  - All grading and excavation activities shall be suspended when wind speeds exceed 30 miles per hour unless otherwise approved in the Fugitive Dust Control Plan. Wind speed measurement methods shall be consistent with the SCAQMD Implementation Handbook for Rule 403 and Rule 403.1.
- Off-road equipment with engines larger than 50 horsepower shall have engines that meet or exceed U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/ California Air Resources Board Tier 3 Emissions Standards.

Air Quality

- Helicopter idling will occur only when necessary for safe operation and emergency readiness purposes.
- Helicopter operators shall use the smallest practical and available helicopter for each lift operation.
- Fugitive dust from helicopter rotor wash will be reduced through the implementation of the following measures:
  - The helicopter staging areas, that are not on existing paved airfields or other large paved sites, shall be treated with soil amendments (e.g., water, tackifiers, and soil binders) that shall be applied at a frequency necessary to create and maintain surface soil crusts where rotor wash creates fugitive dust emissions.

Air Quality

- Enough land area shall be obtained for each helicopter staging area not located on existing paved airfields or other large paved sites, so that rotor wash does not create visible fugitive dust emissions outside of the controlled staging area or right-of-way.
- Helicopter operations will take flight paths (i.e., elevation above ground) that will minimize dust emissions from rotor wash when travelling between the helicopter staging area and the work sites.
- The helicopter work sites shall be watered prior to helicopter visits. Alternatively, other soil stabilizers shall be applied at a frequency necessary to create and maintain a surface soil crust while helicopter visits are occurring at the work site.

Fire Management

Laminated Card:

- A Fire Management card will be issued to personnel for reference while working.

The card includes:

- Procedures for when fire is discovered
- Conditions under which a fire can be fought
- Emergency numbers for fire reporting

If a fire is discovered

- Alert the appropriate fire agency by calling the direct phone number on the reverse or by calling 9-1-1
- Note the location, size, and type of fire
- Notify supervisor and other personnel
- Establish communication to any necessary support services
- Take a site-specific employee head count immediately

The fire will be fought by SCE and its contractors ONLY if

- The fire department has been notified of the fire, AND
- The fire is small and confined to its area of origin, AND
- There is a way out and employees can fight the fire with their backs to the exit, AND
- The proper extinguisher/tools are available, are in good working order, AND their proper use is known

If you are not sure of your ability or the ability of the extinguishers/ tools to contain the fire, you must leave the area.

Card preparation date: December 2009

Fire Management

- Smoke in designated areas only.
- Discard smoking materials only in designated cans. **Never** toss cigarette butts on the ground.
- Stop work during Red Flag Warning events when directed.
- All trucks, vehicles, and heavy equipment will have fire-fighting equipment on board, including extinguisher, shovel, and axe (Pulaski-type).
- Fire extinguishers are designed for small, incipient stage fires ONLY. If you *think* a fire is unsafe to fight, it *is* unsafe to fight. Call the 911 and get to a safe location.

Cultural Resources

- Cultural resources consist of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites.
  - Any trace of past human activity greater than 50 years old may be an important cultural resource.
  - Thousands of years of Native American prehistory is represented.
- Ethnographic resources are also cultural resources.
  - Shrines and ceremonial areas
  - Cemeteries
  - Natural landscape features
- The proper treatment of Native American graves is of great concern.
  - Possession of artifacts or human remains from a Native American grave is a felony (PRC 5097.99).

Cultural Resources

- Archaeological and Historical Sites are Nonrenewable Resources.
  - Historical and archaeological sites once destroyed cannot be recreated.
- Clues that Cultural Resources may be near include:
  - Discolored soil
  - An unusual concentration of rock
  - Concentration of historic-era trash, including bottles, broken glass or ceramic, bone, and metal pieces
  - Concentration of brick, concrete, and mortared stone

Paleontological Resources

- Fossils are the remains of ancient plants and animals, ranging from 10,000 to several billion years old.
- Fossils include bones, teeth, burrows, leaves, tracks, shells, and other evidence of past life.
- Paleontological finds are usually encountered during deep drilling or trenching activities.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

- ESAs will be established around cultural resources to protect them during construction.
- ESAs are marked with signs and flagging tape.
- Some ESAs are located very close to project activities and others cross project roads.
- No activities will be allowed within ESAs, and environmental monitors will be required at all ESAs.

Everyone is responsible for protecting the environment.

Monitors and ESAs

- ESAs must be avoided. If you find that project activities are prohibited by an ESA, contact the project archaeologist. We will work with you to get the job done while maintaining the integrity of the resource.
- Cultural and paleontological resource monitors are onsite to protect resources from construction impacts.
- Cultural resource monitors have the authority to stop construction for unanticipated discoveries.
- In areas of Native American concern, Native American monitors will also be present.

No Grading

- To avoid impacts to cultural resources within Project roads, restrictions may apply to the regrading or widening of certain roads.
- No grading is permitted within roads that cross cultural resource ESAs.
- “No Grading” signs will be posted.

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Unanticipated Discoveries

If historic, archaeological, or paleontological resources are discovered during construction activities:

- Stop work in that area until what you found can be identified.
- Notify a paleontological or archaeological monitor, or your construction supervisor.
- The archaeologist will recommend appropriate mitigation measures.
- If it is significant, you will be asked to avoid the area, and continue work in another area.

Human Remains

- **If human remains are encountered at any time, work in the area of the discovery must be halted.**
- **The Environmental Monitor must be contacted IMMEDIATELY if any skeletal remains are found.**

Federal and State Compliance

- Federal and state laws protect historic, paleontological, and Native American resources located within the WOD Project area.

- All WOD participants must comply with the following:
  - California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
  - National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
  - Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA)
  - Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
  - Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
  - Federal Land Management and Policy Act

Violations

- If you remove artifacts from archaeological sites, you are liable for heavy fines and even imprisonment.
- If artifacts are observed on the ground surface, please contact the onsite archaeologist immediately.
- Minimum penalty: fine not to exceed $10,000 and 1 year in prison or both.
- Maximum penalty: fine not to exceed $100,000 and 5 years in prison or both.*

*in the case of a second or subsequent violation

Past Project Pitfalls and Common Noncompliances

- Dust control: make sure water is in use if there is visible dust.
- Speed limits: keep at or below the designated speed limits throughout the project site.
- Trash: make sure all trash, including food trash, goes into a proper container and does not get dropped on the ground or picked up by wind.
- Secondary containment: make sure drip pans accompany every piece of engine-ran equipment.
- Trench, pit, hole covers: make sure all trenches/pits/holes are covered or have properly sloped wildlife escape planks included in every trench/pit/hole.
- Keep all vehicles and equipment within project-defined boundaries.
- Track out: make sure to go over the rumble strips and gravel entrances to yards.
- Do not start work before before an environmental monitor has performed a clearance sweep.

Remember!

- SCE strives for 100 percent regulatory compliance.
- Several special-status species and other sensitive resources occur in the project area.
- Environmental monitors will provide direction to ensure regulatory compliance.
- Unauthorized damage to a sensitive resource is an act of noncompliance with laws, regulations, and permits that results in penalties.
- Noncompliance penalties cause project delays, increased costs, and additional mitigation requirements.

In Doubt?

Stop!

Ask!

Contact Information

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