

Comment Form

West of Devers Upgrade Project Riverside and San Bernardino Counties



Please print legibly. For more information, visit the project web site:

<http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/aspen/westofdevers/westofdevers.htm> Thank you for your comments.

Date: _____

Name*: _____

Affiliation (if any)*: _____

Address*: _____

City, State, Zip Code*: _____

Telephone Number*: _____

Email*: _____

Comment*: _____

Please send me notifications by: email mail I do not want to be on the project mailing list

**This information may be released if requested under the Freedom of Information Act. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home address from the record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comments. All submissions from organizations or businesses will be available for public inspection in their entirety.*

Your comments will help determine the scope and content of the environmental document and identify alternatives and measures to reduce impacts. Submit comments by mail using this comment sheet (fold, stamp, and mail); attach additional sheets if needed. Please submit comments by June 12, 2014. You may also submit comments by email to westofdevers@aspeng.com or by phone (888) 456-0254.

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Here

Billie Blanchard (CPUC PM)/Brian Paul (BLM PM)
California Public Utilities Commission and
Bureau of Land Management
c/o Aspen Environmental Group
235 Montgomery Street, Suite 935
San Francisco, CA 94104-3002

Speaker Registration Card

(Please Print)

Name: _____

Affiliation (if any): _____

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Tower Height

The West of Devers Upgrade Project requires removal of existing transmission towers and construction of new stronger towers to carry the heavier conductors that can carry more electricity. Table 1 presents the range of tower height within each existing segment and the average height of existing towers. In the last column, the table presents the range and average height of the proposed new towers. Note that the segment numbers and locations are defined on pages 2 and 3 of this document.

Table 1. WOD Upgrade Project - Height of Existing and Proposed Towers

Segment No.	EXISTING 220 kV Single Circuit Towers **		EXISTING 220 kV Double Circuit Towers		PROPOSED NEW 220 kV Double-Circuit Towers	
	Range of Existing Tower Height	Average Existing Tower Height	Range of Existing Tower Height	Average Existing Tower Height	Range of Proposed Tower Height	Average Proposed Tower Height
1	none	none	116' - 170'	136 feet	65' – 180'	134 feet
2	none	none	111' - 174'	139 feet	113' – 193'	146 feet
3	73' – 108'	86 feet	116' - 182'	139 feet	112' – 180'	143 feet
4	47' – 108'	84 feet	115' - 182'	139 feet	113' – 180'	141 feet
5	53' – 117'	84 feet	121' - 171'	140 feet	105' – 180'	140 feet
6	61' – 109'	82 feet	115' - 187'	141 feet	113' – 185'	156 feet

** All existing single circuit towers are proposed to be replaced with double circuit towers.

Schedule for CEQA/NEPA Process

Table 2 presents a preliminary schedule for issuance of the Draft and Final EIR/EIS that will evaluate the environmental impacts of the project proposed by SCE. The first step in the process will be public scoping, when the lead agencies will reach out to the public, appropriate local and regional agencies, and tribal governments. Concurrently, the BLM is beginning its process for outreach to Native American tribes as part of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Table 2. Proposed EIR/EIS Schedule

CEQA/NEPA Process Steps	Timeframe
Scoping and Agency Outreach	Spring 2014
Draft EIR/EIS	Late 2014
Public Comments on Draft EIR/EIS	Late 2014
Final EIR/EIS	Early 2015
Agency Decisions	Early 2015
Construction	2016 to 2020



Fact Sheet

West of Devers Upgrade Project
Riverside and San Bernardino Counties



Southern California Edison (SCE) has proposed to upgrade existing transmission facilities in parts of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. The West of Devers Upgrade Project (WOD-UP Project or Proposed Project) is subject to review under both the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The environmental review of the WOD-UP Project is being managed by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The CPUC, as the lead agency under CEQA, and the BLM, as the lead agency under NEPA, will prepare and publish a Draft and Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) in compliance with CEQA and NEPA requirements.

The CPUC and BLM approved the proposed DPV2 Project in January 2007, except for the West of Devers Upgrades. The upgrades were replaced by an alternative 500 kV transmission segment between the Devers and Valley Substations. The proposed 220 kV West of Devers components could not be approved by the CPUC and BLM because at the time of agency decisions the Morongo Band of Mission Indians had not reached an agreement with SCE regarding the renewal of the right-of-way (ROW) for the segment of the corridor crossing tribal land.

In May 2008, SCE modified the approved project so it would extend only from a new Colorado River Substation near Blythe to the Devers Substation and then onto the Valley Substation in Romoland. The modified project was approved and it has been constructed. The new transmission line was energized in 2013.

Project Overview

If the Proposed Project is approved, 618 existing 220 kilovolt (kV) towers would be removed and two sets of 220 kV double-circuit towers would be constructed in the existing 48-mile corridor. As shown on the map on the following page, these lines interconnect the following substations:

- Devers Substation (North Palm Springs)
- El Casco Substation (Riverside County)
- Etiwanda Substation (San Bernardino)
- San Bernardino Substation (San Bernardino)
- Vista Substation (Colton).

Other project elements include:

- Upgrades of smaller subtransmission lines and improvements at the Timoteo and Tennessee substations
- Installation of telecommunication lines and equipment for the protection, monitoring, and control of transmission lines and substation equipment.



Project History

SCE previously proposed to upgrade these transmission lines in April of 2005, as part of an SCE application for a new 500 kilovolt (kV) interstate transmission line project in Arizona and California known as the Devers-Palo Verde No. 2 (DPV2) Project. As proposed in 2005, the DPV2 project had three major components:

- A 500 kV transmission line from Arizona to Blythe, California
- A 500 kV line from Blythe to Devers Substation north of Palm Springs
- Upgrades to SCE's 220 kV transmission system west of Devers Substation.

Current Project Details

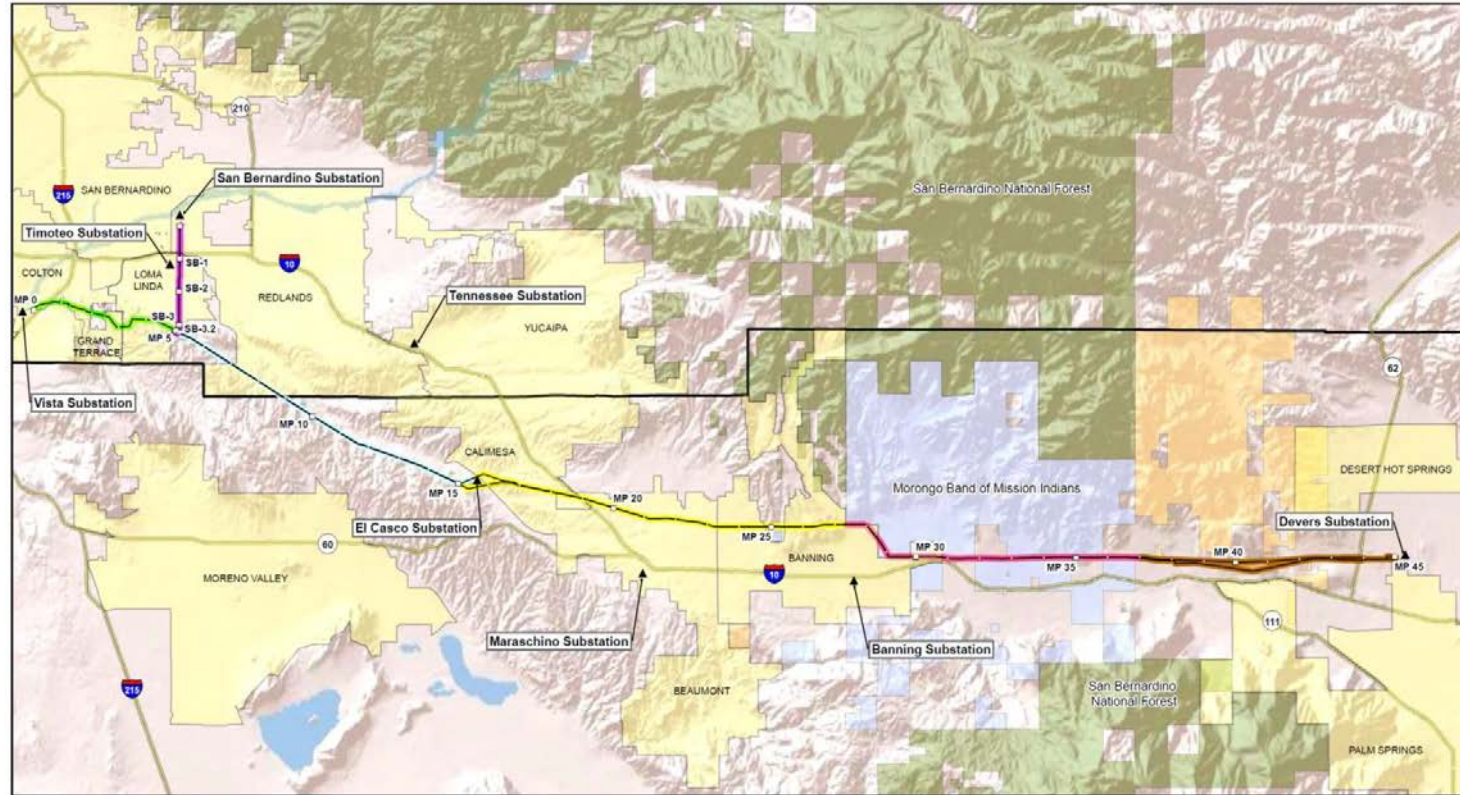
In 2013, SCE and the Morongo Band agreed on terms for ROW renewal for the portion of transmission corridor on Morongo tribal land. According to SCE, the Proposed Project is needed to facilitate delivery of new electric power into the greater Los Angeles area by increasing the capacity of the transmission system. The Proposed Project would facilitate progress towards meeting California's Renewable Portfolio Standard goals requiring utilities to produce 33% of their electricity sales from renewable energy sources by 2020.

For additional information on the WOD-UP Project, and a schedule of public meetings, please check the CPUC project website at:

<http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/aspen/westofdevers/westofdevers.htm>

Alternatively, you can call the project hotline at (888) 456-0254 or send an e-mail to the project team at westofdevers@aspenerg.com.

West of Devers Upgrade Project



Project Overview

The Project would be located primarily within the existing West of Devers transmission right-of-way (ROW) in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. The ROW crosses unincorporated county lands, reservation trust land of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, and the Cities of Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa, Colton, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, Palm Springs, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, San Bernardino, and Yucaipa (see map). The existing 220 kV transmission lines are supported by a mix of lattice steel towers, tubular steel poles, and wood pole structures.

Over 600 tower structures would be removed as part of the Project. These would be replaced with about 560 new structures.

The Project is divided into six segments, as shown on the map above. The segments are described in the following paragraphs, starting at the west end of the corridor. Additional detail on each segment is available on the project website (see page 1).

Segment 1: San Bernardino

This segment is 3.5 miles long and connects the San Bernardino Junction (where the transmission corridor from the east splits into two separate routes) with the existing SCE San Bernardino Substation. It passes through the Cities of San Bernardino, Redlands, and Loma Linda.



Transmission line work within Segment 1 would include removal of approximately 45 double circuit towers (average height 136 feet) and installation of 61 towers (average height 135 feet), within the existing ROW.

Also within Segment 1, SCE would relocate some lower voltage 66 kV lines to allow for construction space in the ROW, and install new telecommunications lines on existing wood or steel poles.

Segment 2: Colton and Loma Linda

Segment 2 connects the Vista Substation (located adjacent to I-215 at Newport Avenue in Grand Terrace), the westernmost point of the Project, with the San Bernardino Junction.



Within this segment, one double-circuit tower line would be removed. It would be replaced in the same corridor along an approximately 5-mile segment, passing through the Cities of Colton, Grand Terrace, and Loma Linda.

Project work within Segment 2 would include removal of 29 double-circuit towers (average height 139 feet) and installation of 35 towers (average height 146 feet).

Segment 3: San Timoteo Canyon

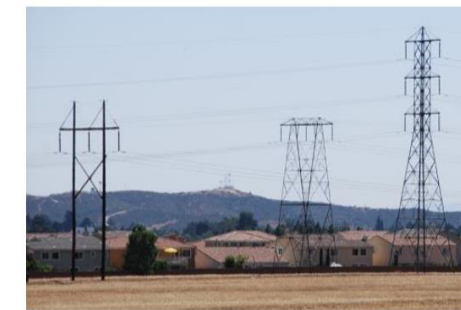
Segment 3 extends east from the Loma Linda area, through San Timoteo Canyon. Approximately 10 miles long, the segment ends at SCE's existing El Casco Substation, located on San Timoteo Canyon Road just west of Beaumont.



Segment 3 includes three separate sets of existing towers that would be removed and replaced with two sets of new 220 kV double circuit towers. Project work within Segment 3 would include removal of 116 towers (average height 86 feet for single-circuit towers and 139 feet for double-circuit towers) and installation of 133 towers (average height 143 feet).

Segment 4: Beaumont and Banning

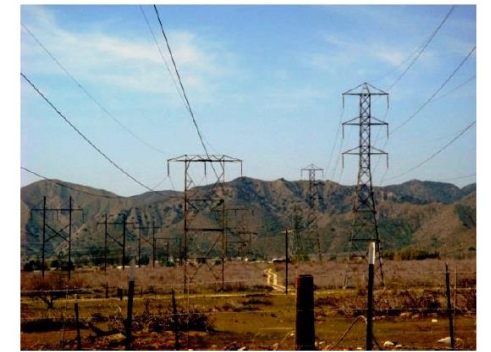
Segment 4 is about 12 miles long, extending east from El Casco Substation through Beaumont, to San Gorgonio Avenue at the eastern edge of the City of Banning.



Project work in this segment would require removal and replacement of three existing 220 kV transmission lines. This includes removal of 175 towers (average height 90 feet for single circuit towers and 139 feet for double circuit towers) and installation of 136 new towers (average height 142 feet).

Segment 5: Morongo Tribal Lands and Vicinity

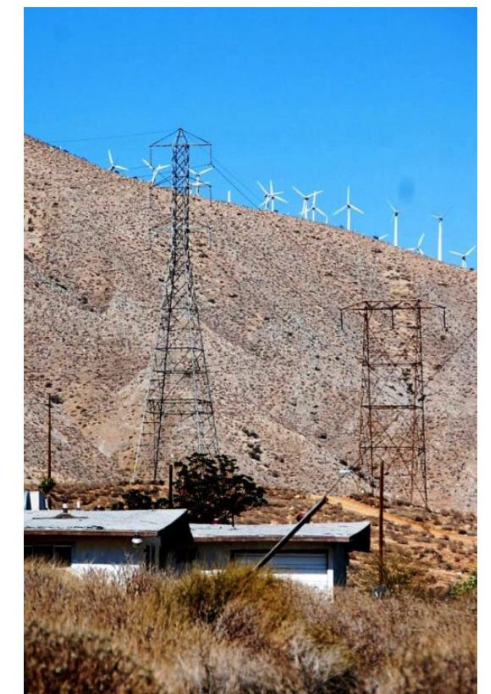
Segment 5 extends east approximately 9 miles from San Gorgonio Avenue in Banning to the eastern limit of the Morongo Indian Reservation at Rushmore Avenue in the San Gorgonio Pass. About 3 miles of the existing ROW through the Morongo Indian Reservation would be abandoned and replaced with a new relocated 3-mile alignment pursuant to an SCE-Morongo ROW agreement. Project work within Segment 5 would include removal of 137 towers



(average height 83 feet for single-circuit towers and 140 feet for double circuit towers) and installation of 108 towers (average height 144 feet).

Segment 6: Whitewater and Devers Substation

Segment 6 extends east from the Morongo Indian Reservation to SCE's existing Devers Substation, north of Palm Springs. This segment includes



removal of 116 transmission towers (average height 83 feet for single-circuit towers and 141 feet for double-circuit towers) and installation of 93 new towers (average height 157 feet). The new towers would interconnect at the Devers Substation.

Frequently Asked Questions

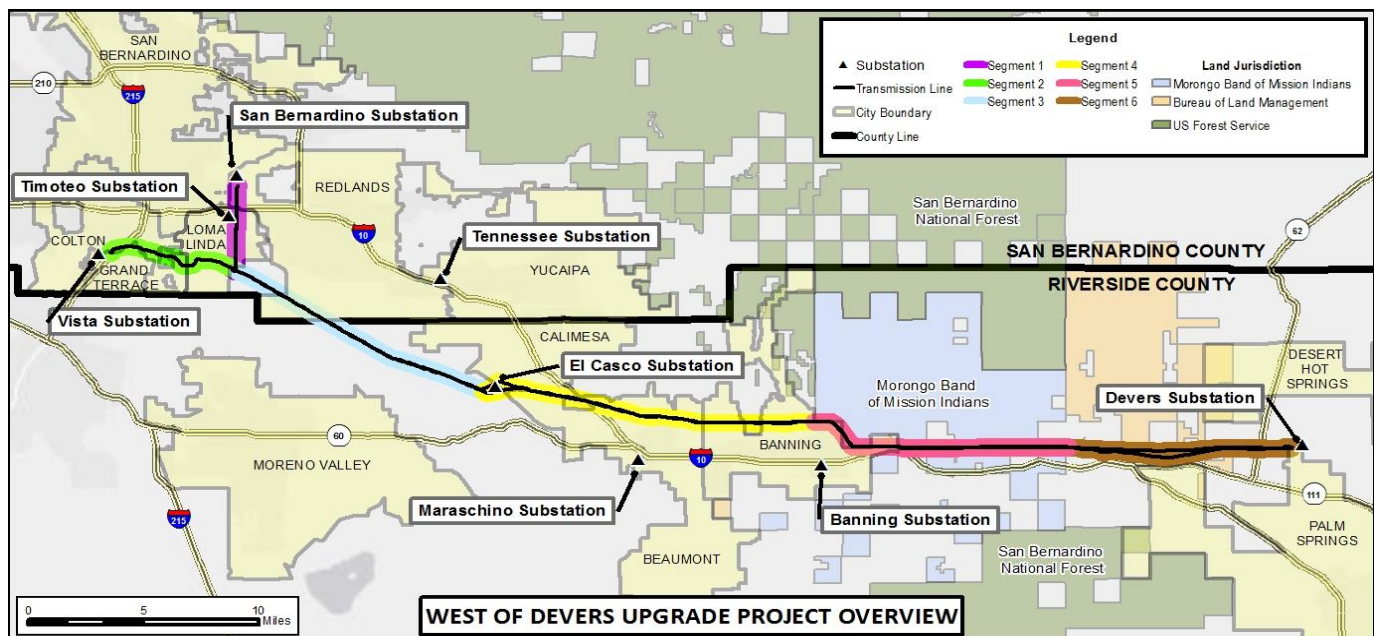
West of Devers Upgrade Project Riverside and San Bernardino Counties



What is the West of Devers (WOD) Upgrade Project?

Southern California Edison Company (SCE) has filed an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) for the WOD Upgrade Project (project). This project would increase the power transfer capability of WOD's transmission lines between the Devers, El Casco, Vista, and San Bernardino substations. It would accomplish this by: replacing existing 220 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines and associated structures with new, higher-capacity 220 kV transmission lines and structures; modifying existing substation facilities; removing and relocating existing sub-transmission (66 kV) lines; removing and relocating existing distribution (12 kV) lines; and making various telecommunication improvements.

The project would be located primarily within the existing 48-mile WOD electrical transmission corridor. The project corridor crosses unincorporated areas of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, reservation trust land of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, and the cities of Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa, Colton, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, Palm Springs, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, San Bernardino, and Yucaipa. The existing WOD corridor traverses a combination of residential, commercial, agricultural, recreational, and open space land uses.



Why is the WOD Upgrade project needed?

As identified in SCE's application to the CPUC, the project would facilitate the full deliverability of new electric generation resources being developed in eastern Riverside County. As renewable energy generating facilities come on-line in eastern Riverside County, the project would allow the transfer of this electricity into the Los Angeles area, and would facilitate progress towards meeting California's Renewable Portfolio Standard goals. These goals require utilities to produce 33 percent of their electricity sales from renewable energy sources by 2020.

What agencies will review the project and what are their roles?

The CPUC and the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) have determined an Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) will be prepared to evaluate and document the project's impact on the environment. The CPUC as the state lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the BLM as the federal lead agency under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) will prepare the WOD Upgrade Project EIR/EIS consistent with procedural and content requirements identified in CEQA and NEPA.

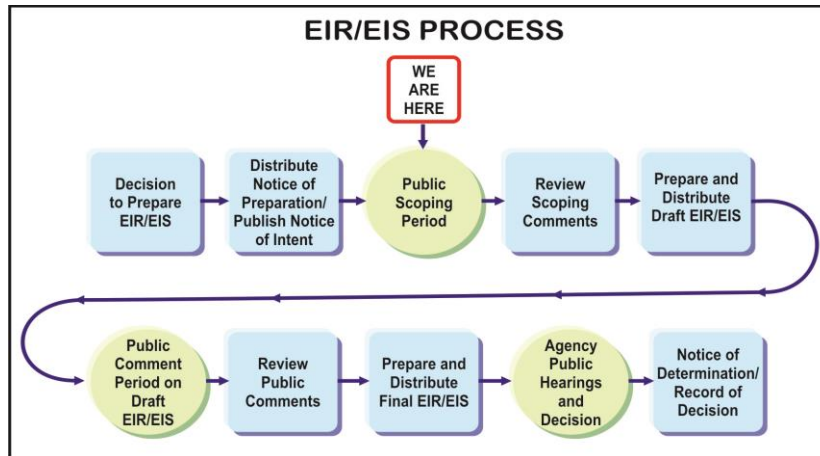
What is meant by "scoping"?

Consistent with CEQA/NEPA requirements, scoping is a 30-day period of time where a lead agency provides an early opportunity for members of the public and agencies to provide input on the scope and content of the EIR/EIS. Typically, projects have one public scoping period; this project will include two separate 30-day scoping periods. The CPUC has begun its scoping process by releasing a Notice of Preparation in early May 2014, which announced the intention to prepare an EIR on the project and started a 30-day scoping period. Four public scoping meetings will be held in mid-May for this scoping period. When the BLM publishes the Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS, there will be another 30-day scoping period and an additional public scoping meeting will be held for this project.

West of Devers Upgrade Project

What are the key steps in preparing an EIR/EIS?

The CPUC and BLM will prepare a Draft and Final EIR/EIS to evaluate and disclose potential environmental effects of the project, address public concerns, and to propose mitigation measures to reduce any potentially significant effects. The EIR/EIS Process (below) provides an overview of the key milestones and opportunities for public input during the environmental review process for the project. As noted above, scoping meetings will be held to initiate the study process and provide an opportunity to collect initial public and agency input. Public workshops will be held later in the process to present an overview of the results of the Draft EIR/EIS and to document public and agency comments on the draft report, which will be included in the Final EIR/EIS.



What kind of information is included in the EIR/EIS?

The EIR/EIS will include a comprehensive description of the project and project alternatives, and will evaluate the project's impact on the environment. The purpose of the EIR/EIS is to provide an evaluation of impacts associated with the project, and to inform decision-makers and the public of reasonable alternatives, if any, that could avoid or minimize these adverse impacts. It will address issues such as traffic, air quality, noise, visual, and construction impacts. The EIR/EIS will also evaluate cumulative impacts of the project in combination with other present and planned projects in the area.

What impacts will this project have on the environment?

No determinations have yet been made as to the significance of potential impacts; such determinations will be made in the environmental analysis conducted in the EIR/EIS after the issues are considered thoroughly. Refer to the Notice of Preparation for a preliminary indication of the potential environmental issues associated with the project.

What mitigation measures are being considered? How will environmental impacts be minimized?

In its application to the CPUC and BLM, SCE has proposed measures that could reduce or eliminate potential impacts of the proposed project. The effectiveness of these measures (referenced as "applicant proposed measures") will be evaluated in the EIR/EIS, and additional measures ("mitigation measures") will be developed to further reduce impacts, if required. When the CPUC and BLM make their final decision on the project, they will define the mitigation measures to be adopted as a condition of project approval, and the CPUC will require implementation of a mitigation monitoring program.

What alternatives are being considered for the proposed project?

State and federal environmental laws require the evaluation of a reasonable range of alternatives. The EIR/EIS will evaluate alternatives to the project that would feasibly attain most of the project objectives and would avoid or substantially lessen significant effects of the project. Alternatives may include minor reroutes and different structure designs within the ROW, different routes for the transmission lines (in other corridors), and new transmission and substation facilities and/or equipment that could meet the electric system need and project objectives. Additionally, a No Project/No Action Alternative must also be analyzed in the EIR/EIS to assess the results in the absence of the project. Further, the EIR/EIS must evaluate the comparative merits of each of the alternatives.

How can the public be involved during the scoping process?

During the scoping period, the CPUC and BLM are soliciting information regarding the topics and alternatives that should be included in the EIR/EIS. The CPUC and BLM are committed to a comprehensive outreach program that provides stakeholders with the tools and resources to be informed regarding key project milestones as well as encourages public input in the process. All comments for the CPUC's CEQA scoping period must be received by June 12, 2014. The following are ways to submit comments on the project:

Mail: Billie Blanchard (CPUC Project Manager) / Brian Paul (BLM Project Manager); California Public Utilities Commission & Bureau of Land Management; c/o Aspen Environmental Group; 235 Montgomery Street, Suite 935; San Francisco, CA 94104-3002

Electronic Mail: westofdevers@aspeneq.com

Fax and Voicemail: (888) 456-0254

Where can I get more information?

Visit the project website at: <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/aspen/westofdevers/westofdevers.htm>

Preguntas Más Frecuentes

Proyecto de Mejoramiento West of Devers

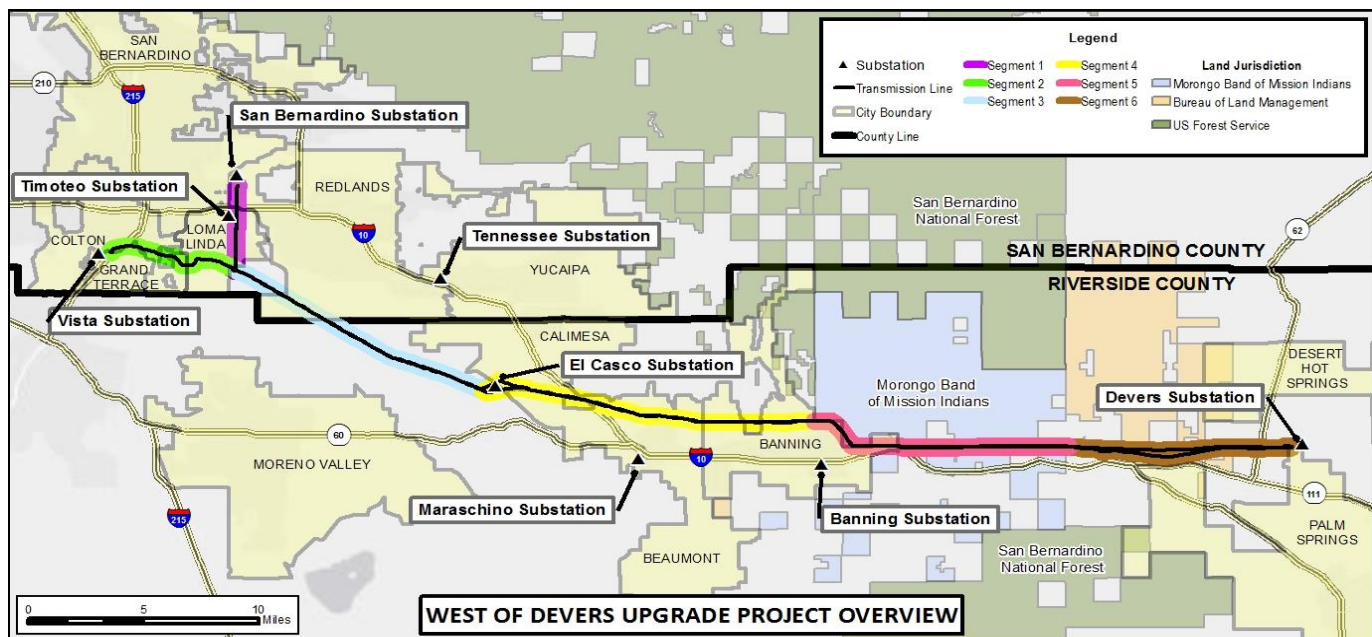
Condados de Riverside y San Bernardino



Qué es el Proyecto de Mejoramiento West of Devers (WOD)?

La Compañía Southern California Edison (SCE) ha presentado una aplicación para un Certificado de Conveniencia y Necesidad Pública (CPCN) con la Comisión de Servicios Públicos de California (CPUC) para el Proyecto de Mejoramiento West of Devers (proyecto). Este proyecto aumentará la capacidad de transferir energía de las líneas de alta tensión de WOD entre las subestaciones Devers, El Casco, Vista, y San Bernardino. Logrará esto por reemplazar las líneas de 220 kilovoltios (kV) existentes y las torres asociadas con líneas de alta tensión nuevas de 220 kV de alta-capacidad y estructuras; modificando subestaciones existentes; eliminando y trasladando líneas de 66 kV existentes, eliminando y trasladando líneas de distribución (12 kV); y haciendo mejoramientos a componentes de telecomunicación.

El proyecto se localiza mayormente dentro del corredor existente de WOD de 48-millas. El corredor del proyecto cruza áreas no incorporadas de los Condados de Riverside y San Bernardino, tierra en reserva de los *Morongo Band of Mission Indians*, y las ciudades de Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa, Colton, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, Palm Springs, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, San Bernardino, y Yucaipa. El corredor existente de WOD atraviesa usos residenciales, comerciales, agrícolas, recreativas, y de tierra abierta.



Por qué se necesita el Proyecto de Mejoramiento WOD?

Como indica la aplicación de SCE a la CPUC, el proyecto facilitará la entrega de los recursos eléctricos que se desarrolla en la parte este de Condado Riverside. En cuanto proyectos de generación de energía renovable sean completados en el Condado de Riverside, el proyecto permitirá la transferencia de electricidad al área de Los Ángeles, y facilitará progreso a alcanzar los objetivos de California para energía renovable. Estas metas requieren que servicio públicos producen 33 por ciento de las ventas por energía renovable antes de 2020.

Cuáles agencias revisarán el proyecto y qué son sus roles?

La CPUC y el Departamento Interior de Los Estados Unidos, Departamento de Manejo de Tierras (BLM) han determinados que un Informe de Impacto Ambiental/ Declaración de Impacto Ambiental (EIR/EIS) será preparado para evaluar y documentar los impactos ambientales del proyecto. La CPUC como agencia líder bajo la Ley de Calidad Ambiental de California (CEQA) y el BLM como agencia líder bajo la Ley Nacional de Política Ambiental (NEPA) prepararán el Proyecto de Mejoramiento WOD EIR/EIS consistente con los requerimientos de proceso y contenido identificados por CEQA y NEPA.

Qué significa “scoping”?

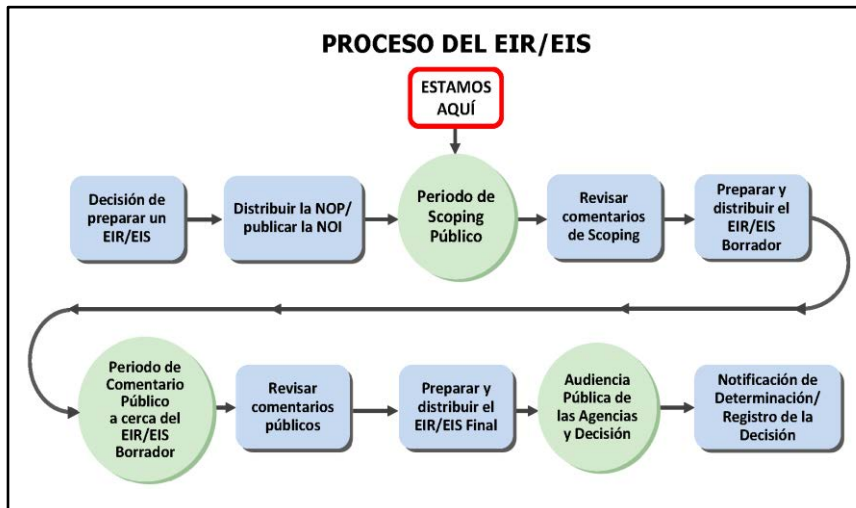
Consistente con las reglas de CEQA/NEPA, *scoping* es un periodo de 30 días en que la agencia líder ofrece una oportunidad por delante a miembros del público y a agencias para ofrecer información sobre el enfoque y contenido del EIR/EIS. Normalmente, proyectos tienen un periodo de *scoping*; este proyecto incluye dos periodos distintos. La CPUC ha comenzado su proceso de *scoping* con la publicación de la Notificación de Preparación en el comienzo de Mayo 2014, que anunció su intento para preparar un EIR para el proyecto y comenzó su periodo de 30 días. Se realizarán cuatro reuniones públicas a medio de Mayo para este periodo de *scoping*. Cuando el BLM publica la Notificación de Intento para preparar un EIS, habrá otro periodo de *scoping* de 30 días y habrá otra reunión pública para este proyecto.

Cuáles son los pasos claves para preparar un EIR/EIS?

La CPUC y el BLM prepararán un EIR/EIS Borrador y Final para evaluar y revelar los efectos ambientales del proyecto, responder a preocupaciones públicos, y proponer medidas de mitigación para reducir impactos potenciales significativos. El Proceso de EIR/EIS provee una visión

Proyecto de Mejoramiento West of Devers

de las etapas principales y oportunidades para contribuir al proceso de reviso ambiental del proyecto. Las reuniones públicas iniciarán el proceso de estudio y ofrecerán una oportunidad para coleccionar información público y de agencias. Se ofrecerán talleres públicos más tarde para presentar un resumen de los resultados del EIR/EIS Borrador y para documentar los comentarios públicos y de agencias sobre el EIR/EIS Borrador, que serán incluidos en el EIR/EIS Final.



Qué tipo de información se incluye en un EIR/EIS?

Un EIR/EIS incluye una descripción comprehensiva del proyecto y alternativas y evaluará los impactos del proyecto sobre el medio ambiente. El propósito del EIR/EIS es proveer una evaluación de impactos asociados con el proyecto, y para informar las agencias responsables y el público de alternativas razonables, si existen, que podrían evitar o minimizar los impactos negativos. El EIR/EIS se dirigirá a temas como tráfico, calidad de aire, ruido, impactos visuales, e impactos de construcción. También evaluará impactos cumulativos del proyecto en combinación con otros proyectos presentes y planeados en el área.

Qué impactos tendrá este proyecto sobre el medio ambiente?

No se ha hecho ninguna determinación a cerca de los impactos potenciales en este momento; las determinaciones serán hechas en el análisis ambiental en el EIR/EIS después de considerar los asuntos. Por favor vea la Notificación de Preparación para una lista preliminar de impactos ambientales potenciales asociados con el proyecto.

Qué medidas de mitigación serán considerados? Como se reducirá impactos ambientales?

En la aplicación a la CPUC y al BLM, SCE ha propuesto medidas que podrían reducir o eliminar impactos potenciales del proyecto propuesto. La eficacia de estas medidas (llamadas "medidas propuestas por el solicitante") serán evaluadas en el EIR/EIS, y medidas adicionales ("medidas de mitigación") serán desarrolladas para reducir impactos, si necesario. Cuando la CPUC y el BLM tomen sus decisiones finales a cerca del Proyecto Propuesto, definirán las medidas de mitigación que serán adoptadas como condiciones del proyecto, y la CPUC implementará un programa de monitorear las medidas.

Qué alternativas serán consideradas para el proyecto propuesto?

Las leyes ambientales estatales y federales requieren la evaluación de un alcance razonable de alternativas. El EIR/EIS evaluará alternativas al proyecto que podrían alcanzar los objetivos del proyecto y evitar o reducir los efectos significativos del proyecto. Alternativas pueden incluir desviaciones menores, diseños diferentes de las estructuras dentro del servidumbre, rutas diferentes para las líneas de alta tensión (en otros corredores), y nuevas líneas y subestaciones y/o equipo que podría alcanzar la necesidad del sistema eléctrica y los objetivos del proyecto propuesto. Adicionalmente la Alternativa de No Hacer el Proyecto/No Tomar una Acción será analizado en el EIR/EIS para analizar lo que ocurre en la ausencia del proyecto. El EIR/EIS tiene que evaluar los méritos comparativos de las alternativas.

Cómo puede el público involucrarse en el proceso de scoping?

Durante el periodo de *scoping* la CPUC y el BLM solicitan información acerca de temas y alternativas que se debe incluir en el EIR/EIS. La CPUC y el BLM son comprometidos a un programa de divulgación extensa que ofrece a las personas interesadas los instrumentos y recursos para ser informados sobre las etapas claves y para fomentar información del público. Todos los comentarios para el periodo de *scoping* de la CPUC necesitan ser recibidos al 12 de Junio de 2014 a lo más tarde. Uno puede comentar por lo siguiente:

Correo Postal: Billie Blanchard (CPUC Project Manager) / Brian Paul (BLM Project Manager); California Public Utilities Commission & Bureau of Land Management; c/o Aspen Environmental Group; 235 Montgomery Street, Suite 935; San Francisco, CA 94104-3002

Correo Electrónico: westofdevers@aspeneq.com

Fax y Mensaje de Voz: (888) 456-0254

Donde puedo encontrar más información?

Visite el sitio web del proyecto al: <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/aspen/westofdevers/westofdevers.htm>