



Supplemental Scoping Meeting

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION / UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) Company Master Special Use Permit and Permit to Construct Power Line Replacement Projects February 19, 2014 at 5:00 p.m.

Agenda

- I. Sign-in
- II. Background
- III. Purpose of meeting
- IV. Scoping issues and alternatives
- V. Open house workshop

Environmental Project Information Available at:

Repositories:

Location	Address
Alpine Branch Library	2130 Arnold Way, Alpine, California
Campo-Morena Village Branch Library	31356 Highway 94, Campo, California
Descanso Branch Library	9545 River Drive, Descanso, California
Pine Valley Branch Library	28804 Old Hwy. 80, Pine Valley, California
Julian Branch Library	1850 Highway 78, Julian, California
Ramona Branch Library	1275 Main Street, Ramona, California
San Diego Public Library	330 Park Blvd, San Diego, California
Dudek	605 Third Street, Encinitas, California

Or Project Website:

<http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/dudek/CNF/CNF.htm>

For More Information

Project email: cnfmsup@dudek.com OR Project voicemail: 866.467.4727

Comments

All comments must be received by **March 7, 2014**. Send written comments to Lisa Orsaba, California Public Utilities Commission/Will Metz, United States Forest Supervisor, Cleveland National Forest, c/o Dudek, 605 Third Street, Encinitas, California 92024. Comments may also be sent via e-mail to cnfmsup@dudek.com, with a subject line "SDG&E Master Permit – Supplemental Scoping".

Issues to be Addressed in EIR/EIS

Environmental Issue Area	Potential Issues or Impacts
Aesthetics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction-related activities would result in the temporary degradation of existing visual character and quality in the project study area, including scenic vistas and other designated scenic resources. • Nighttime construction lighting may be used during project construction that could affect the nighttime view. • There may be potential conflicts associated with proposed wood to steel pole replacement with federal, state, and local plans; regulations; or standards applicable to the protection of visual resources.
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project construction will produce short-term air emissions (fugitive dust and vehicle equipment exhaust) and may violate air quality standards during construction.
Biological Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project construction and vegetation management activities could result in temporary and permanent loss of native wildlife and/or their habitat. • Loss of habitat for sensitive species designated by state and federal resource agencies. • Conflict with federal, state, or local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. • Project construction, including use of helicopters, could impact eagles on federal and non-federal lands. • Project construction and maintenance could result in impacts to jurisdictional wetlands. • Project construction and maintenance could result in the spread of invasive species.
Cultural and Paleontological Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and operation could damage or destroy historic and archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties, or areas containing paleontological resources. • Temporary use of staging areas and conductor pull sites could damage or destroy historic and archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties, or areas containing paleontological resources.
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction activities would result in greenhouse gas emissions.
Hazards, Hazardous Materials, Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaking or spilling of petroleum or hydraulic fluids from construction equipment or other vehicles during project construction, operation, or maintenance could contaminate soils, surface waters, or groundwater. • Fire hazard during construction and operation. • Wind speeds in the project area may exceed normal design standards. • Steel towers may not perform well to high temperatures during wild fire, and may be more susceptible to lightning.
Hydrology, Water Quality, and Water Quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project construction and operation and maintenance, particularly use of steep access roads, could affect surface water flow and erosion rates causing subsequent downstream sedimentation and reduced surface water quality. • Water used for project construction and maintenance could impact local water supplies.
Land Use and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction would temporarily disturb ongoing or traditional land uses within the project study area. • Possible conflicts with pending land management plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project construction will produce short-term noise (from helicopters, vehicles and construction equipment) and may violate noise standards during construction. • Location of fly yards and associated helicopter use may impact communities away from the project area.
Public Services and Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction activities could result in increased generation of waste and disposal needs. • Fire and emergency services may be required to service the proposed project and project study area during construction and operation. • Construction may result in temporary loss of electrical service to remote communities. • Telecommunication services in the project area could be disrupted.
Wilderness and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction or operation could cause conflicts with ongoing or traditional recreation uses in the project study area. • Construction or operation could cause conflicts with the Wilderness Act of 1964.
Transportation and Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic would be generated by construction worker commute trips and equipment deliveries. Hauling materials, such as poles, concrete, conductor, and excavation spoils, would temporarily increase existing traffic volumes in the project study area. Access roads could increase vehicle trespass into areas where vehicles are not authorized.
Socioeconomics/Environmental Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relocation of certain transmission facilities may result in social and economic effects as well as have disproportionately high or adverse effects on minority or low-income populations.
Growth Inducing Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing conductor size may increase system capacity, inducing growth in local generation. • Doubling circuits on certain transmission lines may increase system capacity and induce growth in local generation.