



Energia Sierra Juarez Transmission Line Project

Scoping Report

September 2009

**U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability
Washington, DC 20585**

Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009

CONTENTS	PAGE
1. Introduction	1
2. Project Chronology to Date	3
3. Project Overview	3
4. Scoping Comments	5
Figure 1: Project Regional Map	7
Figure 2: Project Vicinity Map	8
Figure 3: ESJ Project Area and Route Alternatives	9
Table 1: Summary of Scoping Comments Received by DOE	10
Table 2: Directory of Commenters	14
Appendix Stakeholder Comment Log	16

Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009

1. Introduction

On December 18, 2007, Baja Wind U.S. Transmission, LLC (now, Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC (ESJ)), a subsidiary of Sempra Generation (Sempra), applied to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) for a Presidential permit in accordance with Executive Order (EO) 10485, as amended by EO 12038, and 10 CFR §205.320 *et seq* (2000).¹ The Presidential permit (OE Docket Number PP-334), if issued, would authorize ESJ to construct, operate, maintain, and connect the U.S. portion of the ESJ project, which consists of an electric transmission line that would cross the international border between the U.S. and Mexico, near the town of Jacumba, California. A project overview is provided below, and additional project details are provided in ESJ's December 18, 2007, application letter to DOE, as amended on March 19, 2008, and August 25, 2008. All of these documents are available on the ESJ project Web site at <http://ESJProjectEIS.org>, and on the DOE Web site at http://www.oe.energy.gov/permits_pending.htm (see PP-334).

For the purposes of this Scoping Report and the EIS, the term “ESJ U.S. Transmission Line Project” refers to all ESJ project transmission line activities within the U.S., and the term “ESJ Wind Project” refers to all ESJ project activities within Mexico.²

DOE initially determined that the appropriate level of environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) for granting the requested Presidential permit was an Environmental Assessment (EA). Accordingly, on August 4, 2008, DOE published in the Federal Register its *Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Assessment and to Conduct Public Scoping Meetings; Baja Wind U.S. Transmission, LLC*. (73 FR 45218). The Notice of Intent (NOI) explained that DOE would be assessing potential environmental impacts and issues. The NOI was sent to interested parties including federal, state and local officials; agency representatives; tribes; conservation organizations; local libraries and newspapers; and local stakeholder organizations and individuals in the vicinity of the proposed transmission line. Issuance of the NOI commenced a 30-day public comment period that ended on September 3, 2008. The NOI also stated that, “[if] at any time during preparation of the EA DOE

¹ According to Sempra's August 28, 2009, letter to DOE (available on the ESJ project Web site), in its initial application, Sempra made reference to Baja Wind, S. de R.L. de C.V. (Baja Wind), a subsidiary of Sempra Energy Mexico, as the entity undertaking the development in Mexico of the La Rumorosa Wind Energy Project. Baja Wind, S. de R.L. de C.V., was renamed Energia Sierra Juarez S. de R.L. de C.V. (ESJ Wind) to more accurately reflect the location of the Project. Sempra Energy no longer refers to the project as La Rumorosa Wind or any such derivatives and instead uses the term Energia Sierra Juarez, ESJ, or ESJ Wind. Energia Sierra Juarez S. de R.L. de C.V. remains a subsidiary of Sempra Energy Mexico.

² The term “transmission” is used throughout this document for purposes of clarity. It is understood that, in accordance with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) terminology, the proposed transmission line will be a generation tie-line (“Gen-Tie”). As such, the transmission line, if approved and constructed, will not be required to provide open access transmission capability, as defined in applicable FERC regulations.

Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009

determines that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) rather than an EA is needed, DOE will issue a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS in the Federal Register. In that case, this scoping process will serve as the scoping process that normally would follow a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS. Accordingly, DOE will consider any comments on the scope of the EA received during this scoping process in preparing such an EIS.”

DOE conducted two scoping meetings in San Diego County, California, in the town of Jacumba on August 26, 2008, during the public comment period on the NOI. The meetings provided the public with the opportunity to learn more about the proposed project and to provide comments on potential environmental issues associated with the project. A total of 18 people spoke at the meetings, and their comments were transcribed by a court reporter. (Transcripts of the scoping meetings are posted on the aforementioned ESJ project Web site and on the DOE Web site.) In addition, DOE received scoping comments in the form of eight written letters from private citizens, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations. All of these comments are available on the ESJ project Web site.

Several issues and concerns were identified during scoping, including: (1) visual impacts, (2) avian mortality, (3) impacts on protected, threatened, endangered, or sensitive species of animals or plants, or their critical habitats, (4) impacts on cultural or historic resources, (6) impacts on human health and safety with particular focus on wildfire hazards, (6) impacts on air, soil, and water, (7) impacts on land use, (8) impacts of seismic activity, and (9) impacts from development of wind generation. There were also several expressions of concern that an EA was not adequate, and that an EIS should be prepared.

Based on these comments and the potential for public controversy, DOE determined an EIS to be the proper NEPA compliance document. Accordingly, on February 25, 2009, DOE issued in the Federal Register its *Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement; Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC* (74 FR 8517). Similar to the first NOI, the NOI was sent to interested parties including federal, state and local officials; agency representatives; tribes; conservation organizations; local libraries and newspapers; and local stakeholder organizations and individuals in the vicinity of the proposed project. The NOI did not announce the opening of an additional scoping period, but it did indicate that any additional comments received by March 27, 2009, would be considered by DOE in defining the scope of the EIS, and that comments received or postmarked after that date would be considered to the extent practicable. In response to the February 25, 2009, NOI, DOE received seven written letters or emails from private citizens, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations, including one letter from a Native American Tribe. All comments received in response to the two NOIs are available on the ESJ project Web site.

Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009

On June 29, 2009, DOE received a letter from the Campo Band of the Kumeyaay Nation requesting a consultation meeting between the Campo Band and DOE on this project to discuss cultural resources and historic preservation activities. A member of the EIS preparation team met with the Campo Band on September 16, 2009, to discuss the project and provide for further coordination during the EIS preparation.

Table 1 summarizes the major issues raised during the overall scoping process and indicates which sections of DOE's EIS will address these concerns as presently envisioned. DOE's Draft EIS will also contain a section that summarizes the comments received during scoping and how they are addressed. Table 2 provides a list of the commenters. A more detailed list of comments received during scoping is included in the Appendix.

2. Project Chronology to Date

The following timeline summarizes the scoping process events described above:

December 18, 2007	DOE received Baja Wind (now ESJ) project application
March 19, 2008	DOE received amended Baja Wind (now ESJ) project application, including additional information on the 230-kilovolt (kV) optional transmission line design
August 4, 2008	DOE issued <u>Federal Register</u> NOI to Prepare an EA
August 25, 2008	Second letter amendment to the Baja Wind project application to change the project name from Baja Wind U.S. Transmission, LLC, to Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC (ESJ)
August 26, 2008	Public scoping meetings in Jacumba, California
September 3, 2008	Scoping period ended
February 25, 2009	DOE issued <u>Federal Register</u> NOI to Prepare an EIS
March 27, 2009	End of period to submit additional comments on the scope of the EIS

3. Project Overview

The ESJ project is described in the December 18, 2007, application letter to DOE as amended by additional correspondence on March 19, 2008, and August 25, 2008. All of these documents are available on the ESJ project Web site at <http://ESJProjectEIS.org> and on the DOE Web site at

Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009

http://www.oe.energy.gov/permits_pending.htm; see PP-334.

According to ESJ's application and subsequent amendments, either a double-circuit 230-kilovolt (kV) or a single-circuit 500-kV electric transmission line would interconnect up to 1250 megawatts (MW) of energy from renewable energy generators to be located in the general vicinity of La Rumorosa, Northern Baja California, Mexico (Ejido Jacume), with the Imperial Valley-Miguel segment of the Southwest PowerLink (SWPL)³ 500-kV transmission line. The proposed transmission line would have a total length of approximately 1.65 miles (including both the U.S. and Mexican portions of the line). The proposed line would be constructed on lattice towers or steel monopoles, extending south from the point of interconnection with SWPL for about 0.65 miles to the U.S.-Mexico international border. From the international border, the proposed line would continue south for approximately one more mile to its first point of interconnection inside Mexico. If the interconnecting line is at 230 kV, the 230/500 kV transformation would occur at a new substation that would be built in the U.S. by San Diego Gas and Electric Company (SDG&E) as part of its East County (ECO) Substation project. If the interconnecting line is at 500 kV, a substation would also be required in Mexico.

The proposed action considered in this EIS is the issuance of a Presidential permit by DOE that would authorize the construction, operation, maintenance, and connection of that portion of the proposed transmission line that would be located in the U.S. (i.e., the ESJ U.S. Transmission Line project, approximately 0.65 miles in length). In addition, the EIS considers potential impacts within the U.S. from connected transmission facilities in Mexico and from the associated renewable generation project in Mexico (the ESJ Wind project) (e.g., visual impacts in the U.S. from transmission lines and wind turbine facilities in Mexico or dust from construction in Mexico entering the U.S.). The ESJ U.S. Transmission Line project would include approximately four or five 150-foot tall support structures, either monopole towers or steel lattice towers similar to the existing 500-kV SWPL structures. Towers would be spaced approximately 1,500 feet apart.

At the interconnection point with the SWPL, a loop-in substation (East County (ECO) Substation) would be constructed, owned, operated, and maintained by SDG&E, a public utility. The ECO Substation would occupy approximately 80 acres between the ESJ U.S. Transmission Line project transmission line and Old Highway 80, in close proximity to the existing SWPL. The specific design, location, and acreage requirement for the ECO Substation are expected to be determined as a result of a decision process between SDG&E and the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). SDG&E states that it

³ "San Diego Gas & Electric's (SDG&E) single 500 kV interconnection to the grid is the Southwest PowerLink (SWPL), a 500 kV transmission line connecting the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station in Arizona and SDG&E's Miguel Substation in California. ... The SWPL is owned jointly by SDG&E, Arizona Public Service, and the Imperial Irrigation District." (http://www.sdge.com/sunrisepowerlink/info/PEA/Chapter_1/Chapter1_executive_summary.pdf)

Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009

needs to build the ECO Substation for purposes unrelated to the ESJ U.S. Transmission project, but the ESJ transmission project would require the addition of adequate infrastructure to the substation facility. Accordingly, the construction of the ECO Substation is considered to be a connected action for the purpose of this EIS.

The ESJ Wind project in Mexico would be constructed in phases. A maximum of 52 wind turbines would be constructed in Phase I, depending on the selected manufacturer and specific model, resulting in up to 130 MW of power (assuming 2.5 MW per turbine). Phase I would be constructed on the furthest-north portion of the land leased by ESJ (Ejido Jacume), north of the town of La Rumorosa, Mexico. Figure 1 depicts the general location of the project in eastern San Diego County and Baja California. Figure 2 provides a more detailed map of Phase I of the ESJ Wind project and proposed project locations. The wind turbine locations shown on Figure 2 are preliminary and subject to refinement based on ongoing siting studies. As shown on Figure 2, the wind turbines nearest to the U.S. would be located approximately 0.7 miles south of the U.S. border. Figure 3 provides additional details of the ESJ U.S. Transmission Line project components that are proposed to be constructed in the U.S.

Subsequent expansion of the ESJ Wind project in Mexico would consist of additional phases of wind generation, up to a maximum build-out of 1250 MW⁴. The timing and location for installation of subsequent phases have not been determined, but current leaseholds would place the location of those subsequent phases south of the town of La Rumorosa. The location and scale of subsequent phase development, to the extent known, is considered in the EIS to the degree that such development could result in effects in the U.S.

4. Scoping Comments

The complete collection of scoping comments, including written letters and meeting transcripts, are available on the aforementioned ESJ project Web site. A summary of the comments is provided in this report in Tables 1 and 2 below. Table 1 provides a summary of the issues raised during the scoping process, arranged by the section heading which will address each issue in the DOE's EIS. Table 2 lists the individual commenters and date of each comment. A more detailed list of the comments received is included in the Appendix, arranged by commenter.

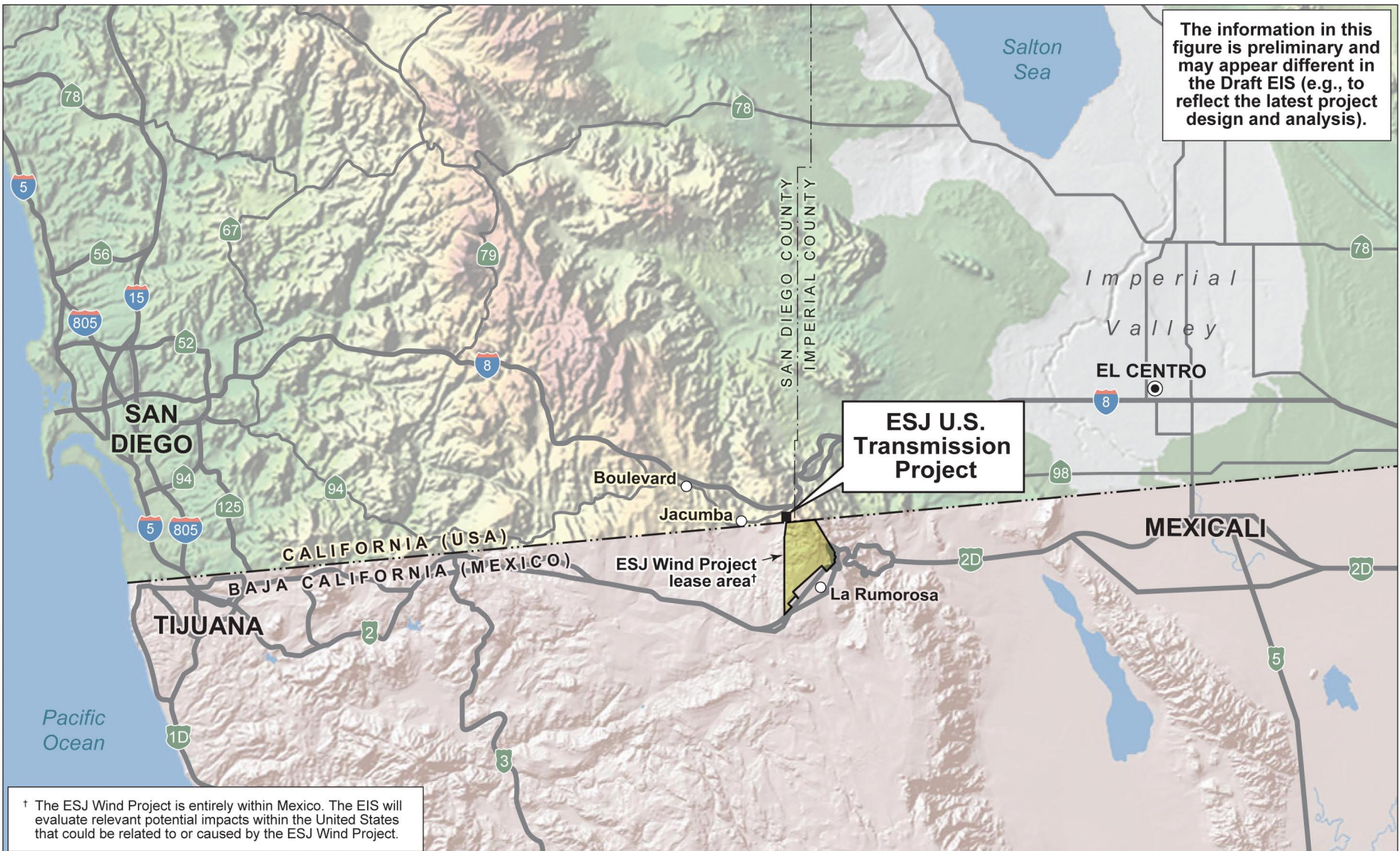
⁴ According to Sempra's August 28, 2009, letter to DOE (available on the project Web site), "ESJ U.S. Transmission requests that the import capacity in the Presidential permit be limited to the physical capacity of the [transmission] line (1250 MW) and that power on this line be limited to renewable energy projects." The letter states that, to date, "Sempra has submitted three interconnection requests to the California Independent System Operator (Cal-ISO), totaling 1120 MW. Although it is possible to submit interconnection requests to completely fill the physical capacity of the [transmission] line, interconnection requests to the Cal-ISO are very expensive and have a limited shelf life. It is unclear how long it will take ESJ Wind to reach the 1120 MW that it currently has in interconnection requests, and therefore it is not prudent to submit additional requests to completely fill the line's capacity."

Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009

DOE's Draft EIS will also contain a section that summarizes the comments received during scoping and how they are addressed.

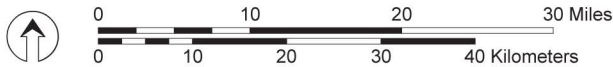
\\sacramento-nas\DATA\Projects\Sempra-Energia_Sierra_Juarez_EIS-321830011

Figure_1_Scoping_ProjectRegion_11x8 at (08/26/2009, 02:07 pm) R. Wurgler/T. Murphy



† The ESJ Wind Project is entirely within Mexico. The EIS will evaluate relevant potential impacts within the United States that could be related to or caused by the ESJ Wind Project.

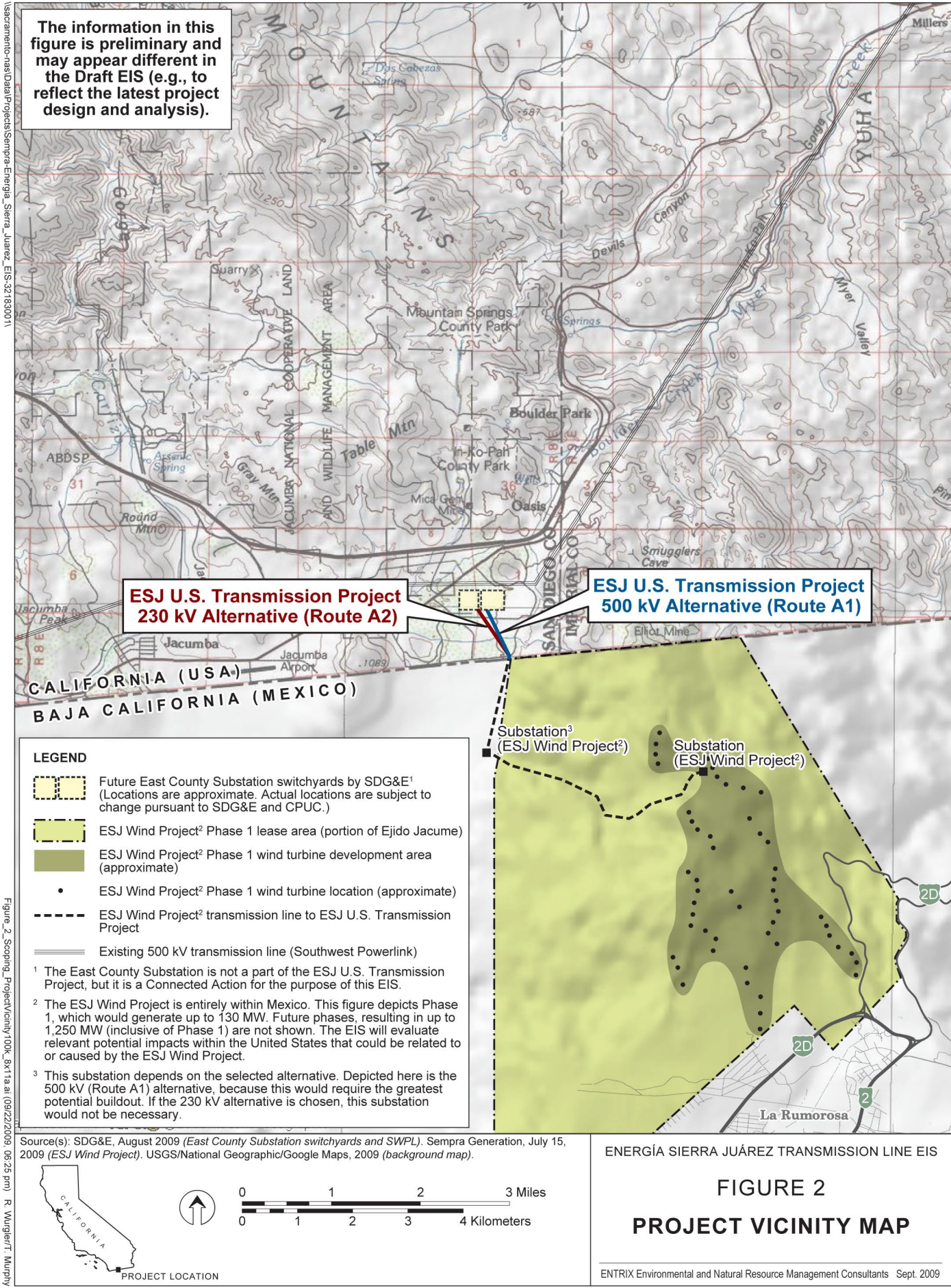
Source(s): EDAW, June 9, 2009 (ESJ U.S. Transmission Project). Sempra Generation, July 15, 2009 (ESJ Wind Project). National Atlas/USGS/Google Maps, 2009 (background map).



ENERGÍA SIERRA JUÁREZ TRANSMISSION LINE EIS

**FIGURE 1
PROJECT REGIONAL MAP**

ENTRIX Environmental and Natural Resource Management Consultants Aug. 2009

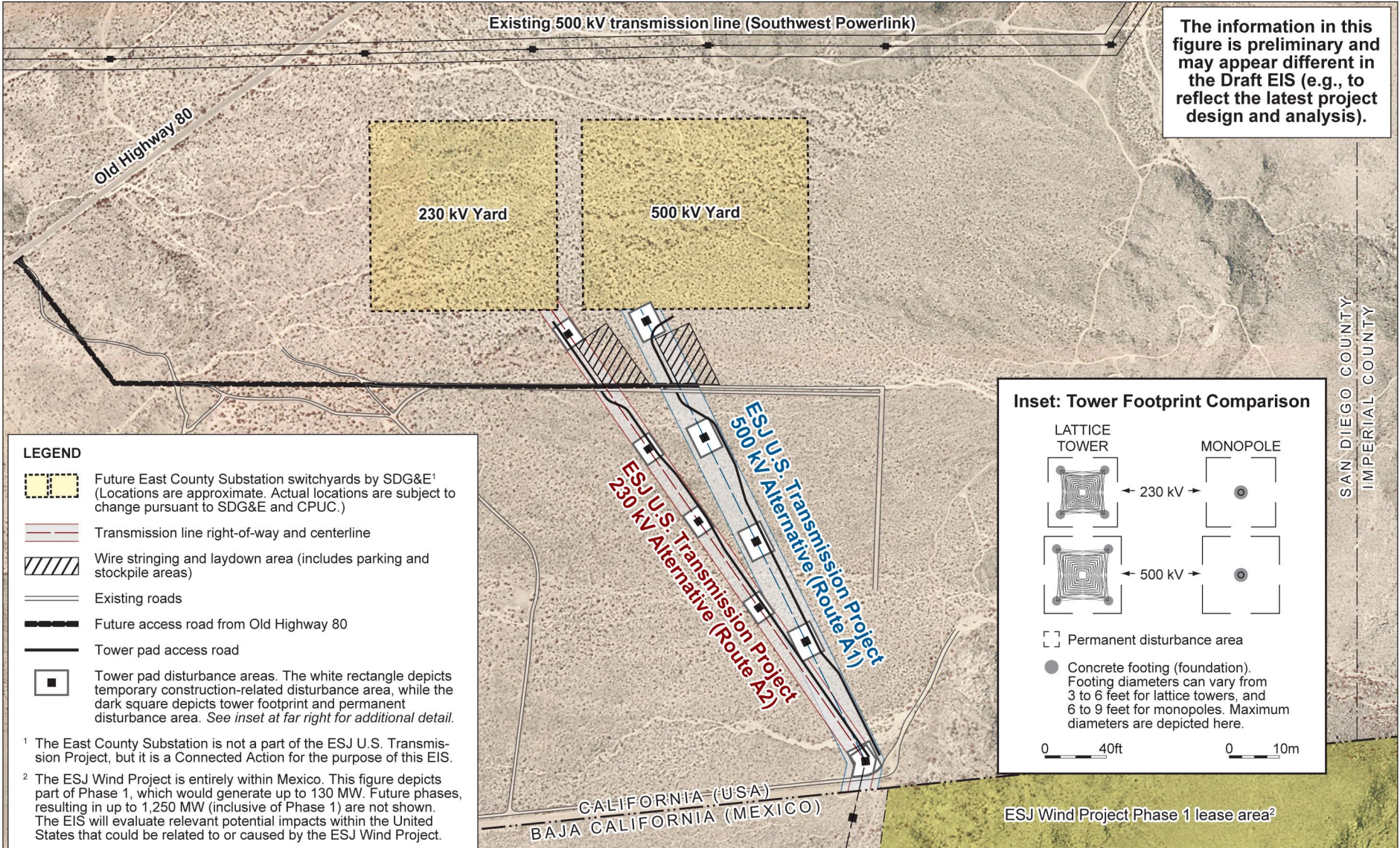


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Figure_2_Scoping_Project_Vicinity_100k_8x11a at (09/22/2009, 06:25 pm) R. Wurgler/T. Murphy

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Figure_3_Scoping_Project\Area\Routes_11.x8 at (09/22/2009, 02:54 pm) R. Waugler/T. Murphy



The information in this figure is preliminary and may appear different in the Draft EIS (e.g., to reflect the latest project design and analysis).

LEGEND

- Future East County Substation switchyards by SDG&E¹ (Locations are approximate. Actual locations are subject to change pursuant to SDG&E and CPUC.)
- Transmission line right-of-way and centerline
- Wire stringing and laydown area (includes parking and stockpile areas)
- Existing roads
- Future access road from Old Highway 80
- Tower pad access road
- Tower pad disturbance areas. The white rectangle depicts temporary construction-related disturbance area, while the dark square depicts tower footprint and permanent disturbance area. See inset at far right for additional detail.

¹ The East County Substation is not a part of the ESJ U.S. Transmission Project, but it is a Connected Action for the purpose of this EIS.

² The ESJ Wind Project is entirely within Mexico. This figure depicts part of Phase 1, which would generate up to 130 MW. Future phases, resulting in up to 1,250 MW (inclusive of Phase 1) are not shown. The EIS will evaluate relevant potential impacts within the United States that could be related to or caused by the ESJ Wind Project.

Inset: Tower Footprint Comparison

LATTICE TOWER		MONOPOLE
	← 230 kV →	
	← 500 kV →	

Permanent disturbance area

Concrete footing (foundation). Footing diameters can vary from 3 to 6 feet for lattice towers, and 6 to 9 feet for monopoles. Maximum diameters are depicted here.

0 40ft 0 10m

Source(s): Burns & McDonnell Engineering, June 9, 2009 (ESJ U.S. Transmission Project). SDG&E, August 2009 (East County Substation switchyard locations). Sempra Generation, July 15, 2009 (ESJ Wind Project). Ecology and Environment, February 2009 (SWPL). USDA-FSA-APFO, 2000 (aerial photo).



PROJECT LOCATION



ENERGÍA SIERRA JUÁREZ TRANSMISSION LINE EIS

FIGURE 3 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

ENTRIX Environmental and Natural Resource Management Consultants Sept. 2009

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
IMPERIAL COUNTY

Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009

Table 1. Summary of Scoping Comments Received by DOE

Where Addressed in the EIS	Concerns/Comments
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of environmental review in an EA will be inadequate, and an EIS is required, due to level of controversy related to SWPL, and potentially significant direct, indirect and cumulative effects related to federally protected species (including Peninsular bighorn sheep and Quino checkerspot butterfly); various native plant species; cultural resources; visual resources; community character; wildfire hazards; power reliability; and greenhouse gases. • Include assessment and mitigation of impacts related to proposed project components in Mexico; the ecosystem effects in Mexico will also be felt in California due to the cross-border interconnectedness of the systems. • Review BLM analysis of impacts in the Sunrise Powerlink Project RDEIR/S, and reconcile any different conclusions reached in the ESJ analysis. • Require the recommended permit conditions contained in March 24, 2008 letter; and include a permit condition that would restrict the project to transmission of wind power (e.g., similar to Presidential Permit No. PP-235-2). • Clarify the project's relationship to the National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor (NEITC). • Clarify the process for future amendments to the Presidential permit. • The document should address all of the significant impacts related to the Baja Wind (now ESJ) project that were identified in the SWPL EIR/EIS. • Discuss relationship of the project with other power sources in the region. Address the indirect impacts of increased capacity on SWPL due to lack of capacity to handle the proposed project's power supply. Discuss the effects of the proposed power to offset power from other sources (e.g., by taking priority over the Mexicali Power Plant). • Explain the purpose of the project and demonstrate the need for the project. • Discuss reliability of power imported from Mexico, which is outside of U.S. control.
Proposed Action and Alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include in the Project Description additional specific project details (e.g., more information on turbine locations, acreage requirements, assumed design and operational standards, and monitoring data in support of design). • Assess alternatives of expanding existing transmission infrastructure within Mexico.

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Table 1. Summary of Scoping Comments Received by DOE

Where Addressed in the EIS	Concerns/Comments
Proposed Action and Alternatives (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess alternative of undergrounding all or portions of the power line. • Assess alternatives for fire safety risks based on recent industry and agency reports. • Discuss the need for gas-powered backup generation, and assess related impacts. • Provide a rationale for the proposed 100-foot easement; this width appears larger than needed based on other narrower easements.
Affected Environment, Impacts, and Mitigations (all resource areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include assessment and mitigation of impacts related to proposed project components in Mexico. • Review BLM analysis of impacts in the Sunrise Powerlink Project RDEIR/S, and reconcile any different conclusions reached in the ESJ analysis. • The document should address all of the significant impacts related to the Baja Wind (now ESJ) project that were identified in the SWPL EIR/EIS.
Biological Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include assessment of impacts related to proposed project components in Mexico; the ecosystem effects in Mexico will also be felt in California due to the cross-border interconnectedness of the systems. • Minimize impacts on present and potential future preserve lands within the Las Californias Binational Conservation Initiative; avoid land that would be necessary to meet preserve objectives. • Include sufficient data on migratory birds and assess turbine locations to minimize impacts on birds. • Assess impacts from road construction on habitats. • Discuss wildlife movement, including Peninsular bighorn sheep. Discuss avoidance and minimization measures to offset unavoidable impacts. • Assess impacts on federally protected species including Peninsular bighorn sheep and Quino checkerspot butterfly, as well as California condor flyway and various native plant species. • Peninsular bighorn sheep and Quino checkerspot butterfly proposed and designated critical habitats are within or immediately adjacent to the proposed alternative alignments. Address species and critical habitat, including increased non-native invasive plants, fire, etc. from the transmission line on the critical habitats elements.

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Table 1. Summary of Scoping Comments Received by DOE

Where Addressed in the EIS	Concerns/Comments
Biological Resources (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantify direct and indirect impacts of each project component on listed species (e.g., Peninsular bighorn sheep and Quino checkerspot butterfly) and their habitats. Include maps that depict the locations of project features, vegetation types, known occurrences of listed species, suitable habitat for listed species, and proximity of project alignments to designated and proposed critical habitats. Use up-to-date habitat assessments and species survey data.
Visual Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess visual effects of substation and wind turbines. • Assess night lighting impacts due to night lighting fixtures on the turbines and at the proposed East County Substation. • Discuss visual impacts due to size of the turbines. • The photo simulations for the visual assessment need to be realistic. • The visual assessment needs to account for the fact that the turbines will be in motion, and thus the project will attract the attention of viewers. • Visual assessment should account for the repeating pattern of long turbine shadows and the effect of these shadows on the viewing experience. • The area of disturbance and visual effect should be broadly considered to include more than the immediate project footprint; it should also include surrounding area affected by traffic-induced dust; and include all areas affected electromagnetically.
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess project's compatibility with San Diego County's planning goals related to preservation of rural character and effects of increased industrialization of the project area.
Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project area has significant archeological resources. The EIS should consider the cultural resources within the project area and in the natural landscape. • The project is within the Quechan Tribe's traditional land area and there are several resources affiliated with the Tribe in the area. Allow the Tribe to participate in the cultural resource evaluation.
Public Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased road construction could lead to increased illegal activity related to the U.S./Mexico border. • Increased overhead transmission lines could lead to fire hazards and safety hazards for Border Patrol aircraft.

Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009

Table 1. Summary of Scoping Comments Received by DOE

Where Addressed in the EIS	Concerns/Comments
Public Health and Safety (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss reliability of the power line due to its location near the border and its vulnerability to damage due to illegal border activity.
Fire and Fuels Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss fire hazards related to turbine fires. • Discuss ability to maintain clear areas under power lines.
Air Quality and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project area air quality is a concern. Assess the proposed project's effects related to traffic-induced dust due to increased off-road vehicle traffic and increased Border Patrol traffic. • Discuss the overall project's greenhouse gas impacts in the context of the U.S. and California regulations related to greenhouse gases. • Incorporate measures to reduce emissions of sulfur hexafluoride.
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess potential groundwater impacts; groundwater is scarce in the project area.
Environmental Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess Environmental Justice.
Connected Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include assessment of other infrastructure projects that could be linked, in particular the Sunrise Powerlink Project and the East County Substation Project. • Assess night lighting impacts due to night lighting fixtures on the turbines and at the proposed East County Substation.
Cumulative Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include assessment of other infrastructure projects that could be linked, in particular the Sunrise Powerlink Project and the East County Substation Project. • Assess cumulative impacts on cultural resources due to multiple projects being proposed in the area. Assess the cultural landscape from a holistic perspective. • Assess cumulative effects related to of the expansion of the Boulevard Substation. Cumulative effects include electric and magnetic effects and nuisance noise due to substation expansion.
Electrical Transmission System Operation and Reliability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss reliability of power imported from Mexico, which is outside of U.S. control.

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Table 2. Directory of Stakeholder Comments as of May 7, 2009	
Stakeholder Name and Affiliation	Comment Date and Source
Federal Agencies	
Karen A. Goebel, Assistant Field Supervisor, US Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Ecological Services, Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office	March 26, 2009, letter to DOE
Native American Tribes	
Bridget R. Nash-Chrabascz, Quechan Tribe Historic Preservation Officer, Quechan Indian Tribe	March 9, 2009, email to DOE
State Agencies	
No State agency comments were received.	
Local Government Agencies	
Dianne Jacob, Second District Supervisor, San Diego County Board of Supervisors	September 3, 2008, letter to DOE
Eric Gibson, Director, San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use	March 27, 2009, letter to DOE September 3, 2008, letter to DOE
Non-Governmental Organizations and Individuals	
Aaron Quintanar, Border Power Plant Working Group	March 27, 2009, letter to DOE
Steven Siegel, Center for Biological Diversity and Sierra Club	September 3, 2008, letter to DOE March 24, 2008, letter to DOE
Barbara Chamberlain, Chairman, and Robin M. Simmons, Vice-Chairman, The Committee for Responsible Growth	September 2, 2008, letter to DOE
Donna Tisdale, President, Backcountry Against Dumps	April 10, 2009, email to DOE March 27, 2009, letter to DOE
Donna Tisdale, Boulevard Planning Group	March 27, 2009, letter to DOE September 3, 2008, letter to DOE August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting June 23, 2008, letter to DOE March 21, 2008, letter to DOE
Bill Parsons	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Anita Williams	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Gary Hoyt	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Ray Lutz	August 22, 2008, email to DOE August 26, 2008 public scoping meeting
Edie Harmon	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Dennis Berglund	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Table 2. Directory of Stakeholder Comments as of May 7, 2009 (cont.)	
Stakeholder Name and Affiliation	Comment Date and Source
Mark Ostrander	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
LeAnn Carmichael	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Diane Conklin	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Gerald Yops	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Dennis Trafecanty	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Bill Powers, Power Plant Working Group	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Aaron Quintanar, Border Power Plant Working Group	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Kevin Krekelberg, Citizens United for Sensible Power	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Jeffrey McKernan	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Karen McIntyre	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Laura McKernan	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting

Appendix
Stakeholder Comment Log

Introduction

The following table summarizes the individual comments made by each commenter. For the purposes of this Scoping Report, the comments are paraphrased and condensed from the actual comments; however, the environmental analysis included in the EIS will rely on the full text of the comments as submitted. A copy of the actual complete comments is available on the ESJ project Web site at <http://www.esjprojecteis.org/documents.htm>.

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log			
Stakeholder Name, Affiliation, and Role on Project	Concerns/Comments	Resource Topic to be Addressed in EIS	Comment Source
Federal Agencies			
Karen A. Goebel, Assistant Field Supervisor, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Ecological Services, Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office Role: Biological resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project may impact wildlife movement, including Peninsular bighorn sheep. This potential impact should be assessed in the EIS including a discussion of appropriate avoidance and minimization measures. Mitigation to offset unavoidable impacts should be addressed in the context of the NEPA analysis. • Peninsular bighorn sheep and Quino checkerspot butterfly proposed and designated critical habitats are within or immediately adjacent to the proposed alternative alignments. Impacts on the species and critical habitat should be addressed, including increased non-native invasive plants, fire, etc. from the transmission line on the primary constituent elements of the critical habitats. • The EIS should include all the necessary information to accurately quantify the potential direct and indirect impacts of each project component on listed species (e.g., Peninsular bighorn sheep and Quino checkerspot butterfly) and their habitats. A series of maps should be included that depict the locations of project features, such as towers, permanent and temporary access roads, and staging areas. These maps, at a minimum, should also include vegetation types, known occurrences of listed species, suitable habitat for listed species, and proximity of project alignments to designated and proposed critical habitats. The information requested above should be based on up-to-date habitat assessments and species surveys in the project area. • The federally-listed Peninsular bighorn sheep and Quino checkerspot butterfly are known to occur within or near the project area; therefore, consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act may be required. 	Biological Resources Biological Resources Biological Resources Biological Resources	March 26, 2009, letter to Dr. Jerry Pell, DOE

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log			
Stakeholder Name, Affiliation, and Role on Project	Concerns/Comments	Resource Topic to be Addressed in EIS	Comment Source
Native American Tribes			
Bridget R. Nash-Chrabascz, Quechan Tribe Historic Preservation Officer, Quechan Indian Tribe Role: Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EIS should consider the cultural and biological resources within the project area and in the natural landscape. • The project is within the Tribe's traditional land area and there are several resources affiliated with the Tribe in the area. • The Tribe requests that they be allowed to participate in the evaluation of cultural resources. • The landscape should be assessed from a holistic perspective. • The EIS should assess cumulative impacts due to multiple projects being proposed in the area. 	Cultural Resources Biological Resources Cultural Resources Cultural Resources Cultural Resources Cumulative Impacts	March 9, 2009, email to Dr. Jerry Pell, DOE
State Agencies			
No State agency comments were received.			
Local Government Agencies			
Dianne Jacob, Second District Supervisor, San Diego County Board of Supervisors Role: Stakeholder and Permitting Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of environmental review in an EA will be inadequate. An EIS is required due to potentially significant direct and indirect effects related to biological resources, cultural resources, visual resources, community character, wildfire hazards, and power reliability. • Project should not be considered independently of other infrastructure projects that could be linked, in particular the Sunrise Powerlink Project and the East County Substation Project. • Project would be inconsistent with San Diego County's planning goals related to preservation of rural character. 	Land Use Visual Resources Public Health and Safety Electrical Reliability Cumulative Impacts Connected Action	September 3, 2008, letter to DOE

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log			
Stakeholder Name, Affiliation, and Role on Project	Concerns/Comments	Resource Topic to be Addressed in EIS	Comment Source
Dianne Jacob (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliability of power imported from Mexico is a concern because this area is out of the U.S. control. 	Land Use Electrical Reliability	
Eric Gibson, Director, San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use Role: Stakeholder and Permitting Agency	<p>Note: the County of San Diego's March 27, 2009 and September 3, 2008 letters are very similar; therefore the comments are combined below to reduce repetition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> County concurs that an EIS is appropriate. County is concerned about quality of life in project area communities. Project could have negative effects on lands purchased by the County for conservation and impact planning efforts for an East County Plan being developed under the Multiples Species Conservation Plan (MSCP). Refer to County staff's September 3, 2008 written comments and August 26, 2008 oral comments. County supports alternative energy such as wind and solar. NOI should be corrected to disclose that ESJ will rely upon the Sunrise Power Link (SPL) or other transmission upgrade. The EIS should evaluate impacts and develop mitigations using the County's Guidelines, available online. The conclusions related to connected actions reached by BLM in the SPL project should also be applied to the ESJ project. Effects of La Rumorosa should be analyzed in the EIS using available information regarding turbine siting, roads, etc. Analyze cumulative impacts from connected actions including SPL, ECO Substation, new 69 kV line, communication tower, and expanded Boulevard Substation. Cumulative impacts should also consider ESJ right-of-way for pipelines to import natural gas from Mexico to U.S.; other renewable energy or 	 Socioeconomics Land Use N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A Cumulative Impacts Connected Actions Cumulative Impacts	 March 27, 2009, letter to Dr. Jerry Pell, DOE and September 3, 2008, letter to Ellen Russell, DOE

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log			
Stakeholder Name, Affiliation, and Role on Project	Concerns/Comments	Resource Topic to be Addressed in EIS	Comment Source
Eric Gibson (cont.)	<p>other energy projects in border region; East County MSCP; County General Plan Update.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumulative impacts should also consider the DOE/BLM Solar PEIS, the BLM South Coast Resource Management Plan (RMP) Revision, and the BLM Eastern San Diego County Resource Management Plan (RMP) Revision. • Impose a condition on ESJ that limits power transmitted from La Rumorosa wind project • Analyze the project need, capacity, proposed locations, and wildfire risks; take into consideration the alternative of using urban structures for renewable energy; the importation of renewable energy imported from Imperial County. • Indicate the specific region or urban area for which the energy is needed. • Indicate whether the power is needed to meet federal renewable energy goals, California renewable energy goals, such as SB107, or energy goals in general. • Evaluate cultural resources impacts of the project and connected actions; consult South Coastal Information Center and the Museum of Man. • The area has high scenic and recreational use qualities. Evaluate impacts on recreational uses. • Evaluate trans-boundary effects in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines. • Place conditions on the Presidential permit that minimize harm in the U.S. while recognizing Mexico's sovereignty. • The ESJ project and related projects could alter the rural character of the area. Evaluate growth inducing effects of new industrial facilities, 	<p>Cumulative Impacts</p> <p>Purpose and Need</p> <p>Purpose and Need Proposed Action and Alternatives</p> <p>Purpose and Need</p> <p>Purpose and Need</p> <p>Cultural Resources Connected Action</p> <p>Visual Resources Recreation</p> <p>All resource areas All resource areas</p> <p>Land Use Socioeconomics</p>	

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log			
Stakeholder Name, Affiliation, and Role on Project	Concerns/Comments	Resource Topic to be Addressed in EIS	Comment Source
Eric Gibson (cont.)	<p>and evaluate impacts to the rural character of the existing communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify and evaluate maintenance activities. • Evaluate effects on minority and low income communities (environmental justice). • Improve the accessibility of meetings, documents, and notices. • Evaluate impacts on the Jacumba Airport for flight safety and radio frequency interference. • Evaluate scenic view sheds and vistas, including private residential areas, public parks and recreation areas, public roads. Address property value impacts. • ESJ and connected actions including La Rumorosa should be sited to reduce or eliminate visual impacts. • Evaluate corona noise from ESJ and connected actions; construction noise; turbine noise and vibration; and potential blasting that may be felt in the County. • Evaluate ignition potential (due to increased human activity, downed power lines, etc); increased hazard related to fire susceptibility (including cross-border fires). • Evaluate undergrounding in the alternatives analysis. • Discuss coordination of fire fighting between U.S. and Mexico. • Evaluate fugitive dust and other air pollutants from construction, maintenance, decommissioning, and operations, and from vegetation removal, including cross-border impacts. • Identify water source for construction, including construction and concrete mixing in Mexico; consider shared groundwater basins. Evaluate water used for revegetation and restoration. 	<p>Project Description Environmental Justice</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Public Health and Safety</p> <p>Visual Resources</p> <p>Visual Resources</p> <p>Noise</p> <p>Fire and Fuels Management</p> <p>Alternatives Fire and Fuels Management Air Quality</p> <p>Water Resources</p>	

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log			
Stakeholder Name, Affiliation, and Role on Project	Concerns/Comments	Resource Topic to be Addressed in EIS	Comment Source
Eric Gibson (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate impacts on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change; consider greenhouse gas and climate change impacts of alternatives including urban renewable locations; fossil fuel power generation that could use the same transmission lines. • Evaluate impacts on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change resulting from potential increased reliance on fossil fuel in Mexico as a result of their exporting renewable power to the U.S.; this could defeat the purpose of SB107 and result in increased air emissions in San Diego County from cross-border air pollution. • Evaluate impacts on designated areas of high biological value in the County's MSCP; demonstrate consistency with the MSCP and proposed covered species. • Consider impacts on preliminary preserve design for regional habitat linkages and wildlife corridors, including cross-border corridors. • Use the most current biological survey data. • Evaluate impacts on raptors, bats and nesting birds, including species that may migrate between U.S. and Mexico. • Evaluate introduction of non-native species; direct loss of habitat; dust impacts; impacts on wildlife movement and migratory behavior due to wind turbines; consistency with Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Endangered Species Act; electrocution and collision with transmission lines by birds; increased predation. • Discuss impacts on County maintained roads; discuss road closures; coordinate with County Department of Public Works traffic staff to develop traffic plans and obtain traffic control permits and encroachment permits; indicate where the proposed access roads will traverse and/or connect to County maintained roads. • Provide operational assessment for any new driveways/access points. 	<p>Air Quality</p> <p>Air Quality</p> <p>Biological Resources</p> <p>Biological Resources</p> <p>Biological Resources</p> <p>Biological Resources</p> <p>Biological Resources</p> <p>Transportation and Traffic</p> <p>Transportation and Traffic</p>	

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log			
Stakeholder Name, Affiliation, and Role on Project	Concerns/Comments	Resource Topic to be Addressed in EIS	Comment Source
Eric Gibson (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider a permit condition that is linked to a commitment that La Rumorosa will comply with U.S. environmental standards and use best available technologies. • Include an integrated pest management plan. Time the construction to avoid impacts on wildlife. Use existing roads to the extent feasible. Consider a fire management strategy. • Include available details of the project elements in Mexico. • Describe status of permitting and related data and studies for project elements in Mexico; if this information has not gone through environmental review, consider postponing or conditioning the ESJ project so that it does not receive final approval until La Rumorosa has been finalized. 	<p>Transportation and Traffic</p> <p>Biological Resources Fire and Fuels Management Proposed Action and Alternatives</p> <p>Proposed Action and Alternative</p>	
Non-Governmental Organizations and Individuals			
Aaron Quintanar, Border Power Plant Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ESJ project is subject to the findings/conclusions of the BLM and CPUC Final EIR/EIS. • Industrialization of the area will impact ecosystems and bioregions, including cross-border habitat for Peninsular bighorn sheep, Quino checkerspot butterfly, and California condor. Address risk of electrocution to condors; bird collisions with turbines. • Maintenance roads will impact plant communities and introduce non-native invasive species. • Project will impact the Las Californias Binational Conservation Initiative (LCBCI) conservation efforts by introducing large scale industrial project into the conservation site. • Address adverse impacts related to vegetation type conversion due to wildfires caused by transmission lines. 	<p>N/A</p> <p>Biological Resources</p> <p>Biological Resources</p> <p>Biological Resources</p> <p>Biological Resources</p>	March 27, 2009, letter to Dr. Jerry Pell, DOE

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log			
Stakeholder Name, Affiliation, and Role on Project	Concerns/Comments	Resource Topic to be Addressed in EIS	Comment Source
Aaron Quintanar (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads could serve as conduits for undocumented immigrants and illegal drugs entering the U.S. • Consider alternatives of “in-basin” energy supplies (e.g., as part of the No Project Alternative). Refer to the July 2003 San Diego County Energy 2020 document. 	Public Health and Safety Proposed Action and Alternatives	
Steve Siegel, Center for Biological Diversity and Sierra Club Role: Environmental Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain purpose and need of project. • Assess alternatives of expanding existing infrastructure. • Assess alternative of undergrounding all or portions of the power line. • Level of environmental review in an EA will be inadequate, and an EIS is required, due to potentially significant direct, indirect and cumulative effects related to federally protected species (including Peninsular bighorn sheep and Quino checkerspot butterfly); various native plant species; and greenhouse gases. • Review BLM analysis of impacts in the Sunrise Powerlink Project RDEIR/S, and reconcile any different conclusions reached in the ESJ analysis. • Include assessment of impacts related to project components in Mexico; the ecosystem effects in Mexico will also be felt in California due to the cross-border interconnectedness of the systems. • Minimize impacts on present and potential future preserve lands within the Las Californias Binational Conservation Initiative; avoid land that would be necessary to meet preserve objectives. • Include sufficient data on migratory birds and assess turbine locations to minimize impacts on birds. • Assess alternatives for fire safety risks based on recent industry and agency reports. 	Purpose and Need Proposed Action and Alternatives Proposed Action and Alternatives Biological Resources All resource areas All resource areas Biological Resources Biological Resources Fire and Fuels Management	March 24, 2008, and September 3, 2008, letters to DOE

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log			
Stakeholder Name, Affiliation, and Role on Project	Concerns/Comments	Resource Topic to be Addressed in EIS	Comment Source
Steve Siegel (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require the recommended permit conditions contained in March 24, 2008, letter (summarized below); and include a permit condition that would restrict the project to transmission of wind power (e.g., similar to Presidential Permit No. PP-235-2). Include in the Project Description additional specific project details than is provided in the application (e.g., more information on turbine locations, assumed design and operational standards, and monitoring data in support of design). 	Fire and Fuels Management Proposed Action and Alternatives	
Steve Siegel, Center for Biological Diversity and Sierra Club Role: Environmental Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific wind development location information is needed, including data on wind speed and direction, wind shear, temperature and humidity; these data can be used to assess impacts on birds, and to assess fire risks. Site testing is needed for the Quino checkerspot butterfly habitat. Refer to all of the impacts and mitigations identified in the Sunrise DEIR/DIES, including the following impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in rural character due to introduction of industrial features. Project appears to be located on the documented Jacumba Quino checkerspot butterfly population. Construction of access roads and project structures will lead to loss of sensitive habitat vegetation in US and Mexico. Tree trimming could violate Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Increased risk of wildfire could lead to type conversion of habitat, and introduction of non-native invasive species. Construction will impact jurisdictional waters. Construction dust will impact vegetation. 	Proposed Action and Alternatives Biological Resources Biological Resources Land Use Biological Resources Biological Resources Biological Resources Biological Resources Water Resources Biological Resources	March 24, 2008, letter to DOE

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log

Stakeholder Name, Affiliation, and Role on Project	Concerns/Comments	Resource Topic to be Addressed in EIS	Comment Source
Steve Siegel (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and maintenance will have direct and indirect impacts on threatened and endangered wildlife including Peninsular bighorn sheep, Quino checkerspot butterfly, and barefoot banded gecko. • Loss of nesting birds and bat nesting colonies. • Listed migratory birds and bats could collide with transmission lines and turbines. • California condors could be electrocuted in transmission lines. • Refer to applicable testimony in the Sunrise proceeding related to the regional cross-border ecosystem and relate management efforts; potential habitat loss for listed species; high fire-prone nature of the project areas; direct and indirect effects of transmission lines; and change in rural character. • Incorporate the applicable recommended permit conditions in the Sunrise DEIR/DIES, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit the permitted use to wind generation. • Incorporate safety recommendations from an investigation and rulemaking requested by SDG&E regarding wildfire risk from overhead power lines. • Reduce emissions of sulfur hexafluoride from transmission line operations consistent with SCE and PG&E procedures. • Incorporate California Energy Commission's Guidelines for Reducing Impacts to Birds and Bats from Wind Energy Development and guidelines from the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee. • Incorporate mitigations identified through consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; ensure the power line is located outside the habitat needed by Peninsular bighorn sheep and 	<p>Biological Resources</p> <p>Biological Resources Biological Resources</p> <p>Biological Resources</p> <p>Biological Resources</p> <p>Fire and Fuels Management</p> <p>Air Quality</p> <p>Biological Resources</p> <p>Biological Resources</p>	

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log			
Stakeholder Name, Affiliation, and Role on Project	Concerns/Comments	Resource Topic to be Addressed in EIS	Comment Source
Steve Siegel (cont.)	<p>Quino checkerspot butterfly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include measures to reduce light pollution. • Do not impair planning vision for Las Californias Binational Conservation Initiative. 	<p>Visual Resources Biological Resources</p>	
<p>Barbara Chamberlain, Chairman, and Robin M. Simmons, Vice-Chairman, The Committee for Responsible Growth</p> <p>Role: Citizen Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of environmental review in an EA will be inadequate, and an EIS is required, due to potentially significant direct and cumulative effects on eastern San Diego County residents and wildlife • Assess visual effects of substation and turbines • Assess night lighting impacts • Assess wildfires • Assess Environmental Justice • Assess impacts from road construction on habitats 	<p>Biological Resources Visual Resources Connected Actions Fire and Fuels Management Environmental Justice Biological Resources</p>	September 2, 2008, letter to DOE
<p>Donna Tisdale, President, Backcountry Against Dumps</p> <p>Role: Citizen Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate BLM's April 9th News Release, "BLM Cautions Public Regarding Border Violence" into earlier comments. • Adding energy infrastructure in the border region could impact energy reliability or security; projects could provide cover for and exacerbate criminal activities in the area. 	<p>Public Health and Safety Electrical Reliability Public Health and Safety</p>	April 10, 2009, email DOE
<p>Donna Tisdale, President, Backcountry Against Dumps</p> <p>Role: Citizen Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOI lacks information on connected actions and potential for project to be used to export non-renewable energy from Mexico to the U.S. • Request local scoping hearing to address new information and cumulative impacts since the EA scoping was held in Fall 2008. 	<p>Purpose and Need Cumulative Impacts</p>	March 27, 2009, letter to DOE

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log			
Stakeholder Name, Affiliation, and Role on Project	Concerns/Comments	Resource Topic to be Addressed in EIS	Comment Source
<p>Donna Tisdale, Boulevard Planning Group</p> <p>Role: Citizen Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new round of scoping meetings is needed based on new information that should be considered in the EIS, including: health impacts from noise and vibration from turbines; air pressure impacts on the lung tissue of bats; missing details about the ESJ Project. • Cumulative impacts of industrial development will change the rural character. The segmented review process of multiple major projects does not adequately address the cumulative impacts of the projects. Cumulative impact assessment should address other planned projects, including other wind development projects in the La Rumorosa area McCain Valley and Campo reservation lands; and solar projects in the Imperial Valley. • EIS should consider reasonable alternatives, including a combination of retrofitted power plants, in-basin peaker generation, and roof-top solar; and use of feed-in tariffs. • Ensure adequate setbacks (e.g., 2 miles) between turbines and property boundaries, international border, buildings, roads, recreation areas, and sensitive habitat to avoid impacts from blade shedding, tower collapse, noise and vibration, flicker effect, turbine fires, and flaming debris, • Turbine placement should avoid impacts on radio communications and aviation operations, including gliders that use Jacumba Airport. • Refer to recent regional economic data for statistics on local area's high unemployment rate and low per capita income. • BHS have been recently sighted in Jacumba Mountains within the designated BHS critical habitat, in close proximity to ESJ and other proposed projects. (Reference attached March 19, 2009, email from Kevin Geller, Border Patrol Agent, to Donna Tisdale) • Clarify whether local roads will be used, and whether road improvements will be needed for turbine construction and other project 	<p>Proposed Action and Alternatives</p> <p>Cumulative Impacts</p> <p>Proposed Action and Alternatives</p> <p>Biological Resources</p> <p>Public Health and Safety</p> <p>Environmental Justice</p> <p>Biological Resources</p> <p>Proposed Action and Alternatives</p>	<p>March 27, 2009, letter to DOE</p>

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log			
Stakeholder Name, Affiliation, and Role on Project	Concerns/Comments	Resource Topic to be Addressed in EIS	Comment Source
Donna Tisdale (cont.)	component development. EIS should disclose any engineering challenges that will require additional development impacts.		
Donna Tisdale, Boulevard Planning Group Role: Citizen Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other projects with connected, related, direct, indirect, and/or cumulative impacts, and effects include: Sempra's wind energy project; Sempra's existing LNG gas transmission pipeline in the project area; SDG&E's existing 500kV Southwest Powerlink; SDG&E's 500 kV Sunrise Powerlink; SDG&E's ECO Substation; SDG&E's Boulevard Substation expansion; new 69 kV line between ECO Substation and Boulevard Substation; BLM's recent changes to the McCain Valley Resource Conservation Area downgrading the Visual Resource Management classification and increasing the wind energy access; new substation and 69 kV line from PPM Energy/Iberdrola Renewables' 200 MW wind project on BLM land in McCain Valley to Boulevard Substation. • Level of environmental review in an EA will be inadequate, and an EIS is required due to the range and magnitude of potential impacts. The range of impacts covers numerous issues (38 topics listed) including issues related to cumulative impacts; public safety; environmental justice; community character; compliance with local land use policies; visual resources; property values; groundwater and surface water; tourism and recreation; growth inducement; electric reliability; cultural and biological resources; critical habitats; and designated parks, wilderness and areas of critical environmental concern. • Name change and hearing date changes creates confusion and discourages public participation • Concerned that the original 7,500 acres proposed for the wind farm is understated. • Sempra's statement at the August 26, 2009 scoping meeting regarding the availability of 314,000 acres under lease in northern Mexico 	<p>Proposed Action and Alternatives Cumulative Impacts Connected Action</p> <p>All resource areas</p> <p>N/A Proposed Action and Alternatives Proposed Action and Alternatives</p>	September 3, 2008, letter to DOE

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log			
Stakeholder Name, Affiliation, and Role on Project	Concerns/Comments	Resource Topic to be Addressed in EIS	Comment Source
Donna Tisdale (cont.)	<p>represents new information and the potential for increased impacts that should be addressed in a full EIS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned that other non-renewable power sources are reasonably foreseeable and that the proposed electric generation-tie line will not be limited to transmission of wind power based on presence of LNG gas transmission line, and planned water pipeline in Project vicinity, which suggest that other gas fires power plants may eventually be constructed and rely on the proposed line. • Concerned that infrastructure development in this Border region, and potential future changes in the Mexican government, does not maintain or increase electric reliability. • Wind turbines could impact California condors. • The required 6,000 gallons of water for each turbine foundation could impact U.S. water supply, and no cross-border water transfers should be allowed. • Turbines will be visible from multiple locations in Jacumba, Boulevard, and various recreational and wilderness areas. Cumulative visual effects will be significant. • The SDG&E ECO Substation will have impacts on water supply, cultural resources, and night skies. 	<p>Proposed Action and Alternatives</p> <p>Electrical Reliability</p> <p>Biological Resources Water Resources</p> <p>Visual Resources</p> <p>Water Resources Cultural Resources Visual Resources</p>	
<p>Donna Tisdale, Boulevard Planning Group</p> <p>Role: Citizen Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name change creates confusion • Level of environmental review in an EA will be inadequate, and an EIS is required due to the range and magnitude of potential impacts. • Concerned that other non-renewable power sources are reasonably foreseeable and that the proposed electric generation-tie line will not be limited to transmission of wind power based on presence of LNG gas transmission line, and planned water pipeline in Project vicinity, 	<p>Proposed Action and Alternatives</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Cumulative Impacts</p>	<p>August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting</p>

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log			
Stakeholder Name, Affiliation, and Role on Project	Concerns/Comments	Resource Topic to be Addressed in EIS	Comment Source
	<p>which suggest that other gas fires power plants may eventually be constructed and rely on the proposed line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned that the acreage proposed for the wind farm is understated. • Concerned that potential impacts in Mexico have not been adequately addressed or mitigated. • Project should not be considered independently of other infrastructure projects that could be linked, including the Sunrise Powerlink Project, the East County Substation Project, Boulevard Substation expansion, and other projects in the region. • Discuss the need for gas-powered backup generation, and associated impacts. • Clarify the Project's relationship to the National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor (NEITC) • Discuss visual impacts due to size of the turbines and night lighting fixtures on the turbines; assess impacts of night lighting at the proposed East County substation. • Discuss fire hazards related to turbine fires 	<p>Proposed Action and Alternatives</p> <p>Cumulative Impacts Connected Action Proposed Action and Alternatives</p> <p>Proposed Action and Alternatives</p> <p>Visual Resources Fire and Fuels Management</p>	
<p>Donna Tisdale, Boulevard Planning Group</p> <p>Role: Citizen Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay DOE scoping hearings on PP-334 until late July or August 2008 based on the June 20, 2008 CPUC ruling ordering recirculation of the Sunrise Power Link Project DEIR/EIS. 	<p>Introduction</p>	<p>June 23, 2008, letter to DOE</p>
<p>Donna Tisdale, Boulevard Planning Group</p> <p>Role: Citizen Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in industrial character; increased visual contrast and reduced visual quality; day and night aviation lighting will impact panoramic views and dark sky quality. • Cumulative impacts from ESJ, Sunrise project, and other area projects 	<p>Visual Resources Land Use</p> <p>Cumulative impacts</p>	<p>March 21, 2008, letter to DOE</p>

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log

Stakeholder Name, Affiliation, and Role on Project	Concerns/Comments	Resource Topic to be Addressed in EIS	Comment Source
Donna Tisdale (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased risk of wildfire. • Negative impact on rural community character, quality of life, property values; proposal is too massive and industrial in scale to fit in with existing rural community character • Impacts on PBS and QCB habitat, and area conservation lands, including cross-border land conservation and management efforts. • Environmental Justice issues in Jacumba, Boulevard, Jacume, and La Rumorosa • Growth-inducing effects of future expansion potential, including cross-border LNG and new power plants in Mexico. • Groundwater and surface water redirected or contaminated from drilling/blasting turbine foundations and turbine construction. • Cross-border construction air quality impacts from equipment operation and erosion. • Explain need for cross-border transmission. 	Fire and Fuels Management Land Use Socioeconomics Biological Resources Environmental Justice Socioeconomics Water Resources Air Quality Purpose and Need	
Bill Parsons Role: Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of environmental review in an EA will be inadequate, and an EIS is required because the Project is linked to other projects. • The photo simulations for the visual assessment need to be realistic • The visual assessment needs to account for the fact that the turbines will be in motion, and thus the project will attract the attention of viewers. • Visual assessment should account for the repeating pattern of long turbine shadows, and the effect of these shadows on the viewing experience. • The area of disturbance and visual effect should be broadly considered to include more than the immediate project footprint; it should also include surrounding area affected by traffic-induced dust; and include 	Cumulative impacts Visual Resources Visual Resources Visual Resources Visual Resources Air Quality	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

Appendix - Energia Sierra Juarez Project EIS - Stakeholder Comment Log			
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	<p>all areas affected electromagnetically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the cultural effects and compatibility with San Diego County land use policies (particularly related to preservation of rural character) due to increased industrialization of the project area 	Cultural Resources Land Use	
Anita Williams Role: Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project area has significant archeological resources • Groundwater is scarce in the Project area • The Project is linked to other projects. 	Cultural Resources Water Resources Cumulative Impacts	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Gary Hoyt Role: Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project is linked to other projects, in particular the planned expansion of the Boulevard Substation. • Project area air quality is a concern. The proposed project would have direct effects related to traffic-induced dust due to increased off-road vehicle traffic; increased Border Patrol traffic. • Increased road construction could lead to increased illegal activity related to the Border • Increased overhead transmission lines could lead to fire hazards and safety hazards for Border Patrol aircraft. • Concerned that the proposed 100-foot easement to larger than needed, based on other narrower easements. • The project would contribute to cumulative effects related to of this expansion of the Boulevard Substation. Cumulative effects include electric and magnetic effects and nuisance noise due to substation expansion. • Clarify the process for future amendments to the Presidential permit 	Cumulative Impacts Connected Action Air Quality Public Health and Safety Fire and Fuels Management Proposed Action and Alternatives Cumulative Impacts Introduction	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

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Ray Lutz Role: Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project is linked to other projects, in particular the Sunrise Powerlink Project, and a full EIS is needed. • Concerned that the project description is changing in terms of the amount and acreage and location, which will affect the density of the wind farm. The location and acreage of the wind turbines needs to be clearly established. • Concerned that the power line is oversized for the project, and that other non-renewable projects would eventually use the line. 	Purpose and Need Cumulative Impacts Proposed Action and Alternatives Proposed Action and Alternatives	August 22, 2008, email, and August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Edie Harmon Role: Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project is linked to other projects, in particular the Sunrise Powerlink Project. 	Cumulative Impacts	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Dennis Berglund Role: Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project is linked to other projects, in particular the Sunrise Powerlink Project. • Concerned about the reliability of the power line due to its location near the border and its vulnerability to damage due to illegal border activity • Consider running the power line underground. • The project is not needed at the proposed location based on availability of other sites within the U.S., and lack of demand in San Diego County • Concerned that the power line is oversized for the project, and that other non-renewable projects would eventually use the line. 	Cumulative Impacts Electrical Reliability Proposed Action and Alternatives Purpose and Need Proposed Action and Alternatives	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Mark Ostrander Role: Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned that new overhead transmission lines could increase risk of wildfire hazards. Discuss ability to maintain clear areas under power lines. Consider buried power lines. • An EIS is needed. 	Fire and Fuels Management N/A	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

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LeAnn Carmichael Role: Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An EIS is needed to consider other related projects. • The document should address all of the Class I and Class II impacts related to the Baja Wind project that were identified in the SWPL EIR/EIS. • Demonstrate the need for the project 	Cumulative Impacts All resource areas Purpose and Need	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Diane Conklin Role: Individual Diane Conklin (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm that the proposed power line would not be used for other non-renewable energy projects. • Confirm the end user of power • Confirm the source of backup power • Discuss the overall project's greenhouse gas impacts in the context of the U.S. and California regulations related to greenhouse gases. • An EIS is required due to the range and magnitude of potential impacts. 	Purpose and Need Proposed Action and Alternatives Proposed Action and Alternatives Air Quality N/A	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Gerald Yops Role: Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An EIS is required. 	N/A	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Dennis Trafecanty Role: Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the need for the generation-tie line based on availability of existing power lines in Mexico. • Discuss reliability of power source originating in Mexico • An EIS is required due to the range and magnitude of potential impacts, in particular the potential impacts on California condor and BHS; need to discuss existing cross-border wildlife coordination efforts. • Discuss fire hazards 	Purpose and Need Electrical Reliability Biological Resources Fire and Fuels Management	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

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Bill Powers, Power Plant Working Group Role: Environmental Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss indirect impacts of increased capacity on SWPL due to lack of capacity to handle the proposed project's power supply. • Discuss effects of the proposed power offsetting power from other sources (e.g., by taking priority over the Mexicali Power Plant) • Prepare an EIS in order to provide greater validity to the assessment, in consideration of the controversy related to SWPL. 	Purpose and Need Cumulative impacts N/A	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Aaron Quintanar, Border Power Plant Working Group Role: Environmental Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An EIS is required to provide a high level of assessment of impacts on endangered species, in particular the potential impacts on California condor and BHS corridor; need to discuss existing cross-border wildlife coordination efforts. • Assess secondary impacts of new roads, which can lead to urban sprawl 	Biological Resources Land Use	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Kevin Krekelberg, Citizens United for Sensible Power Role: Environmental Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare an EIS, and obtain a clear project description with acreage, location, etc. 	Proposed Action and Alternatives	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Jeffrey McKernan Role: Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual simulations need to be realistic • Concerned that a foreign government could affect project reliability. • Prepare an EIS 	Visual Resources Electrical Reliability N/A	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Karen McIntyre Role: Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turbines could significantly degrade the visual setting, thus reducing the quality of life for local residents. • Concerned that a foreign government could affect project reliability. 	Visual Resources Land Use Electrical Reliability	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting

**Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC
Scoping Report
September 2009**

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Laura McKernan Role: Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbines could significantly degrade the visual setting, thus reducing the quality of life for local residents. 	Visual Resources Land Use	August 26, 2008, public scoping meeting
Note: N/A – not applicable			