

July 23, 2009



Eldorado-Ivanpah Transmission Project
Proposed by Southern California Edison
Company
A.09-05-027



**Notice of Preparation
of a
Joint Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement
and
Notice of Public Scoping Meetings**

Si usted necesita más información o una copia de este documento en español, por favor, llame al (888) 331-9897 o visite la siguiente página Web.

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Project website: www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/ene/ivanpah/ivanpah.html

A. Introduction

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will direct preparation of a joint Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Eldorado-Ivanpah Transmission Project (EITP) proposed by Southern California Edison (SCE). Under the direction of CPUC as the lead California State agency and BLM as the lead federal agency, a draft and final EIR/EIS will be prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The CPUC and the BLM invite written comments on the scope of this environmental analysis. In addition, the agencies have provided this notice so that interested and affected agencies, organizations, and individuals are aware of how they may participate and contribute to the final decision. This Notice of Preparation (NOP) is being sent to affected agencies and interested members of the public. The purpose of the NOP is to inform recipients that the CPUC is beginning preparation of the EITP EIR/EIS and to solicit information that will be helpful in the environmental review process. **This notice includes a description of the project that SCE proposes to construct, a summary of potential project impacts, the times and locations of public scoping meetings, and information on how to provide comments to the CPUC and the BLM.**

As required by NEPA, the BLM will publish a Notice of Intent (NOI) in the Federal Register to prepare a joint EIR/EIS for the EITP. Similar to this NOP, the NOI will initiate the public scoping for the EIR/EIS, provide information about the proposed project, and serve as an

invitation for agencies and the public to provide comments on the scope and content of the EIR/EIS.

B. Summary of the Project

Under Sections 210 and 212 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. § 824 (i) and (k)) and Sections 3.2 and 5.7 of the California Independent System Operator's Tariff, SCE is obligated to interconnect and integrate power generation facilities into its electric system. In addition, the 2001 National Energy Policy goals are to increase domestic energy supplies, modernize and improve our nation's energy infrastructure, and improve the reliability of the delivery of energy from its sources to points of use.

Executive Order 13212, issued by President George W. Bush on May 18, 2001, encourages increased production and transmission of energy in a safe and environmentally sound manner. It states that, for energy-related projects, agencies must expedite their review of permits or take other actions as necessary to accelerate completion to the extent permitted by law and regulations (66 FR 28357).

SCE proposes to construct, use, and maintain new and upgraded transmission facilities to deliver electricity from projected solar generation development in the Ivanpah Dry Lake Area. The proposed project involves several types of transmission upgrades including a new Ivanpah 220/115-kilovolt (kV) Substation, a new approximately 35-mile double-circuit 220-kV transmission line (T/L) between the Ivanpah Dry Lake Area and the existing Eldorado Substation, and a telecommunication system. These are described in more detail below:

- **New Ivanpah Substation:** SCE proposes to construct the new Ivanpah Substation in California near Primm, Nevada. The Ivanpah Substation would include 220-kV and 115-kV switchracks.
- **Transmission Line Replacement:** SCE proposes to build a new double-circuit 220-kV T/L approximately 35 miles long between the existing Eldorado Substation in Nevada and the proposed Ivanpah Substation, replacing the existing 115-kV T/L that runs from Eldorado through Baker, Coolwater, and Dunn Siding to Mountain Pass. West of the new Ivanpah Substation, the 115-kV T/L would remain unchanged.
- **Telecommunication System:** The proposed project also includes (1) replacement of an overhead ground wire (OHGW) with an optical ground wire (OPGW) on an approximately 30-mile section of the Eldorado-Lugo 500-kV T/L; (2) installation of approximately 20 miles of all dielectric self supporting fiber optic cable (ADSS) between Nipton and the Ivanpah Substation; (3) construction of an approximately 1-mile section of the Nipton 33-kV distribution line; and (4) changes inside the Eldorado Substation to accommodate the new 220-kV T/Ls.

The existing 115-kV single-circuit T/L would not provide the power transmission capacity necessary for projected solar generation development in the Ivanpah area. A new 220-kV double-circuit T/L would meet the necessary requirements and would be constructed within the existing 115-kV right-of-way (ROW) wherever feasible. The proposed 220-kV T/L would be constructed on double-circuit lattice-steel towers (LSTs) for most of the route. Where required, additional ROWs and single-circuit LST or tubular steel poles (TSPs) would be used to facilitate

crossing other T/Ls in the project area. The entire proposed project would span approximately 28 miles in Nevada and approximately 7 miles in California.

A portion of the existing Eldorado-Baker-Coolwater-Dunn Siding-Mountain Pass 115-kV T/L would be removed and replaced with 220-kV double-circuit structures (the Eldorado-Ivanpah 220-kV T/L) mostly within the existing ROW between the existing Eldorado Substation in Nevada and the proposed Ivanpah Substation in California. The Eldorado-Ivanpah 220-kV T/L route would begin at the existing Eldorado Substation. The line would exit the substation to the north and join the existing Eldorado-Baker-Coolwater-Dunn Siding-Mountain Pass 115-kV T/L ROW. The line would head generally west on a 75-foot ROW and cross below five existing T/Ls (Eldorado-McCullough [500-kV], Mead-Victorville [287-kV], McCullough-Victorville 1 [500-kV], McCullough-Victorville 2 [500-kV], and Intermountain-Adelanto [500-kV Direct Current (DC) line]). The 75-foot ROW would be widened to 100 feet to accommodate 220-kV construction. At the crossing locations, a 250-foot ROW would be obtained for side-by-side single-circuit 220-kV H-frame structures (Figure 1).

At milepost (mp) 2.1 (tower 20), the line would make a sharp turn to the southwest and run along the existing Eldorado-Baker-Coolwater-Dunn Siding-Mountain Pass 115-kV T/L 100-foot ROW for approximately 5 miles until it would turn due west and immediately cross below the Intermountain-Adelanto 500-kV DC line. At the crossing location, the 100-foot ROW would be widened to 250 feet for side-by-side single-circuit 220-kV H-frame structures. Given the congestion in this area, widening the ROW to 250 feet may prove difficult; therefore, additional survey information will be evaluated to determine the optimum crossing alignment. The existing line then runs west for approximately 3.6 miles (mp 10.7, tower 74) until it crosses below the existing Intermountain-Adelanto 500-kV DC line twice at very steep angles. At both crossing locations, there is not adequate space to fit the 250-foot ROW between the existing 500-kV structures for construction of the new line. Therefore, the new line would be routed north of the 500-kV line for approximately 0.4 miles, eliminating the need for both crossings.

The line would then parallel the Intermountain-Adelanto 500-kV DC line for approximately 0.9 miles before crossing below the 500-kV DC line again. Once again, the existing crossing occurs at a very steep angle without adequate space to widen the existing ROW to 250 feet for the side-by-side 220-kV H-frames. Therefore, the new line would be routed along the north side of the 500-kV DC line, turn 90 degrees to the south, cross below the 500-kV DC line, then turn 90 degrees to the west and rejoin the existing ROW.

The line would continue southwest for approximately 13.0 miles (mp 24.8, tower 170) before crossing over one existing 115-kV T/L and below the McCullough-Victorville 1 and McCullough-Victorville 2 500-kV T/Ls and the Mead-Victorville 287-kV T/L. At the crossing of the latter two lines, there is not adequate space to widen the existing ROW for the standard SCE side-by-side 220-kV H-frames. As required on the previous crossing, the new line would be routed along the north side of the McCullough-Victorville 2 500-kV T/L, then would turn 90 degrees to the south and cross below the Mead-Victorville 287-kV T/L, then turn 90 degrees to the west and rejoin the existing ROW. The line would continue on the existing Eldorado-Baker-Coolwater-Dunn Siding-Mountain Pass 115-kV ROW for another 7.8 miles, terminating at the proposed Ivanpah Substation.

Purpose and Need for Project

The proposed project would provide the electrical facilities necessary to integrate new solar energy generation development in excess of 1,400 megawatts in the Ivanpah Dry Lake Area. The project is needed to interconnect and deliver energy from these renewable resources in a way that complies with all applicable North American Electric Reliability Council and Western Electric Coordinating Council reliability planning criteria.

C. Project Alternatives

The CPUC and the BLM have not yet identified the alternatives that will be analyzed in the EIR/EIS. Preliminary concepts for project alternatives include alternative routes for some transmission segments. Alternative transmission line configurations and designs will also be considered. The transmission line routing alternatives currently under consideration (in addition to the proposed Project) are discussed below. Routing alternatives are shown in Figure 1: Eldorado to Ivanpah Project Map.

Alternative A (Segment Parallel to Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Line)

The Eldorado-Ivanpah 220-kV T/L Alternative A route would begin at the Eldorado Substation. The line would exit the substation to the north and join the existing Eldorado-Baker-Coolwater-Dunn Siding-Mountain Pass ROW. The line would head generally west on a 75-foot ROW but would head north to cross three T/Ls (McCullough-Victorville 1 [500-kV], McCullough-Victorville 2 [500-kV], and Mead-Victorville [287-kV]) before heading west again. Prior to the line turning north again, there would be one more 500-kV T/L crossing (Marketplace-Adelanto [500-kV]). The Alternative A route would continue west for approximately 5 miles on a new ROW and then turn north and run for approximately 1,000 feet before crossing the Marketplace-Adelanto 500-kV T/L and joining the existing ROW.

Alternative B (North of Eldorado)

The Eldorado-Ivanpah 220-kV T/L Alternative B route would begin at the Eldorado Substation. The line would exit the substation to the north and parallel the Eldorado-Mead 220-kV T/L on the existing ROW for approximately 2.5 miles before turning southwest. It would then continue for approximately 2.8 miles and join the existing Eldorado-Baker-Coolwater-Dunn Siding-Mountain Pass 115-kV T/L ROW at mp 2, tower 20. To reach this point, there are approximately 10 utility T/L crossings that would need to be made. Several of these overhead utility lines would likely have to be modified or relocated to accommodate passage of the Alternative B T/L. The rest of the route for Alternative B is the same as for the proposed project.

Alternative C (North Dry Lakes Reroute)

The Eldorado-Ivanpah 220-kV T/L Alternative C route would begin at the Eldorado Substation and follow the proposed route to the point where the line would reach the northeastern edge of the dry Ivanpah Lake bed (mp 27, tower 185). The line would then run west and southwest on a new ROW around Ivanpah Lake for approximately 5.3 miles before rejoining the existing ROW at mp 32, tower 218.

Alternative D (South Dry Lakes Reroute)

The Eldorado–Ivanpah 220-kV T/L Alternative D route would begin at the Eldorado Substation and follow the proposed route to the point where the line would reach the northeastern edge of the dry Ivanpah Lake bed (mp 27, tower 184). The Alternative D line would be routed west and southwest on a new ROW around Ivanpah Lake for approximately 3.3 miles before rejoining the existing ROW at mp 30, tower 203. The line would parallel the Marketplace–Adelanto 500-kV T/L where that T/L crosses through the dry lake.

Alternative E (South Ivanpah Dry Lake Bypass Reroute)

The Eldorado–Ivanpah 220-kV T/L Alternative E route would leave the proposed route at approximately MP 27 and proceeds southerly for approximately 1 mile on new 130 foot ROW before intercepting Alternative D at approximately Milepost 1. The route bypasses Ivanpah Dry Lake completely.

No Action/No Project Alternative

Under the No Action/No Project Alternative, the T/L would not be constructed and no expansion activities would occur.

Additional Alternate Routing

Additional alternatives may be evaluated in the Draft EIR/EIS based on input from agencies and the public and additional independent analysis by the CPUC and the BLM. Feasibility is a consideration in identifying alternatives for further analysis in the EIR/EIS.

Telecommunication Paths

The proposed project would require new telecommunication infrastructure to provide protective relay circuit, SCADA circuit, and telephone services to the proposed Ivanpah Substation. The new infrastructure would include two fully diverse and redundant communication paths to support both (1) a special protection system that would trigger SCE's Eldorado–Ivanpah 220-kV T/L relay system in the event of unforeseen power outages and (2) an operating and monitoring system for the substation and transmission line equipment. The paths would connect the existing Eldorado Substation to the proposed Ivanpah Substation.

The first telecommunication path (Path 1) would include placement of approximately 35 miles of new optical ground wire along the proposed project's 220-kV T/L from the Eldorado Substation to the proposed Ivanpah Substation. The second telecommunication path (Path 2) would replace approximately 25 miles of existing overhead ground wire with optical ground wire along SCE's nearby Eldorado–Lugo 500-kV T/L, install approximately 5 miles of underground fiber optic cable to the town of Nipton, and then continue on to the Ivanpah Substation via a microwave path or one of two optional routes that would follow the existing Nipton 33-kV distribution line.

D. The EIR/EIS Process¹

CEQA requires the CPUC to evaluate the environmental impacts that could result from a proposed project. Based on potential impacts identified in SCE's PEA, the CPUC determined that preparation of an EIR is required for the Eldorado-Ivanpah Transmission Project pursuant to CEQA. In addition, as indicated in the Section B "Summary of the Project," the proposed 220-kV T/L would traverse public land administered by the BLM. Thus, SCE would need ROW authorization and special use permits from the BLM, which require the BLM to prepare an EIS pursuant to NEPA requirements as part of the review process for permit issuance. Therefore, a joint EIR/EIS will be prepared under the direction of both the state and the federal lead agencies to satisfy permitting and decision-making requirements.

CEQA and NEPA also require that the EIR/EIS development process include public notice of the proposed project and address important issues that the public may have. The Draft EIR/EIS will include an objective analysis of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project and alternatives and, when completed, will be distributed for a 45-day public review period. A notice of availability of the Draft EIR/EIS will be sent to the State Clearinghouse by the CPUC and published in the Federal Register by the BLM. The CPUC and the BLM will consider all comments received on the Draft EIR/EIS during the public review period and will revise the document, as necessary, before issuing a Final EIR/EIS. The Final EIR/EIS will include responses to the comments received on the Draft EIR/EIS.

E. Proposed Scope of the EIR/EIS

The EIR/EIS will present the analysis of the environmental impacts of the proposed project and alternatives, and will identify mitigation measures for substantial impacts. The EIR/EIS will address the important environmental issues identified during the scoping process or otherwise determined by the lead agencies. Attachment 1 includes a list of potential issues and impacts to the existing environment. Determinations of the importance of these potential impacts will be made in the environmental analysis conducted in the EIR/EIS after thorough consideration.

The EIR/EIS will also evaluate the cumulative impacts of the proposed project in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the area.

Mitigation Measures

As part of its application for the Eldorado-Ivanpah Transmission Project, SCE has proposed measures that could reduce or eliminate potential impacts. The effectiveness of these measures (called "applicant-proposed measures") will be evaluated in the EIR/EIS, and additional measures ("mitigation measures") will be developed as part of the analysis to further reduce impacts, if required. If the CPUC and the BLM both decide to approve the proposed project, they will identify the mitigation measures to be adopted as conditions of approval and will require monitoring the implementation of those measures.

¹ The CPUC's permitting review involves two concurrent processes: (1) an environmental review pursuant to CEQA and the Public Resources Code, and (2) a formal CPUC proceeding assessing the project's need and cost pursuant to Public Utilities Code 1001 *et. seq.*, and CPUC's General Order 131-D. Inquiries and comments on the formal proceeding should be directed to the CPUC's Public Advisor's Office at public.advisor@cpuc.ca.gov.

F. Project Scoping Process and Scoping Meetings

The process of determining the focus and content of the EIR/EIS is known as scoping. Scoping helps to identify the range of important issues, alternatives, environmental effects, and mitigation measures to be analyzed in the EIR/EIS, and eliminates from detailed study those issues that are not substantial or not relevant to the environmental analysis. Scoping is also an effective way to bring together and address the concerns of the public, affected agencies, and other interested parties. Important issues may be identified through public and agency comments received during the scoping process. Scoping is not conducted to resolve issues or determine the merits of the proposed project, but to help ensure that a comprehensive and focused EIR/EIS will be prepared that helps provide a firm basis for the decision-making process. Members of the public; affected federal, state, and local agencies; the project proponent; interest groups; and other interested parties may participate in the scoping process by providing written and verbal comments regarding issues to be analyzed in the EIR/EIS.

Comments may be given by attending the scheduled scoping meetings listed below and/or by sending written comments as indicated below.

Public Scoping Meetings. The CPUC and the BLM will conduct two public scoping meetings, as noted in Table 1. At these meetings, the CPUC and the BLM will present information on the proposed project and the decision-making processes, and will listen to the views of the public on the range of issues relevant to the preparation of the Draft EIR/EIS.

Table 1. Public Scoping Meetings

Date, Time	Location, Phone Number
July 28, 2009, 4:00 – 7:00 p.m.	Primm Valley Golf Club 31900 Las Vegas Blvd. South Primm, NV 89019 (702) 874-6753
July 29, 2009, 6:00 – 9:00 p.m.	South Point Hotel 9777 Las Vegas Blvd. South Las Vegas NV, 89183 (702) 796-7111

The meeting locations are wheelchair accessible; however, other accommodations for disabilities (such as sign language interpreters) must be requested by calling (562) 947-5259. Attendees requiring language interpretation services must also call the EIR/EIS public involvement manager at (415) 981-2811, extension 4710.

Written Comments. Send written comments by August 23, 2009 to:

Monisha Gangopadhyay/Tom Hurshman
CPUC/BLM
c/o Ecology and Environment, Inc
130 Battery Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94111

Email. Email communications must include the sender's name and return address and should be sent to ivanpah@ene.com.

Fax. Comment letters must include name and return address and may be faxed to (415) 981-0801.

A **Scoping Report** will be prepared, summarizing all comments received (including oral comments made at the scoping meetings). This report will be posted on the project website at <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/Environment/info/ene/ivanpah/ivanpah.html>. In addition, a limited number of copies will be available through the CPUC upon request.

Suggestions for Effective Participation in Scoping

1. **Review the description of the project** (see Section B of this document and the map provided) and **summary of potential impacts** (Attachment 1). The project website (above) gives additional information and allows viewing of SCE's application and supporting information.
2. **Attend a scoping meeting** to get more information on the project and the environmental review process (see Table 1 for dates and times).
3. **Submit written comments** or attend the scoping meetings and make oral comments. Explain important issues that the EIR/EIS should cover (see Attachment 1 for examples). A comment form is included in this package to facilitate preparation and submittal of written comments.
4. **Suggest mitigation measures** that could reduce the potential impacts associated with the proposed project.
5. **Suggest alternatives** to SCE's proposed project that could avoid or reduce impacts.

G. Agency Comments

This NOP has been sent to responsible state and trustee agencies, affected local and federal agencies, the State Clearinghouse, and the Federal Register. The purpose is to solicit each agency's views, as related to their statutory responsibilities, on the scope and content of the environmental information to be used in the EIR/EIS. Again, responses should identify the issues to be considered in the Draft EIR/EIS, including substantial environmental issues, alternatives, and mitigation measures. Responses should also indicate whether they are from a responsible state agency, a cooperating federal agency, or a state trustee agency. In accordance with timeframes set forth in CEQA and NEPA, responses must be sent at the earliest possible date but no later than 30 days after receipt of this notice.

Please send your response to:

Monisha Gangopadhyay/Tom Hurshman
CPUC/BLM
c/o Ecology and Environment, Inc.
130 Battery Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94111

H. Available Information

This NOP, the NOI, and all future project-related documents are available for review at local agency offices and public libraries near the proposed route. Refer to the table below for the locations of the document repository sites.

List of Repositories for EITP Documents

Agency	Address	Phone Number
DOI, Bureau of Land Management		
BLM Needles Field Office	1303 South Highway 95 Needles, CA 92363-4428	(760) 326-7000
County and City Public Libraries		
Las Vegas Library	833 Las Vegas Blvd. North Las Vegas, NV 89101	(702) 507-3500
Searchlight Library	200 Michael Wendell Way Searchlight, NV 89046	(702) 297-1442
Barstow Library	304 E Buena Vista St. Barstow, CA 92311	(760) 256-4850

Internet Website: Information about this application and the environmental review process will be posted on the EITP website (see address below). This website will be used to post all public documents during the environmental review process and to announce upcoming public meetings.

SCE's Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) is also available for review in electronic format at <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/Environment/info/ene/ivanpah/ivanpah.html>. The PEA includes a detailed description of the proposed project and evaluates potential impacts of the project from SCE's perspective.

Project Information Hotline: Project information may be requested by leaving a voice message or sending a fax to (877) 478-4686.

CPUC and BLM hereby issue this Notice of Preparation of a joint Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement.

Attachment 1. Summary of Potential Impacts for the Eldorado-Ivanpah Transmission Project

A thorough and detailed analysis of impacts will be completed for the EIR/EIS. This overview is presented to assist the public and agencies in presenting scoping comments.

Potential Environmental Issues or Impacts

Aesthetics/Visual Resources

- Permanent impacts may result related to visual contrast, alterations in existing scenic integrity, blocked or partially blocked views, and the introduction of industrial-like facilities and new sources of light and glare due to the placement of towers, new or expanded substations, and new access and spur roads in all project segments, including scenic vistas and other designated scenic resources.
- Construction-related activities would result in the temporary degradation of existing visual character and quality in all project segments, including scenic vistas and other designated scenic resources.
- There may be potential conflicts with federal, state, and local plans; regulations; or standards applicable to the protection of visual resources.

Agricultural Resources

- The project would potentially impact Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and lands under Williamson Act Contracts.

Air Quality

- Construction impacts would occur when heavy equipment, support vehicles, and other machinery with internal combustion engines create fugitive dust and/or generate exhaust containing carbon monoxide (CO), reactive organic compounds (ROC), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), and particulate matter (PM₁₀).
- Impacts would result from fugitive dust generated from ground clearing, grading, vehicle traffic on the access roads, and vehicle traffic at the construction sites.
- There would be potential ongoing impacts from emissions and fugitive dust produced during operation and maintenance of the proposed transmission line.
- There would be potential temporary and long-term localized impacts from toxic air contaminants including diesel particulate matter.

Biological Resources

- Construction activities and project facilities would result in temporary and permanent loss of native wildlife and habitat.
- Loss of habitat could occur for sensitive species designated by state and federal resource agencies.
- Construction and operation of the project could disturb wildlife and cause changes in wildlife behavior.
- Construction activities may conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

Cultural & Paleontological Resources

- Construction of new towers and access roads 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.

Geology and Soils

- Soil erosion on low fill slopes and steeply graded areas could result in sedimentation of water bodies.
- Ground surface rupture could occur where the proposed transmission line would cross active fault lines.
- Landslides, mudslides, or other related ground failures from seismic activity could occur and damage facilities, particularly where the proposed transmission line would cross active fault lines.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

- Temporary relocation of residents along parts of the project might be required where helicopter construction is required (FAA safety regulations for helicopter flight paths).
- Improper storage or handling of hazardous materials and/or hazardous wastes during project construction, operations, or maintenance could present hazards to construction workers or the public.
- 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.
- Inadvertent uncovering of hazardous materials during excavation activities could cause toxic releases to the environment.

Fire Prevention and Suppression

- Wildfires could be caused by construction or operation of the transmission lines.
- Project facilities and activities could interfere with wildfire suppression.

Hydrology and Water Quality

- Increased surface water runoff, erosion, siltation, and sedimentation could diminish water quality.
- Water quality of streams or washes could be diminished from violation of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.

Land Use

- Possible conflicts with applicable local agency land use plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.
- Construction would temporarily disturb the land uses it traverses or adjacent land uses.
- Operation would result in permanent preclusion of, or substantial conflict with, land uses it traverses, or adjacent land uses.

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Place
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**Monisha Gangopadhyay/Tom Hurshman
CPUC/BLM
c/o Ecology and Environment, Inc.
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San Francisco, CA 94111**

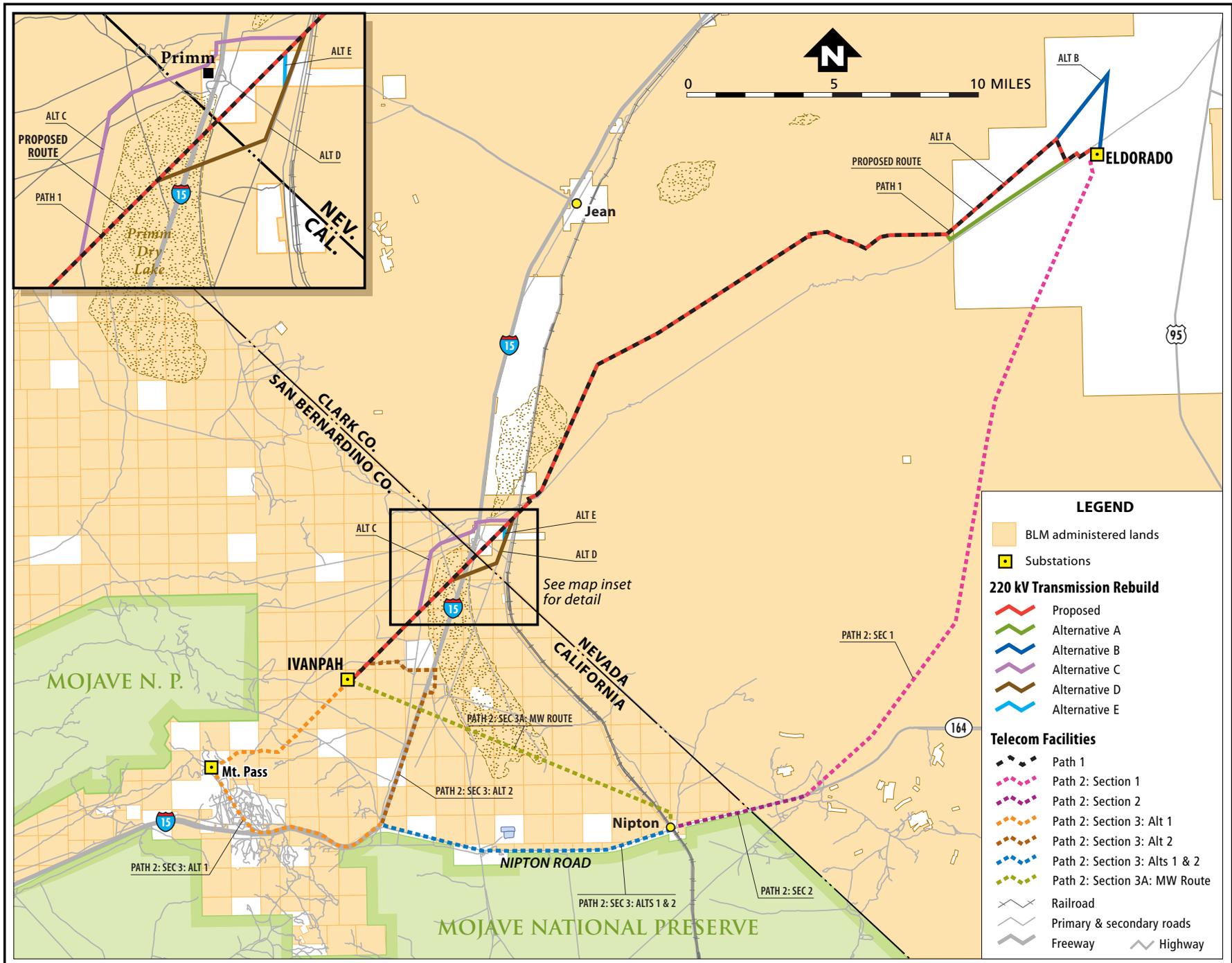


Figure ES-1
Components of the Ivanpah to Eldorado Transmission Project
 San Bernardino County, California and Clark County, Nevada