

Addendum

SUBSTATION UPGRADES

**ON SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON'S
APPLICATION FOR THE**

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project

Application No. A.07-06-031

SCH No. 2007081156

Prepared By:



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A. Introduction and Background

On June 29, 2007, Southern California Edison (SCE) submitted to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) application A.07-06-031 for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) and a Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the construction and operation of the proposed Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project (TRTP or Project). The TRTP includes new and upgraded transmission infrastructure along approximately 173 miles of new and existing rights-of-way (ROW) in southern Kern County, portions of Los Angeles County, including the Angeles National Forest (ANF), and the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County, California to deliver electricity from new wind energy projects in eastern Kern County to the Los Angeles Basin. The Project will provide the electrical facilities necessary to integrate levels of new wind generation in excess of 700 megawatts (MW) and up to approximately 4,500 MW in the Tehachapi Wind Resource Area.

In reviewing SCE's application, the CPUC determined that the proposed Project could cause a significant adverse effect on the environment and, therefore, determined that the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) would be needed. The CPUC filed a Notice of Preparation (NOP) with the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research as an indication that a Draft EIR would be prepared. A Draft EIR was prepared and distributed on February 13, 2009, for public review and comment in accordance with CEQA procedures (State CEQA Guidelines §15087). Responses to substantive comments received on the Draft EIR were prepared by the Lead Agency (CPUC) and published in the Final EIR (State CEQA Guidelines §15088) on October 30, 2009 (Aspen, 2009). The Final EIR was certified and a CPCN was granted by the CPUC (Decision 09-12-044, SCH #2007081156) on December 17, 2009 (CPUC, 2009).

Since that time, SCE has completed final engineering on the approved Project. Based on final engineering, additional details of various components of the Project have been further defined, as presented in an email to the CPUC from SCE dated March 19, 2010 (SCE, 2010a) and supported in additional emails provided in April 9-16, 2010 (SCE, 2010b, 2010c, 2010d). This Addendum is required to determine whether or not these modifications to the Project were previously covered by the analysis completed in the Final EIR or would result in any new or different impacts from what was previously analyzed in the Final EIR. These modifications are described in detail in Section C, below. A description of the Project, as approved by the CPUC, is also provided below (Section B).

Based on the evaluation of SCE's proposed modifications to the approved Project described in Section D below, no new or substantially different impacts have been identified, no changes to impact significance conclusions are needed, and no new mitigation is necessary. Therefore, there is no need for any additional CEQA analysis of the project modifications described in Section C, below.

B. Overview of the Approved Project

The Project, as approved by the CPUC, includes the installation of new and upgraded transmission infrastructure along approximately 173 miles of new and existing ROW in southern Kern County, portions of Los Angeles County, including the ANF, and the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County, California.

For descriptive purposes, the Project is separated into eight distinct segments, referred to as Segments 4 through 11. Segments 4 through 8, as well as Segments 10 and 11 of the Project are transmission

facilities, while Segment 9 addresses the addition and upgrade of substation facilities. The Project's major components include (see Section 2 of the Final EIR for a detailed description of the Project):

- Two new single-circuit 220-kilovolt (kV) transmission lines traveling in parallel approximately 4 miles over new right-of-way (ROW) from the Cottonwind Substation to the proposed new Whirlwind Substation (Segment 4 - 220 kV).
- A new single-circuit 500-kV transmission line, initially energized to 220 kV, traveling approximately 15.6 miles over new ROW from the proposed new Whirlwind Substation to the existing Antelope Substation (Segment 4 - 500 kV).
- Replace approximately 17.4 miles of the existing Antelope-Vincent 220-kV transmission line and the existing Antelope-Mesa 220-kV transmission line with only one new transmission line built to 500-kV standards in existing ROW between the existing Antelope Substation and the existing Vincent Substation (Segment 5).
- Rebuild approximately 31.9 miles of existing 220-kV transmission line to 500-kV standards from existing Vincent Substation to the southern boundary of the Angeles National Forest (ANF). This segment includes the rebuild of approximately 26.9 miles of the existing Antelope-Mesa 220-kV transmission line and approximately 5 miles of the existing Rio Hondo-Vincent 220-kV No. 2 transmission line (Segment 6).
- Rebuild approximately 15.8 miles of existing 220-kV transmission line to 500-kV standards from the southern boundary of the ANF to the existing Mesa Substation. This segment would replace the existing Antelope-Mesa 220-kV transmission line (Segment 7).
- Rebuild approximately 33 miles of existing 220-kV transmission line to 500-kV standards from a point approximately 2 miles east of the existing Mesa Substation (the "San Gabriel Junction") to the existing Mira Loma Substation (Segment 8A). This segment would also include the rebuild of approximately 7 miles of the existing Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 line from single-circuit to double-circuit 220-kV structures (Segment 8B). A new circuit between Chino Substation and approximately 0.8 mile west of the Mira Loma Substation (6.4 miles) would also be installed on the new double-circuit 500-kV structures built as part of Segment 8A (Segment 8C).
- Whirlwind Substation, a new 500/220-kV substation located approximately 4 to 5 miles south of the Cottonwind Substation near the intersection of 170th Street and Holiday Avenue in Kern County near the TWRA (Segment 9).
- Upgrade of the existing Antelope, Vincent, Mesa, Gould, and Mira Loma Substations to accommodate new transmission line construction and system compensation elements (Segment 9).
- Build a new 500-kV transmission line traveling approximately 16.8 miles over new ROW between the approved Windhub Substation (not part of this project) and the proposed new Whirlwind Substation (Segment 10).
- Rebuild approximately 18.7 miles of existing 220-kV transmission line to 500-kV standards between the existing Vincent and Gould Substations. This segment would also include the addition of a new 220-kV circuit on the vacant side of the existing double-circuit structures of the Eagle Rock-Mesa 220-kV transmission line, between the existing Gould Substation and the existing Mesa Substation (Segment 11).
- Installation of associated telecommunications infrastructure.

C. Modifications to the Project

Based on final engineering completed to date by SCE for the TRTP, additional modifications to the Project have been identified. In order to connect to multiple renewable generators, SCE has identified various substations as needing upgrades to protection and/or new relays and breaker positions, among other upgrades, to accommodate the transmission line upgrades and additional capacity (load) of the

TRTP. These modifications involve upgrades within the following existing substations: Mesa Substation, Gould Substation, Mira Loma Substation, Chino Substation, Rio Hondo Substation, Bradbury Substation, Pardee Substation, and Eagle Rock Substation. All work would be conducted inside the walls of the existing substations, with the exception of some work at Chino Substation (as discussed below). As detailed below, many of these upgrades are within the existing SCE scope of work for the TRTP, and therefore, would not result in any new impacts that were not already analyzed in the Final EIR (Aspen, 2009), as updated in the CPUC's Decision 09-12-044 (CPUC, 2009). Those modifications that are not within the existing scope of work are analyzed in Section D, below.

Mesa Substation

SCE is requesting the following upgrades at the Mesa Substation:

- Add new Line Position 11 to connect existing Mesa-Vincent transmission line (T/L) and rename T/L as Vincent No. 1
- Install two 220-kV circuit breakers
- Install four disconnect switches
- Install three suspended mounted closed circuit televisions (CCTVs)
- Relocate existing Vincent 220-kV T/L from Line Position 12 to Position 11
- Remove equipment
- Add circuit breaker foundations
- Add trenches
- Add pull boxes
- Add wave traps
- Install two 19-inch relay racks, replacing existing 19-inch relay racks for protection of Mesa-Vincent No. 2 T/L
- Add differential relays
- Add local breaker failure relays
- Wire all new alarms to existing spare points

As discussed in Final EIR Section 2.2.10.5, the Mesa Substation portion of Segment 9 of TRTP includes upgrades of the existing 220-kV switchyard with additional equipment to accommodate the connection of the new Mesa – Vincent No. 1 220-kV T/L in Segment 11 (see Final EIR Figure 2.2-1v). Work detailed in the Final EIR also includes work at existing 220-kV Line Positions 11 and 12 and installation of protective relays. Final EIR Section 2.2.12.10, as updated in the CPUC's Decision 09-12-044, details the construction work to be completed at Mesa Substation, which includes new foundations for 220-kV circuit breakers and disconnect switches, and various work at 220-kV Line Positions 11 and 12. All upgrades at the Mesa Substation, including those detailed above, would take place within the existing fence line. Based on the description of upgrades in the Final EIR and within the CPUC's Decision 09-12-044, the upgrades detailed above for the Mesa Substation, while not all explicitly stated, would be within the scope of work analyzed in the Final EIR/CPUC Decision and no new or substantially different impacts would be introduced.

Gould Substation

SCE is requesting the following upgrades at the Gould Substation:

- Extend the 220-kV switchrack and busing
- Install Line Position 4

- Add circuit breakers
- Add disconnect switches
- Add relay protection
- Equip existing Line Position No. 3 and Position No. 6 with circuit breaker equipment on vacant position to allow termination of Eagle Rock T/L
- The above work includes foundations and underground conduits

As discussed in Final EIR Section 2.2.10.4, the Gould Substation portion of Segment 9 of TRTP includes upgrades of the existing 220-kV switchyard with additional equipment to accommodate the connection of the new Eagle Rock – Gould 220-kV T/L, 220-kV connections of the existing transformer banks to double breaker positions, and installation of all protective relays (see Final EIR Figure 2.2-1n). Final EIR Section 2.2.12.10, as updated in the CPUC’s Decision 09-12-044, details the construction work to be completed at Gould Substation, which includes new foundations to support equipment and steel structures for new circuit breakers and disconnect switches; work on the 220-kV east operating bus, including extending the 220-kV east bus three bays to the south; and work at Line Positions No. 2, Position No. 3, Position No. 4, and Position No. 6. All upgrades at the Gould Substation, including those detailed above, would take place within the existing fence line. SCE has also indicated that the ground grid would not be upgraded, which would match the scope of work detailed in the Final EIR (SCE, 2010c). Based on the description of upgrades in the Final EIR and within the CPUC’s Decision 09-12-044, the upgrades detailed above for the Gould Substation, while not all explicitly stated, would be within the scope of work analyzed in the Final EIR/CPUC Decision and no new or substantially different impacts would be introduced.

Mira Loma Substation

SCE is requesting the following upgrades at the Mira Loma Substation:

- Build a new Mechanical Electrical Equipment Room (MEER) for the 500 kV Mira Loma-Vincent Line protection and SAS relays (next to existing building)
- Build 500-kV Line Position 2X with two circuit breakers and disconnect switches
- For the 500-kV Mira Loma-Vincent T/L:
 - Add new telecom
 - Add new protection
 - Add new control

As discussed in Final EIR Section 2.2.10.6, the Mira Loma Substation portion of Segment 9 of TRTP includes construction of a new 500-kV position (Line Position 2X) to terminate the new Mira Loma – Vincent 500-kV T/L and installation of all required protective relays. Final EIR Section 2.2.12.10, as updated in the CPUC’s Decision 09-12-044, details the construction work to be completed at Mira Loma Substation, which includes new foundations to support equipment and steel structures and installation of various equipment in the 500-kV switchyard at the existing 500-kV Line Position 2X to terminate the new Mira Loma – Vincent 500-kV T/L, including circuit breakers, foundations, and disconnect switches. All upgrades at the Mira Loma Substation, including those detailed above, would take place within the existing fence line. Based on the description of upgrades in the Final EIR and within the CPUC’s Decision 09-12-044, the upgrades detailed above for the Mira Loma Substation, while not all explicitly stated, would be within the scope of work analyzed in the Final EIR/CPUC Decision and no new or substantially different impacts would be introduced.

Chino Substation

SCE is requesting the following upgrades at the Chino Substation:

- Replace four 66-kV circuit breakers, including:
 - Control relays
 - Wiring
 - PLC/HMI for low gas alarm
 - increase in the circuit breaker size due to undergrounding of 66-kV lines to make way for the 230-kV towers/lines
- Approximately 12 direct buried utility poles to be now be located approximately 20 feet inside the fence line of the substation
- 66-kV getaways previously scoped as overhead lines to now be undergrounded
- 12-kV blister (i.e., a small extension of the 12-kV power cable trench [SCE, 2010d])
- Protective control relay work for 230-kV T/L
- Add AC panel (may need foundation as attaching to getaway poles) for 230-kV T/L
- Add yard lighting for Position 12 and 14
- IT/Telecom to be performed along protection control

Unlike the modifications to the Mesa, Gould, and Mira Loma Substations, the modifications requested at the Chino Substation are not part of the original scope of work for TRTP. However, underground placement of the Chino – Soquel 66-kV subtransmission line for approximately 4,000 feet, from 500 feet west of Central Avenue (S8A MP 27.55) to the rack at Chino Substation was discussed as part of the work associated with Segment 8 of TRTP (see Final EIR Section 2.2.9.1). The original scope of work had this 66-kV subtransmission and telecommunications lines transitioning from underground to overhead prior to entering the substation and then entering the substation as overhead lines. Based on final engineering, the 66-kV underground line and telecommunications lines would instead be extended underground into Chino Substation and then transition to overhead lines inside the substation again utilizing direct buried utility poles (inside the substation). This scope of work is limited to work inside the existing substation (SCE, 2010b). The additional ground disturbance associated with the proposed modifications at Chino Substation is detailed in Table C-1.

The protective control relay work is needed to upgrade the substation protection to accommodate the additional capacity due to the TRTP T/L upgrades. All work will be done inside the existing control building; no ground disturbing activities are associated with this component of the requested modifications to Chino Substation. Work associated with the AC panel would occur inside Chino Substation; disturbance associated with the foundation has been included as part of the 13,500 cubic feet of disturbance estimated in Table C-1 (SCE, 2010b). Upgrades to yard lighting for Position 12 and 14 are required for emergency repairs or maintenance outages during evening hours. Lights would be positioned to point downward and would be shielded to reduce light spill outside of the substation (SCE, 2010b).

Table C-1: Chino Substation Modifications – Ground Disturbance	
Modification Component	Ground Disturbance (Cubic Feet)
12-kV Blister	250
66-kV Getaway	900
3 Telecom Vaults	450
Telecom Conduits	6,300
Lighting Conduits and LWSP Grounding	2,250
12 66-kV LWSP	400
Subtransmission Duct Banks (12 @ 20-feet each)	3,000
TOTAL	13,500

Source: SCE, 2010b.

Rio Hondo Substation

SCE is requesting the following upgrades at the Rio Hondo Substation:

- Install two 5” underground conduits for telecom (to be 30” to five feet underground)
- 220-kV minor line protection work

Unlike the modifications to the Mesa, Gould, and Mira Loma Substations, the modifications requested at the Rio Hondo Substation were not part of the original scope of work for TRTP. These upgrades would all take place within the Rio Hondo Substation. Installation of underground conduits for telecom would occur in duct banks, which would be built as part of the 66-kV subtransmission line relocation/removal activities associated with TRTP Segment 7, as described in Section 2.2.8.1 of the Final EIR (SCE, 2010d). No additional ground disturbance would occur to install these conduits. The line protection work would be limited to relays and controls inside the MEER and would not result in any new ground disturbance.

Bradbury Substation

SCE is requesting the following upgrades at the Bradbury Substation:

- Replace one 66-kV circuit breaker
- Remove three existing foundations
- Install three new foundations
- Install disconnect switches
- Install control wiring
- Modify protection relays

Unlike the modifications to the Mesa, Gould, and Mira Loma Substations, the modifications requested at the Bradbury Substation were not part of the original scope of work for TRTP. These upgrades would all take place within the Bradbury Substation. Approximately 700 cubic feet of new ground disturbance would be associated with the proposed modifications at Bradbury Substation, including 300 cubic feet for removal of existing foundations and 400 cubic feet for new foundations.

Pardee Substation

SCE is requesting the following upgrades at the Pardee Substation:

- Installation of two RAS relays with associated wiring on existing structures. Required for the demolition of the Antelope – Mesa, and Antelope – Vincent

Unlike the modifications to the Mesa, Gould, and Mira Loma Substations, the modifications requested at the Pardee Substation were not part of the original scope of work for TRTP. These upgrades would all take place within the Pardee Substation, and would be limited to installing a box on existing structures within the substation.

Eagle Rock Substation

SCE is requesting the following upgrades at the Eagle Rock Substation:

- Relay protection name plate change, No capital work

Unlike the modifications to the Mesa, Gould, and Mira Loma Substations, the modification requested at the Eagle Rock Substation was not part of the original scope of work for TRTP. The name plate change is needed to identify the new line position passing through the substation. No capital work would occur as a result of this upgrade.

D. Evaluation of Modifications

After review of the Final EIR, it was determined that the proposed modifications would not result in any new or substantially different environmental impacts, as discussed below. Those environmental issue areas where a potential change in the nature or magnitude of an impact could occur as a result of the proposed modifications are discussed in Section D.1 and are indicated in Table 1 below. Those issue areas for which it was determined that no change in impacts would occur as a result of the proposed modifications are discussed in Section D.2.

Table 1 – Environmental Issue Areas Where Potential Change May Occur

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils/Paleontology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Use	<input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise	<input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Services
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic	<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Resources

D.1 Issue Areas Where Modifications Result in a Potential Change in Impacts

Air Quality

Air quality impacts as a result of the proposed modifications would be slightly higher than the impacts described in the Final EIR. Upgrades at the Chino Substation would result in an increase of 13,550 cubic feet of ground disturbance inside the Chino Substation. In addition, upgrades at the Bradbury Substation would result in an additional 700 cubic feet of ground disturbance inside this substation. Increased vehicle trips resulting from these upgrades would also introduce a minor emissions increase which was not considered in the Final EIR. Proposed modifications to the Project also include minor upgrades at the Pardee and Eagle Rock Substations, although impacts associated with these modifications would be negligible for the purpose of air quality impact analysis. An emissions increase due to the proposed modifications would be very minor considering the total Project emissions, would

not result in an increase in the maximum daily construction or operational emissions, and would be mitigated to the extent feasible through implementation of Mitigation Measures AQ-1a through AQ-1i; therefore, no new or substantially different air quality impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures would be necessary. Air quality impacts associated with the Project would remain significant and unavoidable. As discussed in Section C, the upgrades at Mesa, Gould, and Mira Loma Substations were analyzed in the Final EIR and would therefore not introduce any new air quality impacts or change any significance conclusions.

Biological Resources

Biological resources impacts as a result of the proposed modifications would be similar to the impacts described in the Final EIR. Modifications to Chino and Bradbury Substations would increase the area of ground disturbances; however, this ground disturbance would only occur inside the substations. These areas have been previously disturbed and are not expected to have any vegetation that could be disturbed as a result of these activities; however, wildlife may be present. Mitigation Measure B-5 (Conduct pre-construction surveys and monitoring for breeding birds) would require SCE to conduct preconstruction surveys for nesting birds if construction activities are scheduled to occur during the breeding season at these substations. If breeding birds with active nests are found, a biological monitor would establish a 300-foot buffer around the nest for ground-based construction activities. Furthermore, Mitigation Measure B-15 (Conduct protocol or focused surveys for listed riparian birds and avoid occupied habitat) would require SCE to conduct protocol or focused surveys for listed riparian birds if construction activities occur during the breeding season at the Rio Hondo Substation. With implementation of the Project's mitigation measures, no new or substantially different biological resources impacts would occur and no new mitigation measures would be necessary.

Cultural Resources

Specific cultural resources impacts may be slightly different because of the additional underground construction occurring with the proposed modifications, which could increase the potential to uncover a potential resource; however, these impacts would be comparable to the approved Project with implementation of APMs CR-1 through CR-7, Mitigation Measures C-1a through C-1i, and C-2. Therefore, no new or substantially different cultural resources impacts would occur and no new mitigation measures would be necessary.

Geology, Soils, Paleontology

The additional underground construction associated with the modifications at Chino Substation and the increased amount of ground disturbance associated with the proposed modifications would incrementally increase erosion and the potential to disturb paleontological resources. Mitigation Measure H-1a (Implement an Erosion Control Plan and demonstrate compliance with water quality permits) would require the implementation of an Erosion Control Plan and APMs HYD-1 (Construction SWPPP) and GEO-3 (Construction SWPPP) would require substation construction activities to be performed in accordance with the soil erosion/water quality protection measures specified in the Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to be developed for the Project. These measures would reduce any increase in erosion impacts. Implementation of APMs PALEO-1 through PALEO-6 would reduce the potential for destruction of paleontological resources. Therefore, no new or

substantially different geology, soils, or paleontology impacts would occur and no new mitigation measures would be necessary.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The additional modifications at substations would increase the amount of ground disturbance and in areas of industrial land use activities (i.e., at existing substations). The increase in overall construction effort (underground versus overhead construction) would also result in an incremental increase in potential for soil contamination resulting from spills and leaks to occur, mobilization of contaminants currently existing in the soil, and increased potential to encounter preexisting soil and/or groundwater contamination. APM HAZ-2 (Hazardous Materials and Waste Handling Management) requires the preparation of a Hazardous Materials and Waste Handling Management Program, which would reduce the likelihood of spills or leaks; APM HAZ-3 (Soil Management Plan) requires preparation of a Soil Management Plan for handling and disposal of impacted soil. Furthermore, APMs HYD-1 through HYD-4 would be implemented, which require development and implementation of a Construction SWPPP, environmental training for all field personnel, accidental spill control procedures (incorporated into the SWPPP), and implementation of non-storm water and waste management pollution controls. With implementation of APMs and mitigation measures, impacts would be reduced. No new or substantially different hazards and hazardous materials impacts would occur and no new mitigation measures would be necessary.

Hydrology and Water Quality

The additional underground construction associated with the modifications at Chino Substation and the increased amount of ground disturbance associated with the proposed modifications would incrementally increase erosion, which could degrade surface water quality. Mitigation Measure H-1a (Implement an Erosion Control Plan and demonstrate compliance with water quality permits) would require the implementation of an Erosion Control Plan and APMs HYD-1 (Construction SWPPP) and GEO-3 (Construction SWPPP) would require substation construction activities to be performed in accordance with the soil erosion/water quality protection measures specified in the Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to be developed for the Project. These measures would reduce any increase in erosion impacts. Underground activities could also increase the potential to degrade groundwater through the accidental release of potentially harmful or hazardous materials. Implementation of Mitigation Measure H-1a would implement an Erosion Control Plan and require compliance with water quality permits, such as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit or other required dewatering discharge permits (if dewatering is required). APM HYD-6 (Drilling and Construction Site Dewatering Management) would also require dewatering operations (if required) to use sediment traps and sediment basins per BMP NS-2 (Dewatering Operations) from the California Stormwater Quality Association's California Stormwater BMP Handbook – Construction. Any groundwater encountered during construction would be returned to the subsurface as part of the dewatering process. Therefore, such activities would not contribute to the depletion of groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge. As such, any incremental impact to groundwater would be reduced to a less than significant level. Therefore, no new or substantially different geology, soils, or paleontology impacts would occur and no new mitigation measures would be necessary.

Noise

Noise associated with the proposed modifications would be occurring in areas where previously limited or no Project work occurred, specifically at Rio Hondo, Bradbury, Pardee, and Eagle Rock Substations. Construction activities occurring in these areas would be limited in scope and of short duration. Underground construction associated with the modifications at Chino Substation would also have the potential to increase construction noise affecting sensitive receptors located near these substations. The increased truck trips to haul excavated material would also have the potential to generate noise levels that could impact receptors along truck routes. Implementation of APMs NOI-1 (Limit Hours and Days for Construction), NOI-3 (Advance Notification), NOI-4 (Establish Toll Free Number), as well as Mitigation Measures N-1a (Implement Best Management Practices for construction noise) and N-1b (Avoid sensitive receptors during mobile construction equipment use) would reduce the effects of construction noise on sensitive receptors during construction to the maximum extent possible; however, impacts would remain significant and unavoidable, same as the approved Project. Operation of the equipment to be installed at the substations would not be expected to noticeably change the ambient noise conditions surrounding the substations, as these components would be similar to the equipment already operating at these substations. Therefore, the proposed modifications would not introduce any new or substantially different noise impacts and no new mitigation measures would be necessary.

Transportation/Traffic

The volume of traffic required during construction of the proposed Project may increase slightly to accommodate newly introduced construction elements as a part of the proposed modifications. For example, increased ground disturbance at Chino and Bradbury Substations would require additional vehicle trips for material hauling, which would result in a slight increase in traffic volumes. This change is considered to be minimal considering the total trips required for the entire Project; therefore, the newly introduced impacts due to the proposed modification would be negligible. No new or substantially different traffic/transportation impacts would occur and no new mitigation measures would be necessary.

Visual Resources

The proposed modifications would generally occur within the existing substations. These substations are industrial in character and the proposed modifications would readily fit in with this description and would therefore not change the landscape character or visual quality of the area. At Chino Substation, the proposed modifications include undergrounding the 66-kV subtransmission and telecommunications lines all the way into the Chino Substation and then transitioning them overhead within the substation. This would be a visual improvement from what was originally proposed, as the above ground portion of these lines would be confined to within the substation where industrial overhead elements already exist. The new lights at Chino Substation for Position 12 and 14 would be positioned to point downward and would be shielded to reduce light spill outside of the substation (SCE, 2010b); therefore, a new source of substantial light or glare that could adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area would not be introduced. Therefore, no new or substantially different visual impacts would occur and no new mitigation measures would be necessary.

D.2 Issue Areas Where Modifications Result in No Change

The proposed modifications to the Project would occur within existing disturbance areas and not outside of the proposed Project area analyzed in the Final EIR, with the exception of the modifications at Chino, Rio Hondo, Bradbury, Pardee, and Eagle Rock Substations. These substations were not within the original scope of work for the TRTP. While modifications at these substations would be occurring in areas not analyzed in the Final EIR, work would generally occur inside the existing substations which are already disturbed and industrial in character. The exception to this is at Chino Substation, where the undergrounding of the 66-kV subtransmission and telecommunications lines would occur outside the substation. These lines would be placed underground in an already developed area of Chino for only a slightly longer distance than was originally analyzed in the Final EIR to bring the 66-kV subtransmission and telecommunications lines into the substation as an underground line rather than as an overhead line. No ground disturbance would occur at the Pardee Substation or Eagle Rock Substation to implement the proposed modifications at these substations. Therefore, potential environmental impacts to agricultural resources, land use, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, and utilities and service systems are not expected to change or increase in severity from the approved Project.

E. Other CEQA Considerations

E.1 Significant Unavoidable Impacts

The environmental impacts of the approved Project are described in detail in Section 3 (Effectuated Environment and Environmental Consequences) of the Final EIR, and for the proposed modifications, in Section D (Evaluation of Modification) of this Addendum. All the significant and unavoidable (Class I) impacts identified for the approved Project, as discussed in Section 5.1.3 (Adverse Environmental Effects that Cannot Be Avoided) of the Final EIR, would be the same as for the approved Project with implementation of the proposed modifications.

E.2 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

Construction of the proposed modifications identified by SCE would result in the same irretrievable commitment of natural resources as described in the Final EIR. Please see Section 5.1.2 of the Final EIR for a complete discussion of irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources for the approved Project.

E.3 Growth-Inducing Effects

Construction and operation of the proposed modifications identified by SCE would not change the growth-inducing effects described for the approved Project in the Final EIR. Please see Section 5.1.4 of the Final EIR for a complete discussion of growth-inducing effects for the approved Project.

E.4 Cumulative Impact Analysis

Construction and operation of the proposed modifications identified by SCE would not change the cumulative impacts described for the approved Project in the Final EIR. Please see Section 3 (Cumulative Impact Analysis by Issue Area) of the Final EIR for a discussion of the impacts of the

Project that could potentially be “cumulatively considerable” or might be able to combine with similar impacts of other identified projects in a substantial way.

F. References

Aspen Environmental Group (Aspen). 2009. Final Environmental Impact Report/Statement, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project. Report prepared for the California Public Utilities Commission. October 2009. Agoura Hills, California.

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