

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) evaluates the potential environmental impacts of Southern California Edison Company's (SCE) proposed West of Devers Upgrade Project located in unincorporated Riverside and San Bernardino Counties as well as within the cities of Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa, Colton, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, Palm Springs, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, San Bernardino, and Yucaipa.

Southern California Edison proposes to construct the West of Devers (WOD) Upgrade Project (Proposed Project) to increase the power transfer capability of the WOD 220 kV transmission lines between Devers, El Casco, Vista, and San Bernardino substations. The Proposed Project is needed to facilitate the full deliverability<sup>1</sup> of new electric generation resources being developed in eastern Riverside County, in an area designated by the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) for planning purposes as the Blythe and Desert Center areas. The Proposed Project, planned to be operational by 2019/2020, would be constructed primarily within disturbed rights-of-way (ROW), although some new ROW would be required. SCE needs to acquire upgraded rights in the reservation trust land (the "Reservation") of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians ("Morongo").

The description of the Proposed Project included in Chapter 3 utilizes conservative ground disturbance assumptions based on preliminary engineering to estimate surface area disturbance. This expanded surface area disturbance is provided for the purpose of ensuring that the environmental analysis included in Chapters 4.0 through 6.0 of this PEA sufficiently analyzes the potential environmental impacts of conservative ground disturbance assumptions. The actual surface area disturbance is expected to be reduced following completion of final engineering.

The Proposed Project would upgrade the existing WOD transmission line system by replacing the existing WOD 220 kV transmission lines and associated structures with new, higher-capacity transmission lines and structures; installing new and/or upgraded substation facilities; and making telecommunication improvements (see Chapter 3.0, Project Description, for a complete description of the Proposed Project). In particular, the Proposed Project would:

- Upgrade substation equipment within SCE's existing Devers, El Casco, Etiwanda, San Bernardino, and Vista substations in order to accommodate increased power transfer on the upgraded WOD 220 kV transmission lines. Upgrade SCE's existing Timoteo and Tennessee 66/12 kV substations to accommodate 66 kV subtransmission line relocations.

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<sup>1</sup> The terms "full deliverability" or "full capacity deliverability status" describe the condition whereby a large generating facility is interconnected with the electrical grid to allow the full delivery of electricity requested. CAISO Tariff, Appendix A, at footnote 2, <http://www.caiso.com/2476/2476bc8114130.pdf>.

- Remove and upgrade the following existing 220 kV transmission lines and structures with new transmission lines and structures utilizing double-bundled 1590 kcmil Aluminum Conductor Steel-Reinforced (2B-1590 ACSR) conductor:
  - Devers – El Casco (approximately 30 miles);
  - El Casco – San Bernardino (approximately 14 miles);
  - Devers – San Bernardino (approximately 43 miles);
  - Devers – Vista No. 1 and No. 2 (approximately 45 miles each);
  - Etiwanda – San Bernardino (approximately 3.5 miles); and
  - San Bernardino – Vista (approximately 3.5 miles).
- Remove and relocate approximately 2 miles of two existing 66 kV subtransmission lines.
- Remove and relocate approximately 4 miles of existing 12 kV distribution lines.
- Install telecommunication lines and equipment for the protection, monitoring, and control of transmission lines and substation equipment.

This PEA includes the information required by the California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC) PEA Guidelines (State of California Public Utilities Commission Information and Criteria List, Appendix B, Section V), as well as the CPUC's requirements for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) pursuant to General Order 131-D (D.94-06-014, Appendix A, as modified by D.95-08-038). The CPUC requires applicants to provide this information for review in compliance with the mandates of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This PEA is designed to meet the above-mentioned CPUC requirements.<sup>2</sup>

Following a discussion of the purpose and need for the project (Chapter 1.0), the alternatives (Chapter 2.0), and the project description (Chapter 3.0), this PEA evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Project and the 220 kV Line Route Alternative. Potential impacts are assessed for all environmental factors contained in the most recent CEQA Environmental Checklist Form (Appendix A). With the implementation of Applicant Proposed Measures listed in Table ES.1, Applicant Proposed Measures, the PEA concludes that the majority of the potential environmental effects associated with the Proposed Project related to biological and cultural resources would be reduced to less than significant levels. Potential impacts related to hydrology, minerals, recreation, and traffic are anticipated to be less than significant; however, to further minimize potential impacts, APMs have been included for these resource areas. Even with the implementation of APMs, impacts to Air Quality would remain significant and unavoidable.

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<sup>2</sup> Pursuant to an email dated July 19, 2013, from Tom Burhenn (SCE, Regulatory Licensing) to Mary Jo Borak, Billie Blanchard, and Andrew Barnsdale (CPUC, Energy Division, Infrastructure Permitting and CEQA) regarding use of the Draft PEA Checklist, while the WOD Upgrade Project PEA format does not follow the Energy Division's Draft PEA Checklist format guidelines, SCE would submit a reformatted PEA conforming to these guidelines if requested to do so by the assigned Energy Division's Project Manager.

A comparison of alternatives is described in Chapter 5.0. Cumulative impacts identified for the Proposed Project related to Air Quality are described in Chapter 6.0; however, no growth-inducing impacts were identified.

The names and titles of persons assisting in the preparation of this document are listed in Appendix B.

**Table ES.1: Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs)**

Applicant Proposed Measure	Description	Anticipated Impact Significance
<b>Air Quality</b>		
APM AIR-1	<p>SCE would prepare an Exhaust Emissions Control Plan to establish a target goal of a project-wide fleet average reduction of 20 percent NO<sub>x</sub> compared to the estimated unmitigated emissions as presented in the PEA for applicable diesel-fueled off-road construction equipment of more than 50 horsepower.</p> <p>Acceptable options for reducing emissions could include, but are not limited to: the use of newer model engines meeting USEPA Tier 3 standards if available (or better), low emissions diesel products, alternative fuels, engine retrofit technology, after-treatment products, and/or other similar available options.</p>	Significant impact
APM AIR-2	<p>SCE would prepare a Fugitive Dust Control Plan to reduce fugitive dust emissions (fugitive PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>). Acceptable control measures for reducing emissions described within the Fugitive Dust Control Plan may include, but are not limited to: limit traffic speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph; apply water as needed to comply with SCAQMD Rule 403 requirements, or apply soil stabilizers (e.g., gravel for substation area) on active unpaved access roads, the substation area, and staging areas if construction activity causes persistent visible emissions of fugitive dust beyond the work area; apply soil stabilizers to inactive construction areas as described in the SWPPP; where applicable, install gravel, shaker plates, or other BMPs at the point of intersection with public paved surfaces.</p> <p>The Fugitive Dust Control Plan would describe how the measures would be implemented and monitored during Project construction. Furthermore, as construction details become available, the Fugitive Dust Control Plan would include site-specific mitigation measures for Project areas that could be more likely to generate dust near sensitive receptors.</p>	Significant impact
<b>Biology</b>		
APM BIO-1	<p><b>Revegetation Plan.</b> Prior to starting construction, a draft revegetation plan would be prepared to guide the revegetation of areas that are not included within either the WR-MSHCP or CV-MSHCP, and where dominant land cover consists of native vegetation. The objective of revegetation would be to reestablish vegetation back to pre-construction conditions (e.g., by maintaining roughly equivalent or comparable native to non-native dominance patterns) with consideration of adjacent community composition. Prior to completing construction activities, the revegetation plan would be finalized to address site-specific conditions, methodology</p>	Less than significant impact with incorporation of APMs

**Table ES.1: Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs)**

Applicant Proposed Measure	Description	Anticipated Impact Significance
	<p>and technique, implementation schedule, monitoring and maintenance, and success criteria.</p> <p>A proposal to perform revegetation would also be prepared to direct revegetation of temporarily impacted native-dominated vegetation areas located in the WR-MSHCP and the CV-MSHCP plan areas consistent with MSHCP standards and pursuant to any agreements negotiated between SCE and the MSHCP management entities (e.g., RCA and CVCC) regarding SCE's obligations as a PSE receiving coverage for impacts to various resources. If SCE does not gain PSE status under either MSHCP, then a revegetation plan to reestablish native-dominated vegetation back to pre-construction conditions (as noted above) would be prepared prior to construction.</p> <p>The revegetation plan would be submitted to the CPUC and applicable wildlife agencies for approval after completion of final engineering and prior to the start of construction.</p>	
APM BIO-2	<p><b>Biological Monitoring.</b> Where special-status species (e.g., reptiles, birds, mammals, and bat roosts) or unique resources (defined by regulations and local conservation plans) are known to occur, biologists would monitor construction activities, unless otherwise mitigated for or as appropriate actions are described in species-specific APMs.</p>	Less than significant impact with incorporation of APMs
APM BIO-3	<p><b>Nesting Birds.</b> SCE would prepare and implement a Nesting Bird Management Plan to address nesting birds undertaken in collaboration with the CDFW, USFWS, and BLM. The Plan would be an adaptive management plan that may be updated as needed if improvements are identified or conditions in the field change. The Plan would include the following: nest management and avoidance, field approach (survey methodology, reporting, and monitoring), and the Project avian biologist qualifications. The avian biologist would be responsible for oversight of the avian protection activities including the biological monitors.</p> <p>In order to minimize impacts to nesting birds during nesting season, pre-construction surveys and regular sweep surveys of active construction areas by a qualified biologist would focus on breeding behavior and a search for active nests within 500 feet of the project disturbance areas where survey access is not limited.</p> <p>(a) For vegetation clearing that needs to occur during the typical nesting bird season (February 1 to August 31; as early as January 1 for raptors) qualified biologists would conduct nesting bird surveys. If an active nest (e.g., nests with eggs or chicks) was located, the appropriate avoidance and minimization measures from the management plan would be implemented. If it is determined that removal of an active nest is required, the project avian biologist will evaluate the appropriate level of consultation with CDFW, USFWS, and BLM;</p> <p>(b) During the typical nesting bird season, SCE would conduct pre-construction clearance surveys no more than 14 days prior to initial start of construction and in accordance with the adaptive</p>	Less than significant impact with incorporation of APMs

**Table ES.1: Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs)**

<b>Applicant Proposed Measure</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Anticipated Impact Significance</b>
	<p>management plan, to determine the location of nesting birds and territories;</p> <p>(c) Nest monitoring would be conducted by Project biological monitors with knowledge of bird behavior under the direction of a BLM and/or CDFW approved avian biologist;</p> <p>(d) Nesting deterrents (e.g. mooring balls, netting, etc.) could be used for inactive nests where appropriate at the direction of the Project avian biologist;</p> <p>(e) A Project avian biologist would determine the appropriate buffer area around active nest(s) and provisions for buffer exclusion areas (e.g. highways, public access roads, etc.) along with construction activity limits. Unless restricted by the Project avian biologist, construction vehicles would be allowed to move through a buffer area with no stopping or idling. The Project avian biologist would determine, evaluate, and modify buffers as appropriate based on species tolerance and behavior, the potential disruptiveness of construction activities, and existing conditions; and</p> <p>(f) The Project biological monitor would observe and document implementation of appropriate buffer areas around active nest(s) during project activities. The active nest site and applicable buffer would remain in place until nesting activity concluded. Nesting bird status reports would be submitted according to the management plan.</p>	
APM BIO-4	<p><b>Burrowing Owl.</b> A pre-construction, focused burrowing owl survey would be conducted no more than 30 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities within suitable habitat to determine if any occupied burrows are present. If occupied burrows are found, adequate buffers shall be established around burrows. Adequate buffers would be determined by a Project Avian biologist based upon field conditions and resource agency guidelines for wintering burrows and breeding season burrows.</p> <p>SCE would develop a Burrowing Owl Management Plan for the Project. The Plan would include information related to construction monitoring, avoidance and minimization measures, relocation strategy, exclusionary devices, and reporting requirements.</p>	Less than significant impact with incorporation of APMs
APM BIO-5	<p><b>Desert Tortoise.</b> In desert tortoise habitat in Segments 5 and 6, from Deep Creek Road east to Devers Substation, project personnel in non-desert tortoise exclusion fenced areas would be required to inspect for desert tortoises under vehicles prior to moving the vehicle. If a desert tortoise is found beneath a vehicle, the vehicle would not be moved until the tortoise leaves on its own accord, or if necessary, the tortoise may be moved by an Authorized Biologist. If a vehicle must be moved in the event of an emergency, placing a tortoise in harm's way, a USFWS Authorized Biologist may move the tortoise to an appropriate location.</p> <p>All burrows suitable for desert tortoise found during clearance surveys within project ground disturbance areas within desert tortoise habitat, whether occupied or vacant, that would be subject to</p>	Less than significant impact with incorporation of APMs

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Applicant Proposed Measure	Description	Anticipated Impact Significance
	<p>construction-related disturbance, would be excavated by a Biologist authorized by USFWS, and collapsed or blocked to prevent desert tortoise reentry.</p> <p>All desert tortoise handling, including excavations of nests, would be conducted by a Biologist authorized by USFWS, in accordance with USFWS-approved protocol in compliance with appropriate regulatory permits.</p> <p>Desert tortoise exclusion fencing shall be installed around staging yards within suitable, occupied habitat according to USFWS recommended specifications (USFWS, 2005) and in compliance with appropriate regulatory permits.</p> <p>Trash and food items would be contained in closed containers during construction to discourage attracting opportunistic predators such as ravens.</p>	
APM BIO-6	<p><b>Least Bell’s Vireo, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, &amp; Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo.</b> <i>Pre-construction:</i> In areas of potentially suitable riparian habitat for the least Bell’s vireo (or other listed riparian birds), which occurs in Segment 3 and may occur in limited areas in Segment 4, SCE would conduct non-protocol pre-construction surveys no more than 7 days prior to commencing construction activities to determine the location of nests and territories. Survey areas would include potentially suitable habitat within a 500-foot buffer around project disturbance areas unless property access is not allowed.</p> <p><i>Buffer:</i> If active least Bell’s vireo (or other listed riparian bird) nesting activity is identified, SCE’s avian biologist would establish a buffer area where construction activities are prohibited around active least Bell’s vireo nest(s) and would monitor construction activities to evaluate the adequacy of the buffer. The buffer would be established and may be subsequently adjusted based on construction activities, noise and disturbance levels in the area not attributable to construction, and observed behavior of individual vireos (or as specified by conditions established under a Biological Opinion issued by the U.S. Fish &amp; Wildlife Service or as directed by provisions established under the WR-MSHCP if SCE obtains PSE status).</p> <p>As SCE intends to apply for PSE status, if granted, potential impacts to the least Bell’s vireo would be mitigated by participation in the WR-MSHCP. SCE’s participation would include following provisions and measures outlined in the WR-MSHCP. SCE would prepare a Determination of Biological Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP) that would include conservation recommendations similar to those that would be established under a Biological Opinion. The Riverside Conservation Authority (RCA) would request USFWS and CDFW concurrence with the MSHCP “findings of consistency,” as well as DBESP approval. Subsequent coordination on any biological issues would be handled through consultation with the RCA. The RCA would determine the need for</p>	Less than significant impact with incorporation of APMs

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<b>Applicant Proposed Measure</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Anticipated Impact Significance</b>
	<p>additional consultation with the USFWS and CDFW.</p> <p>If SCE does not participate in the WR-MSHCP, then any temporary and permanent impacts to least Bell's vireo and its habitat that may occur in Segments 3 and 4 would be mitigated by obtaining an incidental take authorization under the Federal and State Endangered Species Acts and implementing relevant permit conditions.</p>	
APM BIO-7	<p><b>Special Status Plants.</b> Pre-construction surveys for plant species assigned a State Rare Plant Rank of 1B would be performed during the appropriate season and observed populations compared to impact area limits associated with final design. If substantial adverse impacts to a population are unavoidable then replacement or translocation of equivalent numbers of plants would be planned and implemented. (Substantially adverse impacts are defined as damage or loss of at least 20 percent of the total number of individuals in a local population within the Project Area or 20 percent of the total area occupied by a population of special status plants. Potential impacts to species ranked 2 or 4 would not be considered significant but may still be avoided to the extent practicable).</p> <p>Special status plants designated on List 1B that are substantially adversely affected would be salvaged and relocated. SCE will prepare plan to accomplish salvage and relocation/replacement that states methods of salvage, storage, and replacement planting of seeds or plants, and to identify receptor sites, set target numbers to be established, describe monitoring methods, and define requirements for maintenance and annual monitoring reports.</p> <p>List 1B species observed in project area include: Yucaipa onion, smooth tarplant, Parry's spineflower, white-bracted spineflower, and chaparral sand verbena.</p>	Less than significant impact with incorporation of APMs
APM BIO-8	<p><b>Coachella Valley Milk-vetch.</b> Focused surveys for Coachella Valley milk-vetch would be conducted during the appropriate season within designated Critical Habitat along the Whitewater River during the season immediately preceding proposed construction activities in that area.</p> <p>This species was not found during focused surveys conducted in 2011 and 2012. If this species is located and occurs within areas potentially subject to impacts during construction, a plan to avoid impacts, protect specimens in place, and/or salvage and replace affected specimens would be developed in consultation with the CVCC, USFWS, and CDFW.</p>	Less than significant impact with incorporation of APMs
APM BIO-9	<p><b>Jurisdictional Water Permits.</b> Jurisdictional waters permits would be obtained from CDFW under Cal. Fish &amp; Game Code Section 1602, and from USACE, and the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Boards in accordance with Sections 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act, to address unavoidable impacts to State and Federal jurisdictional waters. Impacts would be mitigated based on the terms of the permits.</p> <p>The applicant would develop a Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring</p>	Less than significant impact with incorporation of APMs

**Table ES.1: Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs)**

Applicant Proposed Measure	Description	Anticipated Impact Significance
	<p>Plan (HMMP) for affected jurisdictional areas within established riparian areas, as needed, for review and approval by the USACE, CDFW, and the Regional Boards as appropriate. The plan would describe measures to accomplish restoration, provide criteria for restoration success, and specify compensation ratios. Monitoring and reporting requirements and the duration of post-construction monitoring would be specified. A copy of the final HMMP would be provided to the CPUC, USACE and CDFW.</p> <p>Regarding any affected Riparian/Riverine drainages and habitat areas in Segments 3 and 4 in Western Riverside County, if SCE participates in the WR-MSHCP, SCE would prepare a DBESP that would include mitigation measures consistent with the HMMP as previously described. The RCA would request USFWS and CDFW concurrence with the MSHCP “findings of consistency,” as well as DBESP approval. Subsequent coordination on any biological issues would be addressed through consultation with the RCA. The RCA would determine the need for additional consultation with the USFWS and CDFW.</p>	
<p>APM BIO-10</p>	<p><b>Coastal California Gnatcatcher and Designated Critical Habitat.</b> In San Bernardino County, SCE would develop construction minimization measures and habitat conservation measures to be incorporated into Section 7 consultation, with the intent to obtain take authorization for the expected minimal impact (based on negative surveys to date), as well as a finding of no adverse modification to Critical Habitat. Expected measures would include: pre-construction protocol surveys to identify the locations of any gnatcatchers; monitoring of all vegetation clearing in coastal sage scrub habitat or designated Critical Habitat in San Bernardino County; restoration of temporarily impacted coastal sage habitat; and additional restoration of degraded areas within the SCE right-of-way as compensation for permanent impacts to coastal sage scrub habitat, such that there is no net loss of habitat value for coastal California gnatcatcher in San Bernardino County.</p>	<p>Less than significant impact with incorporation of APMs</p>
<p>APM BIO-11</p>	<p><b>Stephens’ Kangaroo Rat.</b> For portions of the Proposed Project within SKR habitat in Segments 2 and 3, from the San Bernardino Junction to the Riverside County line, avoidance and mitigation measures would be incorporated into conditions established in a Biological Opinion issued through Section 7 consultation with USFWS, which would be required to obtain incidental take authorization for the expected minimal impact (based on surveys to date). Expected measures would include: pre-construction protocol surveys to identify the locations of any SKR present and delineate extent of suitable habitat; monitoring by a qualified biologist during all vegetation clearing and ground disturbance in suitable habitat; flagging of potential burrows for avoidance where possible; covering all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 2 feet deep at the close of each working day with plywood or provide one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks to prevent entrapment of SKR during construction; thorough inspection of construction pipes, poles, culverts, or similar structures with a</p>	<p>Less than significant impact with incorporation of APMs</p>

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<b>Applicant Proposed Measure</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Anticipated Impact Significance</b>
	diameter of 1.5 inches or greater stored at a construction site for one or more overnight periods shall be done by a qualified biologist for the presence of SKR before the construction pipes, poles, culverts, or similar structures is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way; where construction traffic over identified burrows is unavoidable, covering burrows during daytime operations with 1-inch plywood or steel plates to avoid collapsing burrow; restoration of all temporarily affected areas within suitable habitat; and additional restoration of degraded areas within the SCE right-of-way as compensation for permanent impacts to suitable habitat, such that there is no net loss of habitat value for SKR, as agreed upon by USFWS.	
APM BIO-12	<b>Los Angeles Pocket Mouse; Palm Springs Pocket Mouse.</b> SCE would develop construction minimization measures and habitat conservation measures, as necessary through MSHCP participation, or, in the absence of such participation, in consultation with USFWS and CDFW. Habitat mitigation measures would be a combination of revegetation of temporarily impacted areas (see APM-BIO-1) and restoration of degraded areas as necessary to conserve the equivalent of 90 percent of the long-term conservation value habitat for LAPM, as determined by the RCA and/or USFWS and CDFW.	Less than significant impact with incorporation of APMs
<b>Cultural/Paleontological</b>		
APM CUL-1	<p>Potential Project effects to Historical Resources/Historic Properties may be mitigated or reduced to a less than significant level by utilizing one, or a combination of standard-practice mitigation scenarios potentially including, but not limited to:</p> <p><b>Prehistoric Resources:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. avoid (avoidance by design, preserve in place, capping);</li> <li>b. minimize (reduction of Area of Direct Impact/Effect);</li> <li>c. mitigate (data recovery).</li> </ol> <p><b>Historic Resources:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. avoid (avoidance by design, preserve in place, capping);</li> <li>b. minimize (reduction of Area of Direct Impact/Effect);</li> <li>c. mitigate (historic context statement, data recovery).</li> </ol> <p><b>Historic Architecture/Utility Infrastructure:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. avoid (avoidance by design, preserve in place);</li> <li>b. minimize (reduction of Area of Direct Impact/Effect);</li> <li>c. mitigate (historic context statement, Historic American Engineering Record, Historic American Building Survey, advanced DPR recordation).</li> </ol> <p><b>Traditional Cultural Property:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. consult with Native American stakeholders on perceived impacts/effects and negotiate mutually agreeable treatment.</li> </ol>	Less than significant impact with incorporation of APMs
APM CUL-2	During construction, it is possible that previously unknown archaeological or other cultural resources or human remains could be discovered. Prior to construction, SCE would prepare a Construction Monitoring and Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan or	Less than significant impact with incorporation of APMs

**Table ES.1: Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs)**

Applicant Proposed Measure	Description	Anticipated Impact Significance
	<p>similar document to be implemented if an unanticipated discovery is made. At a minimum the Plan would detail the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Worker and supervisor training in the identification of cultural remains that could be found in the Proposed Project area, and the implications of disturbance and collection of cultural resources per applicable federal and state laws.</li> <li>• Worker and supervisor response procedures to be followed in the event of an unanticipated discovery, including appropriate points of contact for professionals qualified to make decisions about the potential significance of any find.</li> <li>• Identification of persons authorized to stop or redirect work that could affect the discovery, and their on-call contact information.</li> <li>• Procedures for monitoring construction activities in archaeologically sensitive areas.</li> <li>• A minimum radius around any discovery within which work would be halted until the significance of the resource has been evaluated and mitigation implemented as appropriate.</li> <li>• Procedures for identifying and evaluating the historical significance of a discovery.</li> <li>• Procedures for consulting Native Americans when identifying and evaluating the significance of discoveries involving Native American cultural materials.</li> <li>• Procedures to be followed for treatment of discovered human remains per current state law and protocol developed in consultation with Native Americans.</li> </ul>	
APM PAL-1	Potential effects of the Proposed Project to sensitive paleontological resources may be mitigated or reduced to a less-than-significant level by implementing a Paleontological Resource Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, which would identify monitoring and treatment requirements for sensitive paleontological resources of significance.	Less than significant impact with Incorporation of APMs
<b>Hydrology</b>		
APM HYDRO-1	Installation of drainage improvements would be designed to maintain the existing flow patterns as practicable.	Less than significant impact
APM HYDRO-2	Soil disturbance at towers and access roads would be minimized and designed to prevent long-term erosion through revegetation or construction of permanent erosion control structures.	Less than significant impact
APM HYDRO-3	Erosion control and hazardous material plans will be incorporated into the construction bidding specifications to ensure compliance.	Less than significant impact
<b>Minerals</b>		
APM MIN-1	To minimize interference with mining operations at Robertson’s Ready Mix Banning Rock Plant #66, SCE will coordinate with the owner/operator to avoid critical mining periods and high volume earthmoving days and will document said coordination.	Less than significant impact

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<b>Applicant Proposed Measure</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Anticipated Impact Significance</b>
<b>Recreation</b>		
APM REC-1	SCE would coordinate temporary closures with recreational facility managers and would post a public notice at recreation facilities indicating that the facilities would be closed or have limited use during construction.	Less than significant impact
APM REC-2	SCE would prepare a construction notification plan identifying procedures for notifying the public of the location and duration of construction.	Less than significant impact
<b>Transportation</b>		
APM TRANS-1	SCE would prepare a project specific helicopter use plan to describe anticipated helicopter activities. The helicopter plan will include information related to the types of activities to be conducted by helicopters, locations of and activities to be conducted at helicopter yards, flight and data management procedures, and safety information.	Less than significant impact

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