APPENDIX D

Comment Letters Received in Response to NOP

D-1 Comment Letters from Government Agencies
D-2 Comment Letter from a Private Organization
D-3 Comment Letters from Private Citizens
APPENDIX D-1
Comment Letters from Government Agencies
South Coast
Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

July 20, 2007

Ms. Juralynne Mosley
California Public Utilities Commission
c/o Aspen Environmental Group
30423 Canwood Street, Suite 215
Agoura Hills, CA 91301

Dear Ms. Mosley:

Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR) for the
El Casco System Project

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the above-mentioned document. The SCAQMD’s comments are recommendations regarding the analysis of potential air quality impacts from the proposed project that should be included in the draft environmental impact report (EIR). Please send the SCAQMD a copy of the Draft EIR upon its completion. In addition, please send with the draft EIR all appendices or technical documents related to the air quality analysis and electronic versions of all air quality modeling and health risk assessment files. Without all files and supporting air quality documentation, the SCAQMD will be unable to complete its review of the air quality analysis in a timely manner. Any delays in providing all supporting air quality documentation will require additional time for review beyond the end of the comment period.

Air Quality Analysis
The SCAQMD adopted its California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Air Quality Handbook in 1993 to assist other public agencies with the preparation of air quality analyses. The SCAQMD recommends that the Lead Agency use this Handbook as guidance when preparing its air quality analysis. Copies of the Handbook are available from the SCAQMD’s Subscription Services Department by calling (909) 396-3720. Alternatively, the lead agency may wish to consider using the California Air Resources Board (CARB) approved URBEMIS 2007 Model. This model is available on the SCAQMD Website at: www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/models.html.

The Lead Agency should identify any potential adverse air quality impacts that could occur from all phases of the project and all air pollutant sources related to the project. Air quality impacts from both construction (including demolition, if any) and operations should be calculated. Construction-related air quality impacts typically include, but are not limited to, emissions from the use of heavy-duty equipment from grading, earth-loading/unloading, paving, architectural coatings, off-road mobile sources (e.g., heavy-duty construction equipment) and on-road mobile sources (e.g., construction worker vehicle trips, material transport trips). Operation-related air quality impacts may include, but are not limited to, emissions from stationary sources (e.g., boilers), area sources (e.g., solvents and coatings), and vehicular trips (e.g., on- and off-road tailpipe emissions and entrained dust). Air quality impacts from indirect sources, that is, sources that generate or attract vehicular trips should be included in the analysis.

The SCAQMD has developed a methodology for calculating PM2.5 emissions from construction and operational activities and processes. In connection with developing PM2.5 calculation methodologies, the SCAQMD has also developed both regional and localized significance thresholds. The SCAQMD requests that the lead agency quantify PM2.5 emissions and compare the results to the recommended PM2.5 significance thresholds. Guidance for calculating PM2.5 emissions and PM2.5 significance thresholds can be found at the following internet address: http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/PM2_5/PM2_5.html.
In addition to analyzing regional air quality impacts the SCAQMD recommends calculating localized air quality impacts and comparing the results to localized significance thresholds (LSTs). LST's can be used in addition to the recommended regional significance thresholds as a second indication of air quality impacts when preparing a CEQA document. Therefore, when preparing the air quality analysis for the proposed project, it is recommended that the lead agency perform a localized significance analysis by either using the LSTs developed by the SCAQMD or performing dispersion modeling as necessary. Guidance for performing a localized air quality analysis can be found at http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/LST/LST.html.

It is recommended that lead agencies for projects generating or attracting vehicular trips, especially heavy-duty diesel-fueled vehicles, perform a mobile source health risk assessment. Guidance for performing a mobile source health risk assessment ("Health Risk Assessment Guidance for Analyzing Cancer Risk from Mobile Source Diesel Idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis") can be found on the SCAQMD's CEQA web pages at the following internet address: http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/mobile_toxic/mobile_toxic.html. An analysis of all toxic air contaminants impacts due to the decommissioning or use of equipment potentially generating such air pollutants should also be included.

Mitigation Measures
In the event that the project generates significant adverse air quality impacts, CEQA requires that all feasible mitigation measures that go beyond what is required by law be utilized during project construction and operation to minimize or eliminate significant adverse air quality impacts. To assist the Lead Agency with identifying possible mitigation measures for the project, please refer to Chapter 11 of the SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook for sample air quality mitigation measures. Additional mitigation measures can be found on the SCAQMD's CEQA web pages at the following internet address: www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/mitigation/MM_intro.html Additionally, SCAQMD's Rule 403 - Fugitive Dust, and the Implementation Handbook contain numerous measures for controlling construction-related emissions that should be considered for use as CEQA mitigation if not otherwise required. Other measures to reduce air quality impacts from land use projects can be found in the SCAQMD's Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plans and Local Planning. This document can be found at the following internet address: http://www.aqmd.gov/prdas/aquide/aquide.html. In addition, guidance on siting incompatible land uses can be found in the California Air Resources Board's Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Perspective, which can be found at the following internet address: http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/handbook.pdf. Pursuant to state CEQA Guidelines §15126.4 (a)(1)(D), any impacts resulting from mitigation measures must also be discussed.

Data Sources
SCAQMD rules and relevant air quality reports and data are available by calling the SCAQMD's Public Information Center at (909) 396-2039. Much of the information available through the Public Information Center is also available via the SCAQMD's World Wide Web Homepage (http://www.aqmd.gov).

The SCAQMD is willing to work with the Lead Agency to ensure that project-related emissions are accurately identified, categorized, and evaluated. Please call Charles Blankson, Ph.D., Air Quality Specialist, CEQA Section, at (909) 396-3304 if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely,

Steve Smith, Ph.D.
Program Supervisor, CEQA Section
Planning, Rule Development and Area Sources

SS:CB:LI
RVC070717-06AK
Control Number
July 24, 2007

Juralynne Mosley
California Public Utilities Commission
C/O Aspen Environmental Group
30423 Canwood St., Suite 215
Agoura Hills, CA 91301

RE: SCH# 2007071076 El Casco System Project; Riverside and San Bernardino County.

Dear Ms. Mosley:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has reviewed the Notice of Preparation (NOP) referenced above. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) states that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, which includes archeological resources, is a significant effect requiring the preparation of an EIR (CEQA Guidelines 15064(b)). To comply with this provision the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on historical resources within the area of project effect (APE), and if so to mitigate that effect. To adequately assess and mitigate project-related impacts to archaeological resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions:

- Contact the appropriate regional archaeological Information Center for a record search. The record search will determine:
  - If a part or all of the area of project effect (APE) has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
  - If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
  - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
  - If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

- If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
  - The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure.
  - The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional archaeological Information Center.

- Contact the Native American Heritage Commission for:
  - A Sacred Lands File Check. **USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle name, township, range, and section required.**
  - A list of appropriate Native American contacts for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in the mitigation measures. **Native American Contacts List attached.**

- Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence.
  - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of accidentally discovered archeological resources, per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) §15064.5(f). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American, with knowledge in cultural resources, should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
  - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the disposition of recovered artifacts, in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
  - Lead agencies should include provisions for discovery of Native American human remains in their mitigation plan. Health and Safety Code §7050.5, CEQA §15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code §5097.98 mandates the process to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez
Program Analyst

CC: State Clearinghouse
Native American Contacts
Riverside and San Bernardino County
July 24, 2007

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
John A. James, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway   Cahuilla
Indio , CA 92203-3499
(760) 342-2593
(760) 347-7880 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Raymond Torres, Chairperson
PO Box 1160   Cahuilla
Thermal , CA 92274
(760) 397-0300
(760) 397-8146 Fax

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Interim-Chairperson
P.O. Box 391760   Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net
(951) 763-2631
(951) 763-2632 Fax

Samuel H. Dunlap
P.O. Box 1391   Gabrielino
Temecula , CA 92593   Cahuilla
(909) 262-9351 (Cell)
samdunlap@earthlink.net

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Katherine Saubel, Spokesperson
P.O. Box 189   Cahuilla
Warner , CA 92086
loscoyotes@earthlink.net
(760) 782-0711
(760) 782-2701 - FAX

Alvino Siva
2034 W. Westward   Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220
(951) 849-3450

Ramona Band of Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, vice chairman
P.O. Box 391670   Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Ernest Morreo
PO Box 1160   Cahuilla
Thermal , CA 92274
maxtm@aol.com
(760) 397-0300
(760) 397-8146 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed SCH#2007071076 El Casco System Project; Riverside and San Bernardino County.
Native American Contacts
Riverside and San Bernardino County
July 24, 2007

Anthony J. Andreas, Jr.
3022 W. Nicolet Street  Cahuilla
Banning, CA 92220
(951) 849-3844

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
John Marcus, Chairman
P.O. Box 609  Cahuilla
Hemet, CA 92546
srtribaloffice@aol.com
(951) 658-5311
(951) 658-6733 Fax

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Mary Ann Green, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846  Cahuilla
Coachella, CA 92236
(760) 369-7171
760-369-7161

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Britt W. Wilson, Cultural Resources-Project Manager
49750 Seminole Drive  Cahuilla
Cabazon, CA 92230  Serrano
britt_wilson@morongo.org
(951) 755-5206
(951) 755-5200/323-0822-cell
(951) 922-8146 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
William J. Contreras, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160  Cahuilla
Thermal, CA 92274
760) 397-0300
(760) 275-2686-CELL
(760) 397-8146 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Alberto Ramierz, Environmental Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160  Cahuilla
Thermal, CA 92274
albertor@torresmartinez.org
760) 397-0300
(760) 397-8146 Fax

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway  Cahuilla
Indio, CA 92203-3499
lweaver@cabazonindians.org
(760) 342-2593
(760) 347-7880 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Evelyn Duro, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 189  Cahuilla
Warner, CA 92086
(760) 782-0711
(760) 782-2701 - FAX

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed SCH#2007071076 El Casco System Project; Riverside and San Bernardino County.
Native American Contacts
Riverside and San Bernardino County
July 24, 2007

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Melody Sees, Environmental Director
P.O. Box 189 , Cahuilla
Warner, CA 92086
(760) 782-0712
(760) 782-2730 - FAX

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Richard Milanovich, Chairperson
777 Tahquitz Canyon Way, Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA 92262
lfreogoz@aguacaliente.net
(760) 325-3400
(760) 325-0593 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
Manuel Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670, Cahuilla
Anza, CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
11581 Potrero Road, Cahuilla
Banning, CA 92220 Serrano
britt_wilson@morongo.org
(951) 849-8807
(951) 755-5200
(951) 922-8146 Fax

Ramona Band of Mission Indians
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
P.O. Box 391670, Cahuilla
Anza, CA 92539
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians THPO
Richard Begay, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA 92264
rbegay@aguacaliente.net
(760) 325-3400 Ext 6907
(760) 325-0593 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
Terry Hughes, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 699, Cahuilla
Hemet, CA 92546
(951) 658-5311
(951) 658-6733 Fax

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Maurice Chacon, Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 391760, Cahuilla
Anza, CA 92539
cbandodian@aol.com
(951) 763-2631

(951) 763-2632 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.96 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed SCH#2007071076 El Cosco System Project; Riverside and San Bernardino County.
Native American Contacts
Riverside and San Bernardino County
July 24, 2007

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Karen Kupcha, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA 92236
(760) 369-7171
916-369-7161

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed SCH#2007071076 El Cerro System Project; Riverside and San Bernardino County.
July 25, 2007

Via First Class Mail

Juralynne Mosley
California Public Utilities Commission
c/o Aspen Environmental Group
30423 Canwood Street, Suite 215
Agoura Hills, CA 91301

Re: PUC Review of Edison “El Casco” Project
(PUC Application No. 07-02-022)

Dear Ms. Mosley:

Our firm represents the City of Banning, California, as its City Attorney. In that capacity, we have become involved in Southern California Edison’s application for permission to implement the “El Casco System Project” (Public Utilities Commission Application No. 07-02-022). Following, please find our initial comments on the recently-filed Notice of Preparation (Environmental Impact Report) for the El Casco project. Pursuant to page 6 of the Notice of Preparation, these comments are to be directed to your attention.

In reviewing Attachment 1 to the Notice of Preparation (Summary of Potential Issues or Impacts), we are pleased to see that the impacts of the El Casco project on the City of Banning are being considered. We must take issue with some of the subsections of Attachment 1, however, as not fully considering certain impacts on the City of Banning. Specifically:

1. The aesthetic analysis fails to consider specifically the aesthetic impacts of the Proposed Project and Northerly Alternative within the City of Banning. Both the Proposed Project and Northerly Alternative involve the placement of new transmission poles, which poles will alter the view and existing landscape. These impacts must be analyzed.

2. With respect to land use and planning, the impacts on the Banning Municipal Airport appear to be considered by the analysis, but no other impacts on land use and planning within the City have been considered. Specifically, impacts from the Proposed Project on City planning and private projects adjacent to the airport area must be considered and impacts from the Northerly Alternative on private projects adjacent to the potential location of the transmission lines must be considered.
3. With respect to significant hazards, we note that EMF hazards have been briefly addressed by the initial documents submitted by Southern California Edison but that a more extensive analysis must be performed to satisfy CEQA.

4. Also with respect to significant hazards, we have seen nothing in the record regarding potential terrorist activities that could arise out of the project. The EIR (or environmental impact statement under NEPA, if necessary) should consider the environmental consequences of a terrorist attack on the transmission lines.

With respect to Item 4 above, we note that failure to address the environmental effects of terrorist attack could render any EIR on the El Casco System Project fatally deficient in light of the recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace v. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 449 F.3d 1016 (9th Cir., 2006), Cert. den., 2007 WL 91466 (Jan. 16, 2007). In that case, the Ninth Circuit held that the failure to consider environmental effects of a terrorist attack on a power plant (Diablo Canyon) was not reasonable. The court rejected the contention that the possibility of a terrorist attack on a power plant could be dismissed as too remote and speculative, and that the environmental consequences of terrorist attack must be addressed. Id. at 1030. While the El Casco System Project is not a nuclear power plant, nothing in the 9th Circuit’s opinion restricts the holding to nuclear plants.

This is especially significant in light of the comments of FBI Director Robert S. Mueller III, in testimony before the Senate, that terrorists may target dams and transmission lines. In testimony before the Select Committee on Intelligence of the United States Senate on February 11, 2003, Director Mueller had this to say about terrorist attacks on powerlines:

"Terrorist planners probably perceive infrastructure such as dams and powerlines as having softer defenses than other facilities. Indeed, attacking them could cause major water and energy shortages, drive up transportation costs, and undermine public confidence in the government."

As this statement makes clear, the FBI believes that terrorist attacks on powerlines and on the power grid system in general are possible, and even feasible. In light of the Ninth Circuit’s holding that potential terrorist attacks on a power plant must be considered in reviewing the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts of a
power-related project, it is the City's position that the "Hazards and Hazardous Materials" section of the EIR for the El Casco project must include this analysis.

On behalf of the City of Banning and of this firm, I thank you for the opportunity to present these comments on the El Casco project and look forward to attending the August 1, 2007 meetings at the Banning City Hall, and to meeting you and the other persons working on this matter. While the foregoing four points of emphasis came out of our review of the Notice of Preparation, it is certainly possible that we will have additional comments or questions after attending the meetings, and we will submit those to you prior to August 14, 2007 as required by the Notice of Preparation. If you have any questions or comments before that time, please do not hesitate to contact me at (213) 236-2835.

Very truly yours,

BURKE, WILLIAMS & SORENSEN, LLP

Gregory Murphy

cc:  Randy Anstine, City Manager
     Julie Hayward Biggs, City Attorney
Ms. Juralynne Mosley  
California Public Utilities Commission  
c/o Aspen Environmental Group  
30423 Canwood Street, Suite 215  
Agoura Hills, CA 91301

Dear Ms. Mosley:  

Re: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the El Casco System Project

This letter is written in response to the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the El Casco System Project proposed by Southern California Edison (SCE). The project includes the proposed El Casco Substation site, upgrades to the Zanja and Banning Substations and the SCE's Mill Creek Communication site, upgrading of a total of 15.4 miles of existing 115kV subtransmission line and associated structures, and the installation of fiber optic cables within existing conduits in public streets and on existing SCE structures between the cities of Redlands and Banning. A northerly alignment is being considered for the 115kV subtransmission line.

The Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District has the following comments/concerns:

1. Existing District facilities are located within the proposed project area and may be impacted, especially along the Northern Alternative. Any work that involves District right-of-way, easements or facilities will require an encroachment permit from the District. The construction of facilities within road right-of-way that may impact District storm drains should also be coordinated with us. To obtain further information on encroachment permits or existing facilities, contact Ed Lotz of the District's Encroachment Permit Section at 951.955.1266.

2. The District is a signatory to the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). For purposes of procuring an encroachment permit from the District, the permit applicant will need to demonstrate that all construction related activities within the District right-of-way or easement are consistent with the MSHCP. To accomplish this, the CEQA document should include a MSHCP consistency report with all of its supporting documents and provide adequate mitigation in accordance with all applicable MSHCP requirements. The MSHCP consistency report should address, at a minimum, Sections 3.2, 3.2.1, 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.3.2, 7.5.3 and Appendix C of the MSHCP.

3. The proposed project is located within the District's Banning and Beaumont Master Drainage Plan (MDP) boundaries. When fully implemented, these MDP facilities will provide flood protection to relieve those areas within the MDP boundary of the most serious flooding problems and will provide adequate drainage outlets. The EIR should address potential impacts to proposed facilities within the project area. To obtain more information on the MDPs, please contact Mark Wills of the District's Planning Section at 951.955.1345.
4. Construction projects that result in the disturbance of 1 or more acre of land (or less than 1 acre if part of an overall plan of common development) may require coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (Construction Activity General Permit). Copies of the Construction Activity General Permit and Fact Sheet may be obtained from the SWRCB website (www.swrcb.ca.gov).

5. The Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board has issued a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (R8-2002-0011) to the Cities and unincorporated County area within the Santa Ana Watershed. This permit required the Permittees to develop a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for new development and significant redevelopment projects. The WQMP requires most new development and significant redevelopment projects to implement site, source and treatment control best management practices (BMPs) to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater and to prevent non-stormwater discharges to the MS4. A copy of the WQMP is available at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb8/html/rc_permittee_submittals.html.

6. Portions of the proposed project are located within Zone A limits as delineated on the Federal Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) issued in conjunction with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). If the proposed project will impact watercourses that may have floodplains associated with them, the DEIR should address potential direct and indirect floodplain impacts. Impacted floodplains will likely need to be studied and mapped. For any work or alteration of the FEMA mapped floodplains, the City is responsible for compliance with the FEMA floodplain management regulations within the city limits.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Notice of Preparation. Please forward any subsequent environmental documents regarding the project to my attention at this office. Any further questions concerning this letter may be referred to me at 951.955.1233 or Art Diaz at 951.955.4643.

Very truly yours,

TERESA TUNG
Senior Civil Engineer

c: TLMA
   Attn: David Mares
      Ed Lotz

AD:mev
P8\115137
August 14, 2007

Ms. Juralynne Mosley  
California Public Utilities Commission  
c/o Aspen Environmental Group  
30423 Canwood Street, Suite 215  
Agoura Hills, CA 91301

RE: COMMENTS ON NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE EL CASCO SYSTEM PROJECT

Attn. Ms. Mosley:

Thank you for providing San Bernardino County with a copy of the Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the El Casco System Project. We have reviewed the Notice of Preparation and have the following comments relative to the segment of the proposed project located in unincorporated San Bernardino County:

1. The proposed project should be evaluated regarding potential aesthetic impacts, including:
   a) scenic vistas
   b) the existing visual character of the site and surroundings, and
   c) impacts due to possible damage/impact to heritage and/or significant trees (i.e. palm trees) along San Bernardino Avenue.

2. Evaluate disruption to traffic and circulation.

3. The proposed project should include evaluation of the alternative of undergrounding the facilities.

San Bernardino County requests (when available) a copy of the Draft and Final EIR. If you have any questions, please call me at (909) 387-4147.

Sincerely,

MATTHEW SLOWIK, MURP, MPA  
Senior Planner  
Advance Planning Division

Cc: Julie Rynerson Rock, Director LUSD  
Pat McGuckian, Principal Planner  
File Copy, Advance Planning Division
August 15, 2007

Ms. Juralynne Mosley
California Public Utilities Commission
c/o Aspen Environmental Group
30423 Canwood Street, Suite 215
Agoura Hills, California 91301

NOTICE OF PREPARATION (NOP) FOR EL CASCO SYSTEM PROJECT
(SCH# 2007071076)

Dear Ms. Mosley:

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has received your submitted document for the above-mentioned project. As stated in your document: “The El Casco System Project includes the proposed El Casco Substation site, upgrades to the Zanja and Banning Substations and the SCE’s Mill Creek Communications Site, upgrading of a total of 15.4 miles of existing 115kV sub transmission line and associated structures, and the installation of fiber optics cables within existing conduits in public streets and on existing SCE structures between the Cities of Redlands and Banning. All portions of the Proposed Project are located within Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California”.

Based on the review of the submitted document DTSC has comments as follows:

1) The EIR should identify and determine whether current or historic uses at the project site may have resulted in any release of hazardous wastes/substances.

2) The EIR should evaluate whether conditions at the site may pose a threat to human health or the environment. Following are the databases of some of the regulatory agencies:

   • National Priorities List (NPL): A list maintained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.EPA).

   • Envirostor (formerly CalSites): A Database primarily used by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, accessible through DTSC’s website (see below).

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• Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS): A database of RCRA facilities that is maintained by U.S. EPA.

• Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS): A database of CERCLA sites that is maintained by U.S. EPA.

• Solid Waste Information System (SWIS): A database provided by the California Integrated Waste Management Board which consists of both open as well as closed and inactive solid waste disposal facilities and transfer stations.

• Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) / Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanups (SLIC): A list that is maintained by Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

• Local Counties and Cities maintain lists for hazardous substances cleanup sites and leaking underground storage tanks.

• The United States Army Corps of Engineers, 911 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, 90017, (213) 452-3908, maintains a list of Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS).

3) The EIR should identify the mechanism to initiate any required investigation and/or remediation for any site that may be contaminated, and the government agency to provide appropriate regulatory oversight. If hazardous materials or wastes were stored at the site, an environmental assessment should be conducted to determine if a release has occurred. If so, further studies should be carried out to delineate the nature and extent of the contamination, and the potential threat to public health and/or the environment should be evaluated. It may be necessary to determine if an expedited response action is required to reduce existing or potential threats to public health or the environment. If no immediate threat exists, the final remedy should be implemented in compliance with state laws, regulations and policies.

4) Proper investigation, sampling and remedial actions overseen by the appropriate agency, if necessary, should be conducted at the site prior to the new development or any construction.
5) If any property adjacent to the project site is contaminated with hazardous chemicals, and if the proposed project is within 2,000 feet from a contaminated site, then the proposed development may fall within the "Border Zone of a Contaminated Property." Appropriate precautions should be taken prior to construction if the proposed project is within a "Border Zone Property."

6) The project construction may require soil excavation and soil filling in certain areas. Appropriate sampling is required prior to disposal of the excavated soil. If the soil is contaminated, properly dispose of it rather than placing it in another location. Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRs) may be applicable to these soils. Also, if the project proposes to import soil to backfill the areas excavated, proper sampling should be conducted to make sure that the imported soil is free of contamination.

7) Human health and the environment of sensitive receptors should be protected during the construction or demolition activities. A study of the site overseen by the appropriate government agency might have to be conducted to determine if there are, have been, or will be, any releases of hazardous materials that may pose a risk to human health or the environment.

8) Certain hazardous waste treatment processes may require authorization from the local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). Information about the requirement for authorization can be obtained by contacting your local CUPA.

9) If the site was used for agricultural purposes or if weed abatement may have occurred, onsite soils may contain pesticide and agricultural chemical residue. If the project area was used for poultry, dairy and/or cattle industry operations, the soil may contain related dairy, animal, or hazardous waste. If so, activities at the site may have contributed to soil and groundwater contamination. Proper investigation and remedial actions, if necessary, should be conducted at the site prior to construction of the project.

10) If during construction/demolition of the project, soil and/or groundwater contamination is suspected, construction/demolition in the area should cease and appropriate health and safety procedures should be implemented. If it is determined that contaminated soil and/or groundwater exists, the EIR should identify how any required investigation and/or remediation will be conducted, and the appropriate government agency to provide regulatory oversight.
If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Mr. Al Shami, Project Manager, at (714) 484-5472 or at "ashami @ DTSC.ca.gov".

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Greg Holmes
Unit Chief
Southern California Cleanup Operations Branch - Cypress

cc: Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 3044
Sacramento, California 95812-3044

Mr. Guenther W. Moskat, Chief
Planning and Environmental Analysis Section
CEQA Tracking Center
Department of Toxic Substances Control
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, California 95812-0806

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