

Addendum

PERMANENT ACCESS ROADS FOR 66 kV RELOCATION

AND

CONVERSION OF NEW TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD TO
PERMANENT ACCESS ROAD (CONSTRUCTS 88 AND 91)

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

Antelope Transmission Project, Segment 1

Application No. A.04-12-007

SCH No. 2005061161

Prepared By:



December 2009

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A. Introduction and Background

The Final Environmental Impact Report/Statement (EIR/EIS) for the Antelope-Pardee 500-kV Transmission Project, (Project) (Aspen Environmental Group, 2006) was certified and a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) was granted by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) (Docket #A.04-12-007, SCH #2005061161) on March 1, 2007. For a history, background, and overview of the Project see Section A of the Final EIR/EIS.

Southern California Edison (SCE) has completed final engineering on the approved Project and construction of the Project is approaching completion. Based on final engineering, additional details of various components of the Project have been further defined. A supplemental evaluation was completed in September 2009 to determine whether or not these modifications to the Project were previously covered by the analysis completed in the Final EIR/EIS or would result in any new or different impacts from what was previously analyzed in the Final EIR/EIS. Descriptions of these modifications, which include eleven different Project components, are described in the Supplemental Evaluation (September 2009), which concluded that the modifications would not introduce new impacts and no new mitigation measures would be required.

This Addendum addresses modifications to the approved Project per communication submitted by SCE to the CPUC on November 6 and 25, 2009. These modifications are described in detail in Section B, below.

Based on the evaluation of SCE's proposed modifications to the approved Project described in Section C 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 B, below.

B. Modifications to the Project

Based on final engineering and construction completed to date by SCE on Segment 1, additional modifications to the Project have been identified. These modifications involve construction of new permanent access roads in place for future operation and maintenance of the new overhead 66 kV transmission lines, and leaving in place as a permanent access road, a segment of new temporary access road installed to construct the line between Constructs 88 and 91.

Proposed Permanent Access Roads for the 66kV transmission lines

Access to the existing 66 kV transmission lines will be from existing access roads (see Appendix A). These roads may require light grading to make them passable. No construction of new spur or access roads will be required for removal of the existing poles. Existing diversion berms may be temporarily removed to allow access for equipment and materials.

Access to the section of new overhead 66 kV transmission lines along the northern boundary of the proposed expanded Antelope Substation will be from an existing access road off of West Avenue J. Additionally, access will continue from this existing road onto a new access road constructed on the northern side of the new overhead 66 kV lines. Construction of this road will require light grading and

will be left in place for future operation and maintenance of the lines. This new permanent access road will be approximately 21 feet wide and 665 feet long.

Access to the new underground 66 kV transmission lines along the eastern and southern boundary of the proposed expanded Antelope Substation will be from the new access road discussed above. It will begin at an existing access road on the northern side of the new overhead lines then continue east and south to follow the underground route. This new access road will be left in place and serve as access to the underground lines for operation and maintenance. Construction of this road will require light grading. This new permanent access road will be approximately 21 feet wide and 3550 feet long.

Conversion of New Temporary Access Road to Permanent Access Road (Constructs 88 and 91)

Permanent Access Road

Permanent roads are necessary at certain structures in Section 3 (the northernmost portion of Segment 1 and extends northeasterly from the northern boundary of the Angeles National Forest to the Antelope Substation in the city of Lancaster, a distance of 5.4 miles) because the new 500 kV line will form the backbone of the SCE transmission system and regular access for maintenance and emergencies will be necessary after construction. Helicopter access is infeasible in Section 3 due to noise and public safety concerns with the nearby residential communities.

This new access road involves a 15 foot road base, with a three foot berm on either side for a total road width of 21 feet to accommodate large construction equipment to access each tower location. Any new roads not required for ongoing maintenance of the new 500 kV transmission line will be recontoured, restored, and revegetated in accordance with Mitigation Measure B-1a, (Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Plan). The new access road that is needed to remain permanent exceeds the stipulations of Mitigation Measure H-1b, which requires that new roads, whether temporary or permanent, not exceed a gradient of 10 percent. This new access road has a maximum gradient of 20 percent for approximately 30 feet, and a 13 percent gradient for approximately 70 feet. The higher gradients were needed to avoid longer cutbacks, which ultimately created a shorter permanent new road and less ground disturbance.

Variance Request

Variance Request #15 was submitted by SCE to the CPUC to accommodate the landowner's requests to widen the road from the entrance at Elizabeth Lake Road to a building and corral area in order to accommodate two-way traffic, and to build an alternate temporary road to avoid the landowner's buildings during construction (shown in blue in Appendix B as "RD New Construction Temporary"). Additionally, with Variance Request #15, an existing access road east of the ROW was eliminated from construction use and a new access road to W/O 20-8 (shown in green in Appendix C as "RD New Construction Permanent") was built.

Unfortunately, Variance Request #15 re-authorized the use of the entire access road as "Road New Construction Temporary" (displayed in dark blue in Appendix C). SCE would like the segment of road east of the ROW to remain as permanent for future operation and maintenance of the 500 kV transmission line.

Additionally, the segments of access road perpendicular to and parallel to the ROW were originally approved as “RD Existing No Improvement” in the Segment 1, Section 3 NTP Disturbance Area maps (displayed in green in Appendix D). Therefore, SCE requests a re-designation of the previously existing access road as “RD Existing to Improve.”

C. Evaluation of Modifications

After review of the Final EIR/EIS, 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 C.1 and are indicated in Table 2 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 C.2.

Table 2 – 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 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

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

Air Quality

Proposed Permanent Access Roads for the 66kV transmission lines

Air quality impacts associated with the Project would be incrementally increased as constructing new access roads would increase impacts related to construction activities; however, the change would be minimal compared to the overall scope of the Project and air quality impacts would not differ from the approved Project. No new air quality impacts would result, no impact significance conclusions would change, and no new mitigation is necessary.

Conversion of New Temporary Access Road to Permanent Access Road (Constructs 88 and 91)

The conversion of a new temporary access road to permanent would not result in any additional construction activities. As such, no new air quality impacts would result, no impact significance conclusions would change, and no new mitigation is necessary.

Biological Resources

Proposed Permanent Access Roads for the 66kV transmission lines

A biological survey was performed on September 21 and 22, 2009, by biologist Russell Kokx of ECORP on the entire Antelope Substation expansion area plus a 500-foot buffer area. The proposed construction area consists mainly of disturbed California Annual Grassland Series with small pockets of Rubber Rabbitbrush Series (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolfe 1995) located on relatively flat topography with an eastern aspect. This area is grazed by sheep annually and also has disturbances associated with existing utility facilities (roads and poles/towers).

Several special-status bird species were observed foraging in and near the Project site during the survey (see Appendix E for the full report). No sensitive plant species were observed, but the timing of the survey was not optimal for botanical surveys. Three shallow swales were found on the project site. The swales are not identified as blue line streams on USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles, do not have a bed or bank, and do not drain into blue line drainages or other wetland features. Vegetation in the swales is consistent with other grassland vegetation in the area. Sensitive resources observed have been added to the sensitive resources map (Appendix F) and will be flagged for avoidance. A preconstruction clearance survey will be conducted prior to ground-disturbing activities. A biological monitor will be present during the activity covered under this NTP to ensure avoidance of impacts to sensitive biological resources.

Pre-construction biological surveys for listed and special-status species were performed during the appropriate seasons in 2007 and 2008. The approval status for the 2008 surveys submitted to the CPUC are described below:

- Nesting Riparian Bird and Protocol Southwestern Willow Flycatcher and Least Bell's Vireo Survey (Mitigation Measures B-6 and APM BIO-1) – This report was received by SCE on August 15, 2008, and submitted to the CPUC. The report was approved with the issuance of the Segment 1 Section 3 NTP. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for these listed species.
- Arroyo Toad Survey (Mitigation Measures B-8a and APM BIO-1) – This report was received by SCE on August 12, 2008, and submitted to the CPUC. The report was approved with the issuance of the Segment 1 Section 3 NTP. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for the arroyo toad.
- California Red-legged Frog Surveys (Mitigation Measures B-9 and APM BIO 1) – This report was received by SCE on September 3, 2008, and submitted to the CPUC. The report was approved with the issuance of the Segment 1 Section 3 NTP. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for California red-legged frog.
- California Gnatcatcher Survey (Mitigation Measures B-12 and APM BIO-1) – This report was received by SCE on August 12, 2008, and submitted to the CPUC. The report was approved with the issuance of the Segment 1 Section 3 NTP. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for California gnatcatcher.
- Bat Roosting Assessment Survey (Mitigation Measures B-24 and APM BIO-1) – This report was received by SCE on July 2, 2008, and submitted to the CPUC. The report was approved with the issuance of the Segment 1 Section 3 NTP. The project site does not contain suitable roosting habitat for bats.

- Burrowing Owl Survey (Mitigation Measure B-19) – Results for Burrowing Owl surveys were included in the Preconstruction Biological Survey. This report was received by SCE on June 3, 2008, and submitted to the CPUC. The report was approved with the issuance of the Segment 1 Section 3 NTP.
- American Badger Survey (Mitigation Measure B-25) – Results for American Badger surveys were included in the Preconstruction Biological Survey. This report was received by SCE on June 3, 2008, and submitted to the CPUC. The report was approved with the issuance of the Segment 1 Section 3 NTP.

A Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Plan (Mitigation Measure B-1a) and documentation showing compliance with Mitigation Measure B-2 (Restoration of Coast Live Oaks) were submitted to the CPUC on January 16, 2008. Compliance with Mitigation Measures B-1a and B-2 were approved by the CPUC on January 16 and 17, 2008, respectively. Oak trees or scrub oaks are not located within the project site.

Construction activities are anticipated to begin at Antelope Substation in October 2009 outside of nesting bird season. Nesting bird nest surveys were conducted throughout the nesting season of 2009 for construction activities associated with Segment 1 Antelope-Pardee Transmission Line Project and Segment 2 and 3 Antelope Transmission Project within the project vicinity. If construction activities are not completed prior to the start of nesting season, then appropriate nesting bird surveys will be conducted and a 300 foot disturbance-free buffer will be established around an active nest. Construction activities will be restricted until the nest is no longer active.

No impact significance conclusions would change and no new mitigation is necessary.

Conversion of New Temporary Access Road to Permanent Access Road (Constructs 88 and 91)

Biological surveys for Variance #15 were performed on September 3 and 9, 2008, by biologists from Burns & McDonnell and BioResource Consultants. The survey results indicated that the new portions of temporary and proposed permanent access road had the potential to impact populations of Peirson's morning glory (*Calystegia peirsonii*) and would be flagged for avoidance. No other sensitive resources were observed along the new and existing portions of the access road. During construction of the access road, however, biological monitors observed no impacts to Peirson's morning glory or any other sensitive biological resources.

The conversion of a new temporary access road to permanent would not result in any additional construction activities. No impact significance conclusions would change and no new mitigation is necessary.

Cultural Resources

Proposed Permanent Access Roads for the 66kV transmission lines

The Archaeological Reconnaissance Report (Applicant-Proposed Measures CR-1 and C-1 – C-32 of the Final EIR/EIS) for Section 3 of Segment 1 was submitted to the CPUC on July 3, 2008. Comments received from the CPUC and Aspen Environmental Group are currently being addressed by SCE.

The proposed Antelope Substation expansion area, including the 66 kV relocation area and the 220 kV relocation area were investigated for cultural and paleontological resources by Cogstone Resources

Management (Harper and Sikes 2009; Scott and Gust 2008); Pacific Legacy (Jackson 2007; O'Neil et al 2008) and ECORP (Ahmet, Mason, and Bholat 2006). The results of these studies indicate that two historic resources, the Antelope Substation and the Antelope Transmission Line, are located within the proposed disturbance area. Both resources have been evaluated and found not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). In addition, one historic can scatter has been identified adjacent to the proposed disturbance area. The can scatter will not be impacted by proposed construction activities. As a result, the proposed expansion activities would not cause a significant adverse effect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic property or historical resource.

If unanticipated discoveries occur, work must halt in the immediate vicinity until the find can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If human remains are encountered during construction or any other phase of development, work in the area of the discovery must be halted, the Los Angeles County coroner notified, and the provisions of Public Resources Code 5097.98-99, Health and Safety Code 7050.5 carried out. If the remains are determined to be Native American, then the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) will be notified within 24 hours as required by Public Resources Code 5097. The NAHC will notify designated Most Likely Descendants who will provide recommendations for the treatment of the remains within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The NAHC will mediate any disputes regarding treatment of Native American remains.

No impact significance conclusions would change and no new mitigation is necessary.

Conversion of New Temporary Access Road to Permanent Access Road (Constructs 88 and 91)

The new temporary and permanent access roads were surveyed for cultural resources by Pacific Legacy (Sriro, 2008). No cultural resources were identified within the road disturbance areas. As no cultural resources have been identified within the roads, and as no ground disturbance is proposed as a result of leaving the road segment in place as a permanent access road, no cultural resources will be impacted. No impact significance conclusions would change and no new mitigation is necessary.

Geology, Soils, and Paleontology

Proposed Permanent Access Roads for the 66kV transmission lines

Construction activities associated with grading operations for permanent access roads could result in slope instability, resulting in landslides, slumps, soil creep, or debris flows. As discussed in Final EIR/EIS Section C.5 (Geology, Soils, and Paleontology), a geotechnical study would be performed to identify site-specific geologic conditions in enough detail to support good engineering practice (APM GEO-2). Additionally, Mitigation Measure G-1 (Protect Against Slope Instability) would ensure that appropriate support and protection measures shall be designed and implemented to maintain the stability of slopes adjacent to newly graded or regraded access roads and work areas during and after construction.

Permanent roads must meet the County's compaction requirement of 90 percent. Also, compaction of the outside road slope must be achieved. After finalization, roads are inspected by a geotechnical engineer to ensure that compaction, slope, and design are in compliance with the Los Angeles County Grading Permit.

No new geology, soils, and paleontology impacts would result, no impact significance conclusions would change, and no new mitigation is necessary.

Conversion of New Temporary Access Road to Permanent Access Road (Constructs 88 and 91)

The conversion of a new temporary access road to permanent would not result in any additional construction activities. No new geology, soils, and paleontology impacts would result, no impact significance conclusions would change, and no new mitigation is necessary.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Proposed Permanent Access Roads for the 66kV transmission lines

Surface water runoff as a result of the construction of new permanent access roads would slightly increase (greater impermeable surface area); however, as discussed in Final EIR/EIS Section C.8 (Hydrology and Water Quality, Impact H-5), potential impacts from access roads would be localized and temporary and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) required by APMs HYD-2 and HYD-3 would include an erosion control plan to minimize any potential increase in surface water runoff resulting from new or improved roads.

These access roads will be built and maintained to SCE standards to ensure their long-term use as access roads. The same measures will be utilized as is the case on other permanent access roads that are steep gradients. These roads will be finalized with drivable dips to direct water flow and the appropriate insloping or outsloping will help reduce water flow along the road surface. The roads will then be inspected by a geotechnical engineer to confirm that the appropriate road surface compaction has been met.

Hydrology and water quality impacts would be the same as the approved Project.

Conversion of New Temporary Access Road to Permanent Access Road (Constructs 88 and 91)

Surface water runoff as a result of the conversion of the new temporary access road to permanent would slightly increase (greater impermeable surface area); however, as discussed in Final EIR/EIS Section C.8 (Hydrology and Water Quality, Impact H-5), potential impacts from spur roads and access roads would be localized and temporary and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) required by APMs HYD-2 and HYD-3 would include an erosion control plan to minimize any potential increase in surface water runoff resulting from new or improved roads.

This new temporary access road would be constructed exceeding the maximum gradient of 10 percent and would be built and maintained to SCE standards to ensure their long-term use as access roads. The same measures would be utilized as is the case on other permanent access roads that are steep gradients. These roads would be finalized with drivable dips to direct water flow and the appropriate insloping or outsloping would help reduce water flow along the road surface. The roads would then be inspected by a geotechnical engineer to confirm that the appropriate road surface compaction has been met.

Hydrology and water quality impacts would be the same as the approved Project.

Noise

Proposed Permanent Access Roads for the 66kV transmission lines

Noise impacts in the immediate area of the Antelope Substation would occur over a shorter duration. Additionally, no sensitive receptors are located in the immediate vicinity. The overall impacts to noise would not differ from the approved Project.

Conversion of New Temporary Access Road to Permanent Access Road (Constructs 88 and 91)

The conversion of a new temporary access road to permanent would not result in any additional construction activities. As such, noise impacts in the immediate area of Constructs 88 and 91 would occur over a shorter duration. The overall impacts to noise would not differ from the approved Project.

Transportation and Traffic

Proposed Permanent Access Roads for the 66kV transmission lines

Construction of new permanent access roads would not result in a change in traffic and transportation impacts compared to the approved Project, as these roads would be utilized strictly for operations and maintenance of the 66 kV transmission lines. No new traffic or transportation impacts would result, no impact significance conclusions would change, and no new mitigation is necessary.

Conversion of New Temporary Access Road to Permanent Access Road (Constructs 88 and 91)

The conversion of a new temporary access road to permanent would not result in a change in traffic and transportation impacts compared to the approved Project, as these roads would be utilized strictly for operations and maintenance. No new traffic or transportation impacts would result, no impact significance conclusions would change, and no new mitigation is necessary.

Visual Resources

Proposed Permanent Access Roads for the 66kV transmission lines

Mitigation Measure V-1b (*Construct, Operate, and Maintain with Existing Access/Spur Roads*) states that, "In locations designated by the CPUC and Forest Service, the Applicant (SCE) shall remove existing transmission line towers and conductors using existing access roads and spur roads, and shall construct the new transmission line using existing access roads and spur roads. SCE shall consult with the visual specialist designated by the CPUC or Forest Service, as appropriate, to ensure that the objectives of this measure are achieved. SCE and its Contractors shall submit plans and construction drawings for access roads and spur roads, demonstrating compliance with this measure, to the CPUC and, as appropriate, to the Forest Service for review and approval at least 60 days prior to the start of construction." (Final EIR/EIS C.15-39)

Plans and drawings (including locations and types of roads) have been submitted to the CPUC as part of the Notice to Proceed 24. Because of the flat terrain and the location of these roads, in close proximity to the proposed Antelope substation expansion, these roads will not be visible from the established Key Observation Point (KOP) 1 at 110th Street and Johnson Road. Additionally, photographs of the visual perspective from this KOP are shown in Figure C15.3A and C15.3B of the Final EIR/EIS.

Furthermore, the new permanent access roads fall outside the range of the KOP 1 viewshed and will not impact this visual resource. Appendix G includes the overview map for the KOP's identified in the Final EIR/EIS as well as the figures discussed above. No impact significance conclusions would change and no new mitigation is necessary.

Conversion of New Temporary Access Road to Permanent Access Road (Constructs 88 and 91)

Mitigation Measure V-1b (*Construct, Operate, and Maintain with Existing Access/Spur Roads*) states that, "In locations designated by the CPUC and Forest Service, the Applicant (SCE) shall remove existing transmission line towers and conductors using existing access roads and spur roads, and shall construct the new transmission line using existing access roads and spur roads. SCE shall consult with the visual specialist designated by the CPUC or Forest Service, as appropriate, to ensure that the objectives of this measure are achieved. SCE and its Contractors shall submit plans and construction drawings for access roads and spur roads, demonstrating compliance with this measure, to the CPUC and, as appropriate, to the Forest Service for review and approval at least 60 days prior to the start of construction." (Final EIR/EIS C.15-39)

Plans and drawings (including locations and types of roads) have been submitted as part of the Access and Spur Road Plan. Of the 0.13 mile of proposed permanent access road in Section 3, 0.13 mile is within the vicinity of KOP 3 (Appendix H) and its established viewshed. The remaining KOP's within Segment 1 are not affected by the proposed new permanent access road. A photograph of the visual perspective from the affected KOP has been provided in Appendix I. The photograph was taken with the road and new line in place so any visual effects are shown. Additionally, Appendix I includes figures from the Final EIR/EIS depicting pre-disturbance and simulated post-disturbance photographs from KOP 3.

KOP 3: Lake Elizabeth Road

"Key Observation Position 3 was established on Lake Elizabeth Road (a Second Priority County Scenic Highway) at a point where the existing 66-kV transmission line crosses over the road, looking southwest across the R-Ranch at Amargosa Creek (see Figure C.15-5A, Existing Conditions for Key Observation Position 3). This viewpoint was selected to characterize the existing landscape visible from Lake Elizabeth Road which is a highly used road connecting the towns of Leona Valley and Lake Elizabeth, and traversing parallel to the San Andreas Rift Zone, which is just north and behind this vantage point. The skyline is approximately two miles away, establishing this as a foreground and middleground distance zone. The existing 66-kV towers are dark brown and blend in with dark green colors of the scattered oak trees and chaparral shrubs, but stand out when backlit on the skyline or by bright green grasses or tan-colored shrubs. On the skyline, the left transmission line tower is outside the Angeles National Forest boundary on private land. The two existing towers (in the center and on the right) at the skyline are inside the Angeles National Forest on NFS lands, and therefore occur within the Center Area, which is discussed below. New towers T-93 through T-88 of the proposed 500-kV transmission line would be visible from this vantage point at KOP 3." (Final EIR/EIS C.15-13)

A new access road, which falls within the viewshed of KOP 3, was built for temporary use during the construction of Constructs 88 through 91. The area is already heavily disturbed by agricultural lands and the access road joins a pre-existing access road to the south (see Appendix I). While the conversion of this new temporary access road to a permanent road would result in a permanent change to the visual

environment, this additional roadway segment is within the same area as the new transmission structure which would dominate the view. Furthermore, the road would be located within the same roadway network proposed for the approved Project and, therefore, such a minor modification to the roadway network would not result in any new or substantially different impacts on visual resources. No impact significance conclusions would change and no new mitigation is necessary.

C.2 Issue Areas Where Modifications Result in No Change

The proposed construction of new access roads within the Antelope Substation property boundaries and the conversion of a new temporary access road to permanent would occur within existing disturbance areas. Therefore, potential environmental impacts to agricultural resources, hazards and hazardous materials, 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.

D. Other CEQA Considerations

D.1 Significant Unavoidable Impacts

The environmental impacts of the approved Project are described in detail in Section C (Environmental Analysis) of the Final EIR/EIS, and for the proposed modifications, in Section C (Evaluation of Modification) of this Addendum. All the significant and unavoidable (Class I) impacts identified for the approved Project, as discussed in Section E.1.2 (Significant Environmental Effects Which Cannot Be Avoided if the Proposed Project is Implemented) of the Final EIR/EIS, would be the same as for the approved Project with implementation of the proposed modifications.

D.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/EIS. Please see Section E.1.3 of the Final EIR/EIS for a complete discussion of irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources for the approved Project.

D.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/EIS. Please see Section E.1.4 of the Final EIR/EIS for a complete discussion of growth-inducing effects for the approved Project.

D.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/EIS. Please see Section C (Cumulative Impact Analysis by Issue Area) of the Final EIR/EIS for a discussion on 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.

E. References

- Ahmet, K., R. D. Mason and S. Bholat. 2006. Cultural Resources Survey Report for Antelope-Pardee 500-kV Transmission Project: Segments 2 & 3. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton, CA, Southern California Edison and CPUC.
- Aspen Environmental Group. 2006. Final Environmental Impact Report/Statement (EIR/EIS), Antelope-Pardee 500-kV Transmission Project. Report prepared for the California Public Utilities Commission. December.
- Harper, Veronica and Nancy Sikes. 2009. Supplemental Cultural Resources Assessment, Segment 9, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Antelope Substation Expansion, Los Angeles County, California. On file at Southern California Edison, Rosemead.
- Jackson, Thomas. 2007. Cultural Resources Inventory of the Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California. On file at Southern California Edison, Rosemead.
- O'Neil, Mary M., K. Ross Way and Thomas L. Jackson. 2008. Confidential Report of Supplemental Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Management Plan, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 2, Los Angeles County, California. Report on file with Southern California Edison and CPUC.
- Scott, K. and S. Gust. 2008. Paleontological Resources Management Plan for the Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project (Antelope Transmission Project) Segment 1, Los Angeles County, California with Updated Paleontological Assessment. Report on file with Southern California Edison and CPUC.
- Sriro, Adam. 2008. TRTP Segment 1, Section 3: Reitano Property Variance--Cultural Resources Survey Results. Submitted to the CPUC as attachment to the Request for Variance on 8/15/2008.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION505 VAN NESS AVENUE
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December 9, 2009

Donald Johnson
Project Manager
Southern California Edison
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Rosemead, C 911770

RE: SCE Antelope-Pardee 500 kV Transmission Project, Segment 1 – Permanent Access Roads

Dear Mr. Johnson,

On November 6 and 25, 2009, Southern Californian Edison (SCE) submitted requests to modify the Antelope-Pardee 500 kV Transmission Project, Segment 1, as follows:

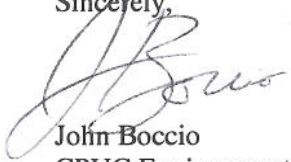
1. Add new permanent access roads for future operation and maintenance of the new overhead 66 kV transmission lines, and
2. Leave in place as a permanent access road, a segment of a new temporary access road installed to construct the line between Constructs 88 and 91. Under Variance Request #15, use of the subject access road was authorized as "Road New Construction Temporary". SCE would like the segment of road east of the right-of-way to remain as permanent for future operation and maintenance of the 500 kV transmission line. Additionally, the segments of access road perpendicular to and parallel to the right-of-way were originally approved as "RD Existing No Improvement" in the Segment 1, Section 3 NTP Disturbance Area maps. Therefore, SCE requests a re-designation of the previously existing access road as "RD Existing to Improve."

A Final EIR was prepared and published for the SCE Antelope-Pardee 500 kV Transmission Project, Segment 1, and the Final EIR was certified and a CPCN granted by the CPUC (Docket #A.04-12-007, SCH #2005061161) on March 1, 2007. Since that time, SCE has completed final engineering of the Project, and has completed building the majority of the Project. Based on final design and field conditions, additional details of various components of the Project have been further defined, as presented in a letter to the CPUC from SCE dated November 6 and 25, 2009, requesting the subject changes. An Addendum was prepared to assess the environmental impacts associated with the subject modifications. No new impacts or increase in impact severity were identified.

This request is approved by CPUC for the proposed modification subject to the conditions noted below which shall be met by SCE and its contractors:

- All project mitigation measures, compliance plans, and permit conditions shall be implemented during construction activities.
- Copies of all relevant permits, compliance plans, and this approval shall be available on site for the duration of construction activities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Boccio". The signature is stylized with a large, looping initial "J" and "B".

John Boccio
CPUC Environmental Project Manager

cc: V. Strong, Aspen