

MORETTI FAMILY
CARRISTO RANCH
25580 HWY 79
SANTA YSABEL, CA 92070

April 7, 2008

CPUC/BLM
c/o Aspen Environmental Group
235 Montgomery Street, Suite 935
San Francisco, CA 94104

Re: Sunrise Powerlink Draft Environmental Impact Report/Statement

To whom it may concern:

I am writing on behalf of the Moretti family. Our ranch is greatly affected by the preferred Northern Route as well as the alternate Northern route.

For some background, we were approached by SDG&E in 2005 to give a 100' easement, we turned down the request. They returned later offering "hundreds of thousands of dollars" for a 200' easement and when turned down again, we were told we had no choice in the matter they would simply take it by eminent domain. In 2006 they announced they now wanted a 300-foot easement. At this time we were told the construction and maintenance of the lines would be done primarily by helicopter. It was not until May of 2007 that Aspen Environmental provided us with an SDG&E map, showing the massive access roads that we became aware that once again SDG&E had lied. SDG&E did not provide maps nor consult with us regarding access roads. They did make a trip early in 2006 to the ranch to discuss under grounding options. At that time we were told the cost of under grounding the line was comparable to the construction of overhead lines. At that, we were told again the construction would be done by helicopter. In a meeting of property owners in December of 2006 SDG&E informed us that they had no intention of under grounding this line and the reason for the 300' easement was their future plans included three towers abreast through the entire easement. SDG&E normally asks for 120' easement from developers for a 230 kv line, by requiring 300' it is obvious this is the future plan.

My family does not endorse any project and have the following comments and concerns.

PROJECT

We have discussed several times the routes through our ranch with SDG&E. We have always taken the stand that we do not believe this line is needed. We do not want the line on our property. If we are left with no choice and it must come through the ranch, the best alternative and the least destructive route would be to put the line underground. So should there be a Northern Route chosen, we would ask the CPUC to approve the Santa Ysabel All Underground Alternative.

Should the any overhead route be chosen, we have the following concerns.

In regards to the transmission line on page B-4 of the EIR, there is reference that the existing 69 lines would be moved to relocate to the 230kv line. However, it does not indicate that SDG&E would relinquish all rights in the existing 69 lines. Would SDG&E retain the easement and possibly use it in the future?

ACCESS AND SPUR ROADS:

The access roads through our ranch are excessive. I have enclosed a map (Moretti Exhibit A) showing our property and the access roads, as the map shows, there are roads through the middle of the ranch that are great distances from the transmission line and would not serve any purpose in accessing it. Shouldn't the access roads be the in the ROW? Why are these roads so excessive? At the time we received the map showing the access roads from Aspen Environmental, we questioned the need for the excessive amount and the routes with SDG&E. They indicated that as they "went through the design the roads would be moved and alignments would be changed." It is nearly impossible to address the roads without knowing the exact locations, so I will address the issues on the map provided. The proposed access roads would be devastating to our property. Our ranch roads are about 8' in width. Many are not graded, but simply two tire tracks to conserve a much grazing for the livestock as possible. The access roads call for a 14-foot road with 22 foot turns. Many of the areas will simply not accommodate these large turns and roads. There are areas the roads which traverse over natural water ways. It is our understanding the gates will be required to be 15' in length. There are areas where there simply is not enough room to facilitate a gate of that size. This will reduce the amount of livestock grazing significantly.

The grades for the proposed access roads on the North/West boundary of the property exceed a grade of 42%. I have enclosed drawings based on a portion of the access roads on our property (Moretti Exhibit B) prepared by David Lewis, an Engineer with the firm of Patrick Engineering in Julian, which shows the necessary cuts and fills to accommodate a 14' road at a 25% grade and at a 35% grade. The width of a 14' road on a 35% grade, on our property would actually be 40' with the cuts and fills.

Mr. Lewis has also prepared a drawing based on our Ranch of Typical Cuts and Fills on 35% slope (Moretti Exhibit C). This drawing does not include the need for culverts. There is no hydrology study/report included in the EIR, it is not possible to ascertain how often a culvert would be needed. Normally with a 25% grade, it is about every 200 feet.

Mr. Lewis further prepared a Vertical Profile (Moretti Exhibit D) based on an area of the Ranch in which the EIR indicated an access road. The steepest point of this road is a 42% grade. It is unlikely that any average vehicle and certainly not heavy trucks, would be able to access a road that steep. The steepest

allowable roads normally do not exceed a 25% grade.

The EIR does not address the environmental impacts this type of road construction would have. The environmental impacts of these roads are as major, if not more so, than the actual ROW.

With the construction of the transmission line and roads on a steep hillside, there is a great potential for large amounts of water flow and silt flow. We have already experienced high volumes of siltation run off from the Santa Ysabel Casino, directly across the highway from our property. The road grades there were much less than 25%. This is a good indicator of what would happen with the types of roads proposed for this project.

There is no detailing of grading or erosion control plans. There appears to be no plan to stabilize the new roads as well as the construction sites for the towers. We do not have any information on the slopes, velocities of water run off nor, sites and specifications for culverts. The access roads as well as the transmission line traverse natural water ways, the mitigation measures to build access roads at right angles simply not obtainable. There is no storm water control plan. How can we address all how the roads and construction of the line will impact our property without ALL of the information? Who will be responsible for the polluted waterways? Will SDG&E bear the liability of the water pollution? Will the property owner be handed an indemnity that they will not be held responsible for any violations of the EPA and Water Quality Control Board, should the storm water plan and BMP fail? Will SDG&E be held responsible to the property owner for property damage due for failed plans? Will the CPUC oversee this after construction is complete?

The access roads and towers WILL disturb the soils. There is no mitigation for this. To double and in some areas quadruple the size of the existing ranch roads will destroy the integrity of the Ranch. The access roads on the north/western boundary of the ranch are in areas that have never been accessed by vehicle. The access roads as well as the transmission lines run directly into natural water ways which then run into our dam. The siltation which will enter these natural water ways is likely to kill the fish and aquatic plants. The water from the dam gravity flows through pipes into our irrigated fields, with the additional siltation, these lines will become clogged, and we will not be able to irrigate. We rely heavily on these irrigated fields in our ranching operation. How are our waterways and irrigation system protected? Who will be liable for any damage to our irrigation system?

The only bridge across the Carrista Creek to access our property was constructed in the 1940's and is 10' in width. The proposed amount and type of equipment for construction as well as the weight of the excavated materials to be removed will seriously jeopardize the integrity of this bridge. Again this is the ONLY access into the ranch. How will our bridge and only access to the property be protected? It would be an unacceptable risk to have the bridge jeopardize. The roads near the barns and houses will NOT accommodate 14 feet in width without tearing down historic structures.

The proposed route that SDG&E has chosen shows few roads constructed in the transmission line ROW. Most of the access roads would be new, damaging roads to our property. How will we be compensated for the loss of our grazing land? This loss will continue for as long as we graze cattle.

To insure there will be no damage to our only access and to the grazing land, should any overhead route be

chosen, it is imperative that the construction and maintenance be done by helicopter and the access roads be eliminated from this plan.

We do not feel the EIR accurately addresses the amount of property that will be lost due to access roads, due to the fact it has not taken into consideration cuts and fills and the steep terrain (25%, 35% AND 42% grades).

CONSTRUCTION

Construction period of 10 to 12 hours per day, six days a week is not acceptable and will greatly interfere with ranching operations. Mitigation calls for working with grazing operations. However, it does not address who will have the final say so. How are we to be insured that there will be NO night construction allowed on our property to insure the well being of animals as well as the safety of occupants? Will the property owners be handed a written indemnity that they (the property owner) will not be held responsible for any injuries that may be sustained by those working on the project? How are we assured there will be no access on weekends? This property is not only a working ranch. It is a family home as well.

We hunt game during all hunting seasons. To have construction going on during the various seasons will have a negative impact on game and will put workers and hunters at risk. Who will insure that there will be no construction during these periods for the safety of all involved? If there is construction during hunting seasons, will SDG&E be indemnifying property owners that they are responsible for any hunting accidents?

Clearing of 100' X 100' pads, and again the cuts and fills necessary to facilitate for each tower on a 35% grade would be massive. This will also add to the issue of erosion and siltation. Construction of a concrete foundation will cause the natural flow of water to be permanently disturbed. Again, we have not been provided all the necessary information to comment on the negative effects these sites will have on the Ranch and the environment.

The issue of erosion and water run off must be addressed. The impacts have not been studied. The storm water plan is not available. THE IMPACTS OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND TOWERS ARE MAJOR, THEY MUST BE PROPERLY STUDIED AND EVALUATED. THIS HAS NOT BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN THE EIR.

MAINTENANCE

The maintenance of the access roads would need to be constant. They will erode with each rain and not be passable. It does not appear that SDG&E is calculating this issue in the costs of the Sunrise Powerlink. Our Ranching Operation will be interrupted and impacted for the ongoing maintenance of the access roads, how will we be compensated for this?

We currently experience many issues with the maintenance of the existing 69 lines on our property. Problems have included gates being left open, and livestock getting loose. Trucks getting stuck and damaging roads (which SDG&E would not accept being responsible for repairing) and property being stolen.

Tree trimmers have hid brush and branches so they would not have to chip them. It is an ongoing problem. The 230KV line will present more issues like this, more on going damage to our property. How will this be mitigated in the future?

BIOLOGY, CULTURE RESOURCES, PALENOTOLOGY

The Santa Ysabel Ranch was originally a Spanish Land Grant, which was applied for and received by Jose Joaquin Ortega and his son-in-law Edward F. Stokes in 1844, the entire ranch was 17,719 acres. It was stock with sheep and cattle and thereafter run as a livestock ranch. Rancho Santa Ysabel is rich in history, including , Stokes assisting the American Army of the West as they came to California to oust the Mexicanos and Californios. California became the 31st State in 1850 and after a lengthy legal challenge, the ownership was confirmed to Ortega and Stokes in 1872. The Moretti family came into ownership of Rancho Santa Ysabel in the late 1800's and carried on with cattle ranching, as well as built four dairies.

I have enclosed a Map from 1869 (Moretti Exhibit E) of our ranch, showing historic home sites in the path of the Sunrise Powerlink. I do not feel there was adequate research done, nor could I find where the San Diego Historic archives were researched to understand the full historic value of the Santa Ysabel Valley.

The Santa Ysabel Preserve and Santa Ysabel Mission where also part of the original Santa Ysabel Ranch. The Mission was given by the Santa Ysabel Ranch to the Federal Government in 1922. SDG&E has stated that the Santa Ysabel Preserve is “too environmentally sensitive” to have the transmission line constructed on it. How can that property which was managed by the same family, be so different from the rest of the ranch lands in Santa Ysabel and Mesa Grande? How will the destruction of this historic ranch be mitigated?

In a telephone conversation with Mark S. Chomyn of SDG&E on January 18, 2008, he indicated the reports had not been finalized. For the record, that entering our property was:

ARCADIS INC: Entered 1/7/2007 at 8:30 am left at 11:25 am or biological studies Entered 4/26/2007 at 10:30 am left at 2:15 pm for biological survey Entered 5/2/2007 at 10:00 am left at 3:12 pm for rare plant survey Entered 5/31/2007 at 2:15 pm left at 3:23 pm for rare plant survey Entered 6/1/2007 at 7:45 am left at 12:30 pm for rate plant surveys Entered 7/19/2007 at 9:45 am. left at 1:33 pm for search of hapheus kangaroo rat Entered 8/21/2007 at 8:15 (no check out time) for veg. survey

GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES: Entered 1/16/2007 at 8:45 am left at 3:00 pm for archaeological survey Entered 4/11/2007 at 10:20 am left at 3:45 pm for Archaeological monitoring

JEFF KIDD Entered 3/23/2007 at 9:50 am left at 2:30 pm for butterfly surveys/assessment

FINLEY ENGINEERING CO. Entered 4/3/2007 at 11:10 am left at 2:30 pm for survey Entered 4/10/2007 at 9:40 am left at 5:00 pm for tower and access road staking Entered 4/11/2007 at 10:10 am left at 3:53 pm for tower and access road study Additional crew Entered 4/11/2007 at 10:20 an left at 3:55 pm. for tower and access road study

TRC: Entered 4/11/2007 at 10:10 am left at 3:45 pm for monitoring (biological) for survey crews

SWCA: Entered 07/26/2007 at 9:00 am left at 4:00 pm for archaeological survey

How can entering 15 times for such short periods and SDG&E saying they did not do an adequate job by not finalizing them be acceptable for accurate reports?

Our ranch has interior live oak trees, Englemann oaks and black oaks as well as an abundance of native plants and chaparral. The EIR calls for mitigation by replacing trees 3 to 1 in either the applicants ROW and/or land acquired and preserved. Due to the terrain it will not be possible for these trees to be planted in the ROW. They would be planted offsite. Once these 100-year-old oak trees are taken down to facilitate the line or an access road they are PERMANENTLY lost to us. Preserving land to grow trees elsewhere does NOT mitigate this personal loss. How will we be compensated for the loss of the oak trees we have worked to preserve?

There are areas in the access roads known to this family to have Native American cultural sites. We do not feel they have been addressed correctly in the EIR.

VISUAL RESOURCES

The Santa Ysabel valley is a historic site. The value of preserving and caring for the land has been passed down from generation to generation. Our family's goal is to preserve this ranch. We entered into Land Conservation Contract AP72-1, Agriculture Preserve Number, the Williamson Act Land Designation, and have honored all the stringent restrictions. The William Act clearly states "THE USE OR MAINTENANCE OF THE LAND WITHIN SAID AGRICULTURAL PRESERVE WILL BE DONE IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO PRESERVE ITS NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS, BEAUTY AND OPENNESS FOR THE BENEFIT AND ENJOYMENT OF THE PUBLIC, TO PROVIDE ESSENTIAL HABITAT FOR WILDLIFE." We have strived to maintain that. The transmission line and access roads will destroy 100 years of our family's work. The lines and roads and future expansion would permanently convert Williams Act land. How can this line be considered in these areas?

SDG&E made it very clear in a meeting with the Santa Ysabel property owners on December 11, 2006 that their intentions are to construct a total of three towers in the 300' ROW. This combined with the width of an access road will irrevocably destroy the view shed of the Santa Ysabel Valley. It is not possible to reduce the visual contrast of towers and conductors and scars of the access roads. You simply cannot hide these hideous sites. The EIR state there is no mitigation on this issue. We agree, once these towers are constructed the beauty of Santa Ysabel will be forever ruined.

Destroying the visual impacts of Santa Ysabel will have a direct negative impact on the tourism business that Julian and the Santa Ysabel, including the new Casino. Julian is a historic town which has relied heavily on the tourism trade. These lines with destroy the economic development of that community.

LAND USE

Our entire ranch is used for our grazing operation. The construction would disturb the use. Mitigation measure "Prepare Construction Notification Plan" What exactly does this mean? What does this plan do? If the "notification plan" is not satisfactory to the property owner, how is that mitigated?

Every inch of ground used to construct roads and tower takes away from the ranching operation. Clearing around this line takes away precious grazing land. The loss of use will be forever. How are we compensated for this loss of use? The economic damage to this family is significant and not addressed in the EIR.

Will the easement allow the Grantee (SDG&E) the right to assign any or all of the rights granted in this easement in whole or in part to other companies providing utilities and communication facilities? Is it restricted to other utilities and communication companies? Will the access roads be able to be granted to any other entity? Will SDG&E be able to sell the right to this easement and profit further from destroying historic ranch land? If SDG&E has this right, how is the property owner notified as to whom have rights to enter private property?

AGRICULTURE

The tax parcel numbers for our property does not appear in Table D.6-3., the tax parcel numbers that make up our property are 195-090-05, 191-090-06, 195-100-12, 195-100-13, 195-100-14 and 195-091-04. It is impossible to comment on how they have classified them in the active agriculture operations. Is there a reason why our tax parcel numbers do not appear?

Mitigation measure's AG-1a and AG1c are very broad and open to interpretation. Providing alternate routes for cattle to graze and access waters are reconfiguring fences would be a massive undertaking, as there are very specific watering areas. Would the private property owner have any rights in these situations?

We do not agree with the Disruption of Livestock Grazing Operations as Class II mitigation. You indicate that "activities associated with grazing livestock, such as cattle movement, access to water, feeding and shipping of cattle would be PERMANENTLY impeded by new access roads and towers, as well as associated with road maintenance activities." There is NO mitigation, no amount of "coordinating with operators" that will mitigate this PERMANENT loss. Have the limits of the boundaries of each individual rancher's property been taken into consideration?

Farmland and grazing land are precious to our ranching operation. Each inch of grazing land and each inch of farm land is used to facilitate the operation. Any loss of the use of this land, no mater how small must be measured in the length of time our family has owned this land, which is more than 100 years. Therefore it is prudent to assume that generations to follow will be suffering from this loss. How is the future loss of generations that follow mitigated?

EMF AND MAGNETIC FIELDS

Some research claims that cancer and other health issues caused by exposure to these lines are "inconclusive," Definitions of Inconclusive: NOT RESOLVING FULLY ALL DOUBTS OR QUESTIONS; NOT DEEMED SAFE. More and more research are showing that there are adverse health

effects to both humans and animals. How is that acceptable to have humans and animals exposed to something that may or may not cause health issues? It needs to be appreciated that our animals are part of our ranching livelihood and to have these animals exposed to something that possibly may cause them to have health issues and not be able to produce offspring, is unacceptable. How will this be mitigated if in the future our cows are not calving at the same ratio as prior to the lines?

FIRE

The EIR indicates that the line would increase the probability of a wildfire and there is not mitigation. This is an unacceptable risk.

San Diego County has a long history of wild fires. These have now turned to mega fires as shown in the firestorms of 2003 and 2007. At this time, prescribed burns are no longer implemented on public or private land. In east San Diego County public lands make up nearly 70% of all property owned, and are no longer being leased for cattle grazing. These two factors alone contribute to an unmanageable amount of fuel. Combine that with dry Santa Ana Winds, another mega fire will happen, it's just a matter of time. The Cedar fire was clocked at one point of burning 40,000 acres per hour. History has shown, it does not matter where the fire starts, all of San Diego County is vulnerable and in its path.

These fires should have shown anyone with any common sense that putting this lines in the back country overhead in the terrain they are proposing is just plain suicidal for ALL of San Diego County. These fires jump Freeways! Even clear cutting a 300-foot easement is NOT going to stop them. To take fire fighters away from homes and business to protect these lines is simply not acceptable. To expose firefighters and citizens to further danger by the existence of these towers and lines during these times of fire is horrific. To deter air support during these disasters any manner is an unacceptable risk. It is our understanding that these transmission lines cannot be easily de-energized, that this is a process and the electricity has to be "rerouted" and can take many hours. This particular scenario was one of the contributing factors that caused delay in controlling the Pinnacle Peak Fire in Flagstaff Arizona. The fire started on June 21, 2005, lines were not de-energized until June 26, 2005. Re-energized on June 27th. Fire was not contained until July 3rd. A full 13 days after it started, the biggest factor was High Voltage Lines.

Smoke from fire charges the air around the conductors leading to arcing, like small lightning bolts, increasing the chances of sparking additional fires. This would be a particular risk in the areas of Santa Ysabel and Mesa Grande.

In the canyons the line is to be constructed during a brush fire they would carry a risk of a "flash over" The Inaja Fire was the fire is where a "flash over" happened, killing 11 men. The disastrous flare up of the Inaja fire was caused by a critical combination of highly flammable fuels, steep topography and adverse weather. These same conditions remain today in much of the areas of the central link. What will happen to the towers and line in a flash over situations?

How will this line provide reliable energy in these conditions?

What happens when a Tower takes a direct lightning strike? What is the ground spread? When a tree takes

a hit the spread is 30 to 60 feet in all directions. Lightning storms and strikes are common in this area.

The report indicates wind speeds of up to 112 miles per hour. Winds during the Witch Fire were clocked at gusts of 120 miles per hour.

I have found information on 10 different occasions that of towers and lines being blown down in these types of winds:

- 1) 31 Steel Power Towers crumpled in South Dakota July 1, 2005 - winds 80-100 miles per hour
- 2) Heavy winds and thunderstorms toppled a 500kv giant transmission tower in Elk River MN, August 9, 2001
- 3) Lincoln IL = March 14, 2006 - 100-mile per hour winds 4 Large Power Towers toppled
- 4) 500 KV Power line downed in Riverside County July 1, 2006 by severe weather and wind
- 6) December 1, 2006 winds knocked over a Utility Tower in Charleston Virginia
- 7) June 1999 wind storms knock down 41 structures on a 345-KV line north of Steele North Dakota
- 8) July 1, 1999 high winds heavily damage four towers in Fargo, North Dakota
- 9) December 22, 1982 winds in excess of 100 miles per hour toppled six 500KV lines in PG&E's territory east of San Francisco
- 10) Redwood City California - December 28, 2006 winds knocked down three 160 foot High Voltage Transmission towers

What type of fire danger do these lines and towers pose in the event they should be blown over? In the remote areas they will be located in the project, there will be a delay in getting to them. How will this be mitigated? Are these towers made to take gusts of 120 Miles per hour?

EXISTIN 69 LINE:

Should the 230 KV line follow the existing 69 line, it will be dangerously close to our home, barns and corrals, we have these additional concerns:

ARCING: National Ag Safety Data Base - Summary Case 193-488-01 as reported by Cal-Osha

Cotton Harvester Operator was on top of the machine to clean a basket, parked under a high voltage power line when it began to rain. 14,000 volts of electricity from the power line arced to the machine and killed the operator.

OSHA GUIDELINES: Avoid area under lines 13 feet in any direction under a 230-KV line.

Having the 230 kv line follow the existing 69 lines would cause immediate danger to family and workers. It would limit the use of our existing barns and structures. The constant hum of the lines would be disturbing. How would this be mitigated?

PROPERTY VALUES

I very much disagree with the EIR as to the impact the lines and access roads will have on property values.

Arthur Gimney, MAI, presented a seminar before the EMF Regulations and Litigation Institute in late 1994, in a matched sale analysis in indicated properties abutting power line easements diminished in value from 18% to 53.8%.

Charles J. Delany MAI and Douglas Timmons surveyed on the AVERAGE nationwide in 1990 the diminished values on Agriculture Land was 20%

In the case of SDG&E vs. Daley, according to Linda J. Opel from the Franklin Pierce Law Center, the jury awarded \$190,000.00 for the condemned property and \$1,035,000.00 for the diminished value. The perception of the negative effects of Power Lines contributed to this case.

HUD (Housing and Urban Development) handbook state has the following guide line for HUD loans:

“No Dwelling or related property improvement may be located within the engineering (designed) fall distance of any pole, tower or support structure of a high-voltage transmission line, radio/TV transmission tower, microwave relay dish or tower or satellite dish (radio, TV, cable etc.) For field analysis, the appraiser may use tower height as the fall distance.

For the purpose of this Handbook, a High Voltage Electric Transmission Line is a power line that carries high voltage between a generating plant and a substation. These lines are usually 60 kilovolts and greater and considered hazardous. Lines with a capacity of 12-60 kv and above are considered high voltage for the purpose of this handbook. High Voltage lines do not include local distribution and service lines.”

If our ranch was to be sold, another rancher would diminish the value due to the loss of use of land for the easement and massive access roads. Should it be sold to a developer, the line and access roads would diminish the value as the cut across the entire ranch and take up usable area. The other likely buyer would be a conservation group, the lines and road will destroy this environmentally sensitive ranch and make it much less valuable.

The Ranches in Santa Ysabel are pristine and well preserved. This is what make them valuable. The towers and massive roads will forever ruin this.

I have been an Escrow Officer for 26 years. It has been my personal experience in my office that transactions have cancelled at the threat of the Sunrise Powerlink going through them. I have had properties in which the sales price was cut by 50% due to the possibility the Powerlink would transverse it. I very strongly disagree with the EIR on this issue, California and the types of property being affected are much different from other areas of the United States.

It is further apparent that the Sunrise Powerlink will violate nearly every aspect of the San Diego County General Plan. How is it that a utility company can violate and destroy a plan that the County of San Diego has strived to implement for the betterment of the County?

ALTERNATIVES

It is apparent in reading the EIR that there is several routes and alternatives that would have less environmental impacts and meet SDG&E requirements other than the Northern Routes. Why would any northern route be considered with this information?

Sempra Energy has made no secret that they want the Sunrise Powerlink to import power from plants in Mexico, citing such things as “cheaper labor, less restrictive environmental requirements and quick permitting.” With this as their motive, the reality is this line may not truly be necessary.

I question why wasn't the Green Path considered in the No Project/No Action Alternative? It would meet the direct access for renewables from the Imperial Valley. It would be in a very low fire risk area. It is far less expensive and less environmentally sensitive than the Sunrise.

The EIR shows there are five superior routes to SDG&E's preferred route. It is obvious, but the better choice would be Alternatives #1 or #2 - in area renewables. SDG&E with all their high paid experts and attorneys will shred these alternatives to pieces. It does not allow them to get cheap energy from Mexico. Should they somehow manage to remove them from consideration, the only viable option would be the Environmentally Superior Southern Route Alternative, which meets all major project objectives, with the fewest (32) significant impacts that cannot be mitigated. The responsible action for the CPUC would be to choose an alternative which will not destroy the environment and meet the requirements.

CLOSING COMMENTS

It does not appear that the EIR addresses all impacts of this project. I challenge why the major impacts of the access roads has not been disclosed for comments.

In closing there are many moral issues that bother me about this entire process.

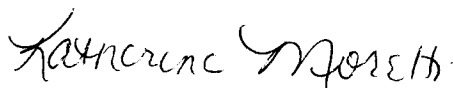
The fifth amendment allows for private land to be taken for public use. Is condemning an easement 300 feet wide (the width of a football field) through one of the most beautiful areas of San Diego County to facilitate getting cheap electricity from Mexico, in which consumers bear the cost really what our

Forefathers had in mind when they wrote the constitution?

My father, Marco Moretti, is a World War II veteran. He proudly served his country for the freedom of everyone in the United States, including those who work for SDG&E and the CPUC. It is deplorable that now at 84 years old, his freedom, his right to own property, the Ranch in his pursuit of happiness is threatened by the greed of SDG&E. It is a sad day in this Country, when our heritage and our families hard work is in the hands of a Government agency, that has the power to forever destroy it.

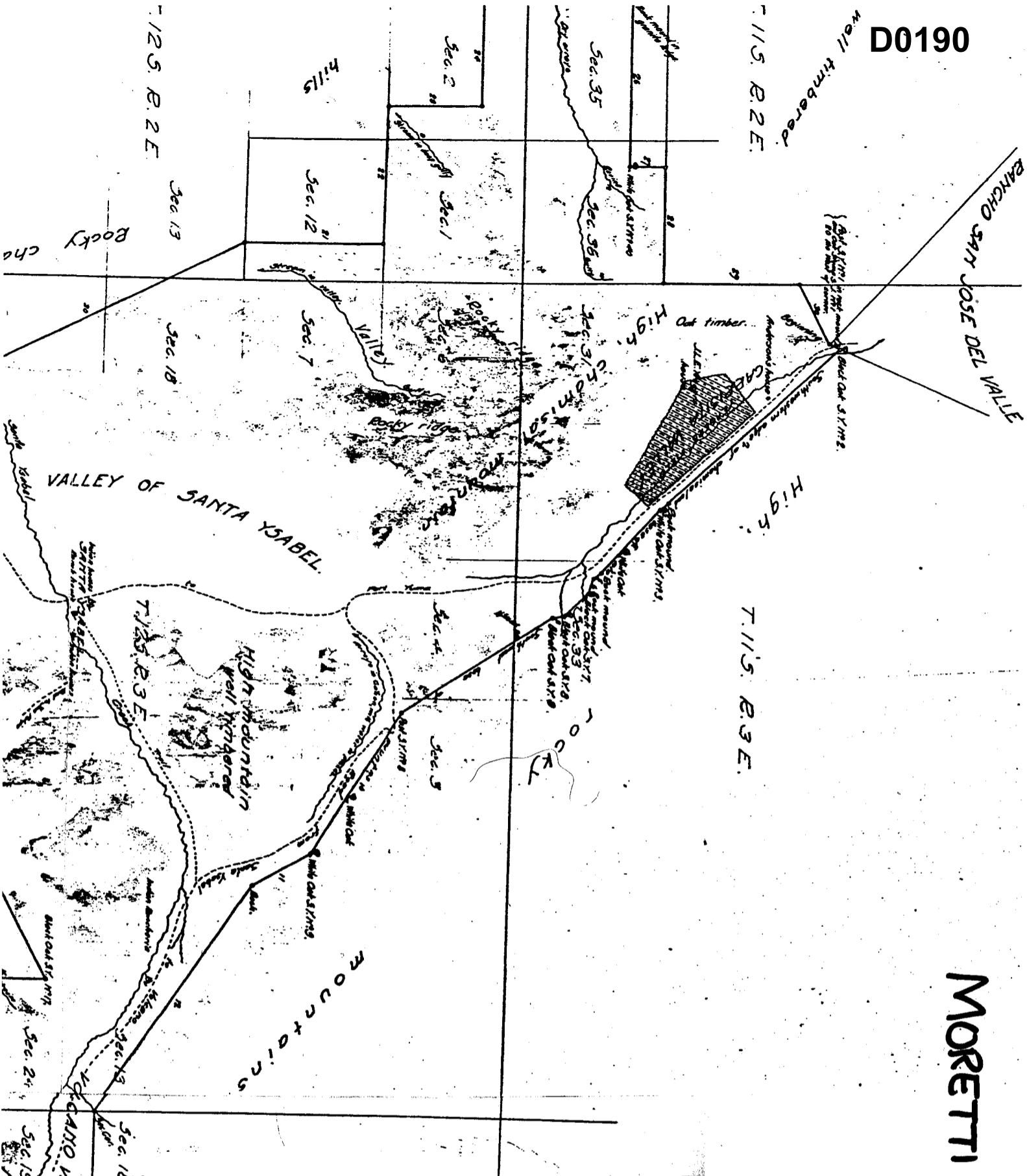
Please be responsible and be sure that this line is actually needed before forever changing San Diego and Imperial Counties.

Sincerely Yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katherine Moretti".

Katherine Moretti
On behalf of the entire Marco Moretti Family
760-765-2538

MORETTI EXHIBIT 3



Joaquin Ortega et al
 Compiled in the Office of the U.S.
 Surveyor General from field notes of
 a former survey of the Rancho, and
 from surveys of the Public lands
 adjoining, by Henry Hancock, Apr. 5, 1869.
 July, 1869
 Containing 17322.75 Acres
 Scale: 40 ch to 1 inch
 Projection 15° 30' East

BOUNDARIES

Line	Course	Dist.	Area	Course	Dist.
1	N 20° E	8.00	60.00	North	8.00
2	S 33° E	13.00	133.27	North	13.00
3	S 33° E	49.00	189.36	North	49.00
4	S 33° E	6.00	60.00	North	6.00
5	S 33° E	13.00	133.27	North	13.00
6	S 33° E	49.00	189.36	North	49.00
7	S 33° E	6.00	60.00	North	6.00
8	S 33° E	13.00	133.27	North	13.00
9	S 33° E	49.00	189.36	North	49.00
10	S 33° E	6.00	60.00	North	6.00
11	S 33° E	13.00	133.27	North	13.00
12	S 33° E	49.00	189.36	North	49.00
13	S 33° E	6.00	60.00	North	6.00
14	S 33° E	13.00	133.27	North	13.00
15	S 33° E	49.00	189.36	North	49.00
16	S 33° E	6.00	60.00	North	6.00
17	S 33° E	13.00	133.27	North	13.00
18	S 33° E	49.00	189.36	North	49.00
19	S 33° E	6.00	60.00	North	6.00
20	S 33° E	13.00	133.27	North	13.00
21	S 33° E	49.00	189.36	North	49.00
22	S 33° E	6.00	60.00	North	6.00
23	S 33° E	13.00	133.27	North	13.00
24	S 33° E	49.00	189.36	North	49.00
25	S 33° E	6.00	60.00	North	6.00
26	S 33° E	13.00	133.27	North	13.00
27	S 33° E	49.00	189.36	North	49.00
28	S 33° E	6.00	60.00	North	6.00
29	S 33° E	13.00	133.27	North	13.00
30	S 33° E	49.00	189.36	North	49.00

510A-12

T. 12 S. R. 2 E.

T. 11 S. R. 2 E.

T. 11 S. R. 3 E.

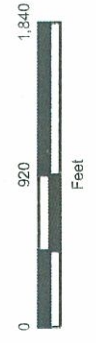
T. 12 S. R. 4 E.



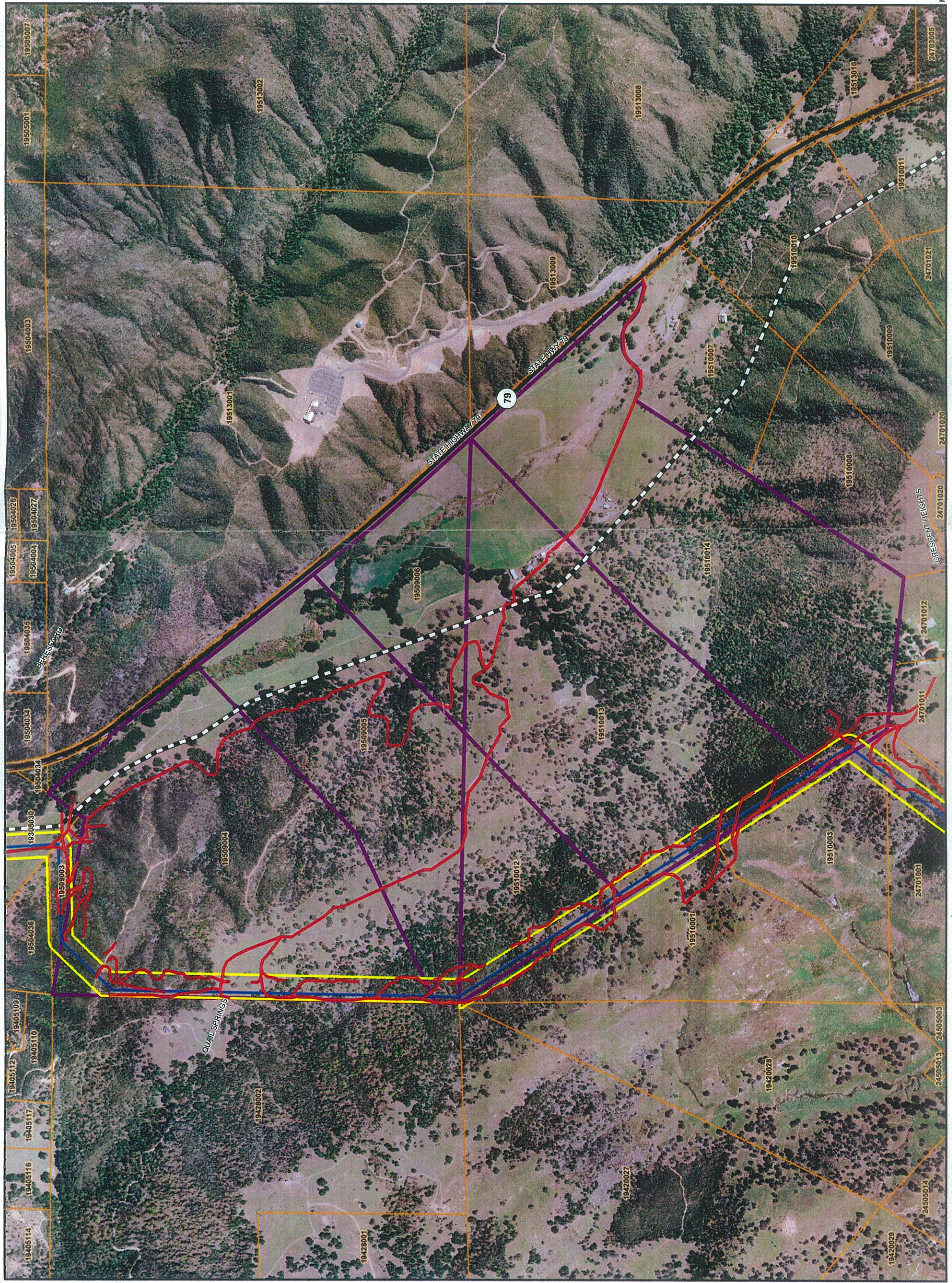
Preferred Route: Moretti Parcels

Legend

- Mileposts
- Access Roads
- Existing 69kV Overhead Line
- Proposed Project
- ROW
- Moretti Parcels
- Parcels

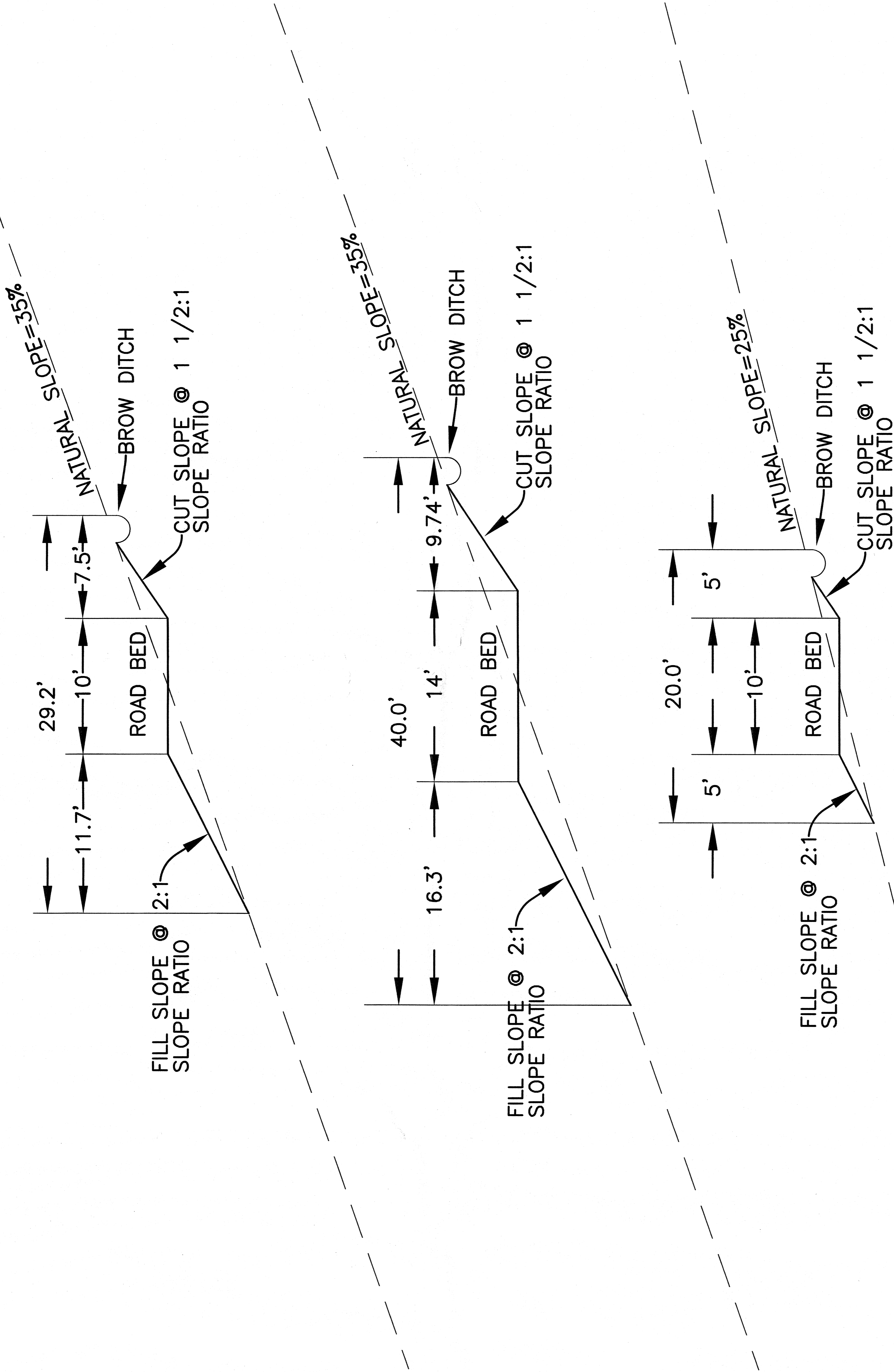


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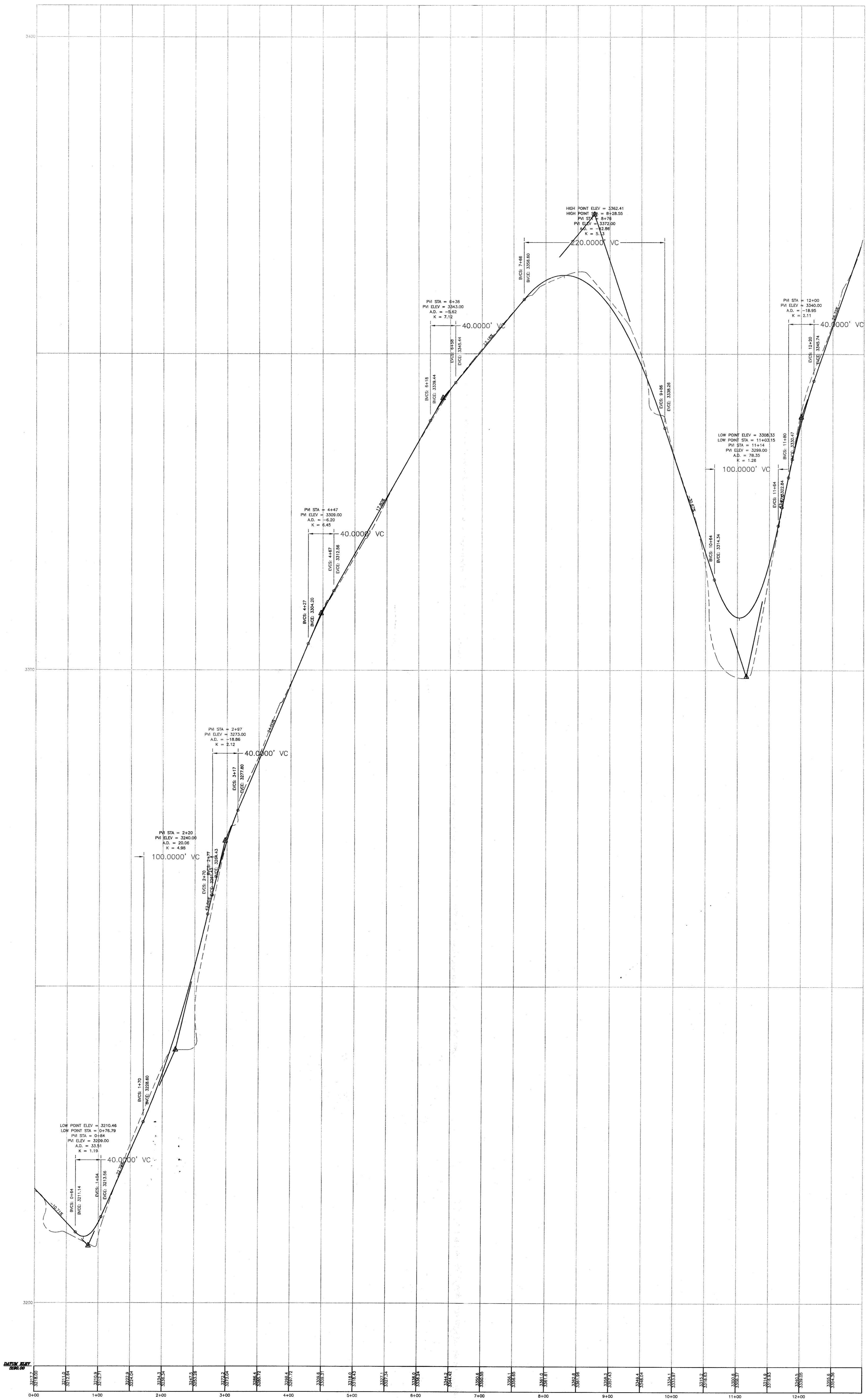
TYPICAL ROAD CROSS SECTIONS FOR A 10' ACCESS ROAD

SCALE 1"=4'



TYPICAL ROAD CUTS AND FILLS ON 35% SLOPE
SCALE 1" = 40'





SCALE:
 HOR. 1"=80'
 VERT. 1"=8'