



May 19, 2010

Mr. Iain Fisher
CEQA Project Manager
Energy Division
California Public Utilities Commission
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102-3296

Re: Tule Wind Project - Response to Data Request No. 6

Dear Mr. Fisher:

Pacific Wind Development, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Iberdrola Renewables, Inc. (IBR) received your Data Request No. 6 regarding the Tule Wind Project. Enclosed is IBR's response.

If you have questions regarding this information, please contact me at 503.796.7781 or Shannon D'Agostino at 703.752.7755 ext. 113.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey Durocher
Wind Permitting Manager

cc (via e-mail): Greg Thomsen, BLM (GThomsen@blm.gov)
Thomas Zale, BLM (Thomas_Zale@blm.gov)
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Encl.

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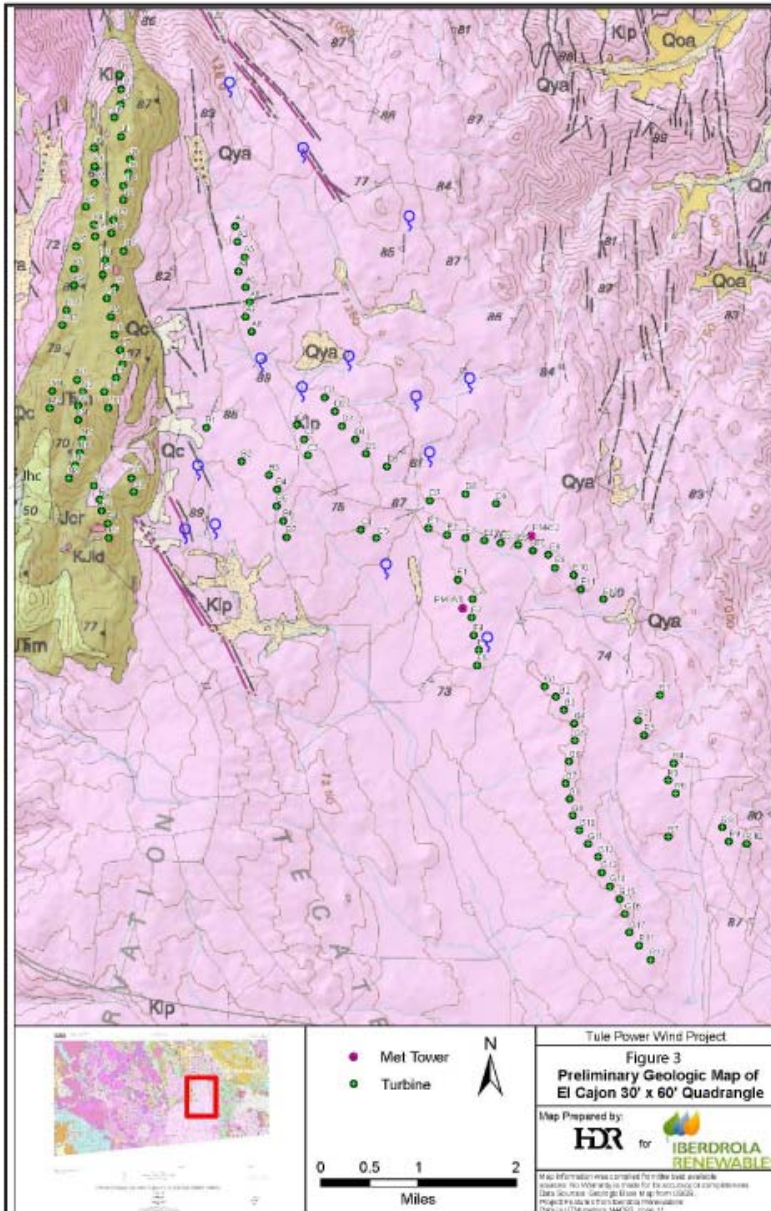
Response to Data Request No. 6

1. Geology - Active Fault

There is a discrepancy between which towers are located near a potentially active fault between the Geologic Hazards Assessment (January 2010) and the Geology, Soils, and Minerals section of the Applicant's Environmental Document. The Geologic Hazards Assessment indicates towers B1 – B7 are near this fault and the Applicant's Environmental Document states that it is near towers Q1 and Q2. Please clarify which turbines would be affected by the potentially active fault.

Response:

In this evaluation, the potential impact from active faulting is limited to the likelihood of fault offset in the tower foundation. The towers with identified potential for impacts from the presence of a potentially active fault are towers Q1 and Q2. This potential impact is based on a hypothetical northwesterly extension of the potentially active fault which might pose a risk for fault offset in either of these two tower foundations. With this interpretation, the other nearby towers (B1 – B7 and P1 – P5) would be subject only to seismic shaking. As referenced in the AED, tower design, including foundation design, can effectively mitigate the risk from seismic shaking. Additional field geologic mapping is recommended during design efforts to further define these potential impacts.



EXPLANATION

- Qya** Young alluvium (Holocene)—Sand, silt, and gravel in modern washes. Includes recent material accumulated on fans
- Qc** Colluvium (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Sand and gravel debris-flow, and talus deposits. Grades locally into young (Qya) and older alluvium (Qoa)
- Qoa** Older alluvium (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Sand, silt, moderately dissected terraces in stream valleys. Well to unconsolidated. In places, modern streams incise older much as 15 m. In some areas, older alluvium grades into alluvium
- Kld** Leucocratic dikes (Late Cretaceous and Late Jurassic)—granophyre, alaskite, pegmatite, and apfite; formed cutting in quadrangle. Includes dikes of at least three ages
- Kip** Tonalite of La Posta (Early and Late Cretaceous)—Here trondhjemitic in western part, and biotite trondhjemitic in eastern part. Unit is leucocratic, homogeneous, large-grained and inclusion-free, but locally, platon margins are strongly foliated. Color index from 6 to 15
- Jcr** Granodiorite of Cuyamaca Reservoir (Late Jurassic)—Biotite and hypersthene-biotite granodiorite also contains actinolitic amphibole. Fine to medium grained, locally mylonitic gneiss. Average color index is 10
- Jm** Metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks (Jurassic-Triassic)—Interlayered semi-pelitic, pelitic, and quartzitic calcic-bearing feldspathic metaquartzite; and minor metaconglomerate. Includes layers of sandstone, conglomerate, mudstone, and amphibolite. Intermetamorphosed submarine fan deposits and intercalated equivalent to the Julian Schist of Hudson (1922)
- Jc** Gneiss of Harper Creek (Late and Middle Jurassic, mylonitic) biotite granodiorite and tonalite, and lesser gneiss. Fine- to medium-grained; strongly foliated. Average color index is 10. Contains muscovite, cordierite, sillimanite, and garnet, inclusions. Isoclinal folded in places

- Contact — Solid where accuracy of location reasonably good; dashed where very poorly located or where shown is a scratch boundary
- Fault — Solid where accurately located, dashed where poorly located or concealed. Arrow and number indicate direction of movement
- Quaternary fault - age undifferentiated (CDMG - Fault Act California and Adjacent Areas (1994))
- ♀ Spring (Approximate)
- ⊕ Horizontal
- 20° Inclined
- 50° Inclined
- ⊖ Vertical
- 50° Inclined
- ⊖ Vertical

Tule Power Wind Project
Figure 3
Preliminary Geologic Map of El Cajon 30' x 60' Quadrangle
 Map Prepared by: **HDR** for **IBERDROLA RENEWABLES**
Map information was compiled from the best available sources. No warranty is made for the accuracy or completeness of the information. Geologic data were derived from USGS, and other sources. The user assumes all liability for any use of the information.

Geology from Todd, V.R., 2004, Geologic Map of El Cajon 30' x 60' Quadrangle, Southern California