

ED Data Request 01-SDGE Response
A.17-06-029 SDG&E Tie Line 674A Reconfiguration and TL 666D Removal Project (Proposed Project)
Data Request 01 Dated November 9, 2017

Section/Q#	Description	San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) Response
<p>AES-1 Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) Section 4.1.1 Methodology</p> <p>PEA Section 4.1.2 Existing Conditions – Proposed Project Visibility and Viewshed</p>	<p>Provide more detail in the definition of distance zone categories (e.g., foreground), how simulations were prepared, the criteria for selecting Key Observation Points (KOPs) (are locations called out in planning documents as being scenic vistas? Are these all publicly accessible locations?), and the ways in which visual contrast is evaluated.</p> <p>Include a discussion of how adverse or beneficial impacts were determined.</p>	<p>For purposes of describing the Proposed Project's visual setting and assessing potential visual impacts, a project's viewshed can be divided into distance zones of foreground, middle ground, and background views. The foreground is defined as the distance between the viewer and 0.25 to 0.50 mile. Landscape detail is most noticeable and objects generally appear most prominent when seen in the foreground. The middle ground is farther than 0.50 mile and up to three miles from the viewer, and the background extends farther than three miles and up to five miles from the viewer.</p> <p>Section 4.1.1 Methodology of the PEA describes the methodology used to prepare the visual simulations. KOP photographs were taken with a digital single-lens reflex camera, using a 50-milimeter lens. In locations where new structures were required to compose the simulated view, photographs of similar SDG&E structures were superimposed and blended into the scene. Alternatively, SDG&E typical drawings were used to build three-dimensional models using AutoDesk's 3ds Max, which generated the initial form, color, and shadowing for the scene. The modeled structures were then superimposed and blended into the scene by using Adobe Photoshop. Light, color, texture, and shadowing were further manipulated using Photoshop to reflect changes in topography, lighting, and vegetation. For visual simulations of lines removed or converted to underground, Adobe Photoshop was used to manipulate the KOP photograph, and the structures were erased and replaced with the values of sky, vegetation, or infrastructure that surrounded the originally photographed structure.</p> <p>Potential KOP locations were identified by reviewing the general plans of the cities of Del Mar and San Diego, as well as the applicable community plans within the area. While specific scenic vistas were not identified within these documents, scenic resources valued in the plans (e.g., views of the ocean, coastal bluffs, ridges and</p>

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		<p>canyons, marshes and lagoons, protected open spaces, and mountains) were identified, as were scenic transportation corridors. The KOPs that were ultimately simulated were selected based on visibility from public viewpoints in the Proposed Project vicinity. In addition, the KOPs selected for simulation were chosen to provide a selection of views from different viewer groups (e.g., motorists and recreationalists) and to provide simulated views from locations throughout the Proposed Project route. All of the KOP locations are publicly accessible.</p> <p>In Section 4.1.3 Impacts of the PEA, contrast is analyzed in terms of visual change associated with the introduction or removal of Proposed Project components in the viewshed. Incremental adverse impacts were anticipated to occur when the Proposed Project introduced a temporary work area or new structure that would be visible from a public viewpoint. Where components are proposed for removal or conversion to underground (e.g., the removal of TL666D and the C510 conversion), the elimination of conductor and structures from the viewshed was considered a beneficial impact resulting from improvement to the viewshed.</p>
AES-2 PEA Attachment 4.1-B	For each simulation developed for the Proposed Project, provide basic information required per typical photographic standards, such as date, time of day, weather conditions, note on single frame/multiple, camera height, elevation at viewpoint, GPS coordinates, general conditions at time of photograph, etc.	The requested information for each KOP photograph can be found in Attachment A: Key Observation Point Photograph Information.

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AES-3 PEA Attachment 4.1-B	Provide a visual simulation from the portion of the I-5 highway that is eligible for designation, or show within the existing simulations where this area of the highway would be designated.	<p>The motorist view along Interstate (I-) 5 was originally considered for a KOP due to the designation eligibility; however, the photo documentation process was deemed unsafe in this location. This determination was made due to the high vehicle speeds and minimal shoulder along this section of I-5.</p> <p>Additional viewpoints that are similar to those from I-5 were investigated. This included reviewing potential overpasses perpendicular to I-5 and roads parallel to I-5. In the vicinity of the existing TL666D crossing, there are no existing overpasses. Sorrento Valley Road is located at a lower elevation than I-5; therefore, photography from this location will not represent the view of motorists on I-5. Vista Sorrento Parkway, also adjacent to I-5, provides a view of Pole 106 and was used as the basis for KOP 11. The simulation from KOP 11 has been modified to depict the portion of I-5 that is visible from this location and is included as Attachment B: Annotated Visual Simulation.</p>
AG-1 PEA Section 4.2.3 - Impacts	Cite sources reviewed to determine the presence of agricultural and forest (timber) lands.	<p>The following sources were used to determine the presence of agricultural and forest (timber) lands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Department of Conservation (DOC). California Important Farmland Finder. Online. http://maps.conservation.ca.gov/ciff/ciff.html. Site visited October 13, 2016. • California DOC. Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP). Important Farmland Map Categories. Online. http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/mccu/Pages/map_categories.aspx. Site visited October 13, 2016. • California DOC. FMMP. Farmland of Local Importance. Online.

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		<p>http://www.consrv.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Documents/Local_definitions_00.pdf. Site visited October 13, 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Resource and Assessment Program. Download Data. Online. http://frap.fire.ca.gov/data/statewide/FGDC_metadata/fveg15_1.xml. Site visited on November 14, 2017. • San Diego Geographic Information Source. 2017. Download Data. Online. http://rdw.sandag.org/Account/gisdtview?dir=Ecology. Site visited on November 14, 2017.
BIO-1 General	Deficiency request 5.4-2 requested geographic information system (GIS) data documenting locations of special status species. The resulting GIS data received did not include locations for special status plants. Please provide GIS data regarding special status plant locations.	GIS data documenting the locations of special-status plant species will be provided electronically under separate cover. Please see attachment entitled TL666_674_rare_plants.zip.
BIO-2 Deficiency Request 3.4-1	Deficiency request 3.4-1 requested GIS layers of areas of vegetation removal. Should it be assumed that all vegetation would be removed within temporary work areas, access roads, storage areas, etc? Specifically, would any special status plants (e.g., Torrey pines, Del Mar manzanita) or sensitive natural communities need to be trimmed or removed?	<p>A GIS file containing the anticipated impact areas will be provided electronically under separate cover. Please see attachment entitled, TL666_674_impact_areas.zip. Vegetation may be cleared/trimmed within these locations. Vegetation clearing will be limited to the area required to complete construction activities safely. Polygons attributed as “Temporary” in the Impact_Type field will be restored to pre-construction conditions following the completion of construction.</p> <p>Attachment C: Rare Plant Summary provides a list of special-status plant species that were observed within Proposed Project work areas during the surveys described in the Biological Resources Technical Report. Because many of these observations were located on the edge of Proposed Project work areas, it is likely that they can be</p>

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		<p>avoided as described in Applicant-Proposed Measure (APM-) BIO-01 in Section 4.4.4 Applicant-Proposed Measures of the PEA. This APM requires that any occurrences of special-status plants that SDG&E determines to be avoidable will be marked with fencing or flagging, for avoidance during construction activities. Torrey pines were observed in the vicinity of Proposed Project work areas and some may require trimming; however, trimming will be limited to the minimum necessary to safely complete construction. No Torrey pines will be removed.</p> <p>The anticipated impacts to sensitive natural communities are summarized in Table 4.4-5: Anticipated Impacts on Sensitive Natural Communities in the Proposed Project Construction Areas of the PEA.</p>
<p>BIO-3 Deficiency Request 5.4-4</p>	<p>The response to Deficiency Request 5.4-4 stated that the construction schedule was devised to avoid construction within sensitive areas during nesting bird season. However, construction is scheduled to take place between February and November 2019, which would encompass all of the 2019 nesting bird season. How would this construction schedule avoid sensitive areas during nesting season? Would construction activities be phased to avoid nesting habitat during the nesting season?</p>	<p>Construction will be phased to avoid sensitive areas (i.e., San Dieguito Lagoon, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, and the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension Area) during the nesting season.</p> <p>Additionally, as discussed in APM-BIO-06 in Section 4.4.4 Applicant-Proposed Measures of the PEA, a Nesting Bird Management Plan will be prepared to outline procedures for minimizing impacts to nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act during construction. The Nesting Bird Management Plan will be implemented during construction for all potentially affected bird species.</p>
<p>CR-1 PEA Section 4.5.1 – Methodology – Paleontological Research – Field Investigation</p>	<p>Describe what constituted the survey area for the paleontological field investigation.</p>	<p>The paleontological field survey focused on areas mapped as having high paleontological sensitivity where bedrock/sediment was visible (e.g., not covered by hardscape). In these high-sensitivity areas, the survey area consisted of the alignment and a 100-meter buffer (i.e., 50 meters on either side of the alignment). Low-sensitivity geologic units were confirmed as mapped, but not intensively surveyed.</p>

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<p>CR-2 PEA Section 4.5.2 – Existing Conditions – Records Search Results</p>	<p>Identify whether the total number of previously recorded cultural resources within the study area is 24 or 27.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PEA Page 4.5-13 notes 24 previously recorded resources, and page 4.5-14 identifies 27 resources. • Pages 80–81 of the Cultural Resources Survey Report lists 19 previously recorded archaeological sites and 5 previously recorded isolates. • Page 91 of the August 2017 report notes three previously recorded historic resources. 	<p>During the records search for the Proposed Project, 24 previously recorded resources (19 sites and five isolates) were identified as occurring within the study area. However, during the pedestrian survey and desktop review of the Proposed Project, three new segments of previously recorded resources not originally mapped within the study area were found to also be within the study area. These include P-37-014052 (El Camino Real), P-37-036430 (Sorrento Tower), and P-37-035936 (Del Mar Racetrack). AECOM updated or submitted the three site records and mapped boundaries during the Proposed Project. After the survey, 27 previously recorded sites were identified within the study area.</p>
<p>CR-3 PEA Section 4.5.2 – Existing Conditions – Records Search Results</p>	<p>Confirm the number of newly recorded cultural resources located within the study area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 4.5-13 of the PEA indicates that there are 18 previously recorded resources, then page 4.5-14 states that there are 18 newly recorded resources. • Table 4.5-1 of the PEA section shows 19 newly recorded resources. • Page 79 of the Cultural Resources Survey Report (August 2017) identifies 18 newly recorded resources. 	<p>There are 18 newly documented resources, including three new sites, seven new isolates, and eight new built environment resources. Table 4.5-1 of the PEA is incorrect; the correct number should be 18.</p>

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CR-4 PEA Section 4.5.3 Impacts - Question 4.5a	Clarify whether all six resources noted are characterized as “historical resources” as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.	Only one of the resources, P-37-036430 (Sorrento Tower), should be categorized as a “historical resource” as defined in Section 15064.5. The remaining five resources were recommended not eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources, and therefore, are not considered historical resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
CR-5 PEA Section 4.5.3 Impacts - Question 4.5c	Describe how fossils would be recovered, if identified, and whether the recovery would apply to all fossil types and is intended to be a full recovery.	<p>Generally, only significant or potentially significant fossils are collected (see Section 3 of the Paleontological Technical Report for a discussion of significance). As described in Section 3 of the Paleontological Technical Report, this could apply to all types of fossils (e.g., vertebrate, invertebrate, and trace).</p> <p>The type of recovery (i.e., full or partial) will depend on the type of discovery. For example, isolated discoveries or a concentrated area of associated bones may be fully collected, but an extensive shell layer or microfossil site may only be sampled because full recovery is often not feasible or warranted.</p> <p>The methods for recovery will also vary based on the type/size of discovery. Recoveries may consist of the relatively rapid removal of small isolated fossils from an active cut, to hand-quarrying of larger fossils over several hours, to excavations of large fossils or large numbers of smaller fossils from a bone bed over several days. The duration of each excavation is determined by the size, preservation, and number of fossils at each locality. Depending on the size and fragility of each fossil recovered, chemical adhesives and hardeners/consolidants should be applied to fossils as matrix is removed in the field to prevent further breakage during removal and transport. Larger fossils should be jacketed using burlap and plaster, and jackets should be reinforced with cribbing as deemed necessary by the Proposed Project paleontologist. Recovery may also consist of</p>

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		collecting bulk matrix samples for soaking, re-drying, washing, and picking/sorting under a microscope in a laboratory setting.
CR-6 Native American Contact and Tribal Consultation	Continue to provide documentation as received regarding tribal contact and consultation, as well as any other agency correspondence.	<p>To date, no new tribal contact or consultation has taken place since completion of the Cultural Technical Report in August 2017. Any new tribal documentation received will be forwarded to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) or the CPUC's consultant. Additional agency correspondence has occurred with the California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks). The Cultural Technical Report and Paleontological Technical Report were submitted to State Parks in June and July 2017, respectively. The Paleontological Technical Report is being reviewed by the State Parks' Capital District office in Sacramento, while the Cultural Technical Report is being reviewed by the San Diego Coast District office.</p> <p>No other agency communication has taken place related to cultural or paleontological resources.</p>
CR-7 Cultural Resources Survey Report– August 2017	Page vi – Define with more detail what the area of direct impact is and its relation to the study area and survey area. Because this is not explicitly stated, please confirm that the study area and survey area are coterminous (account for the same area).	The study area and survey area account for the same area. The area of direct impact falls within the study/survey area and accounts for areas that will be directly utilized by construction and could contain work locations, staging yards, drop zones, etc. Resources within the area of direct impact could be affected by ground disturbance or surface disturbance. If a resource is outside of the area of direct impact, it will be avoided by the Proposed Project.

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CR-8 Cultural Resources Survey Report – August 2017	Sorrento Tower is not listed as one of the 11 resources that would be located within site boundaries (see report – Pages. vi, 94, and 104). Clarify whether this only has the potential to be indirectly (i.e., visually) impacted, as Table 10 (Page 103) of the report notes that it would be within areas of direct impact.	While one pole location is at the edge of the district boundary of P-37-036430, the Sorrento Tower resource will not be directly impacted as the pole is located approximately 50 feet from any building related to P-37-036430. In addition, the pole will be topped. Indirect impacts were considered to the resource, but because the pole will be topped, no visual impact should occur. Electric poles are not a contributing element to the historic district.
CR-9 Cultural Resources Survey Report – August 2017	Confirm or re-check numbers presented on page 45 of the Cultural Resources Survey Report. The “remaining 112 sites” of prehistoric origin does not add up—this should be 111 sites.	The statement on page 45 of the Cultural Resources Survey Report should be revised to indicate that there are 111 sites.
CR-10 Cultural Resources Survey Report– August 2017	Based on the information presented on page 71 of the Cultural Resources Survey Report, describe how areas that were not surveyed due to heavy vegetation were evaluated, as it is assumed that review with binoculars would not be sufficient to identify surface features or resources. Provide an approximate percentage of areas that were not surveyed.	<p>Figure 9 of the Cultural Technical Report depicts areas that were intensively surveyed and areas that were not. Within the study area, approximately 195 acres were not intensively surveyed due to vegetation, steep slopes, waterlogged conditions, or development (e.g., commercial, residential, and freeway). The reconnaissance-level survey using binoculars was not considered a pedestrian-level survey. Areas with heavy vegetation often had less than 10-percent visibility. When the archaeological surveyors evaluated areas of dense vegetation, they also examined topography and location to gauge the area’s likelihood for surface features or resources. Most areas that were not accessible due to heavy vegetation had a low potential for cultural resources due the steep topography or waterlogged conditions.</p> <p>An attempt was made to survey every work area despite heavy vegetation or other poor conditions. For work locations that were not accessible, Table 11 in the Cultural Technical Report recommends an archaeological survey be conducted prior to construction.</p>

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CR-10 Cultural Resources Survey Report– August 2017	Page 79 of the Cultural Resources Survey Report notes that one area was not surveyed due to existing construction. Are there plans to return to this area or was visual review sufficient to determine the Proposed Project has no potential to impact cultural resources?	The area within San Dieguito Lagoon that was not surveyed due to active construction is located within the study area, but outside the area of direct impact. As a result, a visual review of the area was deemed sufficient by the field archaeologists. The archaeologists observed the area being mechanically excavated. Resources within this area are unlikely due to the waterlogged conditions, as well as the disturbances due to construction.
CR-12 Cultural Resources Survey Report– August 2017	Confirm the numbers for prehistoric resources identified on page 98 of the Cultural Resources Survey Report. Page 98 states that there are 16 previously recorded resources (including multi-component), but Table 7 on Page 80 shows 17.	The statement on page 98 of the Cultural Resources Survey Report should be revised to indicate that there are 17 previously recorded resources.
CR-13 Cultural Resources Survey Report– August 2017	Define the terminology provided on pages 91 and 103 of the Cultural Resources Survey Report.	<p>The terminology on Pages 91 and 103 is defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building: A building is a historic resource that was built for a specific purpose to house people or a particular activity. Some examples include a house, barn, church, or office building. • District: A district is comprised of multiple sites, buildings, and/or structures with a unifying theme, time period, or development history. • Isolate: Isolates can be either historic or prehistoric and may consist of single, or occasionally multiple, prehistoric or historic artifacts. As a rule, less than three artifacts in a 30-meter square area or less constitutes an isolate. • Single-family residence: A type of stand-alone building constructed on a lot that is used to house one family. • Site: An archaeological site can consist of either historic or prehistoric components. It contains three or more artifacts in

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		<p>a concentrated area or has at least one feature, such as a bedrock milling or trash pit. A site could also contain a building or structure, but will be considered a site if the location itself contains archaeological value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure: A structure is a historic component that includes items constructed for a specific function. Examples include wells, cisterns, or bridges. <p>Additional information about site types was included in Chapter 4 Methods.</p>
CR-14 Cultural Resources Survey Report– August 2017	Provide the GIS shapefiles for the records within the study area and within the 0.5 mile records search area; for records where information is noted within the shapefile, please provide the full attribute table.	The GIS shapefiles for the records within the study area and the 0.5-mile records search area have been included as a confidential attachment. The attribute table and a PDF list of the records have been provided. Please see confidential attachment TL666_674_resource_polys.zip.
CR-15 Cultural Resources Survey Report – August 2017	Provide a copy of all site records noted in the literature search.	The 194 site records from the literature search have been included as a confidential attachment. Please see confidential attachment TL666_674_site records.zip.
CR-16 Paleontological Technical Study– March 2017	Provide the confidential appendices associated with this report. Appendices were not included as part of the Paleontological Technical Study (response to Deficiency Letter #1).	The confidential appendices from the Paleontological Technical Report have been included as a confidential attachment. Please see confidential attachment TL666_674 Paleo Report_CONFIDENTIAL_Attachment.pdf.

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LU-1 PEA Section 4.10.2 Existing Conditions – Existing Land Uses	Clarify whether actual (i.e., prior to re-categorization) existing/general plan land use data was available for mapping, and if so, please provide.	Existing/general plan land use data was available for mapping. The GIS data will be provided electronically under separate cover. The attributes within the data include the original classifications and the reclassified categories. Please see attachment TL666_674_land_use.zip
LU-2 PEA Section 4.10.2 Existing Conditions – Existing Land Uses and Designated Land Uses	Explain why the existing land use categories described in PEA Section 4.10.2 are not the same as the General Plan land use categories. Provide an explanation as to the use of each.	<p>Existing uses represent uses as they are presently found. General plan land uses are the recommended land use designations that are identified in the adopted general plans; however, existing land uses may not always match the adopted, planned land use designations. For example, a parcel may have agricultural uses on it while the general plan land use designation is residential. In Section 4.10.2 Existing Conditions of the PEA, the existing land use categories and general plan land use categories have the same descriptions.</p> <p>The land uses that were identified in the existing land uses and were not identified in the general plan land uses include Agriculture and Vacant/Undeveloped. Agriculture land uses include land used for agricultural purposes (e.g., farmland or cropland), pasture, or rangeland. Vacant/Undeveloped land use is land that includes vacant, undevelopable and potentially developable land.</p>
LU-3 PEA Section 4.10.2 Existing Conditions – Existing Land Uses and Designated Land Uses	Provide a map and, if available, the GIS files of the zoning for the Proposed Project to illustrate the contents of Table 4.10-1.	A map of zoning within 1,000 feet of the Proposed Project is included in Attachment D: Zoning Map. The GIS data for the zoning within 1,000 feet of the Proposed Project will be provided electronically under a separate cover. Please see attachment TL666_674_zoning.zip

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NOI-1 PEA Section 4.12, Table 4.12-4	<p>Clarify whether any hospitals are located within 500 feet of the Proposed Project area. Table 4.12-4 notes that the nearest receptor for hospitals is within 4,000 feet, but the table title indicates receptors within 500 feet.</p> <p>Please also clarify what is meant by “crossed” in the distance to schools and parks/outdoor areas.</p>	<p>The nearest medical facility is Sharp Rees-Stealy Del Mar, which is located at 2600 Via De La Valle and is directly adjacent to the TL674A reconfiguration. The 4,000-foot approximation is an error and should be revised to reflect an approximate distance of 225 feet.</p> <p>“Crossed” means that the Proposed Project will be located on the parcel of schools and park/outdoor areas.</p>
NOI-2 Section 4.12.2 Existing Conditions – Existing Noise Sources and Section 4.12.3 Impacts	<p>The description of existing noise sources notes heavy on-road traffic as the dominant noise source in the Proposed Project area. Provide a reference for ambient noise from the dominant sources identified. Also, provide noise levels from the operation of the existing TL674A and TL666, if available.</p>	<p>Proposed Project-specific ambient noise monitoring was not conducted. In October 2013, the Federal Highway Administration and District 11 of the California Department of Transportation published the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement for the Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project. This document included a noise study along I-5 in the vicinity of the Proposed Project from 2007. Short- and long-term noise measurements were taken at five receptors that are located in close proximity to the Proposed Project (R4.2, R4.3, R4.4, R5.3, and R5.4). The peak hourly equivalent noise level at these receptors ranged between 66 and 77 A-weighted decibels (dBA).</p> <p>The only operational noise generated by TL674A and TL666D is the corona produced by the energized conductors. Modern power lines are designed, constructed, and maintained so that they operate below the corona-inception voltage and generate a minimum of corona-related noise during dry conditions. The corona hum from a 230 kilovolt (kV) line typically produces noise levels up to 36 dBA when measured at the edge of the line’s right-of-way (ROW) during dry conditions.¹ A noise level of 36 dBA is practically unnoticeable, as it is easily masked by other ambient noise sources in the area. In addition, TL674A and TL666D operate at 69 kV; therefore, the resulting corona noise levels will be less than a typical 230 kV line.</p>

¹ Source: Sunrise Powerlink Project EIR.

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		Corona levels are the highest during heavy rain, when the conductors are wet, but the noise generated by the rain typically exceeds the noise generated by corona; thus, any increased corona-related noise is not typically noticeable.
NOI-3 PEA Section 4.12.3 Impacts – Question 4.12a	Confirm that the proposed relocation of residents discussed under Question 4.12a would be temporary.	This is confirmed. The proposed relocation of residents would be temporary.
REC-1 Section 4.15.3 Impacts – Question 4.15a	The PEA indicates that no single recreational facility would be closed for the entire construction period. Provide an estimate of the longest closure time and the potential location where it would occur.	The Sorrento Valley Pedestrian/Multi-Use Path is anticipated to experience the longest temporary closure due to the planned underground distribution line installation. The total temporary closure is anticipated to be less than four weeks, and the longest anticipated consecutive closure will be approximately two weeks.
REC-2 Section 4.15.4 – Applicant- Proposed Measures	APM-REC-01 notes that signage would be posted no less than four weeks prior to the beginning of construction; however, APM-REC-02 indicates that authorities will be contacted no less than four weeks prior to construction. Clarify how the timing would be coordinated to ensure that authorities are consulted well in advance of notifications being posted.	The original version of APM-REC-02 did not provide adequate time between the initial consultation and the posting of signs. As a result, APM-REC-02 should be revised as follows to allow for adequate coordination: “APM-REC-02: Authorities for recreational facilities that may be subject to access restrictions (i.e., the California DPR and the City of San Diego) will be directly contacted and given advance notice of Proposed Project activities no less than eight weeks prior to construction. SDG&E will also coordinate with the 22nd District Agricultural Association that manages and operates the Del Mar Horsepark at least eight weeks prior to construction to minimize potential impacts to the facility and its users during construction.”

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TT-1 General	Provide a preliminary description of the traffic management plan that would be implemented during the construction of the Proposed Project. At a minimum, include information known to date regarding the potential for sidewalk closures, lane closures, hazards associated with spanning traffic, and temporary loss of access for alternative transportation facilities, as discussed in Section 4.16.3.	<p>Detailed engineering of the Proposed Project has not been completed, and a construction contractor has not been selected at this time. In addition, SDG&E has not initiated the encroachment permit process. As a result, it would be speculative to identify specific locations where sidewalk closures, lane closures, and loss of access for alternative transportation facilities will occur.</p> <p>Sidewalk and lane closures may be required in locations where existing or proposed power line facilities are located adjacent to these features. Alternative transportation facilities adjacent to these power line facilities may also experience a temporary loss in access.</p> <p>As described in Section 3.5.0 Temporary Work Areas of the PEA, guard structures will be used to reduce the potential for existing or proposed conductor to come into contact with vehicles. The preliminary locations of these guard structures are included in Attachment 3-A: Detailed Route Map of the PEA.</p>
USS-1 4.17.3 Impacts – Question 4.17f	Provide additional detail on the disposal of treated wood poles.	<p>SDG&E will arrange profiling and disposal of solid waste as a result of pole removal and topping. If SDG&E's qualified environmental staff determines that the material is nonhazardous and qualifies as non-impacted, the waste will be handled in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations and it will be recycled or permanently disposed of at a nearby licensed landfill. Treated wood products and all conductors, insulators, and other pole hardware will be recycled or disposed of as appropriate.</p> <p>Some treated wood products may not be recyclable, and such wood products will be disposed of appropriately at a licensed landfill in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.</p>

ATTACHMENT A: KEY OBSERVATION POINT PHOTOGRAPH INFORMATION

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Key Observation Point Number	Date	Time Taken	Weather	Frame	Approximate Camera Height (feet)	Approximate Elevation (feet)	Latitude	Longitude
1	10/19/2016	11:23 AM	Sunny	Single	5.75	49.2	32.980769	-117.239864
2	10/19/2016	12:10 PM	Sunny	Single	5.75	15.4	32.969399	-117.261403
3	10/19/2016	12:14 PM	Sunny	Single	5.75	12.2	32.968301	-117.260341
4	10/19/2016	12:24 PM	Sunny	Single	5.75	37.5	32.962525	-117.252189
5	10/19/2016	12:30 PM	Sunny	Single	5.75	397.1	32.94205	-117.247893
6	10/21/2016	12:20 PM	Sunny	Single	5.75	301.0	32.944176	-117.253836
7	10/19/2016	12:54 PM	Sunny	Single	5.75	10.2	32.931331	-117.248885
8	10/21/2016	12:21 PM	Sunny	Single	5.75	44.6	32.931796	-117.247292
9	10/19/2016	1:24 PM	Sunny	Single	5.75	6.4	32.923791	-117.239924
10	9/23/2016	1:52 PM	Sunny	Single	5.75	65.6	32.917683	-117.235556
11	9/23/2016	2:06 PM	Sunny	Single	5.75	170.0	32.915557	-117.229595

ATTACHMENT B: ANNOTATED VISUAL SIMULATION



Key Observation Point 11
View of the Proposed Project from Via Sorrento Parkway looking southeast
See Figure 4.1-1 for viewpoint location

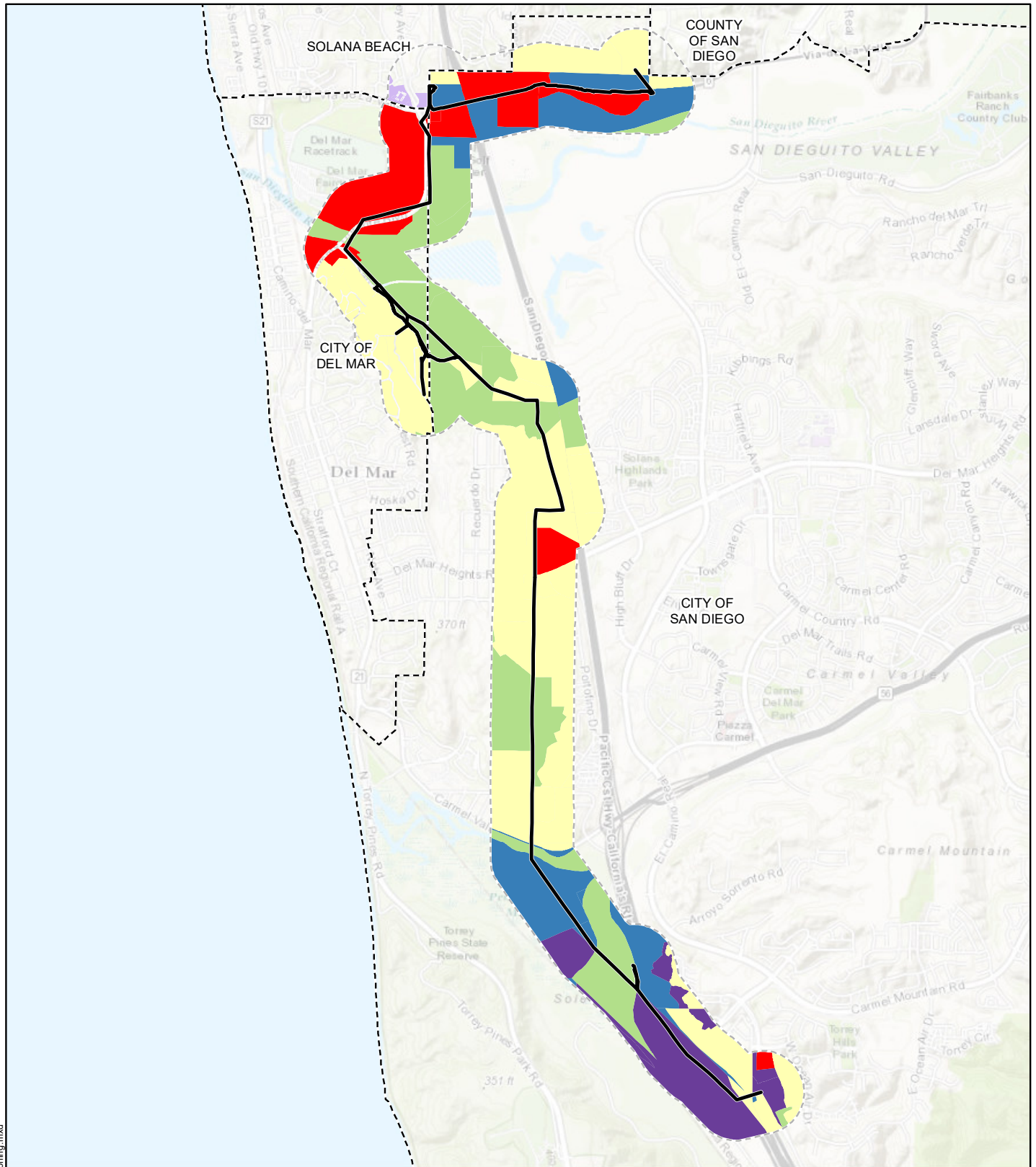


ATTACHMENT C: RARE PLANT SUMMARY

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Approximate Population Quantity	Workspace Name
Del Mar mesa sand aster	<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>linifolia</i>	150	WA-48
False goldenaster	<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i> ssp. <i>sessiliflora</i>	2	WA-51
San Diego marsh elder	<i>Iva hayesiana</i>	25	SS-19 and C738 Underground Work Area
		25	WA-107
		15	SS-19
Southwestern spiny rush	<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i>	9	SS-19
		25	C738 Underground Work Area
		11	WA-107
South coast saltscale	<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	1	SS-28
Wart-stem ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i>	1	WA-52

ATTACHMENT D: ZONING MAP



Attachment D: Zoning Map

TL674A Reconfiguration & TL666D Removal Project

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Proposed Project Alignment | Zoning | Open Space |
| Municipal Boundary | Agricultural/Residential | Residential |
| 1,000-Foot Buffer | Commercial | Unknown |
| | Industrial | |

