BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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In the Matter of the Application of SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY (U 338-E) for a Permit to Construct Electrical Facilities with Voltages Between 50 kV and 200 kV: Presidential Substation Project Application No.

(Filed December 22, 2008)

PROPONENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRESIDENTIAL SUBSTATION PROJECT

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AC	Alternating current
ACSR	Aluminum Conductor Steel Reinforced
APM	Applicant Proposed Measure
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDC	California Department of Conservation
CDF	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGS	California Geological Survey
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
СО	Carbon monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRHP	California Register of Historical Places
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	Decibels
dBA	Decibels on the A-weighted scale
DC	Direct current
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
ft ²	Square feet
НСР	Habitat Conservation Plan
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
kemil	Thousand circular mils
kV	Kilovolt
LARWQCB	Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

Abbreviations and Acronyms

LOS	Level of service
LWS	Light weight steel
MEER	Mechanical and Electrical Equipment Room
$\mu g/m^3$	Micrograms per cubic meter
MVA	Megavolt Ampere
MVAR	Megavolt Ampere Reactive
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Council
N ₂ O	Nitrous oxide
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NOx	Nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O ₃	Ozone
Pb	Lead
PEA	Proponent's Environmental Assessment
PM	Particulate matter
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter less than 10 microns
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns
ppm	Parts per million
ROW	Right of way
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAC	Stranded Aluminum Conductor
SCE	Southern California Edison Company
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide
SOx	Sulfur oxides
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TSP	Tubular steel pole
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
USFS	US Forest Service
USFWS	US Fish and Wildlife Service

Abbreviations and Acronyms

USGS	US Geological Survey
VCAPCD	Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
VOC	Volatile organic compound
WATCH	Work Area Traffic Control Handbook Manual
WECC	Western Electricity Coordinating Council
yd ³	Cubic yard

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) evaluates the potential environmental impacts of Southern California Edison Company's (SCE) proposed Presidential Substation Project located in the City of Thousand Oaks and unincorporated Ventura County, California. The purpose of this project is to meet forecasted electrical demands in the cities of Simi Valley and Thousand Oaks, as well as adjacent areas of Ventura County (Electrical Needs Area).

The Electrical Needs Area is presently served by three of the 66/16 kV distribution substations that are fed by the Moorpark 66 kV System, as shown on Figure 1.1, Electrical Needs Area. These three substations (Thousand Oaks Substation, Potrero Substation, and Royal Substation) (Electrical Needs Area Substations) provide electrical service to approximately 60,000 metered customers. The Electrical Needs Area Substations are presently at or near their operating capacity. Therefore, SCE is proposing a project planned to be operational June 2011 to ensure that safe and reliable electric service is available to serve customer electrical demand.

The Presidential Substation Project consists of the following components:

- A new 66/16 kilovolt (kV) distribution substation on an approximate four acre site
- Removal of approximately 79 distribution poles and 5 subtransmission poles located within existing rights-of-way, and replacement with approximately 83 subtransmission poles to accommodate a new 66 kV subtransmission line that would feed the proposed substation from two existing 66 kV subtransmission lines. Construction of the new subtransmission line would occur within approximately 3.5 miles of existing right-of-way.
- Four new 16 kV distribution getaways
- Facilities to connect the substation to SCE's existing telecommunications system

This PEA includes the information required by the California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC) PEA Guidelines (State of California Public Utilities Commission Information and Criteria List, Appendix B, Section V), as well as the CPUC's requirements for a Permit to Construct (PTC) pursuant to General Order 131-D (D.94-06-014, Appendix A, as modified by D.95-08-038). The CPUC requires applicants to provide this information for review in compliance with the mandates of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This PEA is designed to meet the above-mentioned CPUC requirements.

Following a discussion of the purpose and need for the project (Chapter 1), the alternatives (Chapter 2), and the project description (Chapter 3), this PEA evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project and the alternatives (Chapter 4). Potential impacts are assessed for all environmental factors contained in the most recent CEQA Environmental Checklist Form (Appendix A). With the implementation of Applicant Proposed Measures listed in Table ES.1, Applicant Proposed Measures, the PEA concludes that the proposed project is presently believed to have less than significant impact or no impact to all environmental resource categories.

	1		
Applicant Proposed Measure	Description		
APM-BIO-01 Minimize Impacts to Coastal Sage Scrub	To the extent feasible, the Proposed Project would be designed to avoid or minimize impacts to coastal sage scrub. Mitigation measures and compensation for impacts to coastal sage scrub would be developed in consultation with USFWS and CDFG to reduce the impacts to less than significant.		
APM-BIO-02 Minimize Impacts to Jurisdictional Drainages	A jurisdictional drainage delineation would be conducted during Spring 2009 to describe and map the extent of resources under the jurisdiction of the USACE, the RWQCB, and/or the CDFG following the guidelines presented in the Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region. As appropriate, SCE would secure a Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFG, and Clean Water Act Section 404 and 401 permits from the USACE and LARWQCB, respectively, prior to disturbing the jurisdictional drainage.		
Additional Biological Resource APMs	SCE may propose additional biological resource APMs following receipt of results of focused surveys that would be conducted as part of the Proposed Project (please see Section 3.7, Environmental Surveys, for more information), and consultation with appropriate agencies.		
APM-CUL-01 Creation of an Environmentally Sensitive Area in the Vicinity of CA-VEN-1571	Prior to construction of the Proposed Project subtransmission source line in the area of CA-VEN-1571, SCE's Project Archeologist and would delineate an Environmentally Sensitive Area, in order to prevent equipment staging within the area, and limit the construction vehicles entering the ESA to those with rubber tires.		
APM-PAL-01 Develop and Implement a Paleontological Monitoring Plan	A project paleontologist meeting the qualifications established by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontologists shall be retained by SCE to develop and implement a Paleontological Monitoring Plan prior to the start of ground disturbing activities at the Proposed Project substation site. As part of the Paleontological Monitoring Plan, the project paleontologist shall establish a curation agreement with an accredited facility prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities. The Paleontological Monitoring Plan shall also include a final monitoring report. If fossils are identified, the final monitoring report shall contain an appropriate description of the fossils, treatment, and curation.		

 Table ES.1
 Applicant Proposed Measures

Applicant Proposed Measure	Description		
APM-PAL-02 Paleontological Monitoring.	A paleontological monitor shall be on site to observe ground- disturbing activities within the paleontologically sensitive formations at the Proposed Project substation site. If fossils are found during ground-disturbing activities, the paleontological monitor shall be empowered to halt the ground-disturbing activities within 25 feet of the find in order to allow evaluation of the find and determination of appropriate treatment.		

A comparison of alternatives is described in Chapter 5. No cumulative impacts or growth-inducing impacts (Chapter 6) were identified for the proposed project.

The names and titles of persons assisting in the preparation of this document are listed in Appendix B.

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1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED

Southern California Edison Company (SCE) proposes to construct the Presidential Substation Project (Proposed Project) to meet forecasted electrical demands in the cities of Simi Valley and Thousand Oaks, as well as adjacent areas of unincorporated Ventura County (Electrical Needs Area). The Proposed Project would include the following components:

- A new 66/16 kilovolt (kV) distribution substation on an approximate four acre site
- Removal of approximately 79 distribution poles and 5 subtransmission poles located within existing rights-of-way, and replacement with approximately 83 subtransmission poles to accommodate a new 66 kV subtransmission line that would feed the proposed substation from two existing 66 kV subtransmission lines. Construction of the new subtransmission line would occur within approximately 3.5 miles of existing right-of-way.
- Four new 16 kV distribution getaways
- Facilities to connect the substation to SCE's existing telecommunications system

The Proposed Project is planned to be operational June 2011 to ensure that safe and reliable electric service is available to serve customer electrical demand.

1.1 Project Purpose

The purpose of the Proposed Project is to ensure the availability of safe and reliable electric service to meet customer electrical demand in the Electrical Needs Area.

Under the rules, guidelines, and regulations of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC), and the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), electrical transmission, subtransmission, and distribution systems must have sufficient capacity to maintain safe, reliable, and adequate service to customers. System safety and reliability must be maintained under normal and abnormal conditions. Abnormal conditions result from equipment or line failures, maintenance outages, or outages that cannot be predicted or controlled due to weather, earthquakes, traffic accidents, and other unforeseeable events.

1.2 Project Need

The Proposed Project is needed to maintain safe and reliable electrical service to SCE's customers in the Electrical Needs Area. As discussed below, SCE anticipates that safe and reliable electric service in the Electrical Needs Area will be limited by the capacity of the existing 66/16 kV distribution substations in the area.

The Electrical Needs Area is presently served by three of the 66/16 kV distribution substations that are fed by the Moorpark 66 kV System¹, as shown on Figure 1.1, Electrical Needs Area. These three substations (Thousand Oaks Substation, Potrero Substation, and Royal Substation) (Electrical Needs Area Substations) provide electrical service to approximately 60,000 metered customers. The Electrical Needs Area Substations are presently at or near their operating capacity.

As shown in Table 1.1, Electrical Needs Area Substations Capacity and Peak Demand, the 2008 combined maximum operating capacity of the Electrical Needs Area Substations is presently limited to 400 mega-volt amperes (MVA). SCE's present forecast shows that demand in the Electrical Needs Area would exceed the operating limits of the Electrical Needs Area Substations as early as the summer of 2011. Table 1.1 shows the existing capacity limits and forecasted peak demand projections for both normal and 1-in-10 year heat storm conditions. Data presented in Table 1.1 are graphically represented in Figure 1.2, Electrical Needs Area Substations Capacity and Peak Demand.

Actual	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Maximum Operating Limit (MVA)	379	379	379	379	400
Peak Demand (MVA)	278	315	364	342	336
Planned Capacity and Projected Demand	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Planned Maximum Operating Limit (MVA)	400	400	400	400	400
Projected Peak Demand Normal Conditions (MVA)	345	351	366	373	380
Projected Peak Demand 1-in-10 Year Heat Storm (MVA)	378	385	401	409	416
Planned Capacity and Projected Demand	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Planned Maximum Operating Limit (MVA)	400	400	400	400	400
Projected Peak Demand Normal Conditions (MVA)	388	399	406	411	418
Projected Peak Demand 1-in-10 Year Heat Storm (MVA)	426	437	445	450	458

Table 1.1Electrical Needs Area Substations	Capacity and Peak Demand
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Note: In 2008, SCE added 16 MVA of nameplate capacity to Thousand Oaks Substation.

¹ The Moorpark System is comprised of the 220/66 kV Moorpark Substation, eleven 66/16 kV distribution substations, three 66 kV customer substations, and various 16/4 kV poletop substations. The Moorpark System also includes various 66 kV lines, 16 kV distribution circuits, and various 4 kV and 2.4 kV circuits. The Moorpark System serves customers located in the communities of western Simi Valley, Moorpark, Thousand Oaks, Newbury Park, Westlake Village, Agoura, Oak Park, Hidden Hills, Topanga Canyon, Calabasas, Malibu, and portions of eastern unincorporated Ventura County and portions of western unincorporated Los Angeles County.

PRESIDENTIAL SUBSTATION PROJECT

Southern California Edison

FIGURE 1.1 ELECTRICAL NEEDS AREA



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By 2011, the forecast for a 1-in-10 year heat storm peak demand is 401 MVA. As illustrated in Figure 1.2, Electrical Needs Area Substations Capacity and Peak Demand, the maximum capacity of substations within the Electrical Needs Area in 2011 would be limited to 400 MVA. As a result, the projected peak demand (1-in-10 Year Heat Storm) for 2011 would exceed the operating limits of the substations serving the Electrical Needs Area. Therefore, additional electrical capacity is required to serve the projected demand.

1.3 Project Objectives

SCE has identified the following project objectives to meet the purpose and need described above:

- Meet long term electrical demand requirements in the Electrical Needs Area beginning in 2011 and extending beyond 2014 in order to meet the 10-year planning criterion
- Improve electrical system operational flexibility and reliability by providing the ability to transfer load between 16 kV distribution circuits and distribution substations within the Electrical Needs Area
- Meet project needs while minimizing environmental impacts
- Meet project needs in a cost-effective manner

SCE considered these objectives in developing potential alternatives that would meet projected electrical demand. Chapter 2 describes the alternatives development process and the selection of alternatives for analysis in this Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA).

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2.0 Project Alternatives

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2.0 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(a) require consideration of a reasonable range of alternatives to the proposed project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project. CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(d) requires that sufficient information about each alternative be included to allow meaningful evaluation, analysis, and comparison with the proposed project. In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(e) requires the evaluation of a "no project" alternative to compare the impacts of approving the proposed project with the impacts of not approving the proposed project (No Project Alternative).

The following sections describe the methodology for screening system site, and route alternatives. Alternatives developed by these methodologies are analyzed for their ability to meet the project objectives. This chapter concludes with a brief description of the alternatives retained for full analysis in this PEA.

2.1 System Alternatives

The following sections provide information about how System Alternatives are developed, evaluated, and selected.

2.1.1 System Alternative Evaluation Methodology

SCE follows a four step process to develop system alternatives. These steps are summarized below:

Step 1. Perform technical engineering analyses to determine whether modifying the existing electrical infrastructure would accommodate the forecasted peak electrical demand.

Step 2. If the forecasted electrical demand cannot be accommodated by modifying the existing electrical infrastructure, develop system alternatives that incorporate feasible infrastructure upgrades or additions.

Step 3. Evaluate each system alternative in consideration of the following criteria:

- The extent to which an alternative would substantially meet the project objectives; and
- The feasibility of an alternative considering capacity limits, ability to upgrade the system on existing utility property, and economic viability.

Step 4. If the alternative is not feasible then it is no longer considered. If it is feasible, the alternative is retained for full analysis in the PEA, as required by CPUC General Order 131-D.

If it is determined that a new electrical infrastructure upgrade or addition is required, then siting alternatives are considered.

2.1.2 System Alternatives Considered

Projected electrical loads indicate that electric demand in the Electric Needs Area will exceed the collective maximum design operating limits at Royal, Potrero, and Thousand Oaks Substations under 1-in-10 year heat storm conditions by 2011. To address this issue, SCE considered three system alternatives to determine whether they would meet the forecasted demand within the Electrical Needs Area as well as the project objectives.

- <u>System Alternative 1. Presidential Substation Project.</u> The construction of a new 66/16 kV substation centralized within the Electrical Needs Area. This project would also include the construction of a 66 kV subtransmission source line to connect the proposed substation to the Moorpark System, four new 16 kV underground distribution getaways from the substation into the Electrical Needs Area, and a telecommunications component to connect the substation to SCE's existing telecommunication system.
- System Alternative 2. Increase Capacity at Two of the Electrical Needs Area Substations. Upgrade Potrero Substation and Royal Substation by replacing existing transformers and 16 kV station capacitor banks with higher capacity equipment, and adding additional 16 kV circuits. Thousand Oaks Substation is presently at full build-out and cannot accommodate additional transformers.
- <u>System Alternative 3. No Project Alternative.</u> No action would be taken under the No Project Alternative.

These System Alternatives are described in more detail below.

System Alternative 1 (Presidential Substation Project)

System Alternative 1 proposes a new, unstaffed 66/16 kV 56 Megavolt Amperes (MVA) substation within an approximately four acre footprint. The proposed substation would include the following elements:

- Installation of a 66 kV switchrack, two 66/16 kV 28 MVA transformers, a 16 kV switchrack, and two 4.8 Megavolt Ampere Reactive (MVAR), 16 kV capacitor banks
- Installation of four 16 kV distribution getaways

- Removal of approximately 79 distribution poles and 5 subtransmission poles located within existing rights-of-way, and replacement with approximately 83 subtransmission poles to accommodate a new 66 kV subtransmission line that would feed the proposed substation from two existing 66 kV subtransmission lines. Construction of the new subtransmission line would occur within approximately 3.5 miles of existing right-of-way.
- Installation of telecommunications facilities at the substation and telecommunication cable along the subtransmission route to connect the proposed substation to the SCE telecommunications network

System Alternative 1 would provide the following benefits:

- Provide 56 MVA of new capacity to serve the Electrical Needs Area
- Improve operational flexibility and reliability by providing the ability to transfer load between 16 kV distribution circuits and other distribution substations within the Electrical Needs Area
- Improve electrical service reliability within the Electrical Needs Area by connecting to two existing 66 kV subtransmission lines
- Reduce the possibility of customer experiencing interruptions in electrical service due to long distribution circuits by constructing the new substation at a location central to the existing Potrero, Thousand Oaks and Royal Substations
- Construct a new substation capable of being expanded from 56 MVA to up to 112 MVA if needed to serve future demand increases

The estimated cost of System Alternative 1 is approximately \$35.8 million in 2008 constant dollars¹.

System Alternative 2 (Increase Capacity at the Electrical Needs Area Substations)

System Alternative 2 would increase the capacity at two of the other Electrical Needs Area Substations.

- Upgrades at Potrero Substation would include:
- The replacement of two 22.4 MVA transformers with two 28 MVA transformers

¹ This is an order of magnitude estimate, prepared in advance of final engineering and prior to CPUC approval. Pension and benefits, administrative and general expenses, and allowance for funds used during construction (approximately 17 percent of project cost) are not included in this estimate.

- The upgrade of two 3 MVAR 16 kV station capacitor banks to two 4.8 MVAR 16 kV station capacitor banks
- The installation of one new 16 kV circuit that would extend approximately 1 mile

Upgrades at Royal Substation would include:

- The replacement of one 22.4 MVA transformer with a 28 MVA transformer
- The replacement and relocation of two 16 kV capacitor banks (4.8 and 6.0 MVAR) with three new 4.8 MVAR 16 kV capacitor banks
- The extension of the 16 kV operating and transfer buses and rack
- The installation of two new 16 kV circuits that would extend approximately 6.5 miles in length

System Alternative 2 would provide the following benefits:

- System Alternative 2 would add 16.8 MVA of additional capacity to the Electrical Needs Area Substations for a combined total of 112 MVA of capacity at Potrero Substation and Royal Substation. This capacity increase would meet the forecasted load through 2014. Following these upgrades, there would be no remaining options for increasing capacity at any of the Electrical Needs Area Substations
- Improve operational flexibility and reliability by providing the ability to transfer load between 16 kV distribution circuits and other Electrical Needs Area Substations

System Alternative 3 (No Project Alternative)

System Alternative 3 would construct no additional facilities.

Under the No Project Alternative, no action would be taken. Therefore, this alternative would require SCE to serve the Electrical Needs Area from the existing Electrical Needs Area Substations with no upgrades or modifications. The electric demand in the Electrical Needs Area is forecasted to exceed existing capacity by 2011.

There would be no electrical benefits to selecting System Alternative 3.

2.1.3 System Alternatives Eliminated from Further Consideration

System Alternative 2 does not adequately meet long-term projected electrical load requirements in the Electrical Needs Area. Although System Alternative 2 would add 16.8 MVA of additional capacity, that is not enough to supply the needs of the Electrical Needs Area beyond 2014. Therefore, these substation upgrades would only delay, but not eliminate, the need for a new substation in the Electrical Needs Area. If Potrero and

Royal Substations were upgraded, a new substation would be required in 2015 rather than 2011. This would result in a higher total cost when the initial costs associated with the Potrero and Royal Substation upgrades are combined with the costs of constructing an entirely new substation in 2015. Increasing capacity at both of the Electrical Needs Area Substations does not satisfy the project objective of meeting projected electrical load requirements in the Electrical Needs Area beginning in 2011 and extending beyond 2014 in order to meet the 10-year planning criterion, nor does it meet project needs in a cost-effective manner. Therefore, this alternative is eliminated from further consideration in the PEA.

System Alternative 3, the No Project Alternative, is not a viable option because it would not allow SCE to provide safe and reliable electrical service to its customers in the Electrical Needs Area, and would not meet the project objectives. For the reasons stated above, System Alternative 3 is eliminated from further consideration in this PEA.

2.1.4 System Alternative Recommendation

System Alternative 1 meets all of the project objectives. A new substation would provide the required additional capacity to serve load in the Electrical Needs Area. System Alternative 1 would also allow electrical load to be transferred between 16 kV distribution circuits and distribution substations within the Electrical Needs Area, thereby improving operational flexibility and electric service reliability.

In addition, a new substation that is centrally located in the vicinity of the Potrero, Royal, and Thousand Oaks Substations would connect to existing 16 kV distribution circuits, reducing the length of some of the circuits that presently service the area. Shorter distribution circuits reduce customer exposure to interruptions in electrical service.

SCE recommends System Alternative 1, Presidential Substation Project, as the preferred system alternative because it satisfies all the project objectives.

2.2 Substation Site and Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternatives

The following sections describe the development of alternatives and the selection of the preferred alternative for the substation site and subtransmission source line route.

2.2.1 Substation Site and Subtransmission Source Line Route Evaluation Methodology

SCE has defined a portion of the Electrical Needs Area where the distribution circuits from three substations converge as the Substation Target Area (also shown on Figure 1.1, Electrical Needs Area). The placement of the substation within the Substation Target Area would allow SCE to increase transformer capacity in the Electrical Needs Area, and to transfer load between distribution circuits and the Electrical Needs Area Substations. The paragraphs below outline the key steps undertaken during the siting process for the proposed Presidential Substation and the subtransmission source lines that would serve the substation.

Step 1. Identify basic siting requirements to establish Substation Target Area.

- Substation should be located within the Substation Target Area to improve the ability to transfer load between the Electrical Needs Area Substations
- Substation site should have sufficient land acreage to accommodate the proposed substation
- Substation should be served by two subtransmission lines

Step 2. Identify any constraints that would limit the Substation Target Area.

Major constraints in the Substation Target Area are identified by reviewing Geographic Information System (GIS) data and publicly available documentation. Major constraints include:

- Fault rupture hazard zones
- Severe liquefaction potential
- Slope stability/landslide hazards
- Flooding potential
- Sensitive biological and cultural resources
- Protected ridgelines and viewsheds

Step 3. Locate and screen sites within the Substation Target Area.

Potential parcels within the Substation Target Area are analyzed to determine if the locations meet project requirements in addition to the following factors:

- Size and shape of the parcel to accommodate the proposed substation footprint
- Proximity to two existing subtransmission lines to serve the proposed substation
- Proximity to existing distribution circuits
- Proximity to existing SCE telecommunications facilities
- Site accessibility for construction and operation

Step 4. Evaluate all feasible sites and related subtransmission source line routes.

SCE conducts a preliminary review of each feasible location and related subtransmission source line routes to determine potential environmental impacts as defined in CEQA:

- Environmental factors (including aesthetics, biological resources, cultural resources, hydrology, and geology)
- Local land use (current and planned uses), recreation, transportation, and related plans
- Location of sensitive receptors including schools
- Land availability
- The locations are also evaluated for constructability factors, such as:
- Terrain (such as drainage patterns, soil conditions, ground surface topography)
- Other infrastructure (such as road conditions, pipelines)

Based on the criteria listed above, SCE identified two potential substation sites and three potential subtransmission source line routes that would connect the substation to two existing subtransmission lines in the area. These alternatives are shown on Figure 2.1, Alternative Substation Sites and Subtransmission Source Line Routes.

2.2.2 Substation Site Alternatives Considered

Each substation site would have a similar substation design and specifications; however, each site would have different substation configurations due to specific characteristics of each site.

Site Alternative A

Site Alternative A is located on an approximately four acre portion of an approximate 40-acre vacant parcel that is privately owned. The parcel is located on the south side of Olsen Road in the City of Thousand Oaks, near the city boundary with Simi Valley. The parcel is bounded by the Calleguas Municipal Water District facility to the west and a privately owned avocado orchard to the south and east. A privately owned horse ranch is located to the north of Olsen Road. The parcel slopes downward from south to north, and contains both native and non-native vegetation. SCE would establish vehicular access to Site Alternative A from Olsen Road.

Site Alternative B

Site Alternative B is located on an approximate 2.3 acre parcel of land located on the north side of Madera Road in the City of Simi Valley. The parcel is presently owned by the City of Simi Valley and previously housed the Ventura County Sheriff's Department. It contains several abandoned concrete block buildings and structures, a garage, former underground fuel storage tanks, and parking areas that were used by the Sheriff's Department. The parcel is presently landscaped with light posts and ornamental vegetation. The City of Simi Valley is presently using this parcel as overflow parking for the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library.

The ground surface of Site Alternative B has been terraced upslope, from south to north. Privately owned vacant land bounds the parcel to the east and the west. A residential parcel is located to the north. Site Alternative B is located directly across the street from the Wood Ranch community entrance. The parcel has an established entry which is controlled by a signal at the intersection of Madera Road and Country Club Drive. However, SCE may need to modify the existing vehicular access to this alternative substation site.

2.2.3 Substation Site Alternatives Recommendation

Both substation site alternatives meet the proposed project objectives and would be suitable substation sites. Site Alternative A is presently vacant and undeveloped. Site Alternative B poses several construction constraints. Although the parcel could accommodate the substation, SCE would have to specially engineer and configure the substation to fit the parcel shape. Substation construction on Site Alternative B would require the demolition and removal of all existing buildings, structures, parking areas, landscaping, and terracing.

For these reasons, Site Alternative A was selected as the proposed site.

2.2.4 Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternatives Considered

The two nearest 66 kV subtransmission lines to both Site Alternative A and Site Alternative B are the Moorpark-Thousand Oaks No. 2 66 kV subtransmission line and the Moorpark-Royal No. 2 66 kV subtransmission line (see Figure 2.1, Proposed Project and Alternatives). Each of these two subtransmission lines would be utilized to bring a source of electricity to the substation site.

Because the proposed substation site and its alternative are in close proximity to each other, the alternative subtransmission source line routes are suitable for use to either site.

Based on the siting factors listed in Section 2.2.1 above, SCE identified an initial preferred subtransmission source line route (identified below as Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1). During SCE's public involvement process, SCE introduced its initial preferred route to the public. As a result of SCE's public involvement process, SCE considered whether it could ameliorate some of the concerns expressed by the public regarding the initial preferred route while still meeting the project objectives. Upon further review SCE determined that it was able to modify the initial preferred route. This modified route became SCE's Preferred Route identified below as Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 3.





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Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 1

Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 1 originates at the Moorpark-Thousand Oaks No. 2 66 kV subtransmission line near the intersection of Read Road and Moorpark Road in unincorporated Ventura County. The route extends east along the south side of Read Road within the City of Thousand Oaks along the route of an existing SCE 16 kV circuit past the intersection of Read Road and Sunset Valley Road, where it continues to follow Read Road, crosses State Highway 23, and continues east to the substation sites. Some areas along Read Road may require additional overhang easement rights to accommodate the pole cross-arms that would be utilized as part of the subtransmission source line.

Exiting the substation sites, the route trends in a general northerly direction toward Esperance Road, and then parallels Esperance Road to the Moorpark-Royal No. 2 66 kV subtransmission line near the intersection of Tierra Rejada Road and Esperance Road. Approximately 1.8 miles of the Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 2 would be located in a new right-of-way (ROW), up to 25 feet in width, to be acquired. There are other areas along the route that may require additional rights.

In total, Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 1 is approximately 4.5 miles long, and crosses land presently used for open space and rural residential purposes.

Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 2

Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 2 originates at the Moorpark-Thousand Oaks No. 2 66 kV subtransmission line near the intersection of Olsen Road and Sunset Hills Boulevard in the City of Thousand Oaks, and follows Olsen Road, primarily on the north side, to the substation sites. From the substation sites, Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 2 would follow Madera Road within the City of Simi Valley to the Moorpark-Royal No. 2 66 kV subtransmission line near the intersection of Madera Road and Tierra Rejada Road. Due to the curvatures in Olsen and Madera Roads, the subtransmission structures along this route may require additional support mechanisms such as anchors and guy wires. If the support mechanisms could not be accommodated with the road ROW, SCE would be required to obtain additional ROW rights.

In total, Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 2 would be approximately 5 miles long, and adjacent to land presently used for residential, commercial, public space, and open space purposes.

Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 3 (Preferred Alternative Route)

The Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 3 originates at the Moorpark-Thousand Oaks No. 2 66 kV subtransmission line near the intersection of Read Road and Moorpark Road in unincorporated Ventura County. This subtransmission source line route would extend east along the south side of Read Road within the City of Thousand Oaks, cross State Highway 23, and continue east to the substation sites. The subtransmission source line would then exit the substation, trend west along the same route, turn north on Sunset Valley Road in unincorporated Ventura County, continue to the intersection of Tierra Rejada Road and Sunset Valley Road, and connect to the Moorpark-Royal No. 2 66 kV subtransmission line. The subtransmission source line segment between the substation and the intersection of Sunset Valley Road and Read Road would be on shared (double circuit) structures. Some areas along Read Road and Sunset Valley Road may require additional overhang easement rights to accommodate the pole cross-arms that would be utilized as part of the subtransmission source line.

In total, construction of Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 3 would occur within approximately 3.5 miles of existing rights-of-way, and adjacent to land presently used for agricultural, open space, and residential purposes.

2.2.5 Subtransmission Source Line Route Recommendation

Each Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative has the ability to serve the proposed substation. However, Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 3 is the preferred route because it would follow existing SCE ROW where existing facilities are already in place and allow SCE to utilize existing dirt access roads and paved roads for construction and maintenance. In addition, Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 3 is shorter in length than Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternatives 1 and 2.

Subtransmission Source Route Alternative 1 would require the acquisition of approximately 1.8 miles of new ROW, as well as the installation of new access roads, which would produce additional land disturbance. Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 2 follows Olsen Road and Madera Road, together which constitute a thoroughfare for both the City of Thousand Oaks and the City of Simi Valley.

For these reasons, Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 3 was selected as the preferred route.

2.3 Proposed Project

SCE proposes to construct the Presidential Substation Project on Site Alternative A and utilize Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 3 (Proposed Project). The Proposed Project meets the project objectives and is described in detail in Chapter 3, Project Description.

Site Alternative B and Subtransmission Source Line Alternatives 1 and 2 are evaluated in this PEA as alternatives to the Proposed Project.

3.0 Project Description

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This chapter describes the construction and operation of the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project would include the following components:

- A new 66/16 kV distribution substation on an approximate four acre site
- Removal of approximately 79 distribution poles and 5 subtransmission poles located within existing rights-of-way, and replacement with approximately 83 subtransmission poles to accommodate a new 66 kV subtransmission line that would feed the proposed substation from two existing 66 kV subtransmission lines. Construction of the new subtransmission line would occur within approximately 3.5 miles of existing right-of-way.
- Four new 16 kV distribution getaways
- Facilities to connect the substation to SCE's existing telecommunications system

The Proposed Project components listed above are described in more detail below. The Presidential 66/16 kV Substation Project would be constructed in portions of unincorporated Ventura County and City of Thousand Oaks, with the substation site located in the City of Thousand Oaks and the subtransmission source line route located in both the City of Thousand Oaks and in unincorporated Ventura County.

3.1 Proposed Project Components

3.1.1 Presidential Substation Description

Presidential Substation would be an unstaffed, automated, 56 MVA 66/16 kV low-profile substation. The substation components are described below. The substation would be located in an area susceptible to earthquake forces, and the structures would be designed consistent with the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 693, Recommended Practices for Seismic Design of Substations.

66 kV Switchrack

The proposed steel 66 kV switchrack would be approximately 120 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 17 feet high. It would consist of both an operating bus and a transfer bus. The switchrack would consist of six positions: two for 66 kV source lines, two for transformer banks, one bus-tie, and one position would be vacant for future use. Each bus would be approximately 120 feet long and consist of one 1590 thousand circular mils (kcmil) Aluminum Conductor Steel Reinforced (ACSR) per phase.

66 kV Circuit Breakers and Disconnect Switches

The two line positions and two bank positions would each be equipped with a circuit breaker and three group operated disconnect switches. The bus-tie position would be equipped with a circuit breaker and one group operated disconnect switch.

Transformers

Transformation would consist of two 28 MVA, 66/16 kV transformers each equipped with a group operated isolating disconnect switch on the high and low voltage side, surge arresters and neutral current transformers. The transformer area dimensions would be approximately 15 feet high, 80 feet long and 42 feet wide.

16 kV Switchrack

The 16 kV low-profile switchrack would consist of twelve 9-foot wide bays accounting for seven equipped positions. At ultimate build-out, the wrap around design arrangement would allow for twenty-two positions. The 16 kV switchrack dimensions would be approximately 17 feet high, 108 feet long and 34 feet wide.

Capacitor Banks

Two 16 kV, 4.8 MVAR capacitor banks would be installed. The capacitor bank enclosure dimensions would be approximately 17 feet high, 16 feet long, and 13 feet wide each.

Mechanical and Electrical Equipment Room (MEER)

A MEER is a prefabricated structure that is typically made of steel, and has light tan or beige walls and roof. Dark brown may trim the roofline, wall joints, and doorway. The MEER would be equipped with air conditioning, control and relay panels, a battery and battery charger, AC and DC distribution, a human-machine interface rack, communication equipment, a telephone and an alarm system that would alert SCE personnel when an unauthorized entry into the MEER is detected. Control cable trenches would connect the MEER to the 66 kV switchrack, and to the 16 kV switchrack. The MEER dimensions would be approximately 12 feet high, 36 feet long, and 20 feet wide.

Substation Access

The substation entrance would have a 24-foot-wide asphalt concrete driveway leading from Olsen Road to a locked gate for two-way traffic access into the substation (as shown on Figure 3.2, Proposed Project Substation Layout). An access gate would be a minimum of 8 feet high by 24 feet wide. In addition, SCE would install a walk-in gate within the substation wall for additional access to the substation.

Vehicular ingress and egress from Olsen Road would be established by the construction of a deceleration and acceleration lane (as shown on Figure 3.1, Proposed Project Substation Layout).
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PROPOSED PROJECT SUBSTATION LAYOUT





Substation Drainage

Presently, the substation site parcel is sloped on two sides and has a topographic low near the center of the site that descends to the north. At the northern boundary of the site, there are a series of three culverts that collect storm water run-off from the site, direct it beneath Olsen Road, and the runoff outfalls to a canyon north of Olsen Road. To construct the substation, much of the topographic low would have to be filled in to support the substation equipment and associated facilities. SCE anticipates approximately 40,000 cubic yards of soil would be imported to the site during construction.

In addition, due to the placement of semi-permeable and impervious material that would be associated with developing and stabilizing the substation site, storm water run-off from the substation site may be directed to the culverts, or it could be directed to a nearby storm sewer along Olsen Road. Prior to substation construction, SCE would be required to obtain a grading permit from the City of Thousand Oaks, at which time the final site drainage design would be determined.

The substation grading design would incorporate Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements due to the planned operation of oil-filled transformers at the substation (in accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.1 through Part 112.7). Typical SPCC features include curbs and berms designed and installed to contain spills, should they occur. These features would be part of SCE's final engineering design for the Proposed Project.

Substation Site Ground Surface Improvements

The ground surface of the substation site would be finished with materials imported to the site. These materials, and their approximate square footage and volumes are listed in Table 3.1, Substation Ground Surface Improvement Materials and Volumes.

Substation Lighting

Typically, lighting at SCE's distribution substations consists of approximately fifteen 120 volt incandescent lamps rated at 120 watts. The locations of these lights are on the high-side switchrack, the transformer racks, and the low-side switchrack. These lights are manually turned on and off and would only be turned on during emergency work performed after dusk. The lights are typically mounted at a height of 7.5 feet. Additionally, a beacon safety light on the substation gate would activate when the gate is opened.

Element	Material	Approximate Surface Area (ft ²)	Approximate Volume (yd ³)
Site Fill	Soil	170,000	40,000
Substation Equipment Foundations	Concrete	2,000	125
Cable Trenches	Concrete	1,700	12
66 kV Bus Enclosures	Asphalt Concrete	1,800	33
Internal Driveway	Asphalt Concrete/ Class II Aggregate	4,700	62/ 110
External Driveway	Asphalt Concrete/ Class II Aggregate	2,900	35/ 35
Rock Surfacing	Crushed Rock	44,000	6,000
Block Wall Foundation	Concrete	2,900	160

 Table 3.1
 Substation Ground Surface Improvement Materials and Volumes

Substation Perimeter

An 8-foot-high perimeter wall would surround the substation. A band of at least three strands of barbed wire would be affixed near the top of the perimeter wall inside of the substation and would not be visible from the outside.

Landscaping at the proposed substation would be designed to filter views for the surrounding community and other potential sensitive receptors. Landscaping and irrigation would be installed after the substation wall is constructed and water service is established. Prior to the start of substation construction, SCE would consult with the City of Thousand Oaks to develop an appropriate landscaping plan and perimeter wall design that would be submitted with the grading permit application for the project.

3.1.2 66 kV Subtransmission Source Line Description

The Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 1 is approximately 3.5 miles and connects to two existing subtransmission lines, as shown on Figure 3.2, Subtransmission Source Line Route Description.







The Proposed Project subtransmission source line originates at the Moorpark-Thousand Oaks No. 2 66 kV subtransmission line near the intersection of Read Road and Moorpark Road in unincorporated Ventura County. This subtransmission source line route would extend east along the south side of Read Road within the City of Thousand Oaks, cross State Highway 23, and continue east to the substation sites. The subtransmission source line would then exit the substation, trend west along the same route, turn north on Sunset Valley Road in unincorporated Ventura County, continue to the intersection of Tierra Rejada Road and Sunset Valley Road, and connect to the Moorpark-Royal No. 2 66 kV subtransmission line. The subtransmission source line segment between the substation and the intersection of Sunset Valley Road and Read Road would be on shared (double circuit) structures. Some areas along Read Road and Sunset Valley Road may require additional overhang easement rights to accommodate the pole cross-arms that would be utilized as part of the subtransmission source line.

The Proposed Project would utilize Light Weight Steel (LWS) poles and Tubular Steel Poles (TSPs) with polymer insulators and 954 Stranded Aluminum Conductor (SAC) conductor. One TSP Riser would be utilized at the substation site. Dead end structures are used at turning points and other areas that would require extra structure strength. The dimensions of these structures are shown on Figure 3.3, Subtransmission Structures, and summarized in Table 3.2, Typical Subtransmission Structure Dimensions. Because the Proposed Project is located in a raptor concentration area, all subtransmission structures would be designed to be consistent with the Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines: the State of the Art in 2006¹. These design features could include one or more of the following: conductor and insulator covers, increased conductor spacing, suspending phase conductors, insulated jumper wires, horizontal jumper supports, and perch discouragers on crossarms.

Light weight steel poles would be direct buried and extend approximately 65 to 91 feet above ground. The diameter of LWS poles are typically 1.5 to 2 feet at the base, and taper to approximately 1 foot at the top of the pole.

The TSPs are used in areas of uneven terrain, freeway crossings, turning points, other locations where extra structure strength is required, or where both source lines to the substation are on the same structures. The TSPs utilized for the Proposed Project would extend between 70 feet and 100 feet above ground, and the tallest poles would be used at the crossing of State Highway 23. The TSPs would be attached to a concrete foundation approximately 5 to 7 feet in diameter that extends between approximately 12 to 40 feet below ground and may extend up to 2 feet above ground.

¹ Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines: the State of the Art in 2006 is published by the Edison Electric Institute and the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee in collaboration with the Raptor Research Foundation, which is recognized internationally by researchers, industry, policymakers, and the public for more than two decades of research and implementation of solutions to avian electrocutions.

Pole Type	Approximate Diameter	Approximate Height Above Ground	Approximate Auger hole Depth	Approximate Auger Diameter
Light Weight Steel	Between	Between	Between	2 feet
(LWS)	1.5 and 2 feet	65 and 91 feet	7 and 10 feet	
Tubular Steel Pole (TSP)	Between 2 and 4 feet	Between 70 and 100 feet	Not applicable	Not applicable
TSP Concrete	Between	2 feet	Between	Between
Foundation	3 to 5 feet		12 and 40 feet	5 and 7 feet

Table 3.2Typical Subtransmission Structure Dimensions

Subtransmission Line Connection to Existing Subtransmission Source Lines

Approximately two existing 66 kV TSPs within the existing SCE ROW (near the intersection of Read Road and Moorpark Road) would be replaced with three new TSPs. In addition, approximately three wood poles within existing SCE ROW (near the intersection of Tierra Rejada Road and Sunset Valley Road) would be replaced with three new TSPs. These new TSPs would extend approximately 70 feet above ground and would facilitate the connection of the new subtransmission source line to the existing 66 kV subtransmission lines.

Subtransmission Line Routing to Substation

Because the Proposed Project utilizes portions of existing ROW with existing overhead electrical infrastructure, approximately 79 existing wood distribution poles would be replaced with new LWS poles and TSPs as part of the Proposed Project.

Approximately 24 distribution poles (approximately 65 feet above ground) exist along Read Road between the intersection of Read Road and Moorpark Road and the intersection of Read Road and Sunset Valley Road. These distribution poles would be replaced with approximately 24 new LWS poles of similar height. The existing 16 kV distribution circuit would be transferred to the new structures.

Approximately 20 distribution poles (approximately 35 feet above ground) exist along Sunset Valley Road between the intersection of Sunset Valley Road and Tierra Rejada Road and the intersection of Sunset Valley Road and Read Road. These distribution poles would be replaced with approximately 20 new LWS poles (approximately 65 feet above ground). The existing 16 kV distribution circuit would be transferred to the new structures.

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FIGURE 3.3 SUBTRANSMISSION STRUCTURES





Approximately 35 wood distribution poles (between approximately 35 and 65 feet in height) extend east of the intersection between Read Road and Sunset Valley Road to the Presidential Substation Site. These existing wood poles would be replaced with approximately 33 new TSPs. These TSPs will typically 70 feet above ground (there would be two TSPs approximately 100 feet above ground to span conductor across State Highway 23). Please see Figure 3.3, Subtransmission Source Line Description, for these new structure locations.

3.1.3 Telecommunications System Description

Telecommunications facilities to be installed for the Proposed Project include fiber optic cable and relay protection equipment in the MEER. Fiber optic cable would be installed on the new subtransmission structures and connect to the existing SCE telecommunications system at the Moorpark-Thousand Oaks No. 2 66 kV subtransmission line.

In addition, relay protection would be installed inside the MEER at the proposed Presidential Substation, and the 66 kV subtransmission relays at Royal Substation, Thousand Oaks Substation, and Moorpark Substation would be upgraded.

3.2 Proposed Project Construction Plan

Construction of the Proposed Project would include activities associated with the land survey; substation site construction; replacement of existing poles; installation of new subtransmission structures; and telecommunications installation, as well as construction support activities, such as the establishment of a marshalling yard and the rehabilitation of access roads to TSP sites. The following sections provide more detailed information about the construction tasks that would be associated with the Proposed Project.

Because SCE is in its preliminary design phase for the Proposed Project, SCE would design the final height and locations of subtransmission structures after receiving final approval. Following project approval, SCE would establish a marshalling yard, and develop engineering drawings for the substation site grading permit application that would include perimeter wall design and landscape plans. These components are described in more detail below.

Construction of the Proposed Project would occur in the vicinity of an airstrip located approximately 1,200 feet east of Sunset Valley Road. As a result, SCE would provide a construction schedule to the operator of the airstrip prior to construction of the subtransmission source line along Sunset Valley Road.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. Construction of the Proposed Project would disturb a surface area greater than one acre, and as a result, SCE would be required to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB). To acquire this permit, SCE would prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that includes project information; monitoring and reporting procedures; and Best Management

Practices (BMPs), such as dewatering procedures, storm water runoff quality control measures (boundary protection), spill reporting, and concrete waste management, as applicable to the project. The SWPPP would be based on final engineering design and would include all project components.

Marshalling Yard. Construction of the Proposed Project would require a temporary marshalling yard. SCE anticipates utilizing the Moorpark Substation (in the City of Moorpark) or Pardee Substation (in the City of Santa Clarita) as a marshalling yard for parking and the storage of materials and equipment during the construction.

If Moorpark Substation or Pardee Substation cannot be utilized as a marshalling yard, SCE would lease an existing commercial facility near the Proposed Project, to the extent feasible, that is approximately three acres in size. The yard would be surfaced with crushed rock if existing surfacing is not compatible with storage and equipment requirements, and would be surrounded with temporary chainlink fencing to the extent that the perimeter of the site is not already secured. Land disturbed at the staging areas, if any, would be restored to preconstruction conditions or to the conditions agreed upon between the landowner and SCE following the completion of construction of the Proposed Project.

Materials and equipment typically staged at the marshalling yard could include, but would not be limited to, conductor reels, fiber optic cable, wire stringing equipment, poles, line trucks, cross arms, insulators, and portable sanitation facilities. Material from the pole replacement such as poles and other debris would be temporarily stored at the marshalling yard as the material awaits salvage, recycling, or disposal.

All materials associated with construction efforts would be delivered by truck to the established marshalling yard. Delivery activities requiring major street use would be scheduled to occur during off-peak traffic hours to the extent feasible in accordance with applicable local ordinances.

Traffic Control. Construction activities completed within public rights-of-way would require the use of a traffic control service and all lane closures would be conducted in accordance with local ordinances and city permit conditions. These traffic control measures are typically consistent with those published in the Work Area Traffic Control Handbook (WATCH manual).

Nighttime Construction. Under normal circumstances, construction of the Proposed Project would occur during daylight hours. However, there is a possibility that construction would occur at night, and temporary artificial illumination would be required. SCE would use lighting to protect the safety of the construction workers, but orient the lights to minimize their effect on any nearby receptors.

3.2.1 Presidential Substation Construction

The following sections describe the construction activities associated with installing the components of proposed Presidential Substation for the Proposed Project.

Site Preparation and Grading. A contractor office trailer and equipment trailer would be placed within the proposed substation construction area. The substation site would be prepared by clearing existing vegetation and installing a temporary chainlink fence to surround the construction site. The site would be graded in accordance with approved grading plans. The area to be enclosed by the proposed substation perimeter wall would be graded to a slope that varies between one and two percent and compacted to 90 percent of the maximum dry density. The areas outside the substation wall that would be used as a buffer would be graded in a manner consistent with the overall site drainage design. Final site drainage would be subject to the conditions of the grading permit obtained from the City of Thousand Oaks.

Below Grade Construction. After the substation site is graded, below grade facilities would be installed. Below grade facilities include a ground grid, trenches, equipment foundations, utilities, and the footing of the substation wall. The design of the ground grid would be based on soil resistivity measurements collected during a geotechnical investigation that would be conducted prior to construction.

Equipment Installation. Above grade installation of substation facilities (i.e., buses, capacitors, circuit breakers, transformers, steel support structures, and the MEER) would commence after the below grade structures are in place.

The transformers would be delivered by heavy-transport vehicles and off-loaded on site by large cranes with support trucks. A traffic control service may be used for transformer delivery, if necessary.

3.2.2 66 kV Subtransmission Source Lines Installation

The following sections describe the construction activities associated with installing the 66 kV Subtransmission Source Lines for the Proposed Project.

Survey. Subtransmission line construction activities would begin with the survey of the 66 kV subtransmission source line. Survey crews would stake the new pole locations, including reference points and centerline hubs. Survey crews would also survey the limits of grading for structure excavations.

Access Roads and Site Preparation. Existing paved public roads and unpaved access roads would be utilized. Access to the substation construction site would be via Olsen Road and Madera Road (both paved public roadways). The subtransmission line construction activities would utilize the following paved asphalt roads:

Read Road

- Sunset Valley Road
- Tierra Rejada Road
- Moorpark Road
- Madera Road
- Olsen Road

An unpaved dirt road provides access to the distribution circuit between State Highway 23 and the substation site, and is approximately 0.5 mile long. It is anticipated that approximately 0.3 mile of this access road may require rehabilitation to support subtransmission line construction activities. To rehabilitate this portion of the access road, the area would first be cleared and grubbed of vegetation. The access road would then be blade-graded to remove potholes, ruts, and other surface irregularities, sloped to minimize soil erosion, and re-compacted to provide a smooth and dense riding surface capable of supporting heavy construction equipment. The access road would have a minimum drivable width of 14 feet.

There is a topographic low along the access road that directs storm water from an area north of Olsen Road to the Tierra Rejada Valley. A wet crossing would be installed in the dirt access road within the topographic low to minimize impacts to water quality. The wet crossing would be located approximately 0.2 mile east of State Highway 23 and the design would be based on the results of the geotechnical investigation (described below) conducted for the project and would be incorporated into SCE's final engineering design for the Proposed Project.

An approximate 5 foot radial area around each 66 kV LWS pole and an approximate 10 foot radial area around each 66 kV TSP would be cleared of vegetation to provide a safe working area during construction. Hand crews would remove the vegetation with pruners and gas powered weed trimmers. A tool truck would transport the hand crews and equipment to each location.

Light Weight Steel Pole Installation. LWS poles would be installed in the native soil in holes bored approximately 24 to 30 inches in diameter and 10 to 12 feet deep (approximately 1.2 cubic yards of soil would be removed). LWS poles are normally installed using a line truck. Once the LWS poles have been set in place, the excavated material would be used to backfill the hole. If the excavated material is not suitable for use as backfill, imported clean fill material, such as clean dirt and/or pea gravel, would be used. The excavated material would be distributed at each pole site, used to backfill excavations from removal of nearby wood poles, used at the substation site, or used in the rehabilitation of existing access roads. Alternatively, the excavated soil may be disposed of at a local landfill in accordance with all applicable laws.

Tubular Steel Pole Installation. The TSPs would be attached to a concrete foundation approximately 5 to 7 feet in diameter that extends between approximately 12 to 40 feet

below ground and may extend up to 2 feet above ground (approximately 22 cubic yards would be removed). After holes for the footings have been bored, a steel (rebar) cage would be inserted into the hole, and then concrete would be poured into the hole to a level up to 2 feet above the natural surface. After the concrete has cured, the TSP would be bolted onto the footing. The excavated material would be distributed at each pole site, used to backfill excavations from removal of nearby wood poles, used at the substation site, or used in the rehabilitation of existing access roads. Alternatively, the excavated soil may be disposed of at a local landfill in accordance with all applicable laws.

The TSPs would be delivered in sections to each foundation by truck, lifted into place with a crane, and bolted into place.

Conductor Stringing. Conductor pulling would be in accordance with SCE specifications and similar to process methods detailed in the IEEE Standard 524-1992 (Guide to the Installation of Overhead Transmission Line Conductors).

Conductor stringing set-up locations are approximately 150 feet by 30 feet in size, and require level areas to allow for maneuvering of the equipment. When possible, these locations would be located on existing level areas and existing roads to minimize the need for grading and cleanup. Typically, conductor pulls occur every 6,000 feet on flat terrain or less in rugged terrain, and at all turning points. Circuit outages, pulling times, and safety protocols needed for conductor stringing would be determined prior to work to ensure that safe and quick installation of conductor is accomplished.

Conductor stringing operations begin with the installation of travelers, or rollers, on the bottom of each of the insulators using bucket trucks. The rollers allow the conductor to be pulled through each structure until the entire line is ready to be pulled to the final tension position. Following installation of the rollers, a sock line (a small cable used to pull the conductor) would be pulled onto the rollers from structure to structure using bucket trucks. Once the sock line is in place, it would be attached to the conductor and used to pull, or string, the conductor into place on the rollers using conventional pulling equipment at pull and tension sites along the line. The conductor would be pulled through each structure under a controlled tension to keep it elevated and away from obstacles, thereby preventing third-party damage to the line and protecting the public. Conductor wire installation may include the use of guard structures at roadway crossings.

Removal of Existing Poles. Existing 16 kV distribution circuits and communications facilities would be transferred to the new structures and the existing poles would be removed (including the below-ground portion). The standard work practice for removing a pole is to attach a sling at the upper end of the pole, using boom or crane equipment, while using a hydraulic jack at the base to vertically lift the pole until it can be lifted out of the ground. Excavation around the base of the pole is only required in the event the base of the pole has been encased in hardened soil or man-made materials (e.g., asphalt or concrete), or where there is evidence that the pole has deteriorated to the point that it would splinter or break apart by the jacking and pulling operation described above.

Once the pole is removed, the hole would be backfilled using imported fill in combination with soil that may be available as a result of excavation for the installation of LWS poles or TSP foundations. The backfill material would be thoroughly tamped and the filled hole would be leveled to grade.

Energizing 66 kV Subtransmission Lines. The final step in completing the 66 kV Subtransmission Source Line construction involves energizing the new conductors. The existing Moorpark-Thousand Oaks No. 2 and Moorpark-Royal No. 2 66 kV subtransmission lines would be de-energized in order to connect the new Presidential Substation 66 kV subtransmission source lines. De-energizing and reconnecting the subtransmission lines to the new poles may occur at night when electrical demand is low to reduce the need for electric service outages. Once the connections are made, the subtransmission lines would be returned to service (re-energized).

3.2.3 Telecommunications Construction

The overhead telecommunications cable would be installed by attaching cable to the subtransmission poles in a manner similar to that described above for conductor stringing. A truck with a cable reel would be set up at one end of the section to be pulled, and a truck with a winch would be set up at the other end. Cable would be pulled onto the pole and permanently secured. Fiber strands in the cable from one reel would be spliced to fiber strands in the cable from the next reel to form one continuous path. One reel typically holds 20,000 feet of cable.

3.3 Post-construction Cleanup

During construction, water trucks may be used to minimize the quantity of airborne dust created by construction activities. Any damage to existing roads as a result of construction would be repaired once construction is complete in accordance with local agency requirements.

SCE would restore all areas that were temporarily disturbed by construction of the Proposed Project (including the marshalling yard and conductor pull sites) to as close to preconstruction conditions as possible, or to the conditions agreed upon between the landowner and SCE following the completion of construction of the Proposed Project.

In addition, all construction materials and debris would be removed from the area and recycled or properly disposed of off-site. SCE would conduct a final inspection to ensure that cleanup activities were successfully completed.

3.4 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would require the limited use of hazardous materials, such as fuels, lubricants, and cleaning solvents. All hazardous materials would be stored, handled, and used in accordance with the applicable regulations. For all hazardous materials in use at the construction site, Material Safety Data Sheets would be made available to all site workers for cases of emergency.

The SWPPP prepared for the Proposed Project would provide detail of locations that hazardous materials may be stored during construction, and the protective measures, notifications, and cleanup requirements for any accidental spills or other releases of hazardous materials that could occur.

In addition, construction of the Proposed Project would occur within 1,200 feet of a private airstrip in the Tierra Rejada Valley. SCE would provide a construction schedule to the operator of the airstrip to prior to construction of the subtransmission source line on Sunset Valley Road.

3.5 Waste Management

Construction of the Proposed Project would result in the generation of various waste materials, including wood, soil, vegetation, and sanitation waste (portable toilets).

The existing wood poles removed for the Proposed Project would be: 1) reused by SCE, 2) returned to the manufacturer, 3) disposed of in a Class I hazardous waste landfill, or 4) disposed of in the lined portion of a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)-certified municipal landfill. Soil excavated for the Proposed Project would either be used as fill or disposed of off-site at an appropriately licensed waste facility.

Sanitation waste (i.e., human generated waste) would be disposed of according to sanitation waste management practices.

3.6 Geotechnical Studies

Prior to the start of construction, SCE would conduct a geotechnical study of the substation site and the subtransmission source line route that would include an evaluation of the depth to the water table, evidence of faulting, liquefaction potential, physical properties of subsurface soils, soil resistivity, slope stability, and the presence of hazardous materials.

3.7 Environmental Surveys

After project approval but prior to the start of construction, detailed environmental surveys would be conducted to identify sensitive biological and cultural resources in the vicinity of the Proposed Project, including the subtransmission source line route, wire stringing locations, access roads, and marshalling yards. These areas would additionally be examined for obvious signs of chemical contamination, such as oil slicks and petroleum odors. Where feasible, the information gathered from these surveys may be used to modify the project design in order to avoid sensitive resources, or to implement Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) to minimize the impact to sensitive resources from project-related activities. The results of these surveys would also determine the extent to which environmental specialist construction monitors would be required.

The following focused biological resource surveys would be conducted during Spring 2009, and some surveys would occur annually until construction. More information on these sensitive species can be found in Section 4.4, Biological Resources.

- Coastal California Gnatcatcher. Focused protocol surveys for the California gnatcatcher would be conducted prior to construction to determine the presence or absence of this species in the area. If the gnatcatcher is observed and avoidance is not feasible, consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) would be necessary to determine if a permit would be required to impact the potential habitat of this species, and SCE would propose APMs to minimize impacts.
- Focused plant surveys. Focused plant surveys would be conducted in the spring following a winter season of adequate rainfall throughout the region for the special status plant species with potential to occur within the vicinity of the Proposed Project. The special status plant surveys would follow guidelines developed by California Natural Plant Society (CNPS) to identify Braunton's milk-vetch, Agoura Hills dudleya, Conejo dudleya, and Lyon's pentachaeta. If these species are present, and avoidance is not feasible, consultation with the USFWS and the CDFG would be necessary to determine if a permit would be required to impact any one of these species, and SCE would propose APMs to minimize impacts.

In addition, SCE would conduct the following survey as the Proposed Project approaches final design:

 Jurisdictional Drainages. A jurisdictional drainage delineation would be conducted during Spring 2009 to describe and map the extent of resources under the jurisdiction of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the RWQCB, and/or the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) following the guidelines presented in the Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region. As appropriate, SCE would secure a Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFG, and Clean Water Act Section 404 and 401 permits from the USACE and LARWQCB, respectively.

The following environmental surveys would occur prior to construction.

- Burrowing owl. The preconstruction surveys for burrowing owl should be conducted no more than 30 days prior to ground-disturbing activities. Potential burrows that are identified and determined to be unoccupied outside of the nesting season would be collapsed to avoid construction impacts to the species during nesting season. If burrowing owls are observed within the construction areas of the Proposed Project, CDFG Protocols would be implemented, and SCE would propose APMs to minimize impacts.
- Active nests. The nesting season is generally February 1 to August 31. Work near nests would be scheduled to take place outside the nesting season when feasible.

If a nest must be moved during the nesting season, SCE would coordinate with the CDFG and USFWS and obtain approval prior to moving the nest.

- Protected Trees. Prior to construction of the Proposed Project, SCE would determine if removal or alteration of trees protected by local ordinances would be required. If protected trees cannot be avoided, SCE would obtain the appropriate permits from the local agency prior to removing the tree.
- Focused Plant Surveys. Focused plant surveys would be also be conducted prior to construction of the Proposed Project. The special status plant surveys would follow guidelines developed by California Natural Plant Society (CNPS) to identify Braunton's milk-vetch, Agoura Hills dudleya, Conejo dudleya, and Lyon's pentachaeta. If these species are present, and avoidance is not feasible, consultation with the USFWS and the CDFG would be necessary to determine if a permit would be required to impact any one of these species, and SCE would propose APMs to minimize impacts.

3.8 Worker Environmental Awareness Training

Prior to construction, a Worker Environmental Awareness Plan would be developed based on the final engineering design, the results of preconstruction surveys, and a list of mitigation measures, if any, developed by the CPUC to mitigate significant environmental effects of the Proposed Project. A presentation would be prepared by SCE and shown to all site workers prior to their start of work. A record of all trained personnel would be kept with the construction foreman.

- In addition to the instruction for compliance with any additional site-specific biological or cultural resource protective measures and project mitigation measures that are developed after the preconstruction surveys, all construction personnel would also receive the following:
- A list of phone numbers of SCE personnel associated with the Proposed Project (archeologist, biologist, environmental compliance coordinator, and regional spill response coordinator)
- Instruction on the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District Fugitive Dust and Ozone Precursor Control Measures
- Direction that site vehicles must be properly muffled
- Instruction on what typical cultural resources look like, and if discovered during construction, to suspend work in the vicinity of any find and contact the site foreman and archeologist or environmental compliance coordinator
- Instruction on how to work near the cultural resource Environmentally Sensitive Area that would be delineated by the Project Archeologist

- Instruction on the responsibilities of the Paleontological Monitor at the substation site
- Instruction on individual responsibilities under the Clean Water Act, the project SWPPP, site-specific BMPs, and the location of Material Safety Data Sheets for the project
- Instructions to notify the foreman and regional spill response coordinator in case of hazardous materials spills and leaks from equipment, or upon the discovery of soil or groundwater contamination
- A copy of the truck routes to be used for material delivery
- Instruction that noncompliance with any laws, rules, regulations, or mitigation measures could result in being barred from participating in any remaining construction activities associated with the Proposed Project

3.9 Construction Equipment and Personnel

The estimated elements, materials, number of personnel and equipment required for construction of the Proposed Project are summarized in Table 3.3, Construction Equipment Use Estimations.

Construction would be performed by either SCE construction crews or contractors, depending on the availability of SCE construction personnel at the time of construction. If SCE transmission and telecommunications construction crews are used they would likely be based at one of SCE's local facilities such as the Moorpark Substation or the Thousand Oaks Service Center. Contractor construction personnel would be managed by SCE construction management personnel. SCE anticipates a total of approximately 42 construction personnel working on any given day. SCE anticipates that crews would work concurrently whenever possible, however, the estimated deployment and number of crew members would be dependent upon city permitting, material availability, and construction scheduling. For example, electrical equipment (such as substation MEER, wiring, and transformer) installation may occur while subtransmission line construction proceeds. Substation electrical equipment installation activities may require approximately 32 personnel while the subtransmission construction activities may require 10 personnel.

In general, construction efforts would occur in accordance with accepted construction industry standards. Construction activities generally would be scheduled during daylight hours (7:00 am to 5:00 pm), Monday through Friday. If different hours or days are necessary, SCE would obtain variances from local noise ordinances, as necessary, from the jurisdiction within which the work would take place.

Activity and Number of Personnel	Number of Work Days	Equipment and Quantity	Duration of Use (Hours/Day)	
Substation Construction				
Survey (2 people)	10	2-Survey Trucks	8	
Grading	90	1-Dozer	4	
(15 people)		2-Loader	4	
		1-Scraper	3	
		1-Grader	3	
		1-Water Truck	2	
		2-4X4 Backhoe	2	
		1-4X4 Tamper	2	
		1-Tool Truck	2	
		1-Pickup 4X4	2	
Fencing	10	1-Bobcat	8	
(4 people)		1-Flatbed Truck	2	
		1-Crewcab Truck	4	
Civil (10 people)	60	1-Excavator	4	
		1-Foundation Auger	6 hours/day for 15 days and 3 hours/day for 15 days	
		2-Backhoe	3	
		1-Dump truck	2	
		1-Skip Loader	3	
		1-Water Truck	3	
		2-Bobcat Skid Steer	3	
		1-Forklift	4	
		1-17 ton Crane	2 hours/day for 45 days	
		1-Tool Truck	3	
MEER	20	1-Carry-all Truck	3	
(4 people)		1-Stake Truck	2	
Electrical	70	2-Scissor Lifts	3	
(10 people)		2-Manlifts	3	
		1-Reach Manlift	4	
		1-15 ton Crane	3 hours/day for 35 days	
		1-Tool Trailer	3	
		2-Crew Trucks	2	
Wiring	25	1-Manlift	4	
(5 people)		1-Tool Trailer	3	

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Activity and Number of Personnel	Number of Work Days	Equipment and Quantity	Duration of Use (Hours/Day)
Transformers (6 people)	30	1-Crane	6 hours/day for 10 days
		1-Forklift	6
		2-Crew Trucks	2
		1-Low Bed Truck	4
Maintenance Crew Equipment Check (2 people)	30	2-Maintenance Trucks	4
Testing (2 people)	80	1-Crew Truck	6
Asphalting	15	2-Paving Roller	4
(6 people)		1-Asphalt Paver	4
		1-Stake Truck	4
		1-Tractor	3
		1-Dump Truck	3
		2-Crew Trucks	2
		1-Asphalt Curb Machine	3
Landscaping	15	1-Tractor	6
(6 people)		1-Dump Truck	3
66 kV Subtransmission Sc	ource Line Constructi	on	
Survey (2 people)	10	1-1/2 Ton Pick-Up Truck 4x4	8
Access Roads	5	2-Crew Trucks (Gasoline)	2
(3 people)		2-Light Trucks	2
		1-Water Truck	2
		1-Crawler D6	10
		1-Crawler D8	10
		1-Motor Grader	5
Pole Framing and	113	2-Crew Trucks (Gasoline)	10
Setting		1-5-Ton Framing Truck	10
(10 people)		2-30-Ton Line Trucks	10
		2-Light Trucks	10
		2-Bucket Trucks	10
		1-Water Truck	10
		2-Truck Mounted Cranes	10
		1-30 Ton Crane	10
		2-Backhoes	10

Activity and Number of Personnel	Number of Work Days	Equipment and Quantity	Duration of Use (Hours/Day)
TSP Footing Installation	33	2-Crew Trucks(Gasoline)	10
(4 to 6 people)		2-Truck Mounted Cranes	10
		2-Backhoes	10
		1-Water Truck	10
		1-Drilling Rig	10
		1-Cement Truck	10
Conductor Installation	7	2-Flat Bed truck & trailer	6
(12 people)		1-Conductor Pulling Machine	6
		1-Conductor Tensioner (Gasoline)	6
		2-30 Ton Line Trucks	10
		2-Crew Trucks	10
		2-Truck Mounted Cranes	10
Material Delivery	6	60-Foot Flat Bed Pole Truck	8
(3 people)		Forklift	5
Restoration	4	1-Ton Crew Cab 4x4	8
(5 people)		Water Truck	8
Telecommunications Construction			
Fiber Optic Installation	10	1-Pickup Truck (Gasoline)	8
(4 people)		2-Heavy Duty Trucks	8

Note: More information regarding construction equipment can be found in Appendix H, Construction Equipment Use

3.10 Construction Schedule

SCE anticipates that construction of the Proposed Project would take approximately nine months. Construction would commence following CPUC approval, final engineering and procurement activities.

3.11 Project Operation

Components of the Presidential Substation Project would require routine maintenance, and may require emergency repair for service continuity. Presidential Substation would be unstaffed, and electrical equipment within the substation would be remotely monitored and controlled by an automated system from SCE's Ventura Regional Control Center. SCE personnel would visit for electrical switching and routine maintenance purposes. Routine maintenance would include equipment testing, equipment monitoring, and repair. SCE personnel would generally visit the substation three to four times per month.

The new 66 kV subtransmission source lines would be maintained in a manner consistent with CPUC General Order 95 and CPUC General Order 165. The subtransmission lines may occasionally require emergency repairs.

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4.0 Environmental Impact Assessment

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4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section examines the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Project and alternatives. The analysis of each resource category begins with an examination of the existing physical setting (baseline conditions as determined pursuant to Section 15125(a) of the CEQA Guidelines) that may be affected by the Proposed Project. The effects of the Proposed Project are defined as changes to the environmental setting that are attributable to project construction and operation.

Significance criteria are identified for each environmental issue area. The significance criteria serve as a benchmark for determining if a project would result in a significant adverse environmental impact when evaluated against the baseline. According to the CEQA Guidelines Section 15382, a significant effect on the environment means "...a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the Project..." If significant impacts are identified, feasible Mitigation Measures are formulated to eliminate or reduce the level of the impacts and focus on the protection of sensitive resources.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(a)(3) states that mitigation measures are not required for effects which are not found to be significant. Therefore, where an impact is less than significant no mitigation measures have been proposed. In addition, compliance with laws, regulations, ordinances, and standards designed to reduce impacts to less than significant levels are not considered mitigation measures under CEQA. Where potentially adverse impacts may occur, SCE has proposed Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) to minimize the environmental impacts.

In addition, because the telecommunication lines for the Proposed Project would be placed on the same structures as the subtransmission source line, the environmental impacts and the APMs associated with the subtransmission line construction and operation for the 16 environmental resource categories also apply to the telecommunications construction and operation as well.

4.1 Aesthetics

This chapter examines visual resources in the area of the Proposed Project to determine how the project could affect the aesthetic character of the landscape. Visual resources are generally defined as the natural and built features of the landscape that can be viewed. Landforms, water, and vegetation patters are among the natural landscape features that define an area's visual character, whereas buildings, roads and other structures reflect human modifications to the landscape. These natural and built landscape features are considered visual resources that contribute to the public's experience and appreciation of the environment. This chapter analyzes whether the Proposed Project would alter the perceived visual character of the environment and cause visual impacts. Alternatives to the Proposed Project are also discussed.

4.1.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project would be located mainly within an area characterized as the Tierra Rejada open space greenbelt between the cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley. Open space uses that contribute to the visual character of the area include agricultural preserves, equestrian facilities, roadways, and low density residential development. Natural landforms such as rolling foothills, ridgelines, and views of the Simi Hills to the north and east and Santa Monica Mountains to the south and west also contribute to the scenic quality of this area.

CPUC G.O. 131-D, Section XIV.B states that "Local jurisdictions acting pursuant to local authority are preempted from regulating electric power line projects, distribution lines, substations, or electric facilities constructed by public utilities subject to the Commission's jurisdiction...." However, local plans and policies are discussed in the environmental setting to aid in the description of the aesthetic resources in the project area.

The City of Thousand Oaks and Ventura County have both adopted General Plan policies to protect and enhance scenic qualities of the Tierra Rejada greenbelt, where the Proposed Project would be located.

The City of Thousand Oaks is a suburban community set in a small valley in the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains. The city is characterized by a semi-rural setting with designated open space lands accounting for one-third of the city's acreage. As described in the General Plan,

Due to the community's regard for its natural setting, development in Thousand Oaks is widely visible, but usually does not dominate the major natural landscape features. Its general appearance is that of a community nestled within a ring of open space. Thousand Oaks is distinguished by its oak trees, and the prominence of knolls, ridges and hills in a largely natural state. There are relatively few visually prominent buildings. The City's image is a self-sufficient, planned suburban community with a consciously maintained semi-rural character. This image is perpetuated by prudent land use practices that result in the preservation of open space while combining residential, commercial and industrial components within the fabric of the City's General Plan (City of Thousand Oaks, 2000).

The Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency (COSCA) has been entrusted with the responsibility of preserving, protecting and managing open space resources in the Conejo Valley. COSCA was created by a Joint Powers Agreement between the City of Thousand Oaks and the Conejo Recreation and Park District to protect open space lands and support the ring of open space concept set forth by the City of Thousand Oaks General Plan (COSCA, 2001).

There are two areas classified as open space located within the vicinity of the Proposed Project: McCrea Wildlife Refuge and Sunset Hills. McCrea Open Space is located immediately south of Read Road. Sunset Hills Open Space exists immediately south of the jurisdictional boundary between Ventura County and the City of Thousand Oaks, and east of State Highway 23 (Figure 4.1-1, Open Space and Scenic Resources).

McCrea Open Space Area

The centerpiece of the McCrea Open Space Area, which in total encompasses 148-acres of open space, is the 75-acre McCrea Wildlife Refuge. The refuge includes rocky outcrops that are favorite roosting and nesting sites for birds of prey, as well as a deep canyon that provides a year-round water source for local wildlife and riparian vegetation. The area also supports several species of rare and endangered plants.

Sunset Hills Open Space Area

The Sunset Hills Open Space Area consists of 410 acres of open space preserves distributed throughout the Sunset Hills community in northern Thousand Oaks. The largest of these preserves is 238-acres and is a key component of the "ring" of open space. This preserve is located near Erbes Road, east of State Highway 23 and south of Olsen Road. This preserve serves to protect oak woodlands, coastal sage scrub, and non-native grasslands. Several trails in this area provide views of Bard Reservoir, and on clear

days one can see the Pacific Ocean. This area supports many species of wildlife, including birds of prey such as black-shouldered kites, northern harriers, and red-tailed hawks (City of Thousand Oaks, 2000).

City of Simi Valley

Similar to the Tierra Rejada greenbelt, the City of Simi Valley is visually framed by the Santa Susana Mountains to the north and the Simi Hills and Santa Monica Mountains to the south. Approximately 17 percent of the City of Simi Valley's planning area is designated as open space. The visual elements exhibited within these open spaces include the major ridgelines, canyons, woodlands, rolling hillsides and knolls, stands of oak and sycamore trees, and green and urban parkways.

State Scenic Highways

The nearest designated State Scenic Highway is a stretch of State Highway 33 in Los Padres National Forest, approximately 30 miles from the Proposed Project.

4.1.2 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to aesthetics come from the CEQA Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if it would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista;
- Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway;
- Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings; or
- Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.



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4.1.3 Impact Analysis

Background

The methods for analyzing visual impacts included:

- Reviewing local planning documents (summarized in Appendix C, Aesthetics Background Information)
- Analyzing project maps, engineering drawings and technical data
- Obtaining aerial and ground level photographs
- Conducting site visits
- Identifying key observation points
- Creating computer-generated photo realistic visual simulations
- Assessing magnitude of the change to the existing visual baseline posed by the project

The study was designed to respond to the CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G for visual impact analysis, which emphasize the protection of established scenic resources and existing visual characteristics of a project area.

For this analysis, representative views from several observation points in the vicinity of the Proposed Project were photographed and evaluated to determine how the project might alter the existing visual conditions. Consideration was given to the following factors in determining the extent and implications of the visual changes:

- Specific changes in the landscape's visual composition, character, and any specially valued qualities
- The visual context (what surrounds the area)
- The extent to which the affected environment contains places or features that have been designated in government plans for visual protection or special consideration
- Particular consideration was given to effects on landscapes visible in the foreground (0 to 0.25 mile distance) from public viewpoints

Existing Conditions

The Proposed Project substation site is located on Olsen Road in the City of Thousand Oaks near the border of the City of Simi Valley. The City of Thousand Oaks General Plan currently designates the land on which the substation would be built as Residential Developable Land (0.2 to 1.0 dwellings per net acre for ultimate need). The four acre

substation footprint would be built on land which is presently undeveloped. A privately owned avocado orchard surrounds the parcel to the south and east, Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant is farther south, and a former sheriff's station (now abandoned) sits on the hill across the street to the northeast. The land use pattern in the adjacent area of the City of Simi Valley includes a mix of open space, residential, public facilities, commercial, and agriculture that are part of the Wood Ranch Specific Plan area. The surface terrain of the substation site is predominated by the convergence of two hills just south of Olsen Road.

The terrain crossed by the Proposed Project subtransmission source line follows existing distribution circuits except when crossing State Highway 23. The subtransmission source line route along Read Road is primarily flat, rural and agricultural land with several residences. Along Sunset Valley Road, the subtransmission source line route crosses lands designated as open space by the Ventura County General Plan which are being used for agriculture, equestrian activities and rural residential development. At the intersection of Read Road and Sunset Valley Road, the subtransmission source line route would parallel Read Road to the east for approximately three-quarters of a mile, cross State Highway 23, and terminate at the Presidential Substation site, crossing land used for Reserve Residential (0-2 dwelling unit per net acre for ultimate need) and designated Open Space lands (please see Figure 4.1-2, Existing Conditions). A new equestrian center is under construction between State Highway 23 and the Proposed Project substation site, north of the subtransmission source line route.

No Impact

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not produce impacts for the following CEQA criteria:

Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Neither CEQA nor the CEQA Guidelines provide a definition of what constitutes a "scenic vista" or a "scenic resource" or a reference as to from what vantage point(s) the scenic vista and/or resource, if any, should be observed. As a result, SCE evaluates all scenic qualities of an area as visual characteristics (discussed in the appropriate section below). As a result, there would be no impact to scenic vistas.

Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

The Proposed Project is not located within the viewshed of a State Scenic Highway as mapped by the California Department of Transportation. As a result, there would be no impact to scenic resources within a state scenic highway.

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FIGURE 4.1-2 EXISTING CONDITIONS



View of State Route 23 crossing Tierra Rejada Valley (looking west)



View of Existing Distribution Line along E. Olsen Road (looking west)



Construction Impacts

Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

Construction at the substation is expected to last approximately nine months. Visual impacts from construction activities (e.g., installation of equipment, movement of supplies, trucks and work crews) would be temporary. Thus the visual impacts from substation construction would be less than significant.

Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Under normal circumstances, construction of the Proposed Project would occur during daylight hours. However, there is a possibility that construction would occur at night, and temporary artificial illumination would be required. SCE would use lighting to protect the safety of the construction workers, but orient the lights to minimize their effect on any nearby receptors. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operation Impacts

Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

The Proposed Project substation site would be located on Olsen Road in the City of Thousand Oaks, near the boundary of Simi Valley. Because Olsen and Madera Roads in this area do not have sidewalks, there are very few pedestrian viewers. The majority of viewers would be in vehicles, and travelers along these roads would have the substation in their sights for only a brief duration as they quickly pass by. As seen by travelers along Olsen Road, the substation would be visible but would not solely dominate the viewshed. Rather, it would be a low profile substation and framed by the visually prominent hillsides and orchard that would create a backdrop. Prior to the start of substation construction, SCE would consult with the City of Thousand Oaks to develop an appropriate wall design and landscaping plan that would be submitted with the grading permit application for the project. Figure 4.1-3, Visual Simulation, Presidential Substation, provides a before and after view using computer-generated visual simulation, depicting how the substation could potentially appear in the landscape.

Overbuilding existing distribution circuits along Sunset Valley and Read Roads with a subtransmission line and crossing State Highway 23 would create an incremental change to the existing visual character of the surrounding area. Figure 4.1-4, Visual Simulation, Read Road, and Figure 4.1-5, Visual Simulation, Sunset Valley Road, show photographs of the existing visual conditions next to computer-generated visual simulations of what the Proposed Project subtransmission source line would like in the landscape. The primary difference is the height of the poles, as well as the additional electrical circuits strung between the poles. The Proposed Project subtransmission source line would be more visible than the existing distribution circuit, but the trees along the roads and the

rolling hillsides in the middleground and background persist as dominant features in the landscape. The subtransmission source line would not block expansive views of the surrounding open space and agriculture preserve. The subtransmission source line crossing at State Highway 23 would be seen by travelers in their vehicles, but it would not solely dominate the viewshed, and it would be in their sights for only a brief duration as they quickly pass by on the freeway.

Because it would create only an incremental change to the existing landscape, the Proposed Project would not degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Typically, lighting at SCE's distribution substations consists of approximately fifteen 120 volt incandescent lamps rated at 120 watts. The locations of these lights are on the highside switchrack, the transformer racks, and the low-side switchrack. These lights are manually turned on and off and would only be turned on during emergency work performed after dusk. The lights are typically mounted at an approximate height of 7.5 feet. Additionally, a beacon safety light on the substation gate would activate when the gate is opened. The lights would be used only when required for maintenance outages or emergency repairs occurring at night. The lighting would not be a significant source of light or glare. Impacts from light and glare would be less than significant.

Southern California Edison

Existing Conditions



Simulation EDAW AECOM ENSR AECOM

FIGURE 4.1-3 VISUAL SIMULATION, PRESIDENTIAL SUBSTATION





FIGURE 4.1-4 VISUAL SIMULATION, READ ROAD

Southern California Edison



Existing Conditions



Tubular Steel Pole Simulation

11/20/08 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON INTERNATIONAL® Company

Southern California Edison

FIGURE 4.1-5 VISUAL SIMULATION, SUNSET VALLEY ROAD



Existing Conditions



 Lightweight Steel Pole Simulation

 EDAW
 AECOM ENSR
 AECOM

11/20/08 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON INTERNATIONAL® Company
4.1.4 Substation Site Alternative

The Substation Site Alternative would utilize the property that presently houses the abandoned sheriff's station facilities. The empty buildings would be demolished and removed to accommodate the Substation Site Alternative. The visual character of the site would be essentially the same, as an institutional building would be replaced by an electrical facility surrounded by block wall and landscaping for visual screening. Impacts would be similar to those of the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.1.5 Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 1

Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 1 is in a similar setting to the subtransmission source line route for the Proposed Project, except Alternative 1 would require new rights-of-way and the installation of a new access road south of Esperance Drive. In addition, the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library is located approximately one-quarter mile east of Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 1. The Ronald Reagan Presidential Library draws thousands of visitors each year and was set upon a hilltop to take advantage of the expansive views of the Tierra Rejada Valley. A new subtransmission line could be a noticeable change in the existing viewshed from the library.

Visual impacts of Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 1 would be greater than those for the Proposed Project. However, these impacts would be expected to remain less than significant.

4.1.6 Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 2

Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 2 would parallel Olsen Road and Madera Road for approximately 4.5 miles. Olsen Road is designated as a scenic gateway into the City of Thousand Oaks, and it has few existing utility lines along the roadway. Placement of a new subtransmission line along this roadway could be a noticeable change to the existing appearance of Olsen Road.

Visual impacts of Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 2 would be greater than those for the Proposed Project. However, the impacts would be expected to remain less than significant.

4.1.7 References

- California Department of Transportation. 2007. California Scenic Highway Map. [online] http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/ventura.htm. [cited November 2008].
- City of Simi Valley. 2007. General Plan Update Technical Background Report [online] http://generalplan.simivalley.org/rad.html [cited November 2008]

- City of Thousand Oaks. 2000. General Plan. [online] http://www.ci.thousandoaks.ca.us/city_hall/depts/community/planning/general/default.asp [cited November 2008].
- Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency (COSCA). 2001. Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency (COSCA) Joint Powers Agreement between the City of Thousand Oaks and the Conejo Recreation and Park District to protect open space lands.
- Ventura County. 2008. General Plan Background Report. [online] http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/General_Plan/general_plan.html [cited November 2008].
- Ventura County. 2008. Save Open-Space and Agricultural Resources [online] http://portal.countyofventura.org/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/AGCOMMISSIONER/L AND_USE_PLANNING/SOAR%20BROCHURE.PDF [cited November 2008].

4.2 Agricultural Resources

This section describes the agricultural resources in the area of the Proposed Project. The potential impacts and alternatives are also discussed.

4.2.1 Environmental Setting

Ventura County's agriculture is a vital industry in the local economy and consistently ranks among the most profitable in California. According to the annual Ventura County Crop Report agriculture production accounted for an estimated \$1,549,988,000 in 2007 (Ventura County, 2008a). The primary agricultural products produced in Ventura County include strawberries, lemons, nursery stock, celery, and avocados. In addition to cultivated areas, there are an estimated 199,004 acres used as grazing lands (CDC, 2006).

Section 21060.1 of CEQA defines agricultural land as "Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Unique Farmland, as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture land inventory and monitoring criteria, as modified for California." The State of California has modified the farmland classifications for Prime Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance by requiring these lands be irrigated (CDC, 2008). Approximately 19 percent of land in Ventura County is classified as Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Unique Farmland (CDC, 2006), and is summarized in Table 4.2, Summary of Important Farmland in Ventura County.

	Inventoried acreage in Ventura County	Percent of total acreage in Ventura County
Prime Farmland	45,430	8 percent
Farmland of Statewide Importance	34,231	6 percent
Unique Farmland	28,581	5 percent

 Table 4.2
 Summary of Important Farmland in Ventura County

Source: CDC, 2006

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, commonly referred to as the Williamson Act, enables local governments to enter into contracts with private landowners for the purpose of restricting specific parcels of land to agricultural or related open space use. In return, landowners receive reduced property tax assessments that reflect the land worth based on farming and open space uses as opposed to full market value. In addition, local governments receive an annual subvention of forgone property tax revenues from the state via the Open Space Subvention Act of 1971. Land that is subject to a Williamson Act Contract is shown on Figure 4.2, Agricultural Areas. Presently, there are no active Williamson Act contracts in the City of Thousand Oaks (COSCA, 2008). A total of four parcels of land in unincorporated Ventura County in the vicinity of the Proposed Project are under Williamson Act contracts. These areas are also shown on Figure 4.2, Agricultural Areas in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project.

Presently, Ventura County has two zoning designations (Agricultural Exclusive [AE] and Rural Agricultural [RA]), the City of Thousand Oaks has one (Rural-Agricultural [R-A], and the City of Simi Valley has no agricultural zoning designations.

4.2.2 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to agricultural resources come from the CEQA Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if it would:

- Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, to nonagricultural use;
- Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract; or
- Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use.

4.2.3 Impact Analysis

No Impact

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts for the following CEQA criteria:

Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, to nonagricultural use?

The Proposed Project substation site is not located on classified farmland. The Proposed Project subtransmission source line is located within public rights-of-way or SCE rights-of-way. As a result, construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to nonagricultural use. There would be no impact.

Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

The Proposed Project substation site is zoned Residential Planned Development (RPD-0.22U-SFD-PR). The Proposed Project subtransmission source line is located within public rights-of-way or SCE rights-of-way. As a result, construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract. There would be no impact.

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Miles

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FIGURE 4.2 AGRICULTURAL AREAS



Construction Impacts

Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use?

Construction of the Proposed Project would primarily occur at the substation site and along the subtransmission source line route, the latter of which has existing structures. A marshalling yard would be established to store materials, equipment, and provide parking for site workers. To the extent feasible, SCE would utilize existing commercial facilities near the Proposed Project as a marshalling yard. The use of the marshalling yard would be temporary, and would not be unlikely to involve changes to the existing environment, because of the commercial nature of the facilities. Thus, it is unlikely that the marshalling yard secured for the project would result in conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operation Impacts

Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use?

It is not anticipated that the Proposed Project would result in other changes to the environment that would result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use. The Proposed Project substation would be a single use facility and would not result in conversion of adjacent lands to other uses. As noted in Section 6.2, Growth Inducing Impacts, the Proposed Project would not be growth-inducing and would, therefore, not be expected to substantially induce or exacerbate conversion of agricultural land. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.2.4 Substation Site Alternative

The Substation Site Alternative is located at an abandoned sheriff's station, and is not presently used for agriculture. The Substation Site Alternative is zoned Residential Low Density Conditional Zoning. The impacts with respect to agricultural resources for the Substation Site Alternative would be similar to those for the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.2.5 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1

The Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 route would be primarily located within public rights-of-way and SCE rights-of-way. In addition, there is an approximate 1.8 mile section of the route that would require new acquisition, but this would not cross land presently used for agriculture or designated for agriculture [check this]. As a result, the impacts with respect to agricultural resources for Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 would be similar to those for the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.2.6 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2

Similar to the Proposed Project subtransmission source line, Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 would be located within public rights-of-way and SCE rights-of-way. As a result, the impacts with respect to agricultural resources for Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 would be similar to those for the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.2.7 References

- California Department of Conservation (CDC). 2006. 2004 2006 Farmland Conversion Data. [online] http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Pages/Index.aspx. [cited November 2008].
- CDC. 2008. Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. [online] http://www.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/FMMP/Pages/Index.aspx. [cited November 2008].
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- City of Thousand Oaks. 2000. General Plan. [online] http://www.ci.thousandoaks.ca.us/city_hall/depts/community/planning/general/default.asp [cited November 2008].
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- Ventura County. 2008a. Crop Report. [online] http://portal.countyofventura.org/ pls/portal/docs/PAGE/AGCOMMISSIONER/VC%20CROP%20REPORT%2020 07.PDF [cited November 2008].
- Ventura County. 2008b. General Plan Background Report. [online] http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/General_Plan/general_plan.html [cited November 2008].
- Ventura County. 2008c. Save Open-Space and Agricultural Resources [online] http://portal.countyofventura.org/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/AGCOMMISSIONER/L AND_USE_PLANNING/SOAR%20BROCHURE.PDF [cited November 2008]

4.3 Air Quality

This section describes the air quality in the area of the Proposed Project. The potential impacts and alternatives are also discussed.

4.3.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project lies within the South Central Coast Air Basin, a region that is comprised of Ventura County, Santa Barbara County, and San Luis Obispo County. The air above Ventura County often exhibits weak vertical and horizontal dispersion due to persistent temperature inversions (a warm air mass moves above a cooler air mass, limiting mixing of the two masses) and the air movement is restricted by the presence of nearby mountain ranges.

The Proposed Project is in a region under the jurisdiction of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD). The VCAPCD adopts and enforces rules and regulations to achieve State and federal ambient air quality standards and enforces applicable state and federal laws.

The Clean Air Act of 1970 required the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to adopt ambient air quality standards. The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are the maximum levels, given a margin of safety, of background pollution that is considered safe for public health and welfare. Air quality standards developed by individual states must be at least as stringent as those set forth by the USEPA. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) has developed California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS).

Areas that fail to meet federal NAAQS (and CAAQS in California) are identified as nonattainment areas. When an area is designated as nonattainment, regional air quality management agencies are required to develop detailed plans that will lower the emissions of pollutants in order to reach attainment, and sources of pollutants are typically subject to more stringent air permitting requirements than similar sources in attainment areas.

Presently, the ambient air in the area of the Proposed Project is classified by the CARB as nonattainment for ozone (O3), suspended particulate matter measuring less than 10 microns (PM10), and suspended particulate matter measuring less than 2.5 microns (PM2.5). The ambient air in the area is either unclassified or classified as attainment for all other State regulated air pollutants (CARB, 2008). The attainment status of each CAAQS and NAAQS pollutant is shown in Table 4.3-1, Federal and California Ambient Air Quality Standards and Ventura County Attainment Status.

Air Pollutant	Federal Primary Standard Averaging Time and	Ventura County Attainment Status	State Standard Averaging Time and	Ventura County Attainment Status
	Concentration	Federal Standards	Concentration	State Standards
$O_{\text{zone}}(\Omega)$	8-hr avg. 0.075 ppm (147 µg/m ³)	Nonattainment	8-hr avg. 0.070 ppm (137 µg/m ³)	Nonattainment
020110 (03)	None		1-hr. avg. 0.09 ppm (180 μg/m ³)	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8-hr avg. 9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	Attainment/ Unclassifiable	8-hr avg. 9.0 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	Attainment/ Unclassifiable
	1-hr avg.Attainment/35 ppmUnclassifiable		1-hr avg. 20 ppm (23 mg/m ³)	Attainment/ Unclassifiable
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Annual arithmetic mean 0.053 ppm (100 µg/m ³)	Attainment/ Unclassifiable	Annual arithmetic mean 0.030 ppm (56 µg/m ³)	Attainment/ Unclassifiable
	None		1-hr avg. 0.18 ppm (339 μg/m ³)	Attainment/ Unclassifiable
Sulfur Dioxide	Annual arithmetic mean 0.030 ppm (80 μg/m ³)	Attainment/ Unclassifiable	24-hr avg. 0.04 ppm (105 μg/m ³)	Attainment/ Unclassifiable
(SO ₂)	24-hr avg. 0.14 ppm (365 μg/m ³)	Attainment/ Unclassifiable	1-hr. avg. 0.25 ppm (655 μg/m ³)	Attainment/ Unclassifiable
Suspended Particulate	None		Annual arithmetic mean 20 µg/m ³	Nonattainment
Matter (PM ₁₀)	24-hr avg. 150 μg/m ³	Attainment/ Unclassifiable	24-hr avg. 50 μg/m ³	Nonattainment
Particulate Matter (PM ₂)	Annual arithmetic mean 15 µg/m ³	Attainment/ Unclassifiable	Annual arithmetic mean	Nonattainment
watter (PM _{2.5})	24-hr avg. 35 μg/m ³	Attainment/ Unclassifiable	12 μg/m²	
Sulfates	None		24-hr avg. 25 μg/m ³	Attainment/ Unclassifiable

Table 4.3-1Federal and California Ambient Air Quality Standards and Ventura
County Attainment Status

Air Pollutant	Federal Primary Standard Averaging Time and Concentration	Ventura County Attainment Status Federal Standards	State Standard Averaging Time and Concentration	Ventura County Attainment Status State Standards
Land	Calendar quarter 1.5 µg/m ³	Attainment/ Unclassifiable	30-day avg. 1.5 μg/m ³	Attainment/ Unclassifiable
Lead	Rolling 3-month avg 0.15 µg/m ³	Attainment/ Unclassifiable	None	
Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S)	None		1-hr. avg. 0.03 ppm (42 μg/m ³)	Attainment/ Unclassifiable
Visibility- Reducing Particles	None		See (1) below	Attainment/ Unclassifiable
Vinyl Chloride	None		24-hr avg. 0.01 ppm (26 μg/m ³)	Not reported

Source: CARB, 2008a; CARB, 2008b

 $\mu g/m^3 = microgram per cubic meter$

 $mg/m^3 = milligram per cubic meter$

ppm = parts per million

¹State criterion for nonattainment of visibility-reducing particles is the amount of particles present to produce an extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer when relative humidity is less than 70 percent.

The closest ambient air quality monitoring station from the Proposed Project is the Simi Valley station, located at 5400 Cochran Street, Simi Valley, approximately eight miles from the Proposed Project substation site. The following exceedances of the NAAQS and CAAQS were measured at this station during 2005, 2006 and 2007 (CARB, 2008c):

- The 8-hour ozone NAAQS was exceeded on 10 days during 2005, 13 days during 2006 and 19 days during 2007
- The 1-hour ozone CAAQS was exceeded on 13 days during 2005, 14 days during 2006 and 7 days during 2007
- The 8-hour ozone CAAQS was exceeded on 54 days during 2005, 46 days during 2006 and 37 days during 2007
- The 24-hour PM₁₀ CAAQS was exceeded on one day during 2005, one day during 2006 and four days during 2007
- The annual PM₁₀ CAAQS was exceed each year
- The annual PM_{2.5} CAAQS was exceeded in 2007

4.3.2 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to air quality come from the CEQA Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if it would:

- Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan;
- Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation;
- Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors);
- Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; or
- Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

4.3.3 Impact Analysis

The VCAPCD adopted the Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines in 2003. The purpose of these guidelines is to provide lead agencies, consultants, and project applicants with a framework and uniform methods for preparing air quality evaluations for environmental documents. The guidelines recommend specific criteria and threshold levels for determining whether a proposed project may have a significant adverse air quality impact. The guidelines also provide mitigation measures that may be useful for mitigating the air quality impacts of proposed projects. Although these are guidelines only, and their use is not required or mandated by the VCAPCD, they are considered appropriate for evaluating potential air quality impacts from the proposed project, since it is located in Ventura County.

No Impact

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts for the following CEQA criteria:

Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

The Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines assesses a project's conformity with the Ventura County Air Quality Management Plan by comparing the scope of the Proposed Project with the General Plan designation in which it would be located. Any project that results in an increase in population above that which was forecasted would be inconsistent with the Ventura County Air Quality Management Plan. Because construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in a population increase, the Proposed Project would not conflict with the applicable air quality plan. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not conflict with the implementation of the air quality plan, and there would be no impact.

Would the project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an *existing or projected air quality violation*?

The Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines considers construction-related ozone precursors (reactive organic carbon and NOx) emissions as temporary, and they are not counted towards the significance thresholds. Likewise, the VCAPCD recommends minimizing fugitive dust during construction rather than quantifying particulate emissions. Therefore, SCE would implement the VCAPCD-recommended fugitive dust control and ozone precursor control measures as part of its Proposed Project (please see Chapter 3, Project Description for more information). These measures are listed in Table 4.3-2, VCAPCD Fugitive Dust an Ozone Precursor Control Measures.

Operation of the Proposed Project would include routine inspection and emergency repair, and visits to the substation are estimated to occur approximately three to four times per month. These activities would not violate an air quality standard. There would be no impact to an air quality standard from construction and operation of the Proposed Project.

Would the project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

Potential odors associated with construction and operation of the Proposed Project would be limited to vehicle exhaust. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project are unlikely to create objectionable odors that would affect a substantial number of people. There would be no impact.

Table 4.3-2 VCAPCD Fugitive Dust and Ozone Precursor Control Measures

VCAPCD Fugitive Dust Control Measures

The area disturbed by clearing, grading, earth moving, or excavation operations shall be minimized to prevent excessive amounts of dust.

Pre-grading/excavation activities shall include watering the area to be graded or excavated before commencement of grading or excavation operations. Application of water should penetrate sufficiently to minimize fugitive dust during grading activities.

All trucks shall be required to cover their loads as required by California Vehicle Code Section 23114.

All graded and excavated material, exposed soil areas, and active portions of the construction site, including unpaved on-site roadways, shall be treated to prevent fugitive dust. Treatment shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, periodic watering, application of environmentally-safe soil stabilization materials, and/or roll-compaction as appropriate. Watering shall be done as often as necessary and reclaimed water shall be used whenever possible.

Graded and/or excavated inactive areas of the construction site shall be monitored at least weekly for dust stabilization. Soil stabilization methods, such as water and roll-compaction, and environmentally-safe dust control materials, shall be periodically applied to portions of the construction site that are inactive for over four days. If no further grading or excavation operations are planned for the area, the area should be seeded and watered until grass growth is evident, or periodically treated with environmentally-safe dust suppressants, to prevent excessive fugitive dust.

Signs shall be posted on-site limiting traffic to 15 miles per hour or less.

During periods of high winds (i.e., wind speed sufficient to cause fugitive dust to impact adjacent properties), all clearing, grading, earth moving, and excavation operations shall be curtailed to the degree necessary to prevent fugitive dust created by on-site activities from being a nuisance or hazard, either off-site or on-site. The site superintendent/supervisor shall use his/her discretion in determining when winds are excessive.

Adjacent streets and roads shall be swept at least once per day, preferably at the end of the day, if visible soil material is carried over to adjacent streets and roads.

Personnel involved in grading operations, including contractors and subcontractors, should be advised to wear respiratory protection in accordance with California Division of Occupational Safety and Health regulations.

VCAPCD Ozone Precursor Control Measures

Minimize equipment idling time.

Maintain equipment engines in good condition and in proper tune as per manufacturers' specifications.

Lengthen the construction period during smog season (May through October), to minimize the number of vehicles and equipment operating at the same time.

Use alternatively fueled construction equipment, such as compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas, or electric, if feasible.

Construction Impacts

Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

Ventura County is in nonattainment for ozone and particulate matter. The Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines considered Appendix G of the CEQA guidelines when developing its significance thresholds, and does not consider construction emissions to count towards the threshold limits (VCAPCD, 2003). However, the VCAPCD recommends that all projects include control measures for fugitive dust and for ozone precursors. The control measures for fugitive dust and ozone precursors are presented above in Table 4.3-2 VCAPCD Fugitive Dust and Ozone Precursor Control Measures. Because the VCAPCD does not consider construction emissions to count towards a significance threshold for cumulative impacts, impacts under this criterion would be less than significant

Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

The VCAPCD identifies residences, schools, playgrounds, day care centers, job sites, retirement homes, convalescent homes, and hospitals as sensitive receptors. The Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines recommend assessing the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations by considering land use. The VCAPCD recommends not placing new development adjacent to areas of high traffic congestion or high fugitive dust.

During construction, the Proposed Project would be a temporary source of increased traffic, but this would not result in exposure of persons to substantial pollutant concentrations above existing conditions along roadways in the area. Fugitive dust emitted by construction of the Proposed Project would be minimized by the measures listed above in Table 4.3-2, VCAPCD Fugitive Dust and Ozone Precursor Control Measures. As a result, the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations would be less than significant.

Operation Impacts

Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

Operation of the Proposed Project would consist of routine maintenance and emergency repair, and visits to the substation are estimated to occur approximately three to four times per month. These activities would not result in a cumulative considerable net increase of ozone precursors or particulate matter. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Operation of the Proposed Project would consist of routine maintenance and emergency repair. These activities would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. There would be no impact.

4.3.4 Substation Site Alternative

The Substation Site Alternative would also be located within an area under the jurisdiction of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, and its construction and operation would be similar in scope to that of the Proposed Project substation. However, the Substation Site Alternative would require the demolition of the abandoned sheriff's department buildings, which may require an asbestos inspection and removal prior to demolition. As a result, the Substation Site Alternative may have greater impacts to air quality than the Proposed Project substation site. However, impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.5 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 would also be located within an area under the jurisdiction of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, and its construction and operation would be similar in scope to that of the Proposed Project subtransmission source line. Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 would have similar impacts as the Proposed Project subtransmission source line. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.6 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 would also be located within an area under the jurisdiction of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, and its construction and operation would be similar in scope to that of the Proposed Project subtransmission source line. Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 would have similar impacts as the Proposed Project subtransmission source line. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.7 References

- California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2008a. Ambient Air Quality Standards. [online] http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/aaqs/aaqs2.pdf, September 2008 [cited November 2008].
- CARB. 2008b. Area Designation Maps/State and National. [online] http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm. [cited November 2008].
- CARB. 2008c. Air Quality Statistics. [online] http://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/cgibin/db2www/adamtop4b.d2w/start [cited November 2008].
- Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD).2008. Final Ventura County 2007 Air Quality Management Plan. [online] http://www.vcapcd.org/Final2007AQMP.htm. November 2008].

VCAPCD. 2003. Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines. [online] http://www.vcapcd.org/pubs/Planning/VCAQGuidelines.pdf [cited November 2008].Text

4.4 **Biological Resources**

This section describes the biological resources in the area of the Proposed Project. The potential impacts and alternatives are also discussed.

4.4.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project is generally located in southeast Ventura County, within Tierra Rejada Valley. The landscape is composed of open, natural areas, agriculture, and urban development that are set within a hilly topography with elevations that range between 600 and 1,000 feet above mean sea level. Land uses in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Project and its alternatives are commercial, agricultural, and residential. Wildlife species found in this area are associated with the following vegetation types: coastal sage scrub, disturbed coastal sage scrub, coastal sage scrub/coast prickly pear succulent scrub, coastal sage chaparral scrub, marsh, mule fat scrub, non-native grassland, willow riparian scrub, California walnut woodland, agriculture, ornamental/developed, ruderal, and disturbed areas.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) have identified several special status species occurring the vicinity of the Proposed Project that have been documented in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (for details about listed and sensitive species in the area, please see Section 4.4.4, Biological Resources Impact Analysis). In addition, there are CDFG sensitive natural communities are located within the vicinity of the Proposed Project, including coastal sage scrub, coastal sage scrub/coast prickly pear succulent scrub, coastal sage chaparral scrub, marsh, mule fat scrub, oak woodland, willow riparian scrub, and California walnut woodland.

Critical Habitat

The federal Endangered Species Act requires that areas be designated as critical habitat when listing new endangered or threatened species. Agencies that propose, fund, or issue a permit for a project that may affect a federally listed species or critical habitat must prepare a Habitat Conservation Plan as part of an application for a permit from the USFWS. The critical habitat in the vicinity of the Proposed Project is shown on Figure 4.4-1, Designated Critical Habitat, and illustrates areas that have greater potential of supporting federally listed species in the region. As shown on Figure 4.4-1, Designated Critical habitats for coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*), California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*), and Lyon's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*) are located within the vicinity of the Proposed Project.

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FIGURE 4.4-1 DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AREA



0.5



Riverside Fairy Shrimp Lyon's Pentachaeta Coastal California Gnatcatcher

Subtransmission Line Routes

Existing Moorpark-Royal Line
 Existing Moorpark-Thousand Oaks Line
 Proposed Route
 Alternative 1
 Alternative 2
 Substation Site

Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service USGS EDC Ortho NAIP aerial image



Wetlands

There are several jurisdictional drainages and other water features in the Tierra Rejada Valley. Several of these drainages support riparian vegetation and may be classified as wetlands based on the presence of three characteristics: wetland hydrology; hydric soils; and hydrophytic vegetation.

Wildlife Corridors

On a regional level, the open space areas in the Tierra Rejada Valley offer an intermountain linkage for wildlife movement between the Santa Monica Mountains and the Simi Hills. The culverts under State Highway 23 in the area are used by wildlife to cross the freeway. Efforts are also underway by the National Park Service, the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, and the Nature Conservancy for acquisition of easements and key parcels to ensure wildlife connectivity and open space protection in the Tierra Rejada Valley (City of Simi Valley, 2007).

Tree Preservation Ordinances

Ventura County

Ventura County identifies the following trees in its Tree Protection Ordinance: alder (*Alnus* spp.), ash (*Fraxinus* spp.), bay (*Umbellularia californica*), cottonwood (*Populus* spp.), elderberry (*Sambucus* spp.), big cone Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*), white fir (*Abies concolor*), juniper (*Juniperus californica*), maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), oak, pine, sycamore (*Platanus* spp.), and walnut (*Juglans* spp.). Size requirements for protected status vary by species. The ordinance designates trees with a single trunk 90 inches in diameter or with multiple trunks totaling 72 inches in diameter as heritage trees. In addition, the ordinance designates any trees identified by the County or a city as a landmark, or identified on the Federal or California Historic Resources Inventory to be of historical or cultural significance (i.e., historical trees).

The Ventura County Tree Protection Ordinance includes permit exemptions for tree pruning and trimming by public utilities for purposes of protecting the public and maintaining adequate clearance from public utility conduits and facilities. In addition, the ordinance provides for ministerial permits for tree removal or alteration when a tree interferes with public utilities facilities.

City of Thousand Oaks

The City of Thousand Oaks provides protection for any oak tree with a diameter of greater than two inches measured at four and one-half inches above the trees natural grade. In addition to its Oak Tree Preservation and Protection Ordinance, the City of Thousand Oaks has a Landmark Tree Preservation and Protection Ordinance, which provides for the protection of landmark trees. Characteristics defining landmark trees under this ordinance relate to tree size, age, or unique and irreplaceable values to community needs.

Both the City of Thousand Oaks' oak tree ordinance and landmark tree ordinance allow for ministerial permits for tree removal when the condition of a tree interferes with utility services.

City of Simi Valley

The City of Simi Valley provides protection for historic trees, mature oak trees (*Quercus* sp.), defined as any oak species with cross-sectional area of all major stems greater than or equal to 20 square inches at four and one-half feet above that natural root crown, and mature trees, defined as any tree species with cross-sectional area greater than or equal to 75 square inches at four and one-half feet above the natural root crown.

The City of Simi Valley's Tree Ordinance includes provisions for ministerial permits for tree removal when trees interfere with utility services and for improvements within utility rights-of-way.

4.4.2 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to biological resources come from the CEQA Environmental Checklist. According to the checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if it would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, and coastal) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridor, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan

4.4.3 Impact Analysis

The biological resources assessment for the Proposed Project included a Literature Review and a series of site surveys for various biological resources as described below.

Literature Review

Prior to field surveys, a Literature Review was performed to identify special status plants, wildlife, and habitats known to occur in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. This search included a review of the US Geological Survey (USGS) Thousand Oaks and Simi 7.5-minute quadrangles in the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS, 2008) and the CDFG CNDDB (CDFG, 2008).

Biological Surveys and Results

Biological reconnaissance surveys were conducted to identify habitat types and evaluate the potential of the habitats to support special status plant and wildlife species. The areas surveyed included the Proposed Project substation site and the alternative substation site, and a 50-foot buffer on both sides of the Proposed Project subtransmission source line, Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 (except for the area between Esperance Drive and the substation site where SCE did not have access to private property), and Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2.

General plant and wildlife surveys were conducted on the Proposed Project and its alternatives on June 19, 2008. Active searches for reptiles and amphibians included lifting, overturning, and carefully replacing rocks and debris. Birds were identified by visual and auditory recognition. Surveys for mammals were conducted during the day and included searching for and identifying diagnostic sign including scat, footprints, scratch-outs, dust bowls, burrows, and trails.

Common Vegetation Communities

<u>Non-native grassland</u>. This habitat occurs throughout the areas surveyed and is dominated by non-native annual grasses including foxtail chess (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*) and ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*).

<u>Agriculture</u>. This habitat occurs in the vicinity of a majority of the subtransmission line routes and consists of various orchards and row crops.

<u>Ornamental/Developed.</u> This habitat occurs throughout the areas surveyed. Man-made structures and ornamental vegetation were not mapped separately due to the close association between the two. This mapping unit primarily includes paved roads, buildings (e.g., residences and commercial buildings), golf courses, and associated landscaping. Ornamental species observed in these areas include gum trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.), Peruvian pepper trees (*Schinus molle*), pine trees (*Pinus* spp.), fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), oleander (*Nerium oleander*), and turf grass.

<u>Ruderal.</u> This vegetation type is dominated by non-native species including wild oat (*Avena* sp.), ripgut grass, foxtail chess, and black mustard (*Brassica nigra*).

<u>Disturbed.</u> These areas consist of existing dirt roads and cleared land. These areas have little to no vegetation.

Sensitive Vegetation Communities

Resource agencies generally consider vegetation types to have special status if they support concentrations of special status plant or wildlife species, are of relatively limited distribution, or offer particular value to wildlife. While some special status vegetation types are not afforded legal protection unless they support protected species, others may be protected by ordinance, code, or regulation under which conformance typically requires a permit or other discretionary action prior to impacting the habitat. Coastal sage scrub, coastal sage scrub/coast prickly pear succulent scrub, coastal sage chaparral scrub, marsh, mule fat scrub, oak woodland, willow riparian scrub, and California walnut woodland are considered special status vegetation types. These vegetation types are important resources in California and are declining in Southern California.

<u>Coastal sage scrub and disturbed coastal sage scrub</u>. These special status vegetation types occur throughout the area surveyed. Coastal sage scrub is dominated by interior flat-topped buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *foliosum*) and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*). California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), saw-toothed goldenbush (*Hazardia squarrosa*), Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) and bush monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*) occur in lesser amounts. The density and quality of coastal sage scrub vary across the areas surveyed, with some areas of relatively undisturbed sage scrub and some sage scrub/grassland ecotone. Disturbed coastal sage scrub has a large component of flat-topped buckwheat and black sage, but is either dominated by non-native grasses and forbs (e.g., black mustard, tocalote [*Centaurea melitensis*], and ripgut grass) or has been thinned as part of a fuel modification plan.

<u>Coastal sage scrub/coast prickly pear scub.</u> This vegetation type is dominated by California sagebrush, interior flat-topped buckwheat, and coast prickly pear (*Opuntia littoralis*).

<u>Coastal sage chaparral scrub.</u> This vegetation type is dominated by California sagebrush, interior flat-topped buckwheat, black sage, and sugarbush (*Rhus ovata*).

<u>Chamise chaparral.</u> This vegetation type is dominated by chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) with lesser amounts of black sage, hoary leaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus crassifolius*), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*).

<u>Marsh.</u> This vegetation type is located within a drainage containing open water with aquatic herbs in the duckweed family (*Lemnaceae*) and cattails (*Typha* sp.).

<u>Mule fat scrub.</u> This vegetation type is dominated by mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) with poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*).

<u>Oak and California walnut woodland.</u> These special status vegetation types occur in small patches within the areas surveyed and are dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*). Non-native grasses dominate the understory with small amounts of mule fat.

<u>Willow riparian scrub.</u> This vegetation type is dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) with mule fat at lower densities. The herbaceous plant layer is dominated by non-native grasses including ripgut grass, foxtail chess and annual beard grass (*Polypogon monspliensis*).

Plants may be considered to have "special status" due to declining populations, vulnerability to habitat change, or restricted distributions. Certain special status species have been listed as Threatened or Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act and the federal Endangered Species Act. Several special status plant species have been reported in the vicinity of the Proposed Project based on the results of the literature review described above. Table 4.4-1, Special-status and Listed Plant Species Occurring and Potentially Occurring in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project and its Alternatives, provides a summary of each special status plant species identified in the CNDDB and the CNPS in the vicinity of the Proposed Project, including information on status, suitable habitat, and likelihood of occurrence in each portion of the areas surveyed. The potential for occurrence is based on the potential suitability of the site and the level and frequency of disturbance. Figure 4.4-2, Special Status Species with Occurrences in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project, illustrates special status plant and wildlife species that have been known to occur in the vicinity of Proposed Project and its alternatives. A detailed discussion of the plant species can be found in "Biological Constraints Survey for the Presidential Substation Project, Ventura County, California, November 2008" (Bonterra Consulting, 2008) (Appendix D, Biological Resources Technical Report).

			Likelihood of Occurrence in the Area Surveyed				
Common Name/ Scientific Name	List Status and Code	Habitat Type	Proposed Project Substation Site	Proposed Project Subtrans Source Line Route	Alt Substation Site	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 1	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 2
Braunton's milk-vetch Astragalus brauntonii	FE 1B.1	Disturbed areas in carbonate soils in chaparral	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat
Round- leaved filaree <i>California</i> macro- phylla	1B.1	Clay soils in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grasslands	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat
Plummer's mariposa lily Calochortus plummerae	1B.2	Dry rocky places and brush below approxi- mately 5,000 feet above msl, in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and yellow pine forest vegetation types	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat
Santa Susana tarplant <i>Deinandra</i> <i>minthornii</i>	SR 1B.2	Rocky soils between 800 and 2,300 feet above msl, in chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation types	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat

Table 4.4-1Special-status and Listed Plant Species Occurring and Potentially
Occurring in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project and its Alternatives

			Likelihood of Occurrence in the Area Surveyed					
Common Name/ Scientific Name	List Status and Code	Habitat Type	Proposed Project Substation Site	Proposed Project Subtrans Source Line Route	Alt Substation Site	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 1	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 2	
Dune larkspur Delphinium <i>parryi</i> ssp. <i>Bloch-</i> <i>maniae</i>	1B.2	Sand dunes and maritime chaparral vegetation types	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	
Agoura Hills dudleya Dudleya cymosa ssp. Agourensis	FT 1B.2	Rocky soils between 600 and 1,500 feet above msl, in chaparral and cismontane woodland	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	
Conejo dudleya Dudleya parva	FT 1B.2	Rocky, gravelly clay soils between 120 and 1,350 feet above msl, in coastal sage scrub and valley and foothill grasslands	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	
Conejo buckwheat Eriogonum crocatum	SR 1B.2	Volcanic, rocky outcrops in chaparral, coastal sage scrub and valley and foothill grasslands	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	

			Likelihood of Occurrence in the Area Surveyed				
Common Name/ Scientific Name	List Status and Code	Habitat Type	Proposed Project Substation Site	Proposed Project Subtrans Source Line Route	Alt Substation Site	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 1	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 2
Mesa horkelia <i>Horkelia</i> <i>cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i>	1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soils in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and coastal sage scrub	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat
Nolina cismontana <i>Chaparral</i> nolina	1B.2	Sandstone or gabbro soils in chaparral and coastal scrub	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat
California Orcutt grass Orcuttia californica	FE SE 1B.1	Vernal pools	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat
Lyon's pentachaeta Pentachaeta lyonii	FE SE 1B.1	Rocky, clay soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat	Expected to occur; potentially suitable habitat

Federal (USFWS)

FE Federal Endangered

FT Federal Threatened

State (CDFG)

SE State Endangered

ST State Threatened

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) List Categories

List 1A Plants Presumed Extinct in California

List 1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere

List 2 Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California But More Common Elsewhere

List 3 Plants About Which We Need More Information – A Review List

List 4 Plants of Limited Distribution A Watch List

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Threat Code Extensions

None Plants lacking any threat information

.1 Seriously Endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)

.2 Fairly Endangered in California (20–80% of occurrences threatened)

.3 Not very Endangered in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)

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FIGURE 4.4-2 SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AREA



0.5



Existing Moorpar Proposed Route Alternative 1 Alternative 2

Substation Site

Source: California Department of Fish and Game, California Natural Diversity Database, 2008 USGS EDC Ortho NAIP aerial image



Wildlife

The areas surveyed provide suitable habitat for various wildlife species. In addition to the birds and mammals observed, many other common species of these groups are expected to occur where typical habitat is available on site.

Bird species observed in the areas surveyed include California quail (*Callipepla californica*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*), and California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*).

Mammals, or signs of the presence of mammals, observed during the survey include California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) and desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*).

Although no fish, amphibian, or reptile species were observed during the general survey during June 2008, there is potentially suitable habitat in the area to support these species. Drainages in the area surveyed have the potential to support common amphibian species such as the western toad (*Bufo boreas*) and Pacific treefrog (*Pseudacris* [*Hyla*] *regilla*). Common reptile species such as the western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), sideblotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), and gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*) are expected to occur in the area.

Special Status Wildlife

Several special status wildlife species have been reported in the vicinity of the Proposed Project and are based on the results of the literature review described above. Table 4.4-2, Special-status Wildlife Species Occurring in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project and its Alternatives, provides a summary of each of the special status wildlife species were identified in the CNDDB in the vicinity of the Proposed Project, including information on status, preferred habitat type, and likelihood of occurrence in each portion of the areas surveyed.

			Likelihood of Occurrence in the Area Surveyed					
Common Name/ Scientific Name	Listing Status	Habitat	Proposed Project Substation Site	Proposed Project Subtrans Line Source Line Route	Alt Substation Site	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 1	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 2	
Riverside fairy shrimp Strepto- cephalus woottoni	FE	Deep, long- lived pools in season grasslands, some of which are interspersed among chaparral or coastal sage scrub vegetation	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur; limited potentially suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	
Arroyo chub Gila orcuttii	SSC	Prefers warm water temperatures and pool habitats with sand and mud bottoms	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur; limited potentially suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur, no suitable habitat.	
Western spadefoot Spea [Scaphio- pus] hammondii	SSC	Inhabits grassland, coastal sage scrub, and other habitats with open sandy, gravelly soils. Frequents washes, floodplains of rivers, alluvial fans, and alkali flats. Breeds in quiet streams, vernal pools, and temporary ponds.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur; limited potentially suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur; limited potentially suitable habitat.	May occur; limited potentially suitable habitat.	

Table 4.4-2Special-status Wildlife Species Occurring in the Vicinity of the
Proposed Project and its Alternatives

			Likelihood of Occurrence in the Area Surveyed				
Common Name/ Scientific Name	Listing Status	Habitat	Proposed Project Substation Site	Proposed Project Subtrans Line Source Line Route	Alt Substation Site	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 1	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 2
Southwester n pond turtle <i>Emys</i> [<i>Clemmys</i>] marmorata pallida	SSC	Occurs primarily in freshwater rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, vernal pools, and seasonal wetlands with water depths in excess of six feet and basking sites such as logs, banks, or other suitable areas above water level	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Coast [San Diego] horned lizard Phrynosom a coronatum [blainvillii population]	SSC	Occurs in scrubland, grassland, coniferous forests, and broadleaf woodland vegetation types. Prefers open areas for basking and loose, friable soil for burrowing	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.
Two-striped garter snake <i>Thamnophis</i> <i>hammondii</i>	SSC	Occurs primarily in wetlands and is found in freshwater marsh and riparian habitats with perennial water	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur; limited potentially suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur; limited potentially suitable habitat.

			Likelihood of Occurrence in the Area Surveyed					
Common Name/ Scientific Name	Listing Status	Habitat	Proposed Project Substation Site	Proposed Project Subtrans Line Source Line Route	Alt Substation Site	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 1	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 2	
Golden eagle Aquila chrysaetos	WL FP1,2	Grasslands, deserts, savannas, and early successional stages of forest and shrub habitats. Broad expanses of open country are required for foraging while nesting is primarily restricted to rugged mountainous areas with large trees or on cliffs	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to occur to nest; no nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no nesting habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no nesting habitat.	
Swainson's hawk Buteo swainsoni	ST1	Forages over grassland and ruderal vegetation in the region during migration to and from South America.	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	

			Likelihood of Occurrence in the Area Surveyed				
Common Name/ Scientific Name	Listing Status	Habitat	Proposed Project Substation Site	Proposed Project Subtrans Line Source Line Route	Alt Substation Site	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 1	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 2
Northern harrier <i>Circus</i> <i>cyaneus</i>	SSC1	Nests on the ground in a variety of wetland and upland habitats, can be seen foraging in grassland, scrub, and riparian vegetation types	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.
White-tailed kite Elanus leucurus	FP1	Nests primarily in oaks, willows, and sycamores, and forages in grassland and scrub vegetation types	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.
American peregrine falcon Falco peregrinus anatum	SE FP1	Uses a variety of habitats, particularly wetlands and coastal areas, prefers inaccessible areas such as provided by cliffs, high building ledges, bridges, or other such structures for nesting	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.

			Likelihood of Occurrence in the Area Surveyed				
Common Name/ Scientific Name	Listing Status	Habitat	Proposed Project Substation Site	Proposed Project Subtrans Line Source Line Route	Alt Substation Site	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 1	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 2
Burrowing owl Athene cunicularia	SSC4	Breed and forage in grasslands and prefer flat to low rolling hills in treeless terrain, nest in burrows, typically in open habitats most often along banks and roadsides	May occur; limited potentially suitable habitat.	May occur; limited potentially suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur; limited potentially suitable habitat.	May occur; limited potentially suitable habitat.
Loggerhead shrike Lanius ludovi- cianus	SSC1	Inhabit grasslands and other dry, open habitats	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.
Least Bell's vireo Vireo bellii pusillus	FE1 SE1	Breeds primarily in riparian habitats dominated by willows with dense understory vegetation, a dense shrub layer two to ten feet above ground is the most important habitat characteristic for this species	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.

			Likelihood of Occurrence in the Area Surveyed				
Common Name/ Scientific Name	Listing Status	Habitat	Proposed Project Substation Site	Proposed Project Subtrans Line Source Line Route	Alt Substation Site	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 1	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 2
Bank swallow <i>Riparia</i> <i>riparia</i>	ST1	Nest colonially in vertical banks, cliffs, and bluffs along ocean coasts, rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands, during migration, they occur in a variety of open and water- associated habitats	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Coastal cactus wren Campylor- hynchus brunneica- pillus sandie- gensis	SSC5	Inhabit coastal sage scrub and alluvial sage scrub habitats that have sufficient amounts prickly pear cactus and/or cholla (Opuntia spp.)	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Coastal California gnatcatcher Polioptila californica californica	FT SSC	Obligate resident of coastal sage scrub vegetation types	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Present; observed during focused survey. Suitable habitat present.	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.

			Likelihood of Occurrence in the Area Surveyed					
Common Name/ Scientific Name	Listing Status	Habitat	Proposed Project Substation Site	Proposed Project Subtrans Line Source Line Route	Alt Substation Site	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 1	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 2	
Pallid bat Antrozous pallidus	SSC	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats including grasslands, shrublands, and woodlands, but is most common in open habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosting habitat consists of caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally hollow trees and buildings	May occur; potentially suitable foraging habitat, limited roosting habitat.	May occur; potentially suitable foraging habitat, limited roosting habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur; potentially suitable foraging habitat, limited roosting habitat.	May occur; potentially suitable foraging habitat, limited roosting habitat.	
Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops</i> <i>perotis</i>	SSC	Found in many open semi-arid to arid habitats including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban, typically forages in open areas with high cliffs, roosts in small colonies in crevices on cliff faces	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to roost; no roosting habitat.	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to roost; no roosting habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to roost; no roosting habitat.	May occur for foraging; potentially suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to roost; no roosting habitat.	

			Likelihood of Occurrence in the Area Surveyed				
Common Name/ Scientific Name	Listing Status	Habitat	Proposed Project Substation Site	Proposed Project Subtrans Line Source Line Route	Alt Substation Site	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 1	Subtrans Source Line Route Alt 2
San Diego desert woodrat <i>Neotoma</i> <i>lepida</i> <i>intermedia</i>	SSC	Occupies arid areas with sparse vegetation; especially those comprised of cactus and other thorny plants	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.	May occur; potentially suitable habitat.

Federal (USFWS)

FE Endangered

FT Threatened

State (CDFG) SE Endang

SE Endangered ST Threatened

SSC Species of Special Concern

WL Watch List

FP Fully Protected

SA Special Animal

Note:

1 Listing refers to nesting individuals

2 Listing refers to wintering individuals

3 Delisted

4 Listing refers to burrow sites and wintering sites (Ventura County)

5 Listing refers to San Diego and Orange counties only

Wildlife Movement

The Proposed Project lies within a land use mix of developed, agricultural, and natural areas. Urban development is concentrated around the cities of Simi Valley to the northeast, Thousand Oaks to the south, and Moorpark to the northwest. The Proposed Project would be situated within an area that connects larger areas of open space in the north (e.g., the Santa Clara River and Los Padres National Forest), east (e.g., the Simi Hills), and west (Las Posas Hills and south to the Santa Monica Mountains) and is generally conducive to wildlife movement. However, there are several existing barriers to wildlife movement including State Highway 23, Olsen Road, and Tierra Rejada Road.

Jurisdictional Areas

Drainages which include "waters of the U.S.," are protected under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and are under the jurisdiction of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). "Waters of the U.S." include navigable coastal and inland waters,
lakes, rivers, streams and their tributaries; interstate waters and their tributaries; wetlands adjacent to such waters; intermittent streams; and other waters that could affect interstate commerce. The State Water Resources Control Board is the primary agency responsible for protecting water quality within California through the regulation of discharges to surface waters under the CWA and the California Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act). The State Water Resources Control Board's jurisdiction extends to all "waters of the State" and to all "waters of the U.S.," including wetlands (isolated and non isolated).

Section 401 of the CWA provides the State Water Resources Control Board (whose responsibilities are implemented at the regional level by RWQCBs) with the authority to regulate, through a Water Quality Certification, any proposed federally permitted activity that may affect water quality. Among such activities are discharges of dredged or fill material permitted by the USACE pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA. Section 401 requires RWQCBs to provide "certification that there is reasonable assurance that an activity which may result in the discharge to 'waters of the U.S.' will not violate water quality standards." Water Quality Certification must be based on a finding that the proposed discharge will comply with water quality standards, which contain numeric and narrative objectives that can be found in each of the nine Regional Boards' Basin Plans.

A CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification from a RWQCB is required before USACE will issue a Section 404 permit. In addition, if drainages on the project site meet the criteria established by Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code, the CDFG may require a Streambed Alteration Agreement prior to any modification of the bed, bank, or channel of streambeds.

Multiple features in the vicinity of the Proposed Project may be under the jurisdiction of the USACE, LARWQCB, and/or the CDFG. Mapped and observed drainages are shown on Figure 4.4-3, Drainages in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project, and are generally located as described below.

- Arroyo Santa Rosa crosses Sunset Valley Road perpendicularly in a generally east-west direction south of Tierra Rejada Road
- As mapped, Arroyo Santa Rosa continues east from Sunset Valley Road and crosses Esperance Drive although the channel appears to have been altered by agriculture and development
- An unnamed drainage trending east-west crosses Erbes Road just south of Olsen Road
- An unnamed drainage trending north-south crosses Olsen Road west of State Highway 23
- An unnamed drainage trending east-west crosses Olsen Road east of State Highway 23 and west of Calleguas Lane

PRESIDENTIAL SUBSTATION PROJECT

Southern California Edison



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R Overstreet | SCE Corp Environment Health & Safety

FIGURE 4.4-3 DRAINAGES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AREA





In addition, several drainage features were observed during the surveys that are not mapped as streams. These features are generally located as described below.

- An unnamed drainge trending south-north is located at the Proposed Project substation site south of Olsen Road
- An unnamed drainage trending southeast-northwest crosses Olsen Road east of State Highway 23 and west of Calleguas Lane
- Unnamed drainages (v-ditches) are located on the east and west side of Sunset Valley parallel to the road. These drainages are connected to the Arroyo Santa Rosa.
- An unnamed drainage trending south-north is located east of State Highway 23 and west of Olsen Road

Critical Habitat

The Proposed Project substation site is located approximately 100 feet east of Lyon's pentachaeta designated critical habitat (Figure 4.4-1, Critical Habitat). In addition, several CNPS List 1B species have been reported to occur in the vicinity of the areas surveyed. Of these, the following species have potential to occur in portions of the areas surveyed due to the presence of suitable habitat: round-leaved filaree (*California macrophylla*), Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*), Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*), Conejo buckwheat (*Eriogonum crocatum*), and chaparral nolina (*Nolina cismontana*).

The portion of the Proposed Project subtransmission source line route at the intersection of Sunset Valley Road and Tierra Rejada Road is located immediately south of a designated Critical Habitat Area for the Riverside fairy shrimp, as well as an area located just north of the Proposed Project subtransmission source line alignment to the east of State Highway 23.

A portion of the Proposed Project subtransmission source line route west of the substation site between Olsen Road and State Highway 23 is designated as coastal California gnatcatcher, as well as a small portion of the subtransmission source line route along Read Road west of State Highway 23 (Figure 4.4-1, Designated Critical Habitat).

Construction Impacts

Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

<u>Plants</u>

Direct effects to sensitive plant species could occur as a result of activities during construction of the Proposed Project through removal of the species or destruction of habitat. Activities which could destroy or adversely impact plant species include the use of heavy machinery, tree and vegetation removal, and movement of equipment and materials, and access to the construction sites. Indirect impacts could occur as a result of non-native weeds or invasive plant establishment in areas disturbed by construction of the Proposed Project.

As shown in the Table 4.4-1, Special-Status and Covered Plant Species Occurring and Potentially Occurring in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project and its Alternatives, nine special status plants have the potential to occur in the area: Braunton's milk-vetch, roundleaved filaree, Plummer's mariposa lily, Santa Susana tarplant, Agoura Hill's dudleya, Conejo dudleya, Conejo buckwheat, chaparral nolina, and Lyon's pentachaeta. Four of these species, Braunton's milk-vetch, Agoura Hills dudleya, Conejo Dudleya, and Lyon's pentachaeta, are federally and State-listed as Threatened and/or Endangered. The remainder are listed as CNPS List 1B.1 or List 1B.2 species, indicating that they are Rare, Threatened, or Endangered though they have not been formally listed by the resource agencies. Focused surveys for special status plant species have not been conducted due to the biological surveys occurring outside the blooming period, therefore, it is unknown which, if any, special status plant species occur in the areas affected by the Proposed Project. As described in Section 3.7, Environmental Surveys, focused surveys for sensitive plant species are scheduled to take place during the appropriate 2009 survey season, assuming adequate rainfall during the 2008-2009 rainy season. The special status plant surveys would follow guidelines developed by California Natural Plant Society (CNPS) to identify Braunton's milk-vetch, Agoura Hills dudleya, Conejo dudleya, and Lyon's pentachaeta. If these species are present, and avoidance is not feasible, consultation with the USFWS and the CDFG would be necessary to determine if a permit would be required to impact any one of these species, and SCE would propose APMs to minimize impacts. Potential impacts to special-status plant species are expected to be less than significant.

Wildlife

As shown in Table 4.4-2, Special-Status Wildlife Species Occurring and Potentially Occurring in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project and its Alternatives, several sensitive wildlife species are known to occur or have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. These species are discussed below.

Riverside fairy shrimp had a limited potential to occur due to the presence of a potentially suitable ponding area on the west side of Sunset Valley Road, south of Tierra Rejada Road. Focused surveys for the fairy shrimp were conducted during November 6, 2008 and were not observed. No further occurrences of the Riverside fairy shrimp are expected. Impacts to the Riverside fairy shrimp are expected to be less than significant.

Focused surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher were conducted between June and November 2008. Although suitable habitat is present near the Proposed Project substation site and a section of Read Road, no gnatcatchers were observed during the 2008 surveys. As discussed in Section 3.7, Environmental Surveys, a gnatcatcher survey would be conducted prior to construction. If gnatcatchers are observed, and the areas they occupy cannot be avoided, consultation with the USFWS would be required. Potential impacts to the coastal California gnatcatcher are expected to be less than significant.

Burrowing owl has the potential to occur in the areas affected by construction of the Proposed Project. As part of the Proposed Project (please see Chapter 3, Project Description), a focused survey for burrowing owl would occur during the preconstruction Environmental Surveys conducted for the Proposed Project. If the species is observed, the CDFG or USFWS would be consulted for authorization or permits, as appropriate. Potential impacts to the burrowing owl are expected to be less than significant.

Several special status species have a potential to occur in the area of the Proposed Project, but when comparing the amount of the species' habitat loss due to construction of the Proposed Project to the amount of available habitat in the region, impacts to the special status wildlife species would be less than significant. These species are listed in Table 4.4-3, Special Status Species and Habitat Availability in the Region.

Species	Potential to occur	Amount of Habitat Loss from Construction of the Proposed Project	Availability of Habitat in the Region
Arroyo chub	Limited Potentially suitable habitat in drainages along Sunset Valley Road	Limited habitat loss	Wide availability of habitat for this species in the region
Western spadefoot	Limited Potentially suitable habitat for foraging in coastal sage scrub on Proposed Project substation site and along Read Road east of Highway 23 No suitable habitat for breeding	Limited habitat loss	Wide availability of habitat for this species in the region

Table 4.4-3Special Status Species and Habitat Availability in the Region

Species	Potential to occur	Amount of Habitat Loss from Construction of the Proposed Project	Availability of Habitat in the Region
Coast [San Diego] horned lizard	Moderate Potentially suitable habitat in coastal sage scrub and chaparral on Proposed Project substation site and along Read Road east of Highway 23	Limited habitat loss	Wide availability of habitat for this species in the region
Two-striped garter snake	Limited Potentially suitable habitat in drainages with water present nearby, most drainages in areas surveyed are ephemeral	Limited habitat loss	Wide availability of habitat for this species in the region
 Variety of raptor species including: Golden eagle Swainson's hawk Northern harrier White-tailed kite American peregrine falcon 	Moderate Potentially suitable foraging habitat throughout areas surveyed, particularly at the Proposed Project substation site and Read Road east of Highway 23	Temporary loss of foraging habitat	Wide availability of foraging habitat for these species in the region
Loggerhead shrike	Limited Potentially suitable habitat at the Proposed Project substation site and Read Road east of Highway 23	Limited habitat loss	Wide availability of habitat for this species in the region
Coastal cactus wren	Limited Potentially suitable habitat at the Proposed Project substation site and Read Road east of Highway 23	Limited habitat loss	Wide availability of habitat for this species in the region
San Diego desert woodrat	High Potentially suitable habitat at the Proposed Project substation site and Read Road east of Highway 23	Limited habitat loss	Wide availability of habitat for this species in the region

Species	Potential to occur	Amount of Habitat Loss from Construction of the Proposed Project	Availability of Habitat in the Region
 Several bat species, including: Pallid bat Western mastiff bat 	Moderate Potentially suitable foraging habitat throughout areas surveyed, especially at the Proposed Project substation site and Read Road east of Highway 23	Marginal roosting habitat for the pallid bat could be potentially affected	Would not affect important roosting habitat for the pallid bat

In addition, construction noise may cause potential short-term indirect impacts to wildlife, particularly nesting bird species, if present. Increased ambient noise levels during temporary short-term construction activities may mask the breeding songs used by sensitive riparian and upland birds. Indirect noise impacts to these species could potentially be considered significant if construction-related noise levels cause abandonment of nests. In addition to informing construction workers that site vehicles must be properly muffled as part of the WEAP, nests near the construction work areas would be identified during the preconstruction Environmental Surveys and removed if outside the nesting season (nesting season typically occurs between February 1 and August 31). If work must occur in the vicinity of active nests during the nesting season, SCE would coordinate with the CDFG and USFWS and obtain approval prior to removing the nest. Potential impacts to nesting birds are expected to be less than significant.

Raptor species are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and by the California Department of Fish and Game. SCE would comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the relevant Sections of the California Fish and Game Code. Impacts to raptor species would be less than significant.

<u>Habitat</u>

Construction of the Proposed Project would impact coastal sage scrub and disturbed coastal sage scrub habitat at the substation site and the subtransmission source line adjacent to Read Road east of State Highway 23. Coastal sage scrub is considered to be special status due to its decline in the region as well as its potential to support special status plant and wildlife species, such as the coastal California gnatcatcher. As a result, SCE is proposing to implement **APM-BIO-01**, which requires agency consultation and mitigation for impacts to coastal sage scrub, which would reduce these impacts to less than significant.

APM-BIO-01. Minimize Impacts to Coastal Sage Scrub. To the extent feasible, the Proposed Project would be designed to avoid or minimize impacts to

coastal sage scrub. Mitigation measures and compensation for impacts to coastal sage scrub would be developed in consultation with USFWS and CDFG to reduce the impacts to less than significant.

Construction of the Proposed Project could potentially impact marsh vegetation adjacent to Sunset Valley Road. As part of the Proposed Project (please see Chapter 3, Project Description), focused Environmental Surveys would be conducted prior to final design of the project and would include a jurisdictional delineation to describe and map the extent of resources under the jurisdiction of the USACE, the RWQCB, and/or the CDFG following the guidelines presented in the Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region. If marsh vegetation is present, SCE would either modify the project design to avoid the resource, or would implement Applicant Proposed Measures to minimize the impact to the marsh vegetation. Potential impacts to marsh vegetation are expected to be less than significant.

Construction of the Proposed Project has the potential to impact California walnut woodland adjacent to Read Road east of State Highway 23. As described in Section 3.7, Environmental Surveys, SCE and a certified arborist would determine if removal of trees protected by local ordinances would be required, and would obtain the appropriate permit for tree trimming or removal. Impacts would be less than significant.

Because non-native grassland, agriculture, ornamental/developed, ruderal, and disturbed vegetation types are relatively common in the region and are considered to have a relatively low biological value, impacts to these areas due to construction of the Proposed Project would be less than significant.

Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?

Riparian habitats occur within the areas surveyed, and have the potential to be impacted by construction of the Proposed Project (please see marsh vegetation communities discussed above). However, the subtransmission poles can be placed to span over riparian habitats and would avoid potential impacts. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

As part of the Proposed Project (please see Section 3.7, Environmental Surveys), an Environmental Survey would be conducted to include a jurisdictional delineation to describe and map the extent of resources under the jurisdiction of the USACE, the RWQCB, and/or the CDFG following the guidelines presented in the Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region.

There is one ephemeral drainage located in the topographic low at the Proposed Project substation site that would be affected by construction activities at the substation site. Although these impacts would primarily affect the portion of the drainage that is most disturbed, SCE would implement **APM-BIO-02** to minimize impacts to the drainage at the Proposed Project substation site. With the implementation of **APM-BIO-02**, impacts to this drainage would be less than significant.

APM-BIO-02. Minimize Impacts to Jurisdictional Drainages. A jurisdictional drainage delineation would be conducted during Spring 2009 to describe and map the extent of resources under the jurisdiction of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the RWQCB, and/or the CDFG following the guidelines presented in the Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region. As appropriate, SCE would secure a Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFG, and Clean Water Act Section 404 and 401 permits from the USACE and LARWQCB, respectively, prior to disturbing the jurisdictional drainage.

The Proposed Project subtransmission source line along Sunset Valley Road is located adjacent to and crosses roadside drainages, as well as crosses the Arroyo Santa Rosa. Because the subtransmission pole locations are accessible from Sunset Valley Road, no substantial adverse effects to the drainages are anticipated. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

The Proposed Project would be located within an area that has features conducive to a wildlife corridor connecting larger areas of open space in the north (e.g., the Santa Clara River and Los Padres National Forest), east (e.g., the Simi Hills), and west (Las Posas Hills and south to the Santa Monica Mountains). However, there are existing barriers to wildlife movement in the area including State Highway 23, Olsen Road, Madera Road and Tierra Rejada Road. Given the small size of the Proposed Project and its adjacency to existing effects of urban development (e.g., night lighting, noise, and general human activity), construction of the Proposed Project is not expected to greatly hinder regional wildlife movement between these larger areas of open space. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Impacts to trees identified in local ordinances may occur during construction of the Proposed Project. As described in Section 3.7, Environmental Surveys, prior to construction, SCE would identify any trees that would interfere with the construction of the Proposed Project, and would consult with jurisdictional agencies prior to any tree alteration or removal. If protected trees cannot be avoided, SCE would consult with a local agency certified arborist and obtain permits consistent with the conditions of the

local agency. Construction of the Proposed Project would not conflict with local policies and ordinances.

Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) or Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCPs) are known to exist in the area. Therefore, there would be no impact.

Operation Impacts

Does the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?

Potential impacts to sensitive plant species as a result of operation of the Proposed Project is expected to be less than significant. Routine maintenance activities, such as road maintenance, tree trimming, and structure repairs, could potentially impact sensitive plant species if they are present in the work area. However, potential impacts from these activities would be avoided or minimized through the development of an operation and maintenance plan and thorough review of these activities by SCE's Environment, Health and Safety division prior to implementation.

As described in Section 3.1, Proposed Project Components, the subtransmission line would be designed to be consistent with the Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines: the State of the Art in 2006, minimizing the possibility of avian electrocution. These design features include conductor and insulator covers, increased conductor spacing, suspending phase conductors, insulated jumper wires, horizontal jumper supports, and perch discouragers on crossarms. As a result, there is a reduced risk of avian electrocution from the subtransmission lines.

The electrocution of non-avian species is rare. When it occurs, it is generally caused by climbing animals that come into contact with energized components at substations rather than on subtransmission lines. Typical non-avian electrocution impacts could occur to non-sensitive wildlife species such as squirrels, raccoons, and domestic cats. Infrequent electrocution of non-sensitive wildlife species is not considered a significant impact.

Does the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?

Operation of the Proposed Project is not expected to result in substantial adverse effects to riparian habitats or sensitive natural communities because riparian habitats would be spanned and sensitive natural communities would be avoided or mitigated during construction of the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

Does the project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Operation of the Proposed Project is not expected to result in substantial adverse effects to federally protected wetlands because federally protected wetlands would have been avoided, spanned, or the effects would have been mitigated during construction of the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

Does the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Operation of the Proposed Project would not interfere with wildlife corridors and the movement of migratory fish or wildlife species. Impacts would be less than significant.

Does the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

The Proposed Project would be maintained consistent with CPUC G.O. 165, and may require occasional tree trimming. If the tree trimming is to the extent that would require a tree alteration or removal permit, SCE would consult with a local agency certified arborist and obtain permits consistent with the conditions of the local agency. Operation of the Proposed Project would not conflict with local policies and ordinances. Impacts would be less than significant.

Does the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

There are no adopted HCPs/NCCPs in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. If HCPs/NCCPs are adopted in the areas affected by the Proposed Project in the future, SCE would review the compliance measures of the HCP/NCCP. If SCE is unable to comply with the measures of the HCP/NCCP, alternative mitigation measures would be proposed in consultation with the Plan Proponent, CDFG and USFWS. There would be less than significant impacts to any adopted HCPs/NCCPs during operation of the Proposed Project.

4.4.4 Applicant Proposed Measures

SCE proposes the following Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) to avoid, minimize, correct, reduce, or eliminate impacts to biological resources, or to compensate for impacts to sensitive biological resources. These APMs are listed in Table 4.4-4, Biological Resource Applicant Proposed Measures.

Applicant Proposed Measure	Description
APM-BIO-01 Minimize Impacts to Coastal Sage Scrub	To the extent feasible, the Proposed Project would be designed to avoid or minimize impacts to coastal sage scrub. Mitigation measures and compensation for impacts to coastal sage scrub would be developed in consultation with USFWS and CDFG to reduce the impacts to less than significant.
APM-BIO-02 Minimize Impacts to Jurisdictional Drainages	A jurisdictional drainage delineation would be conducted during Spring 2009 to describe and map the extent of resources under the jurisdiction of the USACE, the RWQCB, and/or the CDFG following the guidelines presented in the Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region. As appropriate, SCE would secure a Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFG, and Clean Water Act Section 404 and 401 permits from the USACE and LARWQCB, respectively, prior to disturbing the jurisdictional drainage.
Additional Biological Resource APMs	SCE may propose additional APMs following receipt of results of focused surveys that would be conducted as part of the Proposed Project (please see Section 3.7, Environmental Surveys, for more information), and consultation with appropriate agencies.

 Table 4.4-4
 Biological Resource Applicant Proposed Measures

4.4.5 Alternative Substation Site

The Alternative Substation Site is located within a similar geographic setting to that of the Proposed Project substation site. However, due to the previous development of the Alternative Substation Site, there are fewer biological resources occurring at the site. The Alternative Substation Site would require two preconstruction Environmental Surveys: a nest and burrow survey, and a survey to determine if the coastal sage scrub that occurs in the outer perimeter of the area would be affected by construction. Construction and operation of the Alternative Substation Site would have fewer impacts to biological resources than the Proposed Project substation site. Impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

4.4.6 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 is in a similar geographic setting as that of the Proposed Project subtransmission source line route. A portion of the Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 has not been surveyed (between Esperance Drive and the substation site) due to it being on private property, and this segment would require a biological survey prior to construction. Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 would also require five additional focused Environmental Surveys: one for Lyon's pentacheata, one for Conejo dudleya, one for the coastal California gnatcatcher, one for protected trees, and one to determine if the coastal sage scrub that occurs in the area would be affected by construction. Construction and operation of Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 is anticipated to have more impacts to biological resources than the

Proposed Project subtransmission source line route, primarily due to the presence of suitable habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher (coastal California gnatcatchers were observed on Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 during a 2008 focused survey). However, with the implementation of appropriate APMs, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

4.4.7 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 is in a similar geographic setting as that of the Proposed Project subtransmission source line route. Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 would require two focused Environmental Surveys: one for the least Bell's vireo, and one for protected trees. Construction and operation of Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 is anticipated to have fewer impacts to biological resources than the Proposed Project subtransmission source line route. Impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

4.4.8 References

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4.5 Cultural Resources

This section describes existing conditions and the potential cultural and paleontological resource impacts associated with the construction and operation of the Proposed Project and alternatives.

4.5.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project is located in the Ventura Basin within the western extent of the Transverse Ranges. The Transverse Ranges are chains of mountains oriented east-west and separated by valleys. The Ventura Basin is bounded to the north by the Big Mountain area and Santa Susana Mountains, to the south and east by the Simi Hills, and to the west by unnamed hills that separate the Simi Valley from the Tierra Rejada Valley and Little Simi Valley.

Topography of the area of the Proposed Project is varied, with rolling hills in the eastern and southern extents and more open and flatter topography toward the north and west. The primary drainage in the vicinity of the Proposed Project is the Arroyo Simi, which flows southeast. A few intermittent drainages occur in the area south of Tierra Rejada Road. Two other perennial streams (lower portions perennial, upper portions intermittent and ephemeral), the Arroyo del Tapo and Hummingbird Creek, flow northwest of the project site and would have provided sources of water prehistorically. As reported by Tabidian (1997), historical maps from first half of the 19th century show swampy areas in the western portion of Simi Valley and several springs were noted in the area as flowing with considerable force. Tabidian does not indicate the specific locations of the springs, although based on the tectonics of the Simi Valley area, it is probably that they are or were located along one or more of the faults in the area.

Cultural Setting

PaleoIndian Period

Little is known of Paleoindian peoples in inland Southern California, and the cultural history of this period follows that of North America in general. Lifeways during the Paleoindian Period were characterized by highly mobile hunting and gathering. Prey included megafauna such as mammoth and technology included a distinctive flaked stone tools that has been identified across much of North America and into Central America. Paleoindian tools that have been recovered archaeologically generally do not include plant processing tools.

The megafauna that appear to have been the focus of Paleoindian lifeways went extinct during a warming trend that began approximately 10,000 years ago, and both the extinction and climatic change (which included warmer temperatures in desert valleys and reduced precipitation in mountain areas) were factors in widespread cultural change. Subsistence and social practices continued to be organized around hunting and gathering, but the resource base was expanded to include a wider range of plant and game resources.

Technological traditions also became more localized and included tools specifically for the processing of plants and other materials.

Archaic Period

The earliest Archaic Period in inland Southern California has been given the name San Dieguito tradition, after the San Diego area where it was first identified and studied (Warren, 1968). Characteristic artifacts include stemmed projectile points, crescents and leaf-shaped knives, which suggest a continued subsistence focus on large game, although not megafauna of the earlier Paleoindian period. Milling equipment appears in the archaeological record at approximately 7,500 years ago (Moratto, 1984). Artifact assemblages with this equipment include basin millingstones and unshaped manos, projectile points, flexed burials under cairns, and cogged stones, and have been given the name La Jolla Complex (7,500-3,000 years before present [b.p.]). The transition from the earlier San Dieguito lifeways to the subsequent La Jolla lifeways appears to have coincided with a drying of the climate after 8,000 b.p.. This regional climate change may have stimulated movements of desert peoples to the coastal regions, bringing millingstone technology with them. Groups in the coastal regions focused on mollusks, while inland groups relied on wild-seed gathering and acorn collecting.

Late Prehistoric Period

Cultural responses to environmental changes around 4,000 to 3,000 b.p. included a shift to more land-based gathering practices. This period was characterized by the increasing importance of acorn processing, which supplemented the resources from hunting and gathering. Meighan (1954) identified the period after 1400 AD as the San Luis Rey complex. San Luis Rey I (1400 to 1750 AD) is associated with bedrock mortars and millingstones, cremations, small triangular projectile points with concave bases and Olivella beads. The San Luis Rey II (1750 to 1850 AD) period is marked by the addition of pottery, red and black pictographs, cremation urns, steatite arrow straighteners and non-aboriginal materials (Meighan, 1954; Keller and McCarthy, 1989). Work at various archeological sites in Southern California suggest that this complex, and the ethnographically described life ways of the native people of the region, were well established by at least 1,000 b.p. (Keller and McCarthy, 1989).

Ethnohistory

The Proposed Project lies in the southern end of the territory of the Ventureño Chumash near its border with Fernandeño Gabrielino to the south. The Alliklik/Tataviam territory was to the east on the other side of the Santa Susana Mountains (Kroeber, 1925). The Chumash do not appear to share ties with the Gabrielino or Alliklik. The Gabrielino speak a language grouped with the Takic Branch of the Uto-Aztecan family of languages.

The area now known as Chumash territory has one of the longest occupation histories in North America (Rick et al., 2005). Occupation that is identifiably Chumash dates to approximately 600 BC (Arnold and Graesh, 2004) and possible antecedent social complexity has been identified as early as 6,500 b.p. (Glassow, 2004). The earliest

historical accounts are minimal and provide sparse descriptions of Chumash settlements, subsistence and population. The Chumash lived in villages of around 150 to 250 people. The villages consisted of houses, ceremonial buildings, subterranean sweat houses, and places for storing goods.

The Simi Valley appears to have been located at a crossroads in the increased trade and social interactions during this time. For example, fused shale- an obsidian-like material was found in the Oak Ridge Formation near Moorpark and was traded widely through the region (Johnson, 1997). Three Chumash settlements are known to have existed in Simi Valley during ethnographic times, including a village named Shimiyi, Kimishax, and Ta'apu. Of the three villages, Shimiyi (sometimes written as Shimiji, it is also the origin of the name for Simi Valley) was closest to the Proposed Project. It was located near the northeastern portion of the Proposed Project, approximately 1,500 feet northwest of the intersection of Madera Road and Tierra Rejada Road.

Historic Period

Recorded European contact with the area appears to have begun by 1775-1776 with arrival of the expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza from Mexico. Santiago Pico, a member of this expedition, was granted the land of El Rancho Simi (San Jose de Nuestra Senora de Altagracia y Simi) in 1795. It extended from the Santa Susana Mountains to west of modern-day Moorpark, essentially following the natural boundaries of mountains and hills. Rancho Simi focused on cattle, sheep, and horses, with limited cultivation up to the 1860s through the 1880s (Haven, 1997a; 1997b).

Farming became the main occupation in Simi Valley from between the 1860s and 1950s. Rancho Simi was purchased by the Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company in the 1860s, following several years of drought and the Simi Land and Water Company was established in the 1880s (Haven, 1997b; 1997c). Development of the town of Simi Valley began in the 1880s as the Simi Colony under the auspices of the California Mutual Benefit Colony of Chicago, initially for health benefits. At this time, the town was known as Simiopolis (Haven, 1997c). Remaining buildings from the Rancho Simi and the time of Colony are currently preserved at the Strathearn Historical Park, located west (approximately 1,500 feet) of the intersection of Madera Road and Tierra Rejada Road.

Two prominent individuals have made a mark on Simi Valley area: Joel McCrea and Ronald Reagan. Joel McCrea was a well-known Hollywood actor who appeared in more than 80 films, mostly Westerns, between the late 1920s and early 1960s. He and his wife bought a ranch, now known as the McCrea Ranch, located between Read Road and Olsen Road. The Ronald Reagan Presidential Library, which was established in 1991 to honor the 40th president of the United States, is located in a 100 acre site between Tierra Rejada Road and Madera Road. After his death in June 2004, President Reagan was interred at the library site. The memorial site is located on the southwestern end of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library, which was built on a hilltop that offers panoramic views of local valleys and the distant Pacific Ocean.

4.5.2 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to cultural and paleontological resources come from the CEQA Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5;
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature; or
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

State regulations affecting cultural and paleontological resources include Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, and Appendix G. CEQA requires the lead agency to carefully consider the effects a project may have if it causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic, archeological, or paleontological resource.

Cultural resources as defined in CEQA include prehistoric and historic era archaeological sites, districts, and objects; historic buildings, structures, objects and districts; and traditional/cultural sites or the locations of important historic events. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 states that a project may have a significant environmental effect if it causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource. Additionally, the Lead Agency must consider properties eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or that are defined as a unique archaeological resource in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2.

Appendix G (part V) of the CEQA Guidelines provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, which states, "a project will normally result in a significant impact on the environment if it will ...disrupt or adversely affect a paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, except as part of a scientific study." Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor.

California Register of Historic Resources

Cultural resources include archaeological and historic objects, sites and districts, historic buildings and structures, and sites and resources of concern to local Native Americans and other ethnic groups. Cultural resources that meet the criteria of eligibility to the California Register of Historic Places (CRHP) are termed "historic resources." Archaeological resources that do not meet CRHP criteria also may be evaluated as "unique;" impacts to such resources could be considered significant, as described below.

A site meets the criteria for inclusion on the CRHP if:

- 1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's History and Cultural Heritage
- 2. It is associated with the life or lives of a person or people important to California's past
- 3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- 4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

A resource eligible for the CRHP must meet one of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of its historic character or appearance (integrity) to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reason for its significance. It is possible that a historic resource may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but it may still be eligible for listing in the California Register.

The CRHP automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed on the National Register and those formally Determined Eligible for the National Register.
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward.
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the OHP and have been recommended to the State Historical Commission for inclusion on the California Register.

Other resources that may be nominated to the CRHP include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5.
- Individual historical resources.
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts.
- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as an historic preservation overlay zone.

Impacts to "unique archaeological resources" also are considered under CEQA, as described under PRC 21083.2. A unique archaeological resource means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely

adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person
- A non-unique resource is one that does not fit the above criteria.

4.5.3 Impact Analysis

This cultural resource impact analysis is adapted from the cultural resource technical study "Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment of the Proposed Simi Valley Project, Ventura County, California" (Rockman, Gonzalez, and Garcia, 2008) (included as Appendix E, Cultural Resources Technical Report) and describes the results of that study, identifies potential impacts, and proposes Applicant Proposed Measures for construction of the Proposed Project and its alternatives. This cultural resources impact analysis includes the results of records searches, archival research, and pedestrian survey.

Records Search

The scope of work for this assessment included a cultural resources records search through the California Historical Resources Information System-South Central Coastal Information Center (CHRIS-SCCIC), a Sacred Lands File search through the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and follow-up Native American consultation as recommended by the NAHC, historical research through local historical societies and archives, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site for cultural resources. The area assessed by the record search and survey included two potential substation locations totaling 47.8 acres and 10.9 linear miles of potential overhead electrical power lines. A one-mile radius was used for the record searches.

Five resources have been previously recorded in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. They are listed in Table 4.5, Cultural Resources Records Search Results.

Resource	Description
CA-VEN-1571	CA-VEN-1571 was recorded along the Proposed Project subtransmission route that follows Read Road as an extensive distribution of flaked stone artifacts and battered and ground stone tools. This site extends both north and south of Read Road a short distance west of State Highway 23. The densest concentration of artifacts was mapped an estimated 450 feet south of Read Road; however, the site boundary was recorded as extending north of Read Road into the area currently under cultivation and previously used as an orange orchard (Ancient Enterprises, 1998). Phase II excavations conducted in 1999 identified midden deposits to a depth of approximately two feet below modern ground surface and nearly 2,500 flaked stone, bone, and other miscellaneous artifacts. The Phase II report concluded that the site was a significant resource and should be preserved in open space (Whitley, 1999).
CA-VEN-744	This site is located approximately 300 feet west of the Proposed Project subtransmission route that follows Read Road. CA-VEN-744 was recorded as a lithic scatter with a bedrock mortar (Meighan, 1977)
CA-VEN-745	This site is located approximately 300 feet west of the Proposed Project subtransmission route that follows Read Road. CA-VEN-745 was recorded as an artifact scatter with flaked stone, ground stone, animal bone, and shell (Wlodarski, 1982). Wlodarski (1982) noted that this site is surficial, but extends below the surface to the depth of the plow zone, estimated at 6 to 16 inches deep.
CA-VEN-747	This site is located approximately 300 feet west of the Proposed Project subtransmission route that follows Read Road. CA-VEN-747 was recorded as an extensive flaked stone and ground stone scatter with a possible midden component (Wlodarski et al., 1982).
56-100044	The isolated find is a tertiary stage chert flake recorded approximately 125 feet north of Moorpark Road (Maki and Toren, 1995).

 Table 4.5-1
 Cultural Resources Records Search Results

Native American Consultation

On July 1, 2008, PCR Services Corporation (an SCE consultant) conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) records search of the Proposed Project through the NAHC. The NAHC SLF records search results did not indicate any known Native American cultural resources within the project site or vicinity, and included a list of Native American organizations and individuals who may have an interest in the project area. Per NAHC suggested procedure, follow-up letters were sent via certified mail on July 8, 2008, to eight Native American individuals and organizations identified by the NAHC as being affiliated with the vicinity of the project area to request any additional information or concerns they may have about Native American cultural resources that may be affected by the Proposed Project. To date, two replies have been received; documentation can be found in Appendix I, Agency Consultations

Pedestrian Survey

A pedestrian survey of the Proposed Project and its alternatives occurred between July and August 2008. During the pedestrian survey, CA-VEN-744 was located approximately

420 feet north of the intersection of Moorpark Road and Read Road. This site may contain subsurface deposits, some of which could have been brought to the surface through agricultural activity and other natural processes.

The isolated find, 56-100044, which is the previously recorded resource closest to the Proposed Project subtransmission source line route, could not be found during the pedestrian survey. CA-VEN-1571 also could not be found. However, visibility of the ground surface during the survey was poor (0-10 percent) due to dense vegetation cover.

The pedestrian survey did not identify any new archaeological or historic resources along the areas surveyed for the Proposed Project.

Construction Impacts

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource pursuant to Section 15065.5?

Three of the sites in the record search (CA-VEN-744, CA-VEN-745, CA-VEN-747), and the isolated find (56-100044) were recorded as occurring approximately 300 feet and 130 feet, respectively, from the Proposed Project subtransmission route, but were not identified during the pedestrian survey. Because these resources are outside of the subtransmission construction areas and the activities associated with the construction of the subtransmission line would not affect these resources, there would be no impact to these resources.

CA-VEN-1571 was excavated and evaluated in 1999 and found significant and thus eligible for listing in the CRHR, which qualifies CA-VEN-1571 as a Historical Resource. However, maps and site descriptions documented within the evaluation report, place the significant portions of site CA-VEN-1571 approximately 450 feet south of the subtransmission source line for the Proposed Project. The evaluation report describes the area spanned by the existing SCE distribution circuit in the area as not having a high concentration of cultural material. Consequently, the Proposed Project subtransmission source line would cross an extant portion of the archaeological resource that did not exhibit the characteristics found in the significant portions of the archaeological site and that are not described as contributing elements to the significance of CA-VEN-1571. An intensive pedestrian survey that was completed as part of the Proposed Project did not observe any cultural resources in the direct impact area. Disturbances made to this portion of CA-VEN-1571 would not cause a significant impact. However, SCE is proposing **APM-CUL-01**, Creation of an Environmentally Sensitive Area in the Vicinity of CA-VEN-1571, to minimize potential impacts to the site.

APM-CUL-01. Creation of an Environmentally Sensitive Area in the Vicinity of CA-VEN-1571. Prior to construction of the Proposed Project subtransmission source line in the area of CA-VEN-1571, SCE's Project Archeologist would delineate an Environmentally Sensitive Area with orange fencing, in order to prevent equipment staging within the area, and limit the construction vehicles entering the Environmentally Sensitive Area to those with rubber tires.

In addition, as described in Section 3.8, Worker Environmental Awareness Program, SCE would include instructions that would guide construction crews on the procedures to follow if cultural resources were uncovered during construction.

With the implementation of **APM-CUL-01**, the Proposed Project would have a less than significant impact on historical resources.

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in Section 15064.5?

There were no additional archeological resources identified for the Proposed Project outside of that discussed above. As a result, as shown above, impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Human remains are not known to occur in the vicinity of the Proposed Project, but such remains could occur in Native American archaeological contexts. One archaeological resource (CA-VEN-1571) is located along the Proposed Project subtransmission source line along Read Road.

CEQA Guidelines at 15064.5(d) and (e) make provision for the discovery and disposition of human remains and reference other applicable state law:

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code section 5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

(1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).

(2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

(e) In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the following steps should be taken:

(1) There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:

(A) The coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered must be contacted to determine that no investigation of the cause of death is required, and

(B) If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American:

1. The coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours.

2. The Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American.

3. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code section 5097.98, or

(2) Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

(A) The Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission.

(B) The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or

(C) The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

In the event that human remains are encountered during construction and cannot be avoided, the remains would be removed in accordance with CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(d) and (e), which are quoted above.

Operation Impacts

Operation of the Proposed Project consists of routine inspection and maintenance of the substation and subtransmission lines. These activities would not affect any known archaeological or historical resources, and impacts would be less than significant.

4.5.4 Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources included fossil remains and their respective fossils sites. Fossils are the remains of ancient organisms that are reserved in sedimentary strata of the earth's crust. Sediments in the vicinity of the Proposed Project include younger Quaternary Alluvium, the Oligocene to Miocene-aged Sespe Formation (terrestrial origin), Miocene-aged Topanga Formation (marine), Miocene-aged Conejo Volcanics (marine and terrestrial), and the Pliocene to Pleistocene-aged Saugus Formation (marine and terrestrial) (McLeod, 2008; Squires, 1997; Lander, 1995). The recorded paleontological resources are described in Table 4.5-2, Paleontological Resources Recorded in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project.

Geologic Unit	Paleontological Description	
Younger Quaternary Alluvium	Three fossil localities have been previously identified north of Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 2 on Madera Road in older Quaternary Alluvium in Alamos Canyon and east between Brea Canyon and Dry Canyon:	
	LACM 6107 (fossil horse, Equus)	
	LACM 153 (Artiodactyla)	
	LACM 7455 (rare nearly complete skeleton of a mastodon, Mammut)	
Sespe Formation	Six fossil localities have been previously identified near Subtransmission Source Line Route Alternative 2 near Madera Road, generally located southeast of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Country Club Drive in the Sespe Formation:	
	LACM 6995 through 7000: These localities have yielded a suite of vertebrate fossils including:	
	Hedgehog (Erinaceidae)	
	Carnivores (Carnivora)	
	Rabbit (Archaeolaginae)	
	Deer mouse (Leidymys)	
	Pocket mouse (Perognathus)	
	 Squirrels (Miospermophilus and Nototamias) 	
	Two-toed ungulate (Nanotragulus) (extinct).	

Table 4.5-2Paleontological Resources Recorded in the Vicinity of the Proposed
Project

Geologic Unit	Paleontological Description
Topanga Formation	Two fossil localities have been previously identified in the Toganga Formation. LACM 6949 is located west of State Highway 23 south of Read Road, and LACM 7265 is located along the southern portion of Esperance Road north of the Alternative Substation Site.
	LACM 6949: Bonito shark (Isurus planus)
	LACM 7265: fossil marine vertebrates including
	Eagle ray (Myliobatidae)
	Bull shark (Carcharhinus)
	Tiger shark (Galeocerdo)
	 Snaggletooth shark (Hemipristis serra)
	Barracuda (Sphyraenidae)
	Dolphin (Odontoceti)
Conejo Volcanics	No fossil localities have been identified within this formation. Due to its igneous origin, there is no potential to encounter paleontological resources in exposures of Conejo Volcanics.
Saugus Formation	No fossils have been previously recorded in the Saugus Formation along or adjacent to the Proposed Project or its alternatives.

Source: McLeod, 2008

Paleontological Background

This analysis complies with the guidelines and significance criteria specified by the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP). Research was conducted to determine whether paleontological resources have been previously identified within the areas affected by the Proposed Project and its alternatives, or are likely to be encountered. Research methods included a paleontological resources records search through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM) and a pedestrian survey. The records search included an examination of current geologic maps and known fossil localities inside and within the general vicinity of the Proposed Project and its alternatives. A full paleontological assessment can be found in the paleontological resource technical study, "Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment of the Proposed Simi Valley Project, Ventura County, California" (Rockman, Gonzalez, and Garcia, 2008) (Appendix E, Cultural Resources Technical Report).

Construction Impacts

Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

The Proposed Project is underlain by a patchwork of younger Quaternary Alluvium, the Topanga Formation, Sespe Formation, the Saugus Formation, and Conejo Volcanics. The Conejo Volcanics do not contain paleontological resources. Younger Quaternary Alluvium tends not to contain paleontological resources, although deep excavations that extend into older Quaternary Alluvium may encounter significant vertebrate specimens.

The Topanga Formation, Sespe Formation, and Saugus Formation are known to be paleontologically sensitive.

The Proposed Project substation site is primarily underlain by Conejo Volcanics with slivers of the paleontologically sensitive Topanga and Sespe Formations along its western extent. Because of the presence of these paleontologically sensitive formations at the Proposed Project substation site, SCE is proposing to implement the following Applicant Proposed Measures:

APM-PAL-01 Develop and Implement a Paleontological Monitoring Plan. A project paleontologist meeting the qualifications established by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontologists shall be retained by SCE to develop and implement a Paleontological Monitoring Plan prior to the start of ground disturbing activities at the Proposed Project substation site. As part of the Paleontological Monitoring Plan, the project paleontologist shall establish a curation agreement with an accredited facility prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities. The Paleontological Monitoring Plan shall also include a final monitoring report. If fossils are identified, the final monitoring report shall contain an appropriate description of the fossils, treatment, and curation.

APM-PAL-02 Paleontological Monitoring. A paleontological monitor shall be on site to observe ground-disturbing activities within the paleontologically sensitive formations at the Proposed Project substation site. If fossils are found during ground-disturbing activities, the paleontological monitor shall be empowered to halt the ground-disturbing activities within 25 feet of the find in order to allow evaluation of the find and determination of appropriate treatment.

With the implementation of **APM-PAL-01** and **APM-PAL-02**, impacts to paleontological resources at the Proposed Project substation site are expected to be less than significant.

Installation of the subtransmission source line would not have significant impacts to paleontological resources due to the small size and scale of the related ground disturbing activities.

Operation Impacts

Operation of the Proposed Project consists of routine inspection and maintenance of the substation and subtransmission lines. These activities would not affect any known archaeological, historical, or paleontological resources, and impacts would be less than significant.

4.5.5 Applicant Proposed Measures

As previously identified, SCE would implement the following Applicant Proposed Measures as listed in Table 4.5-3, Cultural Resource Applicant Proposed Measures.

Applicant Proposed Measure	Description
APM-CUL-01 Creation of an Environmentally Sensitive Area in the Vicinity of CA- VEN-1571	Prior to construction of the Proposed Project subtransmission source line in the area of CA-VEN-1571, SCE's Project Archeologist and would delineate an Environmentally Sensitive Area, in order to prevent equipment staging within the area, and limit the construction vehicles entering the ESA to those with rubber tires.
APM-PAL-01 Develop and Implement a Paleontological Monitoring Plan	A project paleontologist meeting the qualifications established by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontologists shall be retained by SCE to develop and implement a Paleontological Monitoring Plan prior to the start of ground disturbing activities at the Proposed Project substation site. As part of the Paleontological Monitoring Plan, the project paleontologist shall establish a curation agreement with an accredited facility prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities. The Paleontological Monitoring Plan shall also include a final monitoring report. If fossils are identified, the final monitoring report shall contain an appropriate description of the fossils, treatment, and curation.
APM-PAL-02 Paleontological Monitoring	A paleontological monitor shall be on site to observe ground-disturbing activities within the paleontologically sensitive formations at the Proposed Project substation site. If fossils are found during ground-disturbing activities, the paleontological monitor shall be empowered to halt the ground-disturbing activities within 25 feet of the find in order to allow evaluation of the find and determination of appropriate treatment.

 Table 4.5-3
 Cultural Resource Applicant Proposed Measures

4.5.6 Substation Site Alternative

The Substation Site Alternative has no archaeological sensitivity. The substation site alternative was extensively graded during construction of the now abandoned sheriff's station site on the property, therefore there is no potential for archaeological resources to remain at this location.

The Substation Site Alternative is underlain by geologic formations that contain significant paleontological resources. The alternative substation location is considered to be paleontologically sensitive due to its proximity to the fossil locality LACM 7265 along Esperance Road and the multiple fossil localities LACM 6995-7000 identified to the east along Madera Road. The Applicant Proposed Measures implemented for the Proposed Project would also be implemented for the Substation Site Alternative, should it be selected.

Impacts to cultural resources are similar to those for the Proposed Project, and with the implementation of APM-PAL-01 and APM-PAL-02, impacts would be expected to be less than significant.

4.5.7 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1

The cultural resource with the potential to be affected by the Proposed Project (CA-VEN-1571) would also pertain to Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1, and

APM-CUL-01 would be implemented if Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 were built. The portion of Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 that follows Esperance Road was not surveyed due to lack of access. This portion of the route would be required to be surveyed prior to construction to ensure that any surface resources along this portion of the subtransmission route are identified and evaluated.

Installation of a subtransmission source line would not have significant impacts to paleontological resources due to the small size and scale of the related ground disturbing activities.

Impacts to cultural resources are thought to be similar to those for the Proposed Project, and with the implementation of **APM-CUL-01**, impacts would be expected to be less than significant.

4.5.8 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2

No cultural resources were identified within the 100-foot wide pedestrian survey area. Because Subtransmission Alternative Line Route 2 is adjacent to Olsen Road and Madera Road and within public right of way, the route has been disturbed by previous construction and development. This route would have little to no potential for buried deposits. As a result, construction of Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 would have no impact on cultural resources.

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 has no archaeological sensitivity. Previous construction and development along this route eliminates any potential for discovering new cultural resources along Olsen and Madera Roads.

Installation of a subtransmission source line would not have significant impacts to paleontological resources due to the small size and scale of the related ground disturbing activities.

Because no cultural resources were recorded or identified along Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2, impacts to cultural resources would be less than those for the Proposed Project, and impacts would be less than significant.

4.5.9 References

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4.6 Geology and Soils

This section discusses the geologic conditions, soils and seismic setting for the Proposed Project. The potential geology, soils, and seismicity impacts, and proposed alternatives are also discussed.

4.6.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project is located in an area at the southern edge of the Ventura Basin of the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province of California. This province is characterized by an east/west-trending sequence of ridges and valleys formed by a combination of folding and faulting during a period of compression and uplift. The Ventura Basin is sandwiched between the Santa Ynez and the Santa Monica Mountains. As the two ranges move closer together, sediments caught in the trough are being deformed and pushed up into the mountains. Higher elevations in this region are comprised of bedrock predominantly of Tertiary-age sedimentary and volcanic origin. The trough of the Basin was first being formed in the Pliocene (4 to 5 million years ago), and it was subsiding faster than it was filling with sediment. As a result, the sediment and fossils found in the older Ventura Basin formations are typical of deep marine conditions. Between approximately 200,000 and 400,000 years ago, the central Ventura Basin emerged above sea level and deposits represent non-marine conditions (Harden, 2004).

Faulting and Seismic-related Ground Shaking

At least eight major earthquakes have occurred in this area, with an average spacing in time of 140 years, plus or minus 30 years (Ventura County, 2008). The California Geological Survey (previously the California Division of Mines and Geology) developed criteria to classify fault activity for the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Program (Hart, 1999). By definition, an active fault is one that is "sufficiently active and well-defined," with evidence of surface displacement within Holocene time (about the last 11,000 years). These terms are defined in Special Publication 42 (Hart, 1999) and reproduced below.

"Sufficiently active. A fault is deemed sufficiently active if there is evidence of Holocene surface displacement along one or more of its segments or branches. Holocene surface displacement may be directly observable or inferred; it need not be present everywhere along a fault to qualify that fault for zoning."

"Well-defined. A fault is considered well-defined if its trace is clearly detectable by a trained geologist as a physical feature at or just below the ground surface. The fault may be identified by direct observation or by indirect methods (e.g., geomorphic evidence). The critical consideration is that the fault, or some part of it, can be located in the field with sufficient precision and confidence to indicate that the required site-specific investigations would meet with some success."

A potentially active fault displaces Quaternary age deposits (last 1.6 million years). Although to a lesser degree, potentially active faults also represent possible surface rupture hazards. In contrast to active or potentially active faults, faults considered inactive have not moved in the last 1.6 million years.

Several active and potentially active faults and fault zones are present in the region, and these faults listed in Table 4.6-1, Summary of Faults Within 20 Miles of the Proposed Project Substation Site. Seismic events on any of these active or potentially active faults could cause strong ground shaking, surface fault rupture, or liquefaction in susceptible areas. Active and Potentially Active Faults in the region are shown on Figure 4.6-1, Regional Fault Map, and Alquist-Priolo Fault Hazard Zones mapped by the California Geological Survey are shown on Figure 4.6-2, Alquist-Priolo Fault Hazard Zones.

Fault Name	Approximate Number of Miles From Proposed Project Substation Site	Estimated Maximum Earthquake Magnitude
Simi-Santa Rosa	1.5	6.7
Oak Ridge (Onshore)	8.6	6.9
Santa Susana	9.8	6.6
Northridge (E. Oak Ridge)	10.9	6.9
San Cayetano	11.9	6.8
Holser	12.6	6.5
Malibu Coast	13.6	6.7
Anacapa-Dume	14.0	7.3
Santa Monica	19.1	6.6
Ventura – Pitas Point	19.5	6.8
San Gabriel	19.9	7.0

Table 4.6-1Summary of Faults Within 20 Miles of the Proposed Project
Substation Site

Source: EQFAULT, 2008

Geologic Units

Geologic units present in the vicinity of the Proposed Project area include formations of volcanic and sedimentary origin. These formations are listed in Table 4.6-2, Geologic Units Present in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project.

Geologic Formation	Description
Conejo Volcanics (basaltic and andesitic)	The basaltic portion is gray-black to olive brown, weathering brown, fine grained; composed of mafic materials, vaguely bedded to massive, crumbly and fractured, locally vesicular, emplaced as flows and flow breccias, and in part as submarine flows, hydroclastic breccias and marine tuffaceous sediments.
	The andesitic portion is predominantly andesitic-basaltic flows and breccias, gray, maroon-gray and brown aphanitic to slightly porphyritic rocks, vaguely stratified; flows range from platy to massive, coherent but much fractured; deposited as flows and flow breccias
Sepse Formation	Predominantly non-marine, semi-friable bedded sandstone, light gray, tan to pinkish gray, locally pebbly and cross-bedded; includes interbeds of variegated maroon-red and greenish micaceous claystone
Topanga Formation	Semi-friable conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone, light gray to tan, massive to vaguely bedded and sparsely fossiliferous in places
Saugus Formation	Nonmarine, weakly consolidated light gray pebble conglomerate and sandstone composed of pebbles and small cobbles, mostly of granitic rocks and few of gneiss, metavolcanic rocks, quartzite, anorthosite, gabbro, and tertiary volcanic rocks
Colluvium and alluvium	Unconsolidated silt, clay and sand

 Table 4.6-2
 Geologic Units Present in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project

Source: Dibblee, 1992; Taylor, 1983; Webber, 1984

Geologic Hazards

Geologic hazards include such natural phenomena as liquefaction, landslide and mudslide, and subsidence. In addition, the California Geological Survey has mapped areas that have the potential for earthquake-induced landslides and liquefaction. These areas are shown on Figure 4.6-3, Areas of Potential Earthquake-induced Landslides and Liquefaction.



PRESIDENTIAL SUBSTATION PROJECT

Southern California Edison



_ Miles

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FIGURE 4.6-2 ALQUIST-PRIOLO FAULT HAZARD ZONES


PRESIDENTIAL SUBSTATION PROJECT

Southern California Edison

FIGURE 4.6-3 POTENTIAL EARTHQUAKE-INDUCED LANDSLIDES AND LIQUEFACTION



0.5

Miles

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Liquefaction

The potential for liquefaction to occur depends on both the susceptibility of a soil to liquefy and the opportunity for ground motions (shaking) to exceed a specified threshold level. Simply stated, liquefaction is a process by which loose, water-saturated granular materials behave for a short time as a fluid rather than as a solid mass. Liquefaction can occur at any level in the ground, but usually occurs within the first 50 to 80 feet. Depending upon specific soil conditions, such as density, uniformity of grain size, confining pressure and saturation of the soil materials, a certain intensity of groundshaking is required to trigger liquefaction. Ground shaking intensity depends on the magnitude, distance and direction from the site, depth, and type of earthquake, the soil and bedrock conditions beneath the site, and the topography of the site and vicinity. The duration of the shaking and/or the repeatable intensity of the ground motion are also important, as it takes a certain number of cycles of ground shaking for sufficient pore pressure to build-up and liquefaction to occur.

The liquefaction phenomenon is typically associated with medium to fine-grained sands in a fairly loose to medium-dense condition. If the material is finer-grained (clays) rather than fine sand or silt, it is generally not prone to liquefaction. The size fraction that is below 0.005 mm and makes up greater than 30 percent of the material within any specific layers is considered not to be prone to liquefaction. This inhibits liquefaction, since the bonding of the grains to one another prevents the loss of contact between them. Therefore, most silty clays and clays may not liquefy. Potential earthquake-induced liquefaction areas are shown on Figure 4.6-3, Areas of Potential Earthquake-Induced Landslides and Liquefaction.

Landslide

Landslide is a general term for the dislodging and fall of a mass of soil or rocks along a sloped surface, or the dislodged mass itself. Areas of landsliding are, in general, confined to the areas of weak or clay bedrock and adverse geologic structure (such as bedding, joints or fracture planes dipping in downslope directions). Potential earthquake-induced landslide areas are shown on Figure 4.6-3, Areas of Potential Earthquake-Induced Landslides and Liquefaction.

Subsidence

Subsidence is any settling or sinking of the ground surface over a regional area arising from surface or subsurface causes, such as earthquakes or groundwater and/or oil extraction. Subsidence in Ventura County is primarily associated with the Oxnard Plain and the Santa Clara River (Ventura County, 2008)

Expansive Soils

Expansive soils contain significant amounts of a specific type of high-plasticity clay that expands when it becomes wet and shrinks upon drying. Expansive soils in Ventura

County are primarily associated portions of the Ojai Valley, the Camarillo Hills, and areas around the City of Moorpark (Ventura County, 2008).

4.6.2 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to geology and soils come from the CEQA Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if it would:

- Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, or injury, or death involving: rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.); strong seismic ground shaking; seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction; and landslides;
- Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil;
- Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse;
- Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property; or
- Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water.

4.6.3 Impact Analysis

Background

The Proposed Project would lie upon soil types as listed in Table 4.6-2, Soil Types Underlying the Proposed Project.

Location	Soil Type	Erosion Class	Drainage Class	Liquid Limit
Proposed Project Substation Site	Calleguas Arnold Complex	Severe	Well Drained	Low
	Cibo clay	Slight to Moderate	Well Drained	Moderate
Proposed Project Subtransmission Source Line				
	Hambright very rocky loam	Severe	Well Drained	Low
	Cropley clay	Slight	Well Drained	High
	Mocho clay loam	Slight	Well Drained	Low
	Gilroy clay loam	Slight to Moderate	Well Drained	Low
	Vina loam	Slight	Well Drained	Low
	Linne silty clay loam	Moderate	Well Drained	Low

 Table 4.6-3
 Soil Types Underlying the Proposed Project

Source: USDA, 2008

Note: Soils with an average reported liquid limit between 40 and 60 percent were considered moderate

No Impact

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts for the following criteria:

Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

The Proposed Project would not be equipped with an on-site wastewater treatment system. As a result, there would be no impact to soils unable to support a septic system drainfield.

Construction Impacts

Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, or injury, or death involving: rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.); strong seismic ground shaking; seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction; and landslides? A small portion of the Proposed Project subtransmission source line route lies within an area identified as being subject to surface rupture from sufficiently active faults. Therefore, the risk of earthquake-induced ground rupture and strong seismic ground shaking is considered potentially significant. However, as described in Section 3.6, Geotechnical Studies, a site-specific geotechnical investigation would determine if surface rupture is a concern in the area, and if necessary, provide recommendations for structure placement. Impacts would be less than significant.

Due to its proximity to an active fault zone, the Proposed Project could experience moderate to high levels of earthquake-induced ground shaking. Even though the Proposed Project is located in an area susceptible to earthquake forces, the structures would not be utilized for human occupancy and would be designed consistent with the IEEE 693, Recommended Practices for Seismic Design of Substations (please see Section 3.1, Proposed Project Components, for more information). Similarly, the Proposed Project subtransmission source line would be designed consistent with CPUC G.O. 95 to withstand seismic loading. Impacts would be less than significant.

The earthquake-induced landslide feature mapped by the California Geological Survey at the Proposed Project substation site is primarily associated with the Sespe Formation, and is likely a surficial slide (Webber, 1984). A site-specific geotechnical investigation would collect information from this landslide feature and provide recommendations for stabilization, such as over-excavation. Impacts are expected to be less than significant.

There is an earthquake-induced landslide feature mapped by the California Geological Survey near the subtransmission source line route along Read Road between Sunset Valley Road and State Highway 23 that is associated with the Conejo Volcanics geologic unit. A site-specific geotechnical investigation would determine the depth of this landslide hazard, and provide recommendations for either stabilization of the landslide, and/or reinforcement requirements for the subtransmission structures. Impacts are therefore expected to be less than significant.

Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

During construction, soil erosion and loss of topsoil would be minimized by the implementation of BMPs that would be provided in the SWPPP prepared for the Proposed Project (please see Section 3.2, Construction Plan, for more information on BMPs and the SWPPP). In addition, the grading permit issued by the City of Thousand Oaks would include surface improvements that would minimize soil erosion and the loss of topsoil at the Proposed Project substation site. Site preparation, design and construction in compliance with the SWPPP and the grading permit would make impacts due to soil erosion and loss of topsoil less than significant.

Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse? The southernmost portion of the Proposed Project substation site and a small portion of the subtransmission source line along Read Road are identified as earthquake-induced landslide features (please see discussion above).

The Proposed Project would not be located on areas previously identified to have the potential for subsidence, liquefaction, or collapsible soil. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

Expansive soils are present in the area, and may be encountered during the geotechnical investigation (please see Section 3.6, Geotechnical Studies, for more information) conducted for the Proposed Project prior to construction. If this is the case, the geotechnical report would offer site-specific project design and construction recommendations, such as over-excavation of soil, to minimize any effects due to the presence of expansive soils. Impacts from expansive soils would be less than significant.

Operation Impacts

Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, or injury, or death involving: rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.); strong seismic ground shaking; seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction; and landslides?

Operation of the Proposed Project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, or injury, or death involving: rupture of a known earthquake fault, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction and landslides. Due to its proximity to an active fault zone, the Proposed Project would experience moderate to high levels of earthquake-induced ground shaking. Even though the Proposed Project is located in an area susceptible to earthquake forces, the structures would not be utilized for human occupancy and would be designed consistent with the IEEE 693, Recommended Practices for Seismic Design of Substations (please see Section 3.1, Proposed Project Components, for more information). Similarly, the Proposed Project subtransmission source line would be designed consistent with CPUC G.O. 95 to withstand seismic loading. Therefore, anticipated impacts due to seismic activity during operation of the Proposed Project would be less than significant.

Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

The Proposed Project substation site has been mapped as having potential for slight to severe erosion. The results of the geotechnical investigation (please see Section 3.6, Geotechnical Studies, for more information) conducted prior to construction of the

Proposed Project would identify the need for any permanent erosion control measures that would be specified in the grading permit obtained from the City of Thousand Oaks and installed during construction for the safe and reliable operation of the Proposed Project. Impacts due to soil erosion or loss of topsoil are therefore expected to be less than significant.

Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

Prior to construction, a geotechnical investigation would have been conducted to provide site-specific details of unstable geologic units. The Proposed Project would incorporate the geotechnical information into final design in order to ensure the safe and reliable operation of the Proposed Project. The impact due to unstable geologic units are therefore expected to be less than significant.

Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

Prior to construction, a geotechnical investigation would have been conducted to identify the presence of expansive soil, should it exist. The Proposed Project would incorporate the geotechnical information into final design in order to ensure the safe and reliable operation of the Proposed Project. The impact due to the presence of expansive soil is therefore expected to be less than significant.

4.6.4 Substation Site Alternative

The Substation Site Alternative is located on Madera Road opposite the Proposed Project substation site. The Substation Site Alternative would likely require cutting further into the slope to accommodate the substation equipment, but it is not located in an earthquake-induced landslide hazard area or a liquefaction area mapped by the California Geological Survey. As a result, construction at the Substation Site Alternative would result in fewer impacts to geology and soils than the Proposed Project substation site. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.6.5 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1

The earthquake-induced landslide hazard feature mapped by the California Geological Survey located south of Read Road would also affect the design and construction of Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1. There is an additional earthquake-induced landslide feature mapped west of Esperance Drive that would affect the design and construction of Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1. As a result, impacts to geology and soils for Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 would be greater than those for the Proposed Project subtransmission source line. However, impacts would be expected to be less than significant.

4.6.6 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2

Several portions of Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 have been mapped by the California Geological Survey as geologic hazards: there are several areas mapped as earthquake-induced landslide hazards between State Highway 23 and Hardy Lane, and there are two areas mapped as a liquefaction hazard between the Proposed Project substation site and approximately 0.25 mile west of Presidential Drive. In addition, the area between Sunset Garden Lane and the connection point at Royal Avenue is within a liquefaction hazard zone. As a result, impacts due to Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 would be greater than those for the Proposed Project subtransmission source line. However, impacts are expected to be less than significant.

4.6.7 References

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4.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

This section describes the existing conditions and the potential hazards associated with construction and operation of the Proposed Project and alternatives, excluding the geological hazards discussed in Section 4.6, Geology and Soils, but including use of hazardous materials during construction, the likelihood of encountering historical soil or groundwater contamination during grading, and fire hazards. The potential impacts to hazards and hazardous materials, and alternatives are also discussed.

4.7.1 Environmental Setting

This section provides background information and baseline conditions for the hazards and hazardous materials environmental analysis under CEQA.

Hazardous Waste

SCE conducted a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, dated September 26, 2008, for the Proposed Project substation site (please see Appendix F, Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, for more information). The results of this site assessment indicate that there is a very low potential to encounter soil or groundwater contamination at the site.

Emergency Response

The City of Thousand Oaks has developed the City of Thousand Oaks Emergency Plan, which is intended to provide for the effective mobilization of all of the resources of the City, both public and private, to meet any condition constituting a local emergency, state of emergency, or state of war emergency and provides for the organization, powers and duties, services, and staff of the Emergency Organization.

In Ventura County, the Sheriff also serves as the Director of Emergency Services. Emergency Response Plans have been developed to respond to a number of natural and man-made disasters. As part of this planning, the Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services has pre-designated evacuation routes for disaster events (Ventura County, 2008).

Wildland Fires

Grassland and woodland areas within and surrounding the cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley are extremely dry and prone to wildfires caused by natural phenomena, such as lightning strikes, as well as human sources. The Ventura County Fire Department, which serves unincorporated areas of Ventura County, as well as providing contract fire services to various incorporated communities, including the City of Thousand Oaks, has implemented a Wildfire Action Plan that guides residents in saving themselves and their property through advance planning (VCFD, 2008).

The unincorporated areas of Ventura County within the vicinity of the Proposed Project have been mapped as moderate to very high fire hazard (Ventura County, 2008; CDF, 2005). The most important factors influencing flammability of vegetation is the moisture

content of both living and dead plant matter; fuel loading, which refers to total plant biomass in a given area; and the ratio of dead to living plant matter. Moisture levels are high during the winter rainy season and progressively lower through the dry summer months. When the ratio of dead fuel to living fuel increases and when moisture content is low, fire susceptibility increases dramatically (Ventura County, 2008).

Airports and Airstrips

There are two airstrips in the vicinity of the Proposed Project: a helicopter pad at the Ventura County Sheriff's Station Department, East County Station (approximately 1,000 feet from the Proposed Project substation site), and a small airstrip in the Tierra Rejada Valley (approximately 1,200 feet from the Proposed Project subtransmission source line). There are no airport land use compatibility plans associated with either the helicopter pad or airstrip.

The nearest commercial airport is Oxnard Airport, located approximately 22 miles west of the Proposed Project in the City of Oxnard, California. There are also two general aviation airports, Camarillo Airport and Van Nuys Airport, located 15 miles southwest and 19 miles east, respectively, of the Proposed Project.

Schools

There are no public or private K-12 schools within one-quarter mile of the Proposed Project. A Tutor Time Learning Center preschool/day-care center is located approximately 700 feet east of the Proposed Project substation site at 1080 Country Club Drive in the City of Simi Valley.

4.7.2 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to hazards and hazardous materials come from the CEQA Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if it would:

- Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials;
- Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment;
- Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school;
- Be located on a site, which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment;

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⊐ Miles

FIGURE 4.7 **FIRE HAZARD**



- For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area;
- For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area;
- Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan; or
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.

4.7.3 Impact Analysis

No Impact

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts for the following CEQA criteria:

Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would require the use of fuel and lubricants inside vehicles and equipment, but would not routinely transport, use, or dispose of hazardous materials. There would be no impact to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

Would the project be located on a site, which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

The Proposed Project is not located on a known hazardous waste site. As a result, there would be no impact to the public or the environment from being located on a site included on a list of hazardous materials sites.

Although there is a very low potential for contaminated soil to be encountered in the areas used by the Proposed Project, the geotechnical investigation conducted for the project would also collect and analyze soil samples for common contaminants prior to construction. If chemicals are detected in the soil samples at concentrations above action levels, SCE would decide whether to work with the property owner to remove the hazardous waste, or modify the design of the project to the extent necessary to avoid contaminated soil.

Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

There are no public or private K-12 schools within one-quarter mile of the Proposed Project. A Tutor Time Learning Center preschool/day-care center is located approximately 700 feet east of the Proposed Project substation site at 1080 Country Club Drive in the City of Simi Valley. The minimal quantities of hazardous materials that would be used at the substation site during construction and operation make it unlikely that the preschool/day care center would be impacted by an accidental release of hazardous materials. In addition, the design of the substation would provide containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent discharge of a transformer oil spill as required by the federal Clean Water Act and described in the SPCC Plan that would be prepared for the Proposed Project during final design. The activities related to operation of the Proposed Project are unlikely to emit or release hazardous substances to the environment. There would impacts would be less than significant.

For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

There are no public or private airports within two miles of the Proposed Project. The nearest airport is Camarillo Airport, located approximately 15 miles southwest of the Proposed Project. There would be no safety hazard for personnel during construction or operation of the Proposed Project, and no impact to people residing or working in the project area from an airport during construction and operation of the Proposed Project.

Construction Impacts

Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Due to the low volume and low toxicity of the hazardous materials to be used during the construction of the Proposed Project, the potential for environmental impacts from hazardous material incidents is less than significant. The most likely incidents involving these hazardous materials are associated with minor spills or drips. Impacts from such incidents would be avoided by thoroughly cleaning up minor spills as soon as they occur. A site-specific SWPPP, (please see Section 3.2, Construction Plan, for more detail) would be followed to ensure quick response to minor spills and minimal impacts to the environment. Any impacts that would result from an accidental release would be addressed through the SWPPP, and as a result, such impacts would be less than significant.

For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

There are two private airstrips within two miles of the Proposed Project. As described in Section 3.2, Proposed Project Construction Plan, SCE would provide written notice of the construction schedule for the substransmission source line along Sunset Valley Road to the operator of the landing strip to minimize safety hazards resulting from the proximity

of this airstrip to the construction areas. Impacts to people residing or working in the project area from a private airstrip during construction of the Proposed Project would be less than significant.

Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

In places where the components of the Proposed Project span a road or require a lane closure, construction activities would be coordinated with the local jurisdiction so as not to cause closure of any emergency access route. Flaggers may briefly hold traffic back while conductor is pulled across a roadway, but emergency vehicles would be provided access even in the event of temporary road closures. Therefore, emergency access would not be directly impacted by construction of the Proposed Project because all streets would remain open to emergency vehicles at all times during construction activities. As a result, construction of the Proposed Project would not physically interfere with or impair the implementation of adopted emergency response and evacuation plans.

Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

The Proposed Project is being built in an area mapped as a moderate to very high fire hazard area. SCE has standard protocols that are implemented when the National Weather Service issues a Red Flag Warning. These protocols check include measures to address smoking and fire rules, storage and parking areas, use of gasoline-powered tools, use of spark arresters on construction equipment, road closures, use of a fire guard, fire suppression tools, fire suppression equipment, and training requirements. Trained fire suppression personnel and fire suppression equipment would be established at key locations, and the personnel and equipment would be capable of responding to a fire within 15 minutes notification. Portable communication devices (i.e. radio or mobile telephones) would be available to construction personnel. In addition, SCE participates with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, California Office of Emergency Services, US Forest Service and various city and county fire agencies in the Red Flag Fire Prevention Program and complies with California Public Resources Code Sections 4292 and 4293 related to vegetation management in transmission line corridors.

In addition to the protective measures, fire risks during construction would be low because construction areas for the Proposed Project would be grubbed of vegetation and graded prior to the staging of equipment, minimizing the potential for a construction vehicle to start a fire. As a result, construction of the Proposed Project would have a less than significant impact to risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.

Operation Impacts

Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

The Proposed Project substation would be equipped with transformer banks that contain mineral oil that could leak or spill if the transformers were damaged from a seismic event, fire or other unforeseen incident. To minimize potential impacts, the design of the substation would provide containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent discharge of an oil spill as described in the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan that would be prepared for the Proposed Project during final design (please see Section 3.1, Proposed Project Components, for more information on SPCC requirements). An SPCC Plan would be prepared and implemented by SCE before any oil-containing equipment is brought to the substation site. Impacts would be less than significant.

For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

There are two private airstrips within two miles of the Proposed Project. Operation of the Proposed Project would consist of routine maintenance and emergency repair, and personnel would visit the substation site approximately three to four times per month. Because personnel would only intermittently be present at the Proposed Project during operation, safety hazards resulting from the proximity of these airstrips to personnel associated with the Proposed Project during operation would be less than significant.

Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Operation of the Proposed Project would not affect emergency plans or evacuation routes because the subtransmission source lines would span all potential emergency response and evacuation routes. Electrical facilities are typically considered critical facilities in emergency response plans, and every effort would be made by SCE to maintain electrical service during emergencies. Impacts to emergency plans as a result of operation of the Proposed Project would be less than significant.

Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

The Proposed Project may pose a fire hazard if vegetation or other obstructions come in contact with energized electrical equipment. The Proposed Project would be constructed and maintained in a manner consistent with CPUC G.O. 95 and CPUC G.O. 165. Consistent with these and other applicable State and federal laws, SCE would maintain an area of cleared brush around the equipment, minimizing the potential for fire.

In addition, SCE participates with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, California Office of Emergency Services, US Forest Service and various city and county fire agencies in the Red Flag Fire Prevention Program and complies with California Public Resources Code Sections 4292 and 4293 related to vegetation management in transmission line corridors.

4.7.4 Substation Site Alternative

The Substation Site Alternative is located within 400 feet of the Proposed Project substation site. The construction and operation of a substation at the Substation Site Alternative would be similar to that of the Proposed Project. The Substation Site Alternative contains several abandoned concrete block buildings and structures, a garage, former underground fuel storage tank, and parking areas, which would require removal prior to construction. In addition, the abandoned buildings to be demolished for the Substation Site Alternative would likely require an asbestos inspection prior to demolition, and any asbestos removal, to the extent required, would be conducted in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations.

The impacts with respect to hazards and hazardous materials would be similar to those for the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.7.5 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1

The Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 route is primarily through rural and suburban areas, and is within the same wildfire hazard setting as the Proposed Project subtransmission source line route. The impacts with respect to hazards and hazardous materials would be similar to those for the Proposed Project subtransmission source line. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.7.6 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 is similar in scope to the Proposed Project subtransmission source line, but it is situated within a more populated portion of the cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley, but within a more severe fire hazard setting. Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 is also within 700 feet of two schools (Madera Elementary School in the City of Simi Valley, and Weathersfield Elementary School in the City of Thousand Oaks). The impacts with respect to hazards and hazardous materials would be similar to those for the Proposed Project subtransmission source line. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.7.7 References

- California Department of Forestry (CDF). 2005. Ventura County Fire Protection District Fire Management Plan. [online] http://cdfdata.fire.ca.gov/fire_er/fpp_ planning_plans_details?plan_id=78 [cited November 2008].
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- City of Simi Valley. 2007. General Plan Update Technical Background Report [online] http://generalplan.simivalley.org/rad.html [cited November 2008].

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4.8 Hydrology and Water Quality

This section describes the hydrology and water quality in the area of the Proposed Project. The potential impacts and alternatives are also discussed.

4.8.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project lies within the Calleguas Creek Watershed. This watershed is semiarid, and receives an average range of 15 to 20 inches of rainfall per year (DWR, 2004). Nearly all of the rainfall occurs between the months of November and March. The surface waters are primarily arroyos and creeks that have historically carried storm flows and post-storm flows from the upper watershed down to the alluvial valleys and the southeastern portion of the Oxnard Plain. The major drainage course in the watershed in this area is the Arroyo Simi. This major channel drains from the extreme limits of the watershed in the east and northeast, then westerly through the Las Posas Valley (as Arroyo Las Posas) to the Oxnard Plain (as Calleguas Creek), and finally into the Pacific Ocean through Mugu Lagoon (Ventura County, 2008a).

Historically, flood flows in the Calleguas Creek watershed were able to leave the highlands and spread across Oxnard Plain, lose energy, and deposit sediment, which in turn created the rich agricultural lands in that area. Presently, much of the Oxnard floodplain is used for year-round agricultural activities and significant portions of Calleguas Creek have been channelized. Development in the Calleguas Creek watershed has increased peak flows in these channels, resulting in semi-regular flood events. Watershed flood management in the Calleguas Creek watershed is administered by the Ventura County Watershed Protection District. Activities include land use planning and channel maintenance (Ventura County, 2008b)

Drainages and floodplains in the vicinity of the Proposed Project are shown on Figure 4.8, Hydrology and Floodplains.

Two groundwater basins underlie the area of the Proposed Project and its alternatives: the Tierra Rejada groundwater basin and the Simi Valley groundwater basin. These groundwater basins are bounded by impermeable rock to the south and east, and faulting to the north and west. Groundwater levels in these basins are relatively stable but also experience periods of rising groundwater levels (DWR, 2004)

4.8.2 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to hydrology and water quality come from the CEQA Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if it would:

• Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements;

- Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local ground water table level;
- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;
- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or a substantial increase in the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;
- Create or contribute to runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff;
- Otherwise substantially degrade water quality;
- Place housing within a 100-year floodplain, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map;
- Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows;
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam; or
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

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FIGURE 4.8 HYDROLOGY AND FLOODPLAINS



4.8.3 Impact Analysis

No Impact

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts for the following criteria:

Would the project substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local ground water table level?

During installation of subsurface structures, there is a possibility that shallow groundwater would be encountered. If this is the case, dewatering systems would be installed in the excavation as appropriate to allow construction under dry conditions. The SWPPP prepared for the project would provide detail on the methods used for dewatering activities (please see Chapter 3.2, Construction Plan for more detail about the SWPPP). If dewatering should occur, it would be for a short period of time and would not affect groundwater levels in the region.

Operation of the Proposed Project may indirectly use groundwater (through a water agency) to maintain landscaping, but this usage is not expected to deplete groundwater supplies. The impermeable surfaces associated with the Proposed Project would be minimal, and would not substantially interfere with groundwater recharge. As a result, construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local ground water table.

Would the project place housing within a 100-year floodplain, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?

Because the Presidential Substation Project does not involve housing, there would be no impacts associated with placing housing within a 100-year floodplain.

Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

The Proposed Project is not located downgradient of a levee or dam. The closest dam or levee is Bard Reservoir, located in an adjacent drainage basin, and its failure would not expose people or structures associated with the Proposed Project to any risk of loss, injury or death from flooding. Therefore, there is no impact to people or structures associated with construction and operation of the Proposed Project from the risk from dam or levee failure.

Construction Impacts

Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

Storm water flowing over the Proposed Project substation site presently flows over moderate to steep slopes of brush into the existing catch basin connected to an existing culvert located under Olsen Road that outfalls to a natural canyon drainage north of the site, and eventually to the Arroyo Santa Rosa. Construction at the substation site would fill in much of the topographic low, and storm water run off would be collected and directed around the boundary of the substation footprint through the use of earthen swales, and toward the culvert located under Olsen Road. If sediment or constructionrelated materials are accumulated into storm water flow, they could be discharged from the site. Because the Proposed Project would disturb more than an acre of land, SCE would be required to obtain an NPDES general permit for storm water discharge (please see Section 3.2, Construction Plan, for details on SCE's compliance with the NPDES program) to address storm water discharges from all construction areas of the project, including the marshalling yard and subtransmission source line route. Compliance with the NPDES program would minimize the potential for sediment and other materials to accumulate in storm water flow, and as a result, the Proposed Project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.

Construction of the Proposed Project subtransmission source line does not include significant grading activities and would not have a significant potential of introducing sediment into storm water. In addition, storm water protection measures under the NPDES program would be required for the Proposed Project subtransmission source line construction areas as well. As a result, construction of the Proposed Project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, and impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

During construction of the Proposed Project substation site, much of the area south of Olsen Road would be filled to accommodate the new substation. The grading for the substation footprint would change the natural flow of runoff in the area, but storm water runoff, and surface erosion and siltation, would be controlled during construction by the implementation of storm water BMPs as specified in the SWPPP prepared for the project (please see Section 3.2, Construction Plan, for more details on the SWPPP). The existing drainage patterns before site development would be improved by the addition of earthen swales that would intercept storm water flowing down surrounding slopes and direct it to the catch basin, thus reducing erosion potential.

Construction of the subtransmission source lines would not require extensive grading or surface alteration around pole sites or along public roads. Any grading that is needed would be minor and would not have a significant affect on drainage patterns. In the area between State Highway 23 and the substation site, drainage structures or wet crossings may be installed for access in areas that cross natural surface water channels to maintain existing drainage patterns. There would be less than significant impacts to drainage patterns leading to erosion during construction of the subtransmission source lines.

Construction of the Proposed Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or a substantial increase in the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

As discussed above, the Proposed Project would not substantially alter existing drainage patterns during construction, nor would construction of the Proposed Project introduce large-scale impervious surfaces that would increase surface water runoff during rain events and increase the potential for flooding, on-site or off-site. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project create or contribute to runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

The grading and surface improvements for the Proposed Project substation footprint would change the flow of storm water runoff in the area by directing it to an on-site or off-site storm water system as identified in the grading permit issued by the City of Thousand Oaks. The Proposed Project would not include the installation of large-scale impervious surfaces, and would not substantially change the amount of storm water runoff from the construction areas that would exceed the capacity of storm water systems in the area. The potential for contamination to be present in storm water runoff is addressed in Section 4.7, Hazards and Hazardous Materials. Impacts to storm water drainage systems would be less than significant.

Would the project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

Construction of the Proposed Project would not substantially degrade water quality other than the potential effects described above. The SWPPP implemented for the Proposed Project would minimize the effects of any oil or construction-related fluids have the possibility of being leaked from equipment and discharged with storm water (please see Section 4.7, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, for more information on the use and control of hazardous materials during construction). Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?

Construction of the Proposed Project substation does not occur within a Federal Emergency Management Agency designated 100-year flood hazard zone. Construction of the subtransmission source lines would occur in a 100-year flood zone; however the poles

and foundations would not alter drainage patterns and do not have a large cross section that would significantly impede flood flows. Therefore, there is a less than significant impact on placing structures in a 100-year flood hazard that could impede flood flows.

Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

The Proposed Project is located more than 10 miles from the ocean at an elevation about 600 feet to 900 feet above sea level, and beyond the impact of a seiche or tsunami.

The Proposed Project substation would be constructed in an area with hillsides above the main level of the substation to the south, west, and east. Review of the State of California geology hazards map for the Thousand Oaks quadrangle (CGS, 2000) indicates that there is an area of earthquake induced landslide potential for the extreme southern corner of the substation site and for the property to the south of and upgradient of the site (please see Section 4.6, Geology and Soils, for more information on slope stability at the substation site). If this slope was saturated during a rain event and an earthquake occurred, a landside could occur and have the characteristics of a mudflow. However, as presented in Section 4.6, Geology and Soils, a geotechnical investigation would occur prior to the final design of the Proposed Project, and site preparation, design and construction of the Proposed Project in compliance with site-specific recommendations from the geotechnical investigation would make this impact less than significant.

The Proposed Project subtransmission lines would be located in relatively flat or moderately sloped areas that have a low potential to be affected by mudflow. However, as stated above, a geotechnical investigation would occur prior to the final design of the Proposed Project, and the project would be designed and constructed in compliance with the site-specific recommendations. As a result, the construction of the subtransmission line would have a less than significant risk from a mudflow.

Operation Impacts

Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

Operation of the Proposed Project would not discharge effluent except storm water during rain events. Potential contaminants contained in storm water discharge are addressed in Section 4.7, Hazards and Hazardous Waste. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

The surface improvements for the Proposed Project substation footprint would change the natural flow of runoff in the area, but the site would be graded to the minimum slope required to drain the substation site during rain events. All surface runoff at the substation site would be directed to an on-site or off-site storm water system as identified in the

grading permit issued by the City of Thousand Oaks. As a result, the Proposed Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area in a manner that would produce a substantial increase in the rate or amount of surface runoff resulting in siltation on- or off-site. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or a substantial increase in the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

As discussed above, the Proposed Project would not substantially alter drainage patterns, nor would the Proposed Project introduce large-scale impervious surfaces that would increase surface water runoff during rain events and increase the potential for flooding, on-site or off-site. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project create or contribute to runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

The Proposed Project would include the installation of impermeable surfaces (e.g., access road) that would incrementally increase surface water runoff from the substation site. However, this minimal amount of additional runoff is unlikely to exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems. In addition, the substation storm water improvements would be designed as specified in the grading permit issued by the City of Thousand Oaks, with SPCC measures in place (please see Section 3.1, Proposed Project Components, for more detail on SPCCs), minimizing the likelihood of discharging polluted runoff from the site. Impacts to storm water drainage systems would be less than significant.

Would the project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

As stated above, operation of the Proposed Project would not provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, and is otherwise unlikely to substantially degrade water quality. Potential contaminants contained in storm water discharge are addressed in Section 4.7, Hazards and Hazardous Waste. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?

The Proposed Project substation does not occur within a 100-year flood hazard zone designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, but a portion of the subtransmission source lines would occur in a 100-year flood zone; however the pole bases would not alter drainage patterns and do not have a large cross section that would significantly impede flood flows. Therefore, there is a less than significant impact on placing structures in a 100-year flood hazard that could impede flood flows.

Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

As presented above, the Proposed Project is located within an area beyond the impact of a seiche or tsunami. The Proposed Project substation and subtransmission lines would be located in relatively flat or moderately sloped areas that have a moderate to low potential to be affected by mudflow. As stated above, a geotechnical investigation would occur prior to the final design of the Proposed Project, and the project would be designed and constructed in compliance with the site-specific recommendations addressing any geologic hazards. As a result, the operation of the Proposed Project would have a less than significant risk from a mudflow.

4.8.4 Substation Site Alternative

The Substation Site Alternative has a similar hydrology and water quality setting as the Proposed Project substation site, and the construction and operation of the project at the Substation Site Alternative is similar in scope. As a result, impacts to hydrology and water quality would be similar to those for the Proposed Project. There would be a less than significant impact to hydrology and water quality.

4.8.5 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 has a similar hydrology and water quality setting as the Proposed Project subtransmission source line, and Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 is similar in scope to the Proposed Project subtransmission source line. As a result, impacts to hydrology and water quality would be similar to those for the Proposed Project. There would be a less than significant impact to hydrology and water quality.

4.8.6 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 has a similar hydrology and water quality setting as the Proposed Project subtransmission source line, and Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 is similar in scope to the Proposed Project subtransmission source line. As a result, impacts to hydrology and water quality would be similar to those for the Proposed Project. There would be a less than significant impact to hydrology and water quality.

4.8.7 References

- California Geological Survey (CGS). 2000. Geology Hazards Map Simi Valley West Quadrangle and Thousand Oaks Quadrangle.
- California Department of Water Resources (DWR). 2004. Groundwater Bulletin 118. [online] http://www.groundwater.water.ca.gov/bulletin118/basin_desc/basins_ty.cfm [cited August 2008].

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4.9 Land Use and Planning

This section describes land use and planning in the area of the Proposed Project. The potential impacts and alternatives are also discussed.

CPUC G.O. 131-D, Section XIV.B states that "Local jurisdictions acting pursuant to local authority are preempted from regulating electric power line projects, distribution lines, substations, or electric facilities constructed by public utilities subject to the Commission's jurisdiction. However in locating such projects, the public utilities shall consult with local agencies regarding land use matters." Consequently, public utilities are directed to consider local regulations and consult with local agencies, but the county and city regulations are not applicable as the county and cities do not have jurisdiction over the Proposed Project.

4.9.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project is primarily located in unincorporated Ventura County and the City of Thousand Oaks, near the boundary with the City of Simi Valley. The Tierra Rejada greenbelt is situated in this area of Ventura County, the result of an agreement signed in 1984 by Ventura County and the cities of Moorpark, Thousand Oaks, and Simi Valley. In this agreement, each agency agreed not to annex or develop the rural land that separates these cities. Ventura County has adopted two "SOAR measures" (which stands for Save Open-Space and Agricultural Resources) to regulate land use in the Tierra Rejada greenbelt, which requires voter approval of any change to the General Plan involving the "Agricultural," "Open Space" or "Rural" land use map designations and any urban development within the Hillside Voter Participation Act line (Ventura County, 2008b). In addition, there are many master-planned communities and a few rural residential areas in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. Existing land use is shown on Figure 4.9-1, Existing Land Use.

Ventura County and the cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley have outlined their long-term development strategy through their General Plans. These documents provide broad policies and objectives to be used to guide development. Ventura County, the City of Thousand Oaks, and the City of Simi Valley have designated areas to be used in the future for specific uses, such as Residential, Urban Reserve, Agricultural, Industrial, and Commercial. The designated land uses are shown on Figure 4.9-2, Designated Land Use. The Ventura County General Plan was amended in September 2008 and the City of Thousand Oaks last amended its General Plan in 1997. The City of Simi Valley is in the process of updating its General Plan.

The nearest Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan area is approximately 10 miles from the Proposed Project (Ventura County, 2008c).

There are no known Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) areas or Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) areas in the vicinity of the Proposed Project.

PRESIDENTIAL SUBSTATION PROJECT

Southern California Edison



FIGURE 4.9-1 EXISTING LAND USE

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PRESIDENTIAL SUBSTATION PROJECT

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FIGURE 4.9-2 DESIGNATED LAND USE

EDISON An EDISON INTERNATIONAL® Compan

The Proposed Project substation site is at an elevation of approximately 900 feet above mean sea level and the Substation Site Alternative is at an elevation of approximately 1000 feet above mean sea level.

4.9.2 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to land use and planning come from the CEQA Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if it would:

- Physically divide an established community;
- Conflict with an applicable environmental plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect; or
- Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

CPUC G.O. 131-D, Section XIV.B states that "Local jurisdictions acting pursuant to local authority are preempted from regulating electric power line projects, distribution lines, substations, or electric facilities constructed by public utilities subject to the Commission's jurisdiction. However in locating such projects, the public utilities shall consult with local agencies regarding land use matters." Consequently, public utilities are directed to consider local regulations and consult with local agencies, but the county and city regulations are not applicable as the county and cities do not have jurisdiction over the Proposed Project.

4.9.3 Impact Analysis

No Impact

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts for the following CEQA criteria:

Would the project physically divide an established community?

The Proposed Project substation site is not located on an existing or planned roadway or pathway. The Proposed Project subtransmission source line would be within existing public rights-of-way and SCE rights-of-way. As a result, construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not physically divide an established community.

Would the project conflict with an applicable environmental plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? The Proposed Project substation site is presently unused, and is designated as Residential Developable Land (0.2 to 1.0 dwellings per net acre for ultimate need). The Proposed Project subtransmission source line would be within existing public rights-of-way and SCE rights-of-way. There would be no impact to environmental plans, policies, or regulations.

Would the project conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

There are no known HCP areas or NCCP areas in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. There would be no impact.

Construction Impacts

There are no impacts to land use and planning resulting from construction of the Proposed Project.

Operation Impacts

There are no impacts to land use and planning resulting from operation of the Proposed Project.

4.9.4 Substation Site Alternative

The Substation Site Alternative previously housed a Ventura County sheriff's station and the abandoned buildings are still present. The parcel is designated as Institutional/Public. The Substation Site Alternative has a similar setting as the Proposed Project substation site, and is similar in scope. The Substation Site Alternative would have no impact to land use and planning.

4.9.5 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 has a similar land use and planning setting as that for the subtransmission source line for the Proposed Project. The construction and operation of the project using Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 would result in the same impacts to land use and planning as those for the Proposed Project. There would be no impact to land use and planning.

4.9.6 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 has a similar land use and planning setting as that for the subtransmission source line for the Proposed Project. The construction and operation of the project using the Alternative 2 route would result in the same impacts to land use and planning as those for the Proposed Project. There would be no impact to land use and planning.

4.9.7 References

- City of Simi Valley. 2007. General Plan Update Technical Background Report [online] http://generalplan.simivalley.org/rad.html [cited November 2008]
- City of Thousand Oaks. 2000. General Plan. [online] http://www.ci.thousandoaks.ca.us/city_hall/depts/community/planning/general/default.asp [cited November 2008].
- Ventura County. 2008a. General Plan Background Report. [online] http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/General_Plan/general_plan.html [cited November 2008].
- Ventura County. 2008b. Save Open-Space and Agricultural Resources Question and Answers [online] http://portal.countyofventura.org/pls/portal/docs/ PAGE/AGCOMMISSIONER/LAND_USE_PLANNING/SOAR%20BROCHUR E.PDF [cited October 2008].
- Ventura County. 2008c. Final Subsequent Environmental Impact Report for Focused General Plan Update. [online] http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/ pdf/plans/SEIR_for_GPU.pdf [cited December 2008].
4.10 Mineral Resources

This section describes the mineral resources in the area of the Proposed Project. The potential impacts and alternatives are also discussed.

4.10.1 Environmental Setting

The primary mineral resources of Ventura County are aggregates (sand and gravel) and petroleum (oil and gas). These resources are important to the physical and economic development of the County. Other minerals of commercial value are asphalt, clay, expansible shale, gypsum, limestone, and phosphate. Pursuant to the California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) and its subsequent revisions, aggregate resources have been identified and mapped, and those areas designated MRZ-2 are areas where significant deposits are known to exist which, per SMARA, warrant particular protection to insure Ventura County a long-term supply of construction material. The closest MRZ-2 Zone to the Proposed Project is approximately eight miles away (Ventura County, 2008).

The Proposed Project is approximately 13 miles from an area identified by the State of California as having mineral resources of value to the State (CGS, 2000).

In 1988, petroleum constituted 2.7 percent of Ventura County's total economy. There are approximately 50 petroleum fields in Ventura County. The closest petroleum field to the Proposed Project is approximately one mile away (Ventura County, 2008).

4.10.2 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to mineral resources come from the CEQA Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if it would:

- Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state; or
- Result in loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

4.10.3 Impact Analysis

No Impact

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts for the following CEQA criteria:

Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

The State of California has identified an area approximately 13 miles southwest of the Proposed Project as having mineral resources of value to the residents of the State. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would have no impact to these resources.

Would the project result in loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

Ventura County has identified several areas as MRZ-2 mineral resource protection zones, the closest of which is approximately eight miles from the Proposed Project. The closest petroleum field to the Proposed Project is approximately one mile away. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would have no impact to the loss of availability of these locally important mineral resources.

Construction Impacts

There are no impacts to mineral resources resulting from construction of the Proposed Project.

Operation Impacts

There are no impacts to mineral resources resulting from operation of the Proposed Project.

4.10.4 Substation Site Alternative

The Substation Site Alternative has a similar setting to the Proposed Project substation site. As a result, the Substation Site Alternative would have the same impact to mineral resources as the Proposed Project. There would be no impact the mineral resources.

4.10.5 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 has a similar mineral resource setting to the Proposed Project subtransmission source line. As a result, Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 would have the same impact to mineral resources as the Proposed Project. There would be no impact the mineral resources.

4.10.6 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 has a similar mineral resource setting to the Proposed Project subtransmission source line. As a result, Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 would have the same impact to mineral resources as the Proposed Project. There would be no impact the mineral resources.

4.10.7 References

California Geological Survey (CGS). 2000. Map of California Principal Mineral Producing Localities 1990 - 2000. [online] http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/ geologic_resources/mineral_production/Documents/YellowMap.pdf. [cited November 2008].

- CGS. 2006. California Non-Fuel Mineral Production 2006. [online] http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/geologic_resources/mineral_production/Page s/Index.aspx. [cited November 2008].
- City of Simi Valley. 2007. General Plan Update Technical Background Report [online] http://generalplan.simivalley.org/rad.html [cited November 2008]
- City of Thousand Oaks. 2000. General Plan. [online] http://www.ci.thousandoaks.ca.us/city_hall/depts/community/planning/general/default.asp [cited November 2008].
- US Geological Survey. 2006. Minerals Yearbook Minerals Industry in California. [online] http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/state/ca.html. [cited November 2008].
- Ventura County. 2008. General Plan Background Report. [online] http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/General_Plan/general_plan.html [cited November 2008].

4.11 Noise

This section describes sound and noise in the area of the Proposed Project. The potential impacts and alternatives are also discussed.

4.11.1 Environmental Setting

Noise is defined as an unwanted sound. In technical terms, sound is mechanical energy comprised of two components: amplitude (pressure differential) and frequency (pitch). Sound is generally measured in decibels (dB) and represents the magnitude of the pressure difference between a sound and a reference pressure (in most cases, atmospheric pressure), and is reported using a logarithmic scale. When measuring the effect of sound on humans, typically a measurement in decibels on the A-weighted scale (dBA) is used. A-weighting is intended to duplicate the human response by reducing the weight of low frequency sounds and slightly increasing the weighting of high frequency sounds.

Features such as walls, variations in ground-surface topography, vegetation, and buildings, have the ability to attenuate, or lessen, the sound energy that reaches a receptor. Typical atmospheric attenuation rate for point source noise is 6 dBA per doubling of the distance (Thumann, 1990). Areas containing vegetation and structures have the ability to attenuate sound at a faster rate.

The primary contributors to the noise environment in the vicinity of the Proposed Project include vehicle traffic on highways and local streets, agricultural operations, and irrigation pumps. Additional noise sources include residential neighborhoods, commercial businesses, and naturally occurring sources such as wind and animal vocalizations.

Noise sensitive land use within Ventura County and the City of Thousand Oaks include residences, parks and other recreation areas, schools, churches and libraries, prisons and correctional facilities, group shelters, outdoor spectator sports facilities, performing arts facilities, and hotels and motels (Ventura County, 2008; Thousand Oaks, 2000).

Background noise measurements were collected at the Proposed Project substation site. At this location, the one hour equivalent noise level was 59 dBA (EDAW, 2008).

There are two airstrips in the vicinity of the Proposed Project: a helicopter pad at the Ventura County Sheriff's Department, East County Station (approximately 1,000 feet from the Proposed Project substation site), and a small airstrip in the Tierra Rejada Valley (approximately 1,200 feet from the Proposed Project subtransmission source line).

The nearest commercial airstrip is Oxnard Airport, located approximately 22 miles west of the Proposed Project in the City of Oxnard, California. There are also two general aviation airports, Camarillo Airport and Van Nuys Airport, located 15 miles southwest and 19 miles east, respectively, of the Proposed Project.

Noise Ordinances

Ventura County. Ventura County does not have a noise ordinance. The General Plan guidelines recommend that construction noise be evaluated and, if necessary, mitigated in accordance with the County Construction Noise Threshold Criteria and Control Plan.

City of Thousand Oaks. Section 8-11.01 of the municipal code restricts construction activity to occur between the hours of 7am and 7pm, Monday through Saturday.

City of Simi Valley. Section 5-16.02 of the municipal code restricts construction activity to occur between the hours of 7:00 am and 7:00 pm.

4.11.2 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to noise levels come from the CEQA Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if it would cause:

- Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies;
- Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels;
- A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project;
- A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project;
- For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels; or
- For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, where the project would expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels.

4.11.3 Impact Analysis

No Impact

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts for the following CEQA criteria:

For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

The nearest identified airport is Camarillo Airport, located approximately 15 miles southwest of the Proposed Project. Due to the distance from the airport to the Proposed Project, there would be no impact to personnel at the Proposed Project sites during construction or operation from being exposed to excessive noise levels from a public airport.

Construction Impacts

Would the project cause exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

The City of Thousand Oaks allows for construction noise during the hours of 7:00 am and 7:00 pm, Monday through Saturday. If construction of the Proposed Project must occur outside these hours, SCE would request a variance from the City of Thousand Oaks. Construction activities for the Proposed Project are expected to occur during the day, and nighttime work is not anticipated. As a result, the generation of noise levels in excess of standards would be less than significant.

Would the project cause exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Construction activities, such as the tamping of ground surfaces and the passing of heavy trucks on uneven surfaces may produce minor groundborne vibration in the immediate vicinity of the activity. Impacts from construction-related groundborne vibration, should they occur, would be intermittent and confined to only the immediate area around the activity. As a result, the impact would be less than significant.

Would the project cause a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Construction of the Proposed Project would take approximately nine months. There would be no permanent increases in noise levels during construction of the Proposed Project. As a result there would be no impact.

Would the project cause a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Construction of the Proposed Project would require a variety of equipment. Typical noise levels for construction equipment at 50 feet from the source are listed in Table 4.11-1, Typical Noise Levels Generated by Construction Equipment.

Equipment	Noise Level (dBA) at 50 feet
Air Compressor	81
Backhoe	80
Compactor	82
Concrete Mixer	85
Concrete Pump	82
Crane, Derrick	88
Crane, Mobile	83
Dozer	85
Generator	81
Grader	85
Impact Wrench	85
Jack Hammer	88
Loader	85
Paver	89
Pneumatic Tool	85
Pump	76
Rock Drill	98
Roller	74
Saw	76
Scarifier	83
Scraper	89
Truck	88

Table 4.11-1	Typical Noise Lev	vels Generated by	Construction	Equipment

Source: FTA, 2006

The maximum intermittent noise levels are expected to range from 74 to 98 dBA at approximately 50 feet, and noise levels would be further attenuated by distance to the receptor and the presence of structures and vegetation.

Noise impacts associated with construction would mainly affect those persons closest to the Proposed Project subtransmission source line. Existing homes along Read Road would experience a temporary increase in noise levels above those existing without the project. The increase would not be substantial because of the distance from those persons to the construction area, and the intermittent nature of construction noise would further limit any impacts. Impacts would be less than significant. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

There are two identified airstrips within the vicinity of the Proposed Project. These airstrips are not large enough to accommodate large volumes of air traffic, and any noise produced from the use of these airstrips would be intermittent. As a result, the impacts to personnel at the Proposed Project sites during construction from being exposed to excessive noise levels from airstrips would be less than significant.

Operation Impacts

Would the project cause exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

The noise ordinance in the City of Thousand Oaks provides criteria for evaluating noise complaints on a case-by-case basis. Operation of the Proposed Project would include routine maintenance and emergency repair, and would be unlikely to result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive noise levels. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project cause exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Operation of the Proposed Project would consist of routine maintenance and emergency repair, which is unlikely to produce groundborne vibration. In addition, operation of the transformers could produce groundborne vibration, but it would be perceptible only in the immediate vicinity of the transformer pad, if at all and as such would not be excessive. Therefore, such impacts, if any, would be less than significant.

Would the project cause a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

The permanent noise sources that would occur with the project are limited to the subtransmission lines (conductors and insulators), and transformer operation at the substation.

When a subtransmission line is in operation, an electric field is generated in the air surrounding the conductors forming a "corona". Corona results from the partial breakdown of the electrical insulating properties of the air surrounding the conductors. When the intensity of the electric field at the surface of the conductor exceeds the insulating strength of the surrounding air, a corona discharge occurs at the conductor surface, representing a small dissipation of heat and energy. Some of the energy may dissipate in the form of small local pressure changes that result in audible noise, or in radio or television interference. Audible noise generated by corona discharge is characterized as a hissing or crackling sound that may be accompanied by a 120 hertz hum.

Slight irregularities or water droplets on the conductor and/or insulator surface accentuate the electric field strength near the conductor surface, making corona discharge and the associated audible noise more likely. Therefore, audible noise from transmission lines is generally a foul weather (wet conductor) phenomenon. However, during fair weather, insects and dust on the conductors can also serve as sources of corona.

The Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) conducted several studies of corona effects (EPRI, 1978; 1987). These typical noise levels for transmission lines with wet conductors are presented in Table 4.11-2, Transmission Line Voltage and Audible Noise Level.

Line Voltage	Audible Noise Level Directly Below the Conductor
138 kV	33.5 dbA
240 kV	40.4 dbA
356 kV	51.0 dbA

 Table 4.11-2
 Transmission Line Voltage and Audible Noise Level

As part of Proposed Project, SCE would install polymer (silicon rubber) insulators on the 66 kV subtransmission source line. This material is hydrophobic (repels water) and minimizes the accumulation of surface contaminants such as soot and dirt, which in turn reduces the potential for corona noise to be generated at the insulators.

Substations usually generate steady noise from the operation of transformers, and the cooling fans and oil pumps needed to cool the transformer during periods of high electrical demand. With all auxiliary cooling fans operating, the worst-case noise level from the transformers at full load is predicted to be no more than 66 dBA at three feet away from the equipment. Typically, transformers are located near the center of the substation footprint, approximately 60 feet from the 8-foot block wall surrounding the substation site. Considering that a 6 dBA decrease of sound occurs with every doubling of distance from the source, transformer noise would be attenuated to approximately 40 dBA 60 feet from the source. The 8-foot block wall that would be constructed around the substation would provide noise attenuation of about 10 dBA, so that the transformer noise level outside the wall would be approximately 30 dBA (CPUC, 2007). This estimation is far below the most stringent noise impacted land use compatibility guidelines (State of California, 2003).

As a result, the Proposed Project would not cause a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project cause a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Operation of the Proposed Project would consist of routine inspection and maintenance of the facilities, and would not contribute to a temporary increase in ambient noise in the area. Impacts would be less than significant.

For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

There are two identified airstrips within two miles of the Proposed Project. Operation of the Proposed Project would consist of routine maintenance and emergency repair, and personnel are expected to visit the site three to four times per month. Because these airstrips are not large enough to accommodate large volumes of air traffic, and because personnel would only intermittently be present at the site, the impacts to personnel at the Proposed Project sites during operation from being exposed to excessive noise levels from airstrips would be less than significant.

4.11.4 Substation Site Alternative

The Substation Site Alternative would be closer to noise sensitive receptors. A Tutor Time Child Care/Learning Center is approximately 100 feet south of the site and a single family residence is approximately 200 feet north of the site. Construction of the Substation Site Alternative would be more audible to these receptors than the Proposed Project. Noise impacts would be less than significant.

4.11.5 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1

Noise impacts from Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 would be similar to those of the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.11.6 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 would pass through a more densely populated area than the Proposed Project. Although impacts under this alternative would be less than significant, the closer proximity of the project to more densely populated areas would cause a greater impact than the Proposed Project.

4.11.7 References

- California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). 2008. Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report, SCE's Application for a Permit to Construct the El Casco System Project, Application No. A.07-02-022, SCH No. 2007071076, July 2008.
- CPUC. 2007. Mitigated Negative Declaration, SCE's Application for a Permit to Construct the Riverway Substation Project, Application No. 06-06-004, SCH No. 2007051159, July 2007.
- EDAW. 2008. Background Noise Study for the Presidential Substation Project. November 2008.

- Electrical Power Research institute (EPRI). 1978. Transmission Line Reference Book, 115 138 kV.
- EPRI. 1987. Transmission Line Reference Book, 345 kV.
- Thumann, Albert, R.K. Miller. 1990. Fundamentals of Noise Control Engineering, 2nd Ed. Fairmont Press, Lilburn, Georgia.
- City of Simi Valley. 2007. General Plan Update Technical Background Report [online] http://generalplan.simivalley.org/rad.html [cited November 2008]
- City of Thousand Oaks. 2000. General Plan. [online] http://www.ci.thousandoaks.ca.us/city_hall/depts/community/planning/general/default.asp [cited November 2008].
- State of California. 2003. General Plan Guidelines. [online] http://www.opr.ca.gov/planning/publications/General_Plan_Guidelines_2003.pdf [cited November 2008].
- US Department of Transportation Federal Transit Administration (FTA). 2006. Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, FTA-VA-90-1003-06.
- Ventura County. 2008. General Plan Background Report. [online] http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/General_Plan/general_plan.html [cited November 2008].

4.12 Population and Housing

This section describes population and housing in the area of the Proposed Project. The potential impacts and alternatives are also discussed.

4.12.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project would be located in unincorporated Ventura County and the City of Thousand Oaks near the city boundary of Simi Valley. The historic and future population growth data of Ventura County, its unincorporated area and the cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley is presented in Table 4.12, Historic and Estimated Population. Population in Ventura County increased approximately 23 percent between 1990 and 2005. Similarly, the City of Thousand Oaks and the City of Simi Valley experienced a population increase of 21 percent and 25 percent, respectively, during the same time period.

Year	City of Thousand Oaks	City of Simi Valley	Unincorporated County	Ventura County
1980	77,072	77,500	99,957	529,174
1990	104,352	100,217	86,520	669,016
2000	117,418	112,190	93,111	758,054
2005	126,272	125,456	95,859	821,045
2010	129,992	131,198	98,122	865,149
2015	131,463	136,093	101,425	897,295
2020	132,925	140,902	104,680	929,181
2025	134,322	145,465	107,817	960,025
2030	135,661	149,701	110,827	989,765

 Table 4.12
 Historic and Estimated Population

Source: SCAG, 2004; CDF, 2008

4.12.2 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to population and housing come from the CEQA Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if it would:

- Induce substantial population growth in the area, either directly (by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (through the extension of new roads or other infrastructure);
- Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere; or

• Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

4.12.3 Impact Analysis

No Impact

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts for the following CEQA criteria:

Would the project induce substantial population growth in the area, either directly (by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (through the extension of new roads or other infrastructure)?

Neither construction nor operation of the Proposed Project would induce substantial population growth in the area, directly or indirectly. Construction activities are anticipated to occur for approximately nine months, and during peak times, SCE expects to have approximately 40 craft laborers per day working during construction. Some need for temporary accommodations is likely to arise during construction. However, there are typically numerous hotel and motel accommodations within the developed areas of the cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley. The Proposed Project substation would be unstaffed and remotely operated, and visits to the substation site would likely be approximately three to four times per month, and would not require dedicated, full-time personnel.

Although the Proposed Project involves construction of a new substation, it is being built to address existing and projected electrical demand to the area it serves, and not to induce new growth (see Chapter 6, Other CEQA Considerations, for more information). Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not create new opportunities for local industry or commerce or impact population growth in the area.

Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not displace any existing housing; therefore, there would be no impact.

Would the project displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

The Proposed Project would not displace any existing residences, businesses, or people as a result of construction or operation of the Proposed Project. Therefore, there would be no impact.

Construction Impacts

There are no impacts to population and housing resulting from construction of the Proposed Project.

Operation Impacts

There are no impacts to population and housing resulting from operation of the Proposed Project.

4.12.4 Substation Site Alternative

The Substation Site Alternative has a similar setting as the Proposed Project, and is similar in scope. As a result, impacts to population and housing would be the same as those of the Proposed Project. There would be no impact to population and housing.

4.12.5 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 has a similar setting as the Proposed Project, and is similar in scope. As a result, impacts to population and housing would be the same as those of the Proposed Project. There would be no impact to population and housing.

4.12.6 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 has a similar setting as the Proposed Project, and is similar in scope. As a result, impacts to population and housing would be the same as those of the Proposed Project. There would be no impact to population and housing.

4.12.7 References

- Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). 2004. Adopted Growth Forecast. http://www.scag.ca.gov/forecast/downloads/2008gf.xls [accessed August 2008].
- California Department of Finance (CDF). 2008. Historical Population Estimates. http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/ReportsPapers/ReportsPapers.php#e stimates [accessed August 2008]
- US Census Bureau (Census). 2008. Census of Population and Housing. http://factfinder.census.gov/

4.13 Public Services

This section describes public services in the area of the Proposed Project. The potential impacts and alternatives are also discussed.

4.13.1 Environmental Setting

Fire protection in the area of the Proposed Project is provided by the Ventura County Fire Department. The Ventura County Fire Department provides fire protection services for both unincorporated areas of Ventura County and the cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley (VCFD, 2008).

Law enforcement in the area of the Proposed Project is provided by the Ventura County Sheriff's Department. The Ventura County Sheriffs Department, which provides contract law enforcement services to the City of Thousand Oaks, has a sheriff's station on Olsen Road that serves the cities of Thousand Oaks and Moorpark, and surrounding unincorporated areas. Additionally, the City of Simi Valley maintains its own Police Department.

There are three school districts within the vicinity of the Proposed Project: Conejo Valley Unified School District, Simi Valley Unified School District, and Moorpark Unified School District.

The City of Thousand Oaks public parks and recreational services are operated by the Conejo Recreation and Park District. It oversees public parks and administers several recreational sport leagues. Additionally, the City of Simi Valley includes recreation facilities in close proximity to the Proposed Project. The Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District is a separate government agency that provides parks and recreation activities for the area.

4.13.2 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to public services come from the CEQA Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if it would:

• Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities.

4.13.3 4.13.3 Impact Analysis

Construction Impacts

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities?

Construction impacts to public services are not expected to occur. The Proposed Project would be constructed in a high fire hazard area. As discussed in Section 4.5, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, SCE has standard protocols that are followed when the National Weather Service issues a Red Flag Warning and participates with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, California Office of Emergency Services, US Forest Service and various city and county fire agencies in the Red Flag Fire Prevention Program and complies with California Public Resources Code Sections 4292 and 4293 related to vegetation management in transmission line corridors. In addition, SCE would clear vegetation from the work areas prior to staging construction equipment, minimizing the probability of fire. The short-term construction activities would not require the expansion of fire protection services in the City of Thousand Oaks or Ventura County.

Construction of the Proposed Project is unlikely to require the use of local law enforcement agencies. If necessary, SCE would hire a local security company to provide 24-hour attendance at the marshalling yard during construction, minimizing the involvement of local law enforcement.

The construction of the Proposed Project would not significantly affect school enrollment or impact the performance objectives of any local public schools.

There are two emergency service providers located in close proximity to the Proposed Project: the Thousand Oaks Sheriff's Department (located within 0.2 mile) and the Ventura County Fire Station 44 (located within 0.15 mile). Because most of the Proposed Project would be constructed away from major roads and thoroughfares, it is not anticipated that construction activities would indirectly affect public services.

Construction of the Proposed Project would have a less than significant impact to government facilities such as fire, police, schools, or other public facilities. Impacts to parks in the area are evaluated in Section 4.14, Recreation.

Operation Impacts

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities?

Operation of the Proposed Project would consist of routine inspection and maintenance of facilities. These activities are unlikely to require the use of public services.

The fire and police departments in the area are adequately equipped to handle any emergencies that may occur as a result of operation of the Proposed Project, and no additional need for government or public services would be required.

Because project construction would have no growth-inducing impacts (please see Chapter 6, Other CEQA Considerations, for more information), it would not create a need for new schools, hospitals, or other public services. As a result, operation of the Proposed Project would have no impact to public services.

4.13.4 Substation Site Alternative

The Substation Site Alternative has a similar setting and scope as the Proposed Project, and impacts to public services would be similar. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.13.5 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 has a similar setting and scope as the Proposed Project, and impacts to public services would be similar. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.13.6 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 has a similar setting and scope as the Proposed Project, and impacts to public services would be similar. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.13.7 References

- City of Simi Valley. 2007. General Plan Update Technical Background Report [online] http://generalplan.simivalley.org/rad.html [cited November 2008]
- City of Simi Valley. 2008. Personal Communication with Sergeant Adam Darrel, August 26, 2008.
- City of Thousand Oaks. 2000. General Plan. [online] http://www.ci.thousandoaks.ca.us/city_hall/depts/community/planning/general/default.asp [cited November 2008].
- City of Thousand Oaks Police Department. 2008. [online] http://www.toaks.org/city_hall/depts/police/default.asp [cited August 2008].
- Ventura County. 2008. General Plan Background Report. [online] http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/General_Plan/general_plan.html [cited November 2008].

Ventura County Fire Department (VCFD). 2008. [online] http://fire.countyofventura.org/about_us/ [cited August 2008].

Ventura County Sheriff's Department. 2008. [online] http://www.vcsd.org/patrol_services/index.html [cited August 2008].

4.14 Recreation

This section describes recreation in the area of the Proposed Project. The potential impacts and alternatives are also discussed.

4.14.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project would be located in unincorporated Ventura County and the City of Thousand Oaks near the city boundary of Simi Valley. The City of Thousand Oaks and the surrounding areas of unincorporated Ventura County have public parks and recreational services are operated by the Conejo Recreation and Park District. It oversees public parks and administers several recreational sport leagues. There are a number of parks and recreational facilities in the vicinity of the Proposed Project, as shown on Figure 4.14, Open Space and Recreation Areas.

Additionally, the City of Simi Valley includes recreation facilities in close proximity to the Proposed Project. The Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District is a separate government agency that provides parks and recreation activities for the area. Parks and open spaces in the vicinity of the Proposed Project are shown on Figure 4.14, Open Space and Recreation Areas.

4.14.2 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to recreational resources come from the CEQA Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if it would:

- Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or
- Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

4.14.3 Impact Analysis

No Impact

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts for the following CEQA criteria:

Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

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FIGURE 4.14 OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION AREAS

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Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not involve the use of recreational facilities. Therefore, construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in the need for additional recreational facilities, nor the expansion or deterioration of existing recreational facilities.

Would the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project does not include new or expanded recreational facilities. There would be no impact to the environment from new or expanded recreational facilities.

Construction Impacts

There are no impacts to recreation resulting from construction of the Proposed Project.

Operation Impacts

There are no impacts to recreation resulting from operation of the Proposed Project.

4.14.4 Substation Site Alternative

The Substation Site Alternative has a similar setting as the Proposed Project, and is similar in scope. As a result, impacts to recreation would be the same as those for the Proposed Project. There would be no impact to recreation.

4.14.5 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 has a similar setting as the Proposed Project, and is similar in scope. As a result, impacts to recreation would be the same as those for the Proposed Project. There would be no impact to recreation.

4.14.6 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 has a similar setting as the Proposed Project, and is similar in scope. As a result, impacts to recreation would be the same as those for the Proposed Project. There would be no impact to recreation.

4.14.7 References

City of Simi Valley. 2007. General Plan Update Technical Background Report [online] http://generalplan.simivalley.org/rad.html [cited November 2008]

City of Simi Valley. 2008. Simi Valley Parks. http://www.ci.simivalley.ca.us/index.aspx?page=36 [accessed August 2008].

- City of Thousand Oaks. 2000. General Plan. [online] http://www.ci.thousandoaks.ca.us/city_hall/depts/community/planning/general/default.asp [cited November 2008].
- Conejo Recreation and Park District. 2008. [online] http://www.crpd.org/ [accessed August 2008].
- Ventura County. 2008. General Plan Background Report. [online] http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/General_Plan/general_plan.html [cited November 2008].

4.15 Transportation and Traffic

This section describes traffic and transportation in the area of the Proposed Project. The potential impacts and alternatives are also discussed.

4.15.1 Environmental Setting

The transportation system in the area of the cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley, and the surrounding unincorporated areas of Ventura County consists of roadways, railways, and bicycle trails. Due to the interrelationship between urban and rural activities in the area, combined with the low average density of residences and commercial/ industrial areas, the automobile is the predominant mode of travel for people in this area.

Roadways are typically ranked according to guidelines set forth by the Highway Capacity Manual (1997) that assigns a Level of Service (LOS) rating based on factors such as speed, travel time, ability to maneuver, traffic interruptions, and safety. The highest ranked roadways are designated LOS A, representing free-flow of traffic, and the lowest ranked roadways are designated LOS F, representing forced or broken-down flow.

Ventura County considers an LOS C to be acceptable standard for all County-maintained roads (except Santa Rosa Road and Moorpark Road north of Santa Rosa Road, where an LOS E is acceptable) (Ventura County, 2008). Both the City of Simi Valley and the City of Thousand Oaks considers an LOS C as an acceptable standard (Simi Valley, 2007; Thousand Oaks, 2000).

There are several truck routes in the area. Truck routes in California allow a single trailer with a 53-foot maximum length and double trailers with a maximum length of 28.5 feet each trailer. Truck routes in the area of the Proposed Project are shown on Figure 4.15, Truck Routes.

The City of Thousand Oaks presently has approximately 49 miles of bikeways. The City of Simi Valley has 8 miles of bikeways, and unincorporated Ventura County has approximately 15 miles of bikeways, primarily in the coastal areas. These bikeways include dedicated trails, bikelanes, and sidewalks. Olsen Road in the City of Thousand Oaks is considered an on-street bikeway, and the City of Simi Valley has established a sidewalk bikeway along a segment of Madera Road (Simi Valley, 2007; Thousand Oaks, 2000).

Several fixed-route bus systems serve areas throughout Ventura County, and three of these public transit operators are Ventura Intercity Service Transit, Simi Valley Transit and Thousand Oaks Transit. Additionally, Ventura County has three private transit operators that provide intercity service: Greyhound Bus Lines, Great American Stageline, and Senior Survivalmobile. (Ventura County, 2008).

Freight rail service is provided by Union Pacific Transportation Company and the local Ventura County Railroad Company. Union Pacific Transportation Company provides intra-state and trans-continental rail freight service from the Santa Barbara County line

along the coast south through Ventura to Oxnard and then east through Camarillo, Moorpark, and Simi Valley to the Los Angeles County line. The Ventura County Railroad Company is a short line local railroad. Passenger rail service includes Amtrak and Metrolink making stops in the City of Simi Valley (Ventura County, 2008).

The nearest Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan area is approximately 10 miles from the Proposed Project (Ventura County, 2008c). However, there are two airstrips in the vicinity of the Proposed Project: a helicopter pad at the Ventura County Sheriff's Department, East County Station (approximately 1,000 feet from the Proposed Project substation site that is permitted through the California Department of Transportation), and a small airstrip in the Tierra Rejada Valley (approximately 1,200 feet from the Proposed Project subtransmission source line, for which no Caltrans permit is required) (Caltrans, 2008).

The nearest commercial airstrip is Oxnard Airport, located approximately 22 miles west of the Proposed Project in the City of Oxnard, California. There are also two general aviation airports, Camarillo Airport and Van Nuys Airport, located 15 miles southwest and 19 miles east, respectively, of the Proposed Project.

4.15.2 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to transportation and traffic come from the CEQA Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if it would:

- Cause an increase in traffic, which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections);
- Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways;
- Result in change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks;
- Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment);
- Result in inadequate parking capacity; or
- Conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks).

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FIGURE 4.15 TRUCK ROUTES

4.15.3 Impact Analysis

No Impact

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts for the following CEQA criteria:

Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment)?

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not affect the design features or the compatible uses of transportation conveyances in the area. There would be no impacts associated with an increase in hazards.

Would the project result in inadequate parking capacity?

Parking during construction and operation of the Proposed Project would occur at the marshalling yard or at the substation site. Because the construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not require the use of public parking areas, there would be no impacts to parking from construction and operation of the Proposed Project.

Would the project result in change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not involve the use of helicopters. There would be no impact to air traffic patterns from construction and operation of the Proposed Project.

Construction Impacts

Would the project cause an increase in traffic, which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?

Construction of the Proposed Project would involve the use of roadways for worker commutes and material delivery. Table 4.15, Roadway Level of Service in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project, provides information about the traffic volumes and levels of service for the roadways spanned by the Proposed Project that have been recently evaluated.

Roadway	Vehicles per day	Level of Service
Tierra Rejada Road East of State Highway 23	18,600	А
Madera Road Western City of Simi Valley boundary to Country Club Drive West	39,300	D
State Highway 23 Tierra Rejada Road to Olsen Road	60,000	С
Moorpark Road Santa Rosa Road to Tierra Rejada Road	14,000	D

Table 4.15	Roadway Level (of Service in the	Vicinity of the	Proposed Project
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Source: Ventura County, 2008a, Ventura County, 2008b; Simi Valley, 2007

It is estimated that a maximum of approximately 40 craft laborers per day would be working onsite during construction of the Proposed Project. Personnel would generally drive to the worksite at the beginning of the day and leave at the end of the day, with fewer people traveling to and from the worksite throughout the day. SCE would encourage carpooling to the marshalling yard to reduce personal vehicle traffic to the greatest extent possible.

Material delivery to the marshalling yard would vary throughout the construction period. It is anticipated that the greatest number of truck trips for the Proposed Project would be those to the substation site during grading. It is estimated that during the 18 week grading period, hauling soil to the site would result in approximately 47 truck trips per day.

In addition, the Proposed Project subtransmission line would require soil hauling to install the new subtransmission structures. Up to approximately five truck trips per day could be expected during subtransmission structure installation.

This level of construction traffic is negligible when added to the existing daily traffic on existing roadways, and would not change the level of service that the roadways are presently experiencing.

In addition, as described in Section 3.2, Proposed Project Construction Plan, the use of flaggers to stop traffic may be required during installation of conductor above active roadways. SCE would obtain permits as required from the appropriate agencies to cross these roadways and would perform work according to permit requirements. Since these closures would be isolated, temporary, short in duration, and coordinated with agencies, construction of the Proposed Project would not significantly disrupt traffic.

There is a possibility that SCE would be constructing the Proposed Project the same time that Olsen Road is being widened to six lanes (between Presidential Drive and the Simi

Valley city limit). If that is the case, SCE would coordinate with the City of Simi Valley to discuss lane closures and material delivery routes in order to minimize the impacts to transportation users in the area.

Construction of the Proposed Project would not result in a substantial increase in traffic in relation to existing traffic load and capacity of the street system. As a result, impacts to an increase in traffic would be less than significant.

Would the project exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?

As discussed above, the amount of construction traffic is low when added to the existing daily traffic on roadways in the area, and would not change the LOS standard the roadway is presently experiencing. Impacts to the LOS standard would be less than significant.

Would the project conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?

Construction of the Proposed Project would not interfere with bus turnouts or bicycle racks that support alternative transportation. Olsen Road in front of the Proposed Project substation site is a bikeway in the City of Thousand Oaks. During construction, it is likely the shoulder of Olsen Road would be unavailable for traffic during the installation of the acceleration/deceleration lane. SCE may be required to obtain a permit from the City of Thousand Oaks to install the acceleration/deceleration lane. The shoulder closure would be a temporary condition and would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operation Impacts

Would the project cause an increase in traffic, which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?

Operation of the Proposed Project would consist of routine maintenance and emergency repair. Because the substation would be unstaffed, trips to the substation are expected to occur three to four times a month for routine maintenance and inspection. These activities would not result in a substantial increase in traffic. There would be no impact to existing traffic load or capacity of the street system from operation of the Proposed Project.

Would the project exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?

As discussed above, the amount of operation-related traffic is low when added to the existing daily traffic on roadways in the area, and would not affect the LOS standard the roadways are already experiencing. There would be no impact to a LOS standard.

Would the project conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?

Operation of the Proposed Project would consist of routine maintenance and emergency repair, and it would not interfere with bus turnouts or bicycle racks that support alternative transportation, nor would it conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation. There would be no impact.

4.15.4 Substation Site Alternative

The Substation Site Alternative has a similar setting as the Proposed Project, and it is similar in scope. However, the City of Simi Valley is presently using the Substation Site Alternative parcel as overflow parking for the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library. Therefore, impacts to traffic and transportation would be greater than those for the Proposed Project. The potential impact to parking would warrant further study if this alternative is selected as the preferred substation site. All other traffic and transportation impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

4.15.5 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 has a similar setting as the Proposed Project, and is similar in scope. As a result, impacts to traffic and transportation would be similar to those of the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant

4.15.6 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 would follow Olsen and Madera Roads, and would likely require more lane closures during construction, temporarily affecting transportation in the area. As a result, impacts to transportation would be greater than those for the Proposed Project. However, impacts would be less than significant.

4.15.7 References

- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2008. California Aeronautical Facilities [online] http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/planning/aeronaut/ca.html [cited November 2008].
- City of Simi Valley. 2007. General Plan Update Technical Background Report [online] http://generalplan.simivalley.org/rad.html [cited November 2008]
- City of Thousand Oaks. 2005. Bicycle Facilities Master Plan- Route Map. [online] http://www.ci.thousand-oaks.ca.us/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=12311 [cited September 2008].

- City of Thousand Oaks. 2005. Bicycle Facilities Master Plan. [online] http://www.ci.thousand-oaks.ca.us/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=10055 [cited September 2008].
- City of Thousand Oaks. 2000. General Plan. [online] http://www.ci.thousandoaks.ca.us/city_hall/depts/community/planning/general/default.asp [cited November 2008].
- Ventura County. 2008a. General Plan Background Report. [online] http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/General_Plan/general_plan.html [cited November 2008].
- Ventura County. 2008b. Traffic. [online] http://portal.countyofventura.org/portal/ page?_pageid=876,1127816&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL [cited November 2008].
- Ventura County. 2008c. Final Subsequent Environmental Impact Report for Focused General Plan Update. [online] http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/ pdf/plans/SEIR_for_GPU.pdf [cited December 2008].

4.16 Utilities and Service Systems

This section describes utilities and service systems in the area of the Proposed Project. The potential impacts and alternatives are also discussed.

4.16.1 Environmental Setting

The cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley provide water services for the area, in conjunction with the Metropolitan Water District, Calleguas Municipal Water District (its headquarters is located on Olsen Road, west of the Proposed Project), the California-American Water Company and California Water Service. Water is supplied to the City of Simi Valley by the Golden State Company and the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8.

The cities of City of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley also provide wastewater services, in conjunction with Triunfo Sanitation District and Ventura Regional Sanitation District (VRSD). VRSD manages, operates and maintains water and wastewater facilities and equipment throughout Ventura County.

The Ventura County Watershed Protection District, the County of Ventura, and the cities of Simi Valley and Thousand Oaks (among other cities in Ventura County) have joined together to form the Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program to control the discharge of stormwater and urban runoff from municipal separate storm sewer systems. Storm water control in the region consists of a system of storm sewers, channels, basins, and constructed wetlands that ultimately direct storm water to Calleguas Creek and the Pacific Ocean (Ventura County, 2008). Several reaches of Calleguas Creek (including portions of the Arroyo Simi and Arroyo Santa Rosa) are listed as 303(d) impaired waterbodies (SWRCB, 2006).

The Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center provides approximately 60 percent of Ventura County's daily refuse disposal needs, with 75 percent of all material accepted originating in Ventura County. Other regional landfills that serve the area, and their remaining permitted capacity, include Calabasas Landfill (16 million cubic yards), Chiquita Canyon Landfill (35 million cubic yards), Simi Valley Landfill (23 million cubic yards) and Toland Landfill (19 million cubic yards) (CIWMB, 2008).

4.16.2 Significance Criteria

The significance criteria for assessing the impacts to public services come from the CEQA Environmental Checklist. According to the CEQA Checklist, a project causes a potentially significant impact if the project:

• Exceeds wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.

- Requires or results in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
- Requires or results in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
- Does not have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or new or expanded entitlements are needed.
- Results in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.
- Is served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.
- Does not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.
- 4.16.3 Impact Analysis

No Impact

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts for the following CEQA criteria:

Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not discharge concentrated wastewater or large volumes of wastewater to a wastewater treatment facility that would exceed treatment requirements set forth by the RWQCB. As a result, construction and operation of the Proposed Project would have no impact to the treatment requirements of wastewater treatment plants serving the area.

Would the project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

The use of water during construction (for dust suppression) and operation (for landscaping) is minimal, and would not be in volumes or flow rates that would affect water treatment plant capacities. In addition, construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not discharge large volumes of wastewater. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would have no impact to the expansion of water or wastewater treatment facilities serving the area.

Would the project require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Construction of the Proposed Project would not involve large-scale impermeable surfaces that would significantly increase the amount of storm water discharge from the site. As a result, construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not require the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities in the area.

Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

The use of water for dust suppression during construction and for landscaping during operation is minimal, and would not be in volumes that would affect water supplies. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would have no impact to the water supply in the area.

Would the project result in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not discharge large volumes of wastewater to a facility that would exceed its wastewater treatment capacity. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would have no impact to wastewater treatment providers in the area.

Construction Impacts

Would the project be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

Construction of the Proposed Project would require the removal of wood poles to accommodate the new subtransmission structures, and there would be waste from construction activities that would be sent to one or more landfills in the area, but would not be in an amount to affect the permitted capacity of a landfill (there is approximately 93 million cubic yards of permitted landfill capacity in the area). Construction of the Proposed Project would not be served by a landfill with insufficient capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

The construction of the Proposed Project would comply with federal, state, and local statutes related to solid waste. The Proposed Project includes the removal and disposal of treated wood poles, and these wood poles would be returned to the marshalling yard for

the project, and depending on the condition of each pole, would be reused, disposed of in a Class I hazardous waste landfill, or disposed of in the lined portion of a RWQCBcertified municipal landfill. As a result, construction of the Proposed Project would have a less than significant impact to the applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Operation Impacts

Would the project be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

Operation of the Proposed Project would consist of routine maintenance and emergency repair of the facilities, and these activities would not generate waste in an amount that would affect the permitted capacity of landfills in the area. Operation of the Proposed Project would not be served by a landfill with insufficient capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. There would be no impact.

Would the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

The operation of the Proposed Project would consist of routine maintenance and emergency repair. These activities are not expected to generate solid waste subject to federal, state, or local statutes or regulations related to solid waste. Operation of the Proposed Project would have no impact to the applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

4.16.3 Substation Site Alternative

The Substation Site Alternative contains several abandoned concrete block buildings and structures, a garage, former underground fuel storage tank, and parking areas, which would require removal prior to construction, increasing the amount of waste requiring landfilling that would be generated requiring disposal. In addition, the abandoned buildings to be demolished for the Substation Site Alternative would likely require an asbestos inspection prior to demolition, and any asbestos removal, to the extent required, would be conducted in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations. The impacts with respect to utilities and service systems would be greater than those for the Proposed Project. However, impacts would be less than significant.

4.16.4 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1 has a similar setting as the Proposed Project, and is similar in scope. As a result, impacts to utilities and service systems would be similar to those for the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.16.5 Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2

Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2 has a similar setting as the Proposed Project, and is similar in scope. As a result, impacts to utilities and service systems would be similar to those of the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.16.6 References

- California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). 2008. Solid Waste Information System. [online] http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/SWIS/default.htm. [cited November 2008]
- City of Simi Valley. 2007. General Plan Update Technical Background Report [online] http://generalplan.simivalley.org/rad.html [cited November 2008]
- City of Thousand Oaks. 2000. General Plan. [online] http://www.ci.thousandoaks.ca.us/city_hall/depts/community/planning/general/default.asp [cited November 2008].
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- State Water Resource Control Board. 2006. California's 2006 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments [online] http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/303d_lists2006_epa.shtml [cited November 2008].
- Ventura County. 2008a. General Plan Background Report. [online] http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/General_Plan/general_plan.html [cited November 2008].

5.0 Comparison of Alternatives

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5.0 COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

This section compares the environmental impacts of the alternatives. CEQA Guidelines (Section 15126.6(d)) require that an environmental impact report include sufficient information about each alternative to allow meaningful evaluation, analysis, and comparison with the Proposed Project.

The Project Objectives, developed in Section 1.3, are as follows:

- Meet long term electrical demand requirements in the Electrical Needs Area beginning in 2011 and extending beyond 2014 in order to meet the 10-year planning criterion
- Improve electrical system operational flexibility and reliability by providing the ability to transfer load between 16 kV distribution circuits and distribution substations within the Electrical Needs Area
- Meet project needs while minimizing environmental impacts
- Meet project needs in a cost-effective manner

These objectives guide in developing a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives. All of the alternatives evaluated in the PEA, with the exception of the No Project Alternative, satisfy the project objectives.

General Order No. 131-D requires that an Application for a Permit to Construct include the "[r]easons for adoption of the power line route or substation location selected, including comparison with alternative routes or locations, including the advantages and disadvantages of each." Table 5.1, Comparison of Alternatives, compares the Proposed Project, the Alternative Substation Site, Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1, and Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2, by CEQA resource category.

As described in Chapter 4, Environmental Impact Assessment, with the implementation of Applicant Proposed Measures, impacts from the Proposed Project would be less than significant.

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Section	Proposed Project	Substation Site Alternative	Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 1	Subtransmission Source Line Alternative 2
Aesthetics	Less than significant	Similar to the Proposed Project	More than the Proposed Project	More than the Proposed Project
Agriculture Resources	Less than significant	Similar to the Proposed Project	Similar to the Proposed Project	Similar to the Proposed Project
Air Quality	Less than significant	Similar to the Proposed Project	Similar to the Proposed Project	Similar to the Proposed Project
Biological Resources	Less than significant with Applicant Proposed Measures	Similar to the Proposed Project	More than the Proposed Project	Less than the Proposed Project
Cultural Resources	Less than significant with Applicant Proposed Measures	Similar to the Proposed Project	Similar to the Proposed Project	Less than the Proposed Project
Geology and Soils	Less than significant	Less than the Proposed Project	More than the Proposed Project	More than the Proposed Project
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Less than significant	Similar to the Proposed Project	Similar to the Proposed Project	Similar to the Proposed Project
Hydrology and Water Quality	Less than significant	Similar to the Proposed Project	Similar to the Proposed Project	Similar to the Proposed Project
Land Use and Planning	No impact	Same as the Proposed Project	Same as the Proposed Project	Same as the Proposed Project
Mineral Resources	No impact	Same as the Proposed Project	Same as the Proposed Project	Same as the Proposed Project
Noise	Less than significant	Similar to the Proposed Project	Similar to the Proposed Project	Similar to the Proposed Project
Population and Housing	No impact	Same as the Proposed Project	Same as the Proposed Project	Same as the Proposed Project
Public Services	Less than significant	Similar to the Proposed Project	Similar to the Proposed Project	Similar to the Proposed Project
Recreation	No impact	Same as the Proposed Project	Same as the Proposed Project	Same as the Proposed Project
Transportation and Traffic	Less than significant	More than the Proposed Project	Similar to the Proposed Project	More than the Proposed Project
Utilities and Service Systems	Less than significant	More than the Proposed Project	Similar to the Proposed Project	Similar to the Proposed Project

Proponent's Environmental Assessment Presidential Substation Project

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6.0 Other CEQA Considerations

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6.0 OTHER CEQA CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires lead agencies to consider the cumulative impacts of proposals under their review. Section 15355 of the CEQA Guidelines defines cumulative impacts as "two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts." A cumulative impact "consists of an impact which is created as a result of the combination of the project evaluated in the EIR together with other projects causing related impacts" (Section 15130(a)(1)). The cumulative impacts analysis "would examine reasonable, feasible options for mitigating or avoiding the project's contribution to any significant cumulative effects" (Section 15130(b)(3)).

Section 15130(a)(3) also states that an environmental document may determine that a project's contribution to a significant cumulative impact would be rendered less than cumulatively considerable, and thus not significant, if a project is required to implement or fund its fair share of mitigation measure(s) designed to alleviate the cumulative impact.

In conducting a cumulative impacts analysis, impacts are referenced to the temporal span and spatial areas in which the Proposed Project would cause impacts. Additionally, a discussion of cumulative impacts must include either: (1) a list of past, present, and reasonably future projects, including, if necessary, those outside the lead agency's control; or (2) a summary of projections contained in an adopted general plan or related planning document, or in a prior certified EIR, which described or evaluated regional or area-wide conditions contributing to the cumulative impact, provided that such documents are referenced and made available for public inspection at a specified location (Section 15130(b)(1)). "Probable future project" includes approved projects that have not yet been constructed; projects that are currently under construction; projects requiring an agency approval for an application that has been received at the time a Notice of Preparation is released; and projects that have been budgeted, planned, or included as a later phase of a previously approved project (Section 15130(b)(1)(B)(2)).

Cumulative impact analysis for the Proposed Project included a review of developments within approximately one mile of the project¹. These developments are shown on Figure

¹ SCE proposes to construct the new Moorpark-Newbury 66 kilovolt (kV) subtransmission line to address a base case overload on the Moorpark tap of the existing Moorpark–Newbury-Pharmacy 66 kV subtransmission line. The new Moorpark-Newbury 66 kV subtransmission line will be constructed between SCE's Moorpark Substation, located at the northwest corner of Gabbert Road and Los Angeles Avenue in the City of Moorpark, and SCE's Newbury Substation, located at 1295 Lawrence Drive in the City of Thousand Oaks. The project, which will involve both the construction of new facilities and replacement and reconductor of existing facilities, is approximately 9 miles in length, and will traverse portions of the City of Moorpark, unincorporated areas of Ventura County, and the City of Thousand Oaks, all within existing easements, rights-of-way (ROW) and SCE fee-owned property. This GO 131-D exempt project is

6.1, Projects Proposed in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project, and are listed Table 6.1, Projects Proposed in Vicinity of the Proposed Project.

Number	Type of Project	Permitting Entity	Status
1	Events building on existing golf course	Ventura County	In process
2	Agricultural Sales Facility	Ventura County	In process
3	Zone change and lot line adjustment between two lots of Open Space	Ventura County	In process
4	Equestrian Center	Ventura County	Incomplete
5	Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Annexation	Simi Valley	Incomplete Application
6	Wood Ranch Center Cell site- move location of existing antennae and add equipment within existing wireless telecommunication facility	Simi Valley	In PCSI
7	Olsen Road widened to six lanes between Presidential Drive and the Simi Valley city limit (no start date for this project has been reported)	Multiple	Approved

 Table 6.1
 Projects Proposed in Vicinity of the Proposed Project

Sources:

Ventura County Pending Projects List

http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/pdf/permits/projects_in_progress/Pending_Report_Aug_08.pdf;

City of Simi Valley Summary of Commercial and Industrial Development;

City of Simi Valley Summary of Residential Development http://www.simivalley.org/index.aspx?page=258

Current Planning and Development Projects in the City of Thousand Oaks

http://www.toaks.org/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=2998

SCAG, 2008 http://www.scag.ca.gov/RTIP/rtip2008/adopted.htm

currently pending before the CPUC and its operating date is planned for December 2010. Because this project is at its closest point approximately 3 miles away from the western terminus of the Presidential Substation Project, it is not included in the cumulative impact analysis, but this description is included for informational purposes only.

PRESIDENTIAL SUBSTATION PROJECT



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The following sections discuss the cumulative impacts of each environmental resource category.

<u>Aesthetics.</u> The effects to aesthetics resulting from construction and operation of the Proposed Project are believed to represent an incremental change in the visual character in the area, but would have a less than significant effect on aesthetics. This incremental change, when considered in conjunction with the aesthetic changes that would occur with the other development projects approved by the county and cities are not thought to significantly affect the visual character or quality of the area. Cumulative impacts to aesthetics would be less than significant.

<u>Agriculture</u>. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would have a less than significant effect to agriculture. A majority of the other projects would occur on land not presently used for agriculture or grazing. The cumulative effects to agriculture would be less than significant.<u>Air Quality</u>. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would have a less than significant impact to air quality. Construction of the other projects listed in the cumulative impact analysis may contribute to adverse air quality, but the VCAPCD has considered cumulative emissions when developing its thresholds of significance. Because the VCAPCD does not consider construction emissions to count toward a threshold, but instead recommends using fugitive dust controls and minimization measures for ozone precursor emissions at construction sites, cumulative impacts to air quality would be less than significant. During operation of the Proposed Project, emissions would be limited to those produced from vehicles during site visits that would occur approximately three to four times per month. These intermittent visits would not contribute significantly to cumulative impacts to air quality.

<u>Biological Resources.</u> Based on information collected to date, construction and operation of the Proposed Project is not expected to have impacts to biological resources that could not be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of APMs. Several of the developments included in the cumulative impact analysis would occur on undisturbed land. These developments may have cumulative impacts to biological resources, especially wildlife corridors, but the footprint of the Proposed Project with respect to wildlife corridors is minimal. Other impacts to biological resources would likely be mitigated by the appropriate Lead Agency, and would not be cumulatively considerable when combined with the effects to biological resources from construction and operation of the Proposed Project. Cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

<u>Cultural Resources.</u> Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not have significant and unavoidable impacts to cultural resources. The other developments included in the cumulative impact analysis may have impacts to cultural resources, but they would be subject to the same protective laws and regulations as the Proposed Project, and would not be cumulatively considerable.

<u>Geology and Soils.</u> A majority of the impacts associated with the Proposed Project are related to site-specific geologic hazards. When considering the effects that could be cumulatively considerable, such as the loss of topsoil, the potential impacts would be minimized by existing laws, regulations, and ordinances that require projects to obtain

grading permits and implement SWPPPs. The cumulative effects to geology and soils would be less than significant.

<u>Hazards and Hazardous Waste.</u> Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to hazards or hazardous waste. In the long term, the developments decrease wildfire hazards by removing high fire fuel. None of the developments in the cumulative impact analysis are cumulatively contributing to hazardous waste. Impacts would be less than significant.

<u>Hydrology and Water Quality.</u> Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality. The projects evaluated in the cumulative impact analysis would likely not substantially interfere with drainages, and the water quality in drainages in the area would be protected by project-specific SWPPPs and grading permits. The cumulative effects to hydrology and water quality would be less than significant.

Land Use and Planning. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to land use and planning. Most of the projects listed in the cumulative impact analysis would be permitted through local agencies, and any cumulative impacts to land use and planning would be evaluated and addressed by the local agencies during each project's CEQA process. Cumulative impacts to land use and planning would be less than significant.

<u>Mineral Resources.</u> Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to mineral resources. The other developments planned in the area do not appear to affect mineral resources. There would be no cumulative impacts to mineral resources.

<u>Noise</u>. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to noise. The other developments that are part of the cumulative impact analysis may also generate noise during construction, but the noise generated by the Proposed Project would occur intermittently over nine months, and would not be considered cumulatively considerable. Operation of the other projects in the cumulative impact analysis may result in an increase in ambient noise due to the increased traffic from the developments, but the noise due to the operation of the Proposed Project in addition to the noise produced by other developments would not be considered cumulatively considerable. Cumulative impacts to noise would be less than significant.

<u>Population and Housing.</u> Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to population and housing. Any significant impacts to population and housing due to the construction and operation of the other projects in the cumulative impact analysis would be addressed by the local agencies during each project's CEQA process. The Proposed Project would not have a cumulatively considerable effect to population and housing.

<u>Public Services.</u> Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to public services. Any significant impacts to public services due to

the construction and operation of the other projects in the cumulative impact analysis would be addressed by the local agencies during each project's CEQA process. The Proposed Project would not have a cumulatively considerable effect to public services.

<u>Recreation</u>. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to recreation. Any significant impacts to recreation due to the construction and operation of the other projects in the cumulative impact analysis would be addressed by the local agencies during each project's CEQA process. The Proposed Project would not have a cumulatively considerable effect to recreation.

<u>Transportation</u>. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to transportation. The other developments that are part of the cumulative impact analysis may also generate traffic during construction (or road/lane closures), but the traffic generated during the construction of the Proposed Project would occur for a short period of time, and would not be considered cumulatively considerable. Operation of the other projects in the cumulative impact analysis may result in an increase in traffic from the developments, but the traffic associated with the operation of the Proposed Project when considered in addition to other developments would not be considered cumulatively considerable. Cumulative impacts to transportation would be less than significant.

<u>Utilities and Service Systems.</u> Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to utilities and service systems. Any significant impacts to utilities and service systems due to the construction and operation of the other projects in the cumulative impact analysis would be addressed by the local agencies during each project's CEQA process. The Proposed Project would not have a cumulatively considerable effect to utilities and service systems.

Greenhouse Gas

Because of the enormous complexities related to global climate change, the Legislature has charged numerous state and local agencies with the task of developing regulations to address greenhouse gas emissions. For instance, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) charges the California Air Resources Board (CARB) with the responsibility to monitor and regulate sources of greenhouse gas emissions in order to reduce those emissions. CARB has also been tasked to establish a "scoping" plan by January 1, 2009, for achieving reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and regulations by January 1, 2011, for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2020. AB 32 also directs CARB to recommend a de minimis threshold of greenhouse gas emissions below which emission reduction requirements will not apply by January 1, 2009 (Cal. Health & Safety Code, Section 38561 (e)). Furthermore, California Senate Bill 97, passed in August 2007 requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare and develop CEQA guidelines for the feasible mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions including, but not limited to, effects associated with energy consumption. Those guidelines are to be certified and adopted by January 1, 2010. While these state-wide agencies are diligently working toward discharging their statutory duties, project-specific thresholds have yet to be developed by the VCAPCD.

In the absence of these project-specific significance thresholds, the analysis of potential impacts in this PEA focuses on compliance with State and local plans aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The Climate Action Team, which consists of representatives from various State boards and departments, including the CPUC, has issued various reports outlining numerous strategies to reduce climate change-related emissions in California. The reports serve as the primary State guidance to date. The Proposed Project is therefore analyzed in light of whether it is consistent with the applicable greenhouse gas reduction measures recommended by the Climate Action Team's reports.

Greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). The global warming potentials of these pollutants are usually quantified by normalizing their rates to an equivalent CO₂ emission rate (CO_{2(eq)}). SF₆ gas is utilized in substation circuit breakers and can potentially leak from the equipment. Because SF₆ has a high global warming potential (one ton of SF₆ in the atmosphere has an equivalent effect as approximately 23,900 tons of CO₂ in the atmosphere), the greenhouse gas analysis in this PEA focuses on SF₆.

SCE voluntarily reports SF_6 gas emissions and has developed measures to monitor and prevent leakage. SCE currently tracks SF_6 gas leakage on a system-wide basis. SCE SF_6 Gas Management Guidelines require proper documentation and control of SF_6 gas inventories, whether in equipment or in cylinders. Inventories are documented on both a quarterly and a yearly basis. SCE assumes that any SF_6 gas that is purchased and not used to fill new equipment is needed to replace SF_6 gas that has inadvertently leaked from equipment already in service. This allows SCE to track and manage SF_6 gas emissions. SCE currently voluntarily reports these emissions to the California Climate Action Registry, which was created by the California legislature to help companies track and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

SCE has taken proactive steps in the effort to minimize greenhouse gas emissions since 1997. In 1997, SCE established an SF₆ Gas Resource Team to address issues pertaining to the environmental impacts of SF₆. The team developed the Gas Management Guidelines (discussed above) that allow for rapid location and repair of equipment leaking SF₆ gas. In addition, in 2001, SCE's parent organization, Edison International, joined the US Environmental Protection Agency's voluntary SF₆ gas management program, committing SCE to join the national effort to minimize emissions of this greenhouse gas. Importantly, SCE's SF₆ emissions in 2006 were 41 percent less than in 1999, while the inventory of equipment containing SF₆ gas actually increased by 27 percent during the same time period.

SCE has made a significant investment in not only improving its SF_6 gas management practices but also purchasing state-of-the-art gas handling equipment that minimizes SF_6 leakage. The new equipment has improved sealing designs that virtually eliminate possible sources of leakage. SCE has also addressed SF_6 leakage on older equipment by performing repairs and replacing antiquated equipment through its infrastructure replacement program. It is expected that the Presidential Substation Project would have a minimal amount of SF_6 leakage as a result of the state-of-the-art equipment and SCE's SF_6 gas management practices. Pursuant to its existing practices, SCE would be reducing potential greenhouse gas impacts due to the Presidential Substation Project to the greatest practicable.

Because the Presidential Substation Project would comply with existing Climate Action Team guidelines and incorporate state-of-the-art gas handling equipment, operation of the Presidential Substation Project would have a less than significant impact on climate change.

As discussed above, construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not have cumulative impacts to environmental resources when considering the projects and types of projects that are likely to occur before, during, and after construction of the Proposed Project. Cumulative impacts of the Proposed Project would be less than significant.

6.2 Growth Inducing Impacts

Section 15126.2(d) of the CEQA Guidelines states that environmental documents "...discuss the ways in which the proposed project could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly in the surrounding environment..."

A project could be considered to have growth inducing effects if it:

- Either directly or indirectly fosters economic or population growth or the construction of additional housing in the surrounding area
- Removes obstacles to population growth
- Requires the construction of new community facilities that could cause significant environmental effects; or
- Encourages and facilitates other activities that could significantly affect the environment, either individually or cumulatively

Would the project either directly or indirectly foster economic or population growth or the construction of additional housing in the surrounding area?

The Proposed Project has been developed based upon a demonstrated need for electrical system reliability in the cities of Simi Valley and Thousand Oaks, as well as adjacent areas of unincorporated Ventura County. The Proposed Project could be considered growth-inducing if growth resulted from the direct and indirect employment needed to construct, operate, and maintain the Proposed Project, and/or if growth resulted from the additional electrical power that would be transmitted by the Proposed Project. As discussed in Chapter 3, Project Description, the construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not affect employment in the area. SCE anticipates that SCE

personnel or contract workers would construct the Proposed Project. If contract workers were employed, they would not cause growth in the area due to the short-term and temporary nature of their employment. The Proposed Project would require routine maintenance and emergency repair, but would not require dedicated, full-time personnel.

Would the project remove obstacles to population growth?

Obstacles to population growth in the region served by the Proposed Project include development restrictions by the local agencies, such as the "SOAR" (Save Open-space and Agricultural Resources) measures and greenbelt protections in Ventura County (please see Section 4.9, Land Use and Planning, for more information). The Proposed Project would not affect the SOAR measures or greenbelt protections.

Would the project require the construction of new community facilities that could cause significant environmental effects?

The Proposed Project does not involve the creation of any community facilities or public roads that would provide new access to undeveloped or under developed areas, or extend public service to an area presently not served by electricity. The Proposed Project is designed to respond to existing growth and demand trends.

Would the project encourage or facilitate other activities that could significantly affect the environment, either individually or cumulatively?

The demand for electricity is a result of, not a precursor to, development in the region. Although the Proposed Project would increase the reliability with which electricity is made available, the objective of the Proposed Project is not to provide a new source of electricity.

6.3 Significant Environmental Effects of the Proposed Project

The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15126.2) requires a discussion of the overall significance of the environmental effects of the project. This discussion is to distinguish between the direct and indirect effects of a project, and the short-term/long term effects of a project. These potential significant environmental effects are summarized in Table 6.3, Potential Significant Environmental Effects. With the implementation of APMs, all of the potential significant environmental effects associated with the Proposed Project would be reduced less than significant levels.

Resource	Description	Direct/Indirect	Short term/Long term
Biological Resources			
Coastal Sage Scrub	During construction, SCE would impact coastal sage scrub habitat, identified as a special status habitat	Direct	Long term: SCE would be required to consult with the USFWS and CDFG to develop mitigation measures and compensation for impacts
Jurisdictional Drainages	During construction, SCE would alter a drainage at the Proposed Project substation site to accommodate the substation facilities.	Direct	Long term: Although the drainage would be altered from its original location, it would be re-routed and restored at an adjacent location
Cultural Resources			
CA-VEN-1571	During construction, SCE has the potential to impact this historical resource, but would minimize impacts by delineating an Environmentally Sensitive Area and limit the entrance only to vehicles with rubber tires.	Direct	Long term: The resource is unlikely to be disturbed after implementing SCE's APM- CUL-01, but if it is disturbed, the damage to the site would decrease the information potential of the resource.
Miocene-aged Paleontological Resources	During construction, SCE has the potential to impact paleontological resources within the Topanga Formation and Sespe Formation and during construction may be required to remove the resource to accommodate the substation.	Direct	Long term: Although removing the paleontological resource would disturb the setting of the resource, recordation, collection, and curation of a paleontological resource would preserve the information potential of the resource.

 Table 6.3
 Potential Significant Environmental Effects

6.4 Mandatory Findings of Significance

The Mandatory Findings of Significance are as follows:

Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

As presented in Chapter 4, Environmental Impact Assessment, construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not degrade the quality of the environment. The effects to biological resources discussed in Section 4.4.4, Biological Resources Impact Analysis. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below selfsustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, or reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal. The effects to cultural resources resulting from construction and operation of the Proposed Project are discussed in Section 4.5.4, Cultural Resources Impact Analysis. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project may affect paleontological resources present at the Proposed Project substation site, but would not eliminate the important examples of any major periods of California history or prehistory.

Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

As discussed above in Section 6.1, Cumulative Impacts, the limited effects of the Proposed Project, when viewed with the potential effects of other projects occurring or planned to occur in the vicinity, are not thought to result in cumulatively considerable impacts.

Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings. On the contrary, access to a reliable source of electricity would directly enhance the lives of human beings, by supporting the wide range of individual lifestyles that depend upon the predictability of electrical service, and indirectly, by providing the region with reliable electrical service to allow local decisionmakers flexibility as to what types of development could occur in the region.

Appendix A

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APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A Environmental Checklist Form

1. Project Title

Presidential Substation Project

2. Lead Agency Name and Address

California Public Utilities Commission 505 Van Ness Avenue San Francisco, California 94102-3298

3. Contact Persons and Phone Numbers

Christine McLeod Project Manager – Regulatory Affairs (626) 302-3947

4. **Project Location**

The project is located in the City of Thousand Oaks and unincorporated Ventura County, California.

5. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address**

Southern California Edison 2244 Walnut Grove Avenue Rosemead, California 91770

6. General Plan Designation

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has primary jurisdiction over the Presidential Substation Project, because it authorizes the construction, operation, and maintenance of public utility facilities. Although such projects are exempt from local land-use and zoning regulations and permitting, CPUC G.O. 131-D Section IX.B states that "Local jurisdictions acting pursuant to local authority are preempted from regulating electric power line projects, distribution lines, substations, or electric facilities constructed by public utilities subject to the Commission's jurisdiction. However in locating such projects, the public utilities shall consult with local agencies regarding land use matters." SCE has considered local and state land use plans as part of the environmental review process.

The land use designation of the substation for the Presidential Substation Project is Residential Developable Land (0.2 to 1.0 dwellings per net acre for ultimate need). The subtransmission source line and the telecommunications facilities are in public rights-of-way and existing SCE rights-of-way.

7. Zoning

The CPUC has primary jurisdiction over the Presidential Substation Project, because it authorizes the construction, operation, and maintenance of public utility facilities. Although such projects are exempt from local land-use and zoning regulations and permitting, CPUC G.O. 131-D Section IX.B states that "Local jurisdictions acting pursuant to local authority are preempted from regulating electric power line projects, distribution lines, substations, or electric facilities constructed by public utilities subject to the Commission's jurisdiction. However in locating such projects, the public utilities shall consult with local agencies regarding land use matters." SCE has considered local and state land-use plans as part of the environmental review process.

The zoning designation of the substation portion of the Presidential Substation Project is Residential Planned Development (RPD-0.22U-SFD-PR). The subtransmission source line and the telecommunications facilities are in public rights-of-way and existing SCE rights-of-way.

8. Description of Project

The Proposed Project consists of the following components:

- A new 66/16 kilovolt (kV) distribution substation on an approximate four acre site
- Removal of approximately 79 distribution poles and 5 subtransmission poles located within existing rights-of-way, and replacement with approximately 83 subtransmission poles to accommodate a new 66 kV subtransmission line that would feed the proposed substation from two existing 66 kV subtransmission lines. Construction of the new subtransmission line would occur within approximately 3.5 miles of existing right-of-way.
- Four new 16 kV distribution getaways
- Facilities to connect the substation to SCE's existing telecommunications system

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

The project is located in the City of Thousand Oaks and unincorporated Ventura County, California. The area is bounded by the Santa Susana Mountains to the north and the Simi Hills and Santa Monica Mountains to the south. The land use pattern in the area includes a mix of open space, residential, public facilities, commercial, agriculture lands, and rural residential development.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages. However, the impacts to these resources would be reduced to a less than significant level with the implementation of SCE's Applicant Proposed Measures as described in Chapter 4.

Aesthetics	Agricultural Resources	Air Quality
Biological Resources	Cultural Resources	Geology/Soils
Hazards & Hazardous Materials	Hydrology/Water Quality	Land Use/Planning
Mineral Resources	🗌 Noise	Population/Housing
Public Services	Recreation	Transportation/Traffic
Utilities/Service Systems	Mandatory Findings of Significance	

DETERMINATION (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature		Date	
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Signature _____ Date

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- 1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
- 2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including offsite as well as onsite, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
- 3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, and then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
- 4) "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from Section XVII, "Earlier Analyses," may be cross-referenced).
- 5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiring, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed I an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures that

were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

- 6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to Information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
- 7) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
- 8) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
- 9) The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorpor- ation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				\boxtimes
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?			\boxtimes	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?				
II. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES. In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				\boxtimes
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				\boxtimes
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?				
III. AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?				\boxtimes
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?				
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non- attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions, which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?				

ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorpor- ation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?				
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?				
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?		\boxtimes		
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?				
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			\boxtimes	
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				
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V. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in § 15064.5?		\boxtimes		
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?				
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?		\boxtimes		
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			\boxtimes	

ISSUES		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorpor- ation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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VI.	GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:				
a) adverse involving	Expose people or structures to potential substantial effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death g:				
	i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.				
	ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?				
	iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			\boxtimes	
	iv) Landslides?			\boxtimes	
b) topsoil?	Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of			\boxtimes	
c) or that v potentia subside	Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, would become unstable as a result of the project, and Ily result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, nce, liquefaction or collapse?				
d) 18-1-B o substan	Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating tial risks to life or property?				
e) use of s systems waste w	Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the eptic tanks or alternative waste water disposal s where sewers are not available for the disposal of ater?				\boxtimes
		I	1	1	1
VII. the proje	HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would ect:				
a) environi hazardo	Create a significant hazard to the public or the ment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of us materials?				
b) environi acciden material	Create a significant hazard to the public or the nent through reasonably foreseeable upset and t conditions involving the release of hazardous s into the environment?				
c) acutely one-qua	Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or hazardous materials, substances, or waste within Inter mile of an existing or proposed school?				\boxtimes

ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorpor- ation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				\boxtimes
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				\boxtimes
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			\boxtimes	
 Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands? 				
VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?				
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?				
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation onsite or offsite?				
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding onsite or offsite?				
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?				
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			\square	

ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorpor- ation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				\boxtimes
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?			\boxtimes	
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				\boxtimes
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?			\boxtimes	
IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?				\square
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				\boxtimes
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X. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				\boxtimes
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				\boxtimes
	_	_		-
XI. NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			\boxtimes	
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			\boxtimes	
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?				
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			\boxtimes	

ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorpor- ation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				\boxtimes
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				
XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:				
 a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)? 				\boxtimes
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				\boxtimes
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				\boxtimes
XIII. PUBLIC SERVICES.				
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?			\boxtimes	
Police protection?			\boxtimes	
Schools?				
Parks?				
Other public facilities?				
	1	1	1	·
XIV. RECREATION.				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				

ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorpor- ation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				
XV. TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC. Would the project:				
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?			\square	
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?				
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?			\boxtimes	
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?				\square
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)				
XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				\boxtimes
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?				\boxtimes

ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorpor- ation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Result in determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				\boxtimes
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?			\boxtimes	
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			\boxtimes	
		<u>.</u>		
XVII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?				
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?				
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			\boxtimes	

Sources and Explanation of Answers

This section contains a brief explanation for all answers provided in the environmental checklist form.

Aesthetics

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project is not located in an area of a State Scenic Highway. There would be no impacts to these resources. As demonstrated in Section 4.1.4, Aesthetics Impact Analysis, the Proposed Project represents an incremental change in the visual character or quality of the site, but impacts associated with the Proposed Project would be less than significant. Lights for the proposed project would only be used when required for construction work, maintenance work, and emergency repairs occurring at night. The lighting would not have a significant effect on nighttime views in the area (Section 4.1, Aesthetics).

Agricultural Resources

The Proposed Project substation site is zoned Residential Planned Development, and the subtransmission source line and telecommunications facilities would be located in public rights-of-way and existing SCE rights-of-way. There would be no impact resulting from a conflict with an agricultural zoning designation or a Williamson Act Contract. The Proposed Project would not convert any Important Farmland in Ventura County to nonagricultural use during construction or operation. The Proposed Project is a single use facility, and would not involve other changes in the environment that would result in the conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use. Impacts would be less than significant. (Section 4.2, Agricultural Resources)

Air Quality

The Ventura County Air Pollution Control District has developed a guidance document to assess impacts to air quality resulting from projects in its air basin. The activities and emissions associated with construction and operation of the Proposed Project are not inconsistent with the Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines, and would have less than significant impacts to air quality. (Section 4.3, Air Quality)

Biological Resources

Biological resources would be more fully assessed during the focused Environmental Surveys that would occur during Spring 2009. Based the biological resource surveys conducted to date, the Proposed Project would avoid most sensitive biological resources, with the exception of the Coastal Sage Scrub and a Jurisdictional Drainage. With the implementation of APM-BIO-01, Minimize Impacts to Coastal Sage Scrub, and APM-BIO-02, Minimize Impacts to Jurisdictional Drainages, the Proposed Project would have less than significant effects to these sensitive resources. If additional sensitive biological resources are discovered during the focused Environmental Surveys conducted for the Proposed Project, and avoidance is not feasible, consultation with the USFWS and the CDFG would be necessary to determine if a permit would be required to impacts any one of these species, and SCE would propose APMs to minimize impacts. Impacts to biological resources are expected to be less than significant. (Section 4.4, Biological Resources)

Cultural Resources

The Proposed Project subtransmission source line route is in the vicinity of CA-VEN-1571, a cultural resource that has been found significant and thus eligible for listing in the CRHR, which qualifies CA-VEN-1571 as a Historical Resource. However, maps and site descriptions documented within the evaluation report, place the significant portions of site CA-VEN-1571 approximately 200 feet south of the subtransmission source line for the Proposed Project. However, the Proposed Project subtransmission source line would cross an extant portion of the archaeological resource that did not exhibit the characteristics found in the significant portions of the archaeological site and that are not described as contributing elements to the significance of CA-VEN-1571, and disturbances made to this portion of CA-VEN-1571 would not cause a significant impact. SCE is proposing the implementation of APM-CUL-01, Creation of an Environmentally Sensitive Area in the Vicinity of CA-VEN-1571, to minimize potential impacts to the site. With the implementation of APM-CUL-01, the Proposed Project is thought to have a less than significant effect on the CA-VEN-1571.

In addition, there are two paleontologically sensitive geologic units present at the Proposed Project substation site. SCE is proposing the implementation of APM-PAL-01 Develop and Implement a Paleontological Monitoring Plan, and APM-PAL-02, Paleontological Monitoring, to minimize potential impacts to these paleontological resources. With the implementation of APM-PAL-01 and APM-PAL-02, the Proposed Project is thought to have a less than significant effect to paleontological resources.

With the implementation of APMs, impacts to cultural resources are expected to be less than significant. (Section 4.5, Cultural Resources)

Geology and Soils

A small portion of the Proposed Project subtransmission source line route lies within an area identified as being subject to surface rupture from sufficiently active faults. The southernmost portion of the Proposed Project substation site and a small portion of the subtransmission source line along Read Road are identified as earthquake-induced landslide features. In addition, there are areas in Ventura County known to exhibit expansive soils. As part of the Proposed Project, SCE would conduct a geotechnical investigation consistent with the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act, and would design the substation and subtransmission structures consistent with CPUC and industry standards. Impacts would be less than significant.

During construction of the Proposed Project, a SWPPP would be implemented, which would reduce any effects due to erosion and the loss of topsoil to less than significant levels. In addition, the grading permit issued by the City of Thousand Oaks would include surface improvements that would minimize soil erosion and the loss of topsoil at the Proposed Project substation site. Site preparation, design and construction in compliance with the SWPPP and the grading permit would make impacts due to soil erosion and loss of topsoil less than significant. (Section 4.6, Geology and Soils)

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. There are two identified airstrips within 1,200 feet of the Proposed Project, and as described in Section 3.2, Proposed Project Construction Plan, SCE would provide written notice of the subtransmission source line construction schedule along Sunset Valley Road to the operator of the airstrip located approximately 1,200 feet east of the Sunset Valley Road. Impacts to the public or the environment due to these activities would be less than significant.

There is a possibility of a spill or release of hazardous materials during construction and operation, but the controls put in place by the SWPPP and SPCC would minimize the impacts to less than significant levels. The Proposed Project is not located on a hazardous waste site. The Proposed Project also would not interfere with an emergency response plan.

The Proposed Project is being built in an area mapped as a moderate to very high fire hazard area. SCE has standard protocols that are implemented when the National Weather Service issues a Red Flag Warning. In addition, SCE participates with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, California Office of Emergency Services, US Forest Service and various city and county fire agencies in the Red Flag Fire Prevention Program and complies with California Public Resources Code Sections 4292 and 4293 related to vegetation management in transmission line corridors. In addition to the protective measures, fire risks during construction would be low because construction areas for the Proposed Project would be grubbed of vegetation and graded prior to the staging of equipment, minimizing the potential for a construction vehicle to

start a fire. As a result, construction of the Proposed Project would have a less than significant impact to risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires. (Section 4.7, Hazards and Hazardous Materials)

Hydrology and Water Quality

The Proposed Project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, deplete groundwater supplies, place housing in a 100-year floodplain, install structures that would redirect floodflows, expose people or structures to significant risk of flooding, seiche or tsunami; there would be no impacts associated with these resources. During construction, SCE would obtain an NPDES permit for construction storm water discharge, which includes measures to protect water quality during rain events. These measures would keep impacts to water quality to less than significant levels. In addition, the Proposed Project would not install large-scale impervious surfaces that would excessively contribute to storm water runoff. Impacts would be less than significant. (Section 4.8, Hydrology and Water Quality)

During construction of the Proposed Project, the substation site would be filled to accommodate the new substation. The grading for the substation footprint would change the natural flow of runoff in the area, but storm water runoff, and surface erosion and siltation, would be controlled during construction by the implementation of storm water BMPs as specified in the SWPPP prepared for the project (please see Section 3.2, Construction Plan, for more details on the SWPPP). The existing drainage patterns before site development would be improved by the addition of earthen swales that would intercept storm water flowing down surrounding slopes and direct it to the catch basin, thus reducing erosion potential. During operation, all surface runoff at the substation site would be directed to an on-site or off-site storm water system as identified in the grading permit issued by the City of Thousand Oaks. As a result, the Proposed Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site in a manner that would produce a substantial increase in the rate or amount of surface runoff resulting in siltation on- or off-site. Impacts would be less than significant.

The Proposed Project substation would be constructed in an area with hillsides above the main level of the substation to the south, west and east. One of these sloped areas has the potential for earthquake induced landslide. If this slope was saturated during a rain event and an earthquake occurred, a landside could occur and have the characteristics of a mudflow. However, a geotechnical investigation would occur prior to the final design of the Proposed Project, and site preparation, design and construction of the Proposed Project in compliance with site-specific recommendations from the geotechnical investigation would make this impact less than significant.

Land Use and Planning

The Proposed Project would not divide an established community, conflict with an environmental plan for avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, or conflict with a

habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. There would be no impacts to land use and planning. (Section 4.9, Land Use and Planning)

Mineral Resources

The Proposed Project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that is of value to the region, or one that is delineated on a general plan. There would be no impacts to mineral resources. (Section 4.10, Mineral Resources)

Noise

The City of Thousand Oaks allows for construction noise during the hours of 7am and 7pm, Monday through Saturday, and Ventura County does not have a noise ordinance. If construction of the Proposed Project must occur in the City of Thousand Oaks outside of 7am and 7pm, SCE would request a variance from the City of Thousand Oaks. Construction activities for the Proposed Project are expected to occur during the day, and nighttime work is not anticipated. As a result, the generation of noise levels in excess of standards would be less than significant. The Proposed Project would not be located within an airport land use plan, and the two airstrips within 1,200 feet of the Proposed Project are not large enough to accommodate large volumes of air traffic. Noise impacts to project personnel would be less than significant. The Proposed Project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in noise. Impacts would be less than significant. (Section 4.11, Noise)

Population and Housing

The Proposed Project would not induce population growth or displace substantial numbers of people or housing. There would be no impacts to population and housing. (Section 4.12, Population and Housing)

Public Services

The Proposed Project is unlikely to require the use of fire protection, police protection, schools, or other public facilities. There would be a less than significant impact to the performance objectives of these resources from construction and operation of the Proposed Project. (Section 4.13, Public Services)

Recreation

The Proposed Project would not increase the use of existing parks or require the construction of new recreation facilities. There would be no impact to recreation. (Section 4.14, Recreation)

Transportation and Traffic

The Proposed Project would not affect the design features or introduce incompatible use for transportation, result in inadequate parking capacity, conflict with programs
supporting alternative transportation, or result in a change in air traffic patterns. Construction of the Proposed Project would involve material delivery and worker commute; however, the level of construction traffic estimated for the Proposed Project is negligible when added to the existing daily traffic on the roadways, and would not lower the LOS standard for the roads. Impacts to traffic would be less than significant. (Section 4.15, Transportation and Traffic)

Utilities and Service Systems

The Proposed Project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board, or result in the construction of new water, wastewater, or storm water facilities. The Proposed Project would not affect water supplies or affect wastewater treatment capacities. The waste that would require disposal by the Proposed Project would be accommodated in landfills in Ventura County that have the permitted capacity to accept the waste. SCE would handle the reuse and disposal of treated wood poles for the Proposed Project in accordance with all applicable federal, State, and local statutes related to solid waste. Impacts to utilities and service systems would be less than significant. (Section 4.16, Utilities and Service Systems)

Appendix B

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B List of Preparers

Southern California Edison Company

Robert Benton, Senior Technical Specialist (Substation)

Kathryn Enright, Manager, Transmission Licensing, LLM, Masters of Law in Taxation, JD, Southwestern University, School of Law, BA, Business Administration, California State University Fullerton

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Appendix C

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APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C Aesthetics Background Information

Ventura County General Plan

A greenbelt agreement between Ventura County and the three neighboring cities protects the rural land that separates Thousand Oaks, Simi Valley, and Moorpark. The county has adopted two "SOAR measures" (which stands for Save Open-Space and Agricultural Resources) to regulate land use in this greenbelt. The measures require voter approval of any change to the General Plan involving the "Agricultural," "Open Space" or "Rural" land use map designations and any urban development within the Hillside Voter Participation Act line (Ventura County 2008b).

County Scenic Highways and Scenic Resource Areas

In Ventura County, protection of Scenic Resources Areas is accomplished through the Scenic Resource Overlay Zone of the Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance (Section 1.7.5.). According to the General Plan, the area within one-half mile of an adopted County Scenic Highway that is designated Open Space, Agricultural or Rural on the Land Use Map are deemed Scenic Resource Areas. Scenic Resource Areas are subject to the provisions and standards of the Scenic Resource Overlay Zone set forth in the Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance [policy 2 below provides a summary of this zoning ordinance] (Ventura County General Plan – Resources Appendix 2008b).

Scenic Resource Goals

- 1. Preserve and protect the significant open views and visual resources of the County.
- 2. Protect the visual resources within the viewshed of...County designated scenic highways, and other scenic areas as may be identified by an area plan.

Scenic Resource Policies

- 1. Notwithstanding Policy...[2, below], discretionary development which would significantly degrade visual resources or significantly alter or obscure public views of visual resources shall be prohibited unless no feasible mitigation measures are available and the decision-making body determines there are overriding considerations.
- 2. Scenic Resource Areas, which are depicted on the Resource Protection Map shall be subject to the Scenic Resource Protection (SRP) Overlay Zone provisions and standards set forth in the Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance, which include the following:

- a. Any request for grading, structures or vegetation removal per the standards of the SRP Overlay Zone shall be evaluated through a discretionary permit.
- b. Removal, damaging or destruction of protected trees shall be in compliance with the
- c. County's "Tree Protection Regulations" of the Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance.
- d. All discretionary development shall be sited and designed to:
 - i. Prevent significant degradation of the scenic view or vista;
 - ii. Minimize alteration of the natural topography, physical features and vegetation;
 - iii. Utilize native plants indigenous to the area for revegetation, whenever possible;
 - iv. Avoid silhouetting of structures on ridge tops that are within public view.
 - v. Use colors and materials that are designed to blend in with the natural surroundings.
 - vi. Minimize lighting that causes glare, illuminates adjacent properties, or is directed skyward in rural areas
- e. No on-site freestanding advertising signs in excess of four feet in height and no freestanding off-site advertising signs shall be permitted.
- 3. Proposed undergrounding of overhead utilities within Scenic Resource Areas shall be given first priority by the Public Works Agency in utilizing the County's allocation of Utility Undergrounding Funds.
- 4. The Planning Division shall continue to implement the landscaping requirements of the Zoning Ordinance and the "Guide to Landscape Plans" to enhance the appearance of discretionary development.

Scenic Resource Programs

- 1. The Planning Division, in coordination with appropriate State and local agencies, will inventory and take steps to preserve and maintain unique natural features, and other scenic resources. These areas could be included in future Scenic Resource Areas for consideration by the Board of Supervisors to be incorporated into the Resource Protection Map.
- 2. The Planning Division will continue to seek official State Scenic Highway designations for County designated Scenic Highways (Ventura County General Plan Goals, Policies & Programs 2008).

Tree Protection Ordinance

The County of Ventura's Tree Protection Ordinance governs the trimming or removal of protected trees in unincorporated areas. These include all oaks and sycamores of a minimum size, trees of any species with a historical designation, and large trees of any protected species (90" in circumference). Before any live protected tree can be trimmed or removed, a tree permit must be obtained from the Planning Division. In addition the County offers "Tree Protection Guidelines" to explain and amplify the ordinance requirements for the benefit of individuals requesting a permit to alter or remove a protected tree.

City of Thousand Oaks General Plan

The City of Thousand Oaks has adopted a SOAR ordinance (Save Open-Space and Agricultural Resources) and coordinates with the County of Ventura to help protect these open space lands in the Tierra Rejada greenbelt . California State Route 23 and Olsen Road are considered city gateways and are part of the Thousand Oaks Scenic Highway System (City of Thousand Oaks 1993). According to Resolution 93-152, "City gateways are entrances to the Conejo Valley which are heavily used as access points by residents of the community as well as visitors to the community". State Route 23, also known as the "Thousand Oaks Freeway entrance to the City from the Tierra Rejada Valley", is designated a primary gateway due to its central location and high traffic volumes. The Olsen Road at Thousand Oaks freeway interchange is considered a secondary gateway and the Olsen Road entrance from Simi Valley is considered a tertiary gateway.

Relevant goals and policies include:

(OS) Open Space

Goal OS-12: In its activities to implement the General Plan, the City shall strive to create and maintain a connected ring of natural open space surrounding the developed portions of the Planning Area, complemented by the preservation as open space of significant hillside and ridgeline areas within the Valley. Achievement of the policies relating to the ring concept is an important factor to be considered in decisions regarding appropriate land use and the acquisition of open space.

Goal OS-13: The ring of open space is a planning principle. Where it is depicted on maps, its location and extent are conceptual and it is not intended to predesignate specific individual parcels or groups of properties as open space.

Goal OS-19: Policies of public agencies which own and manage open space should require a public hearing by the governing body prior to any proposed sale, exchange, other disposition, lease, grant of easement, or construction of improvements which are inconsistent with passive recreation uses, with respect to such open space. Such actions should generally be allowed only in very limited circumstances where there is substantial community benefit, and the action complies with other policies of the General Plan. Goal OS-25: Facilities necessary to serve visitors, such as trails, trailheads, access roads and parking lots, kiosks, restrooms, signage shall be designed and installed so as to have no impact on sensitive natural resources within the open space area, and minimal impact on non-sensitive resources. Where emergency facilities or public service and utility facilities must be located in a natural open space area, they and any necessary access roads shall be located and designed to minimize impacts.

Goal OS-30: Open space managers should work cooperatively with the utility companies, water agencies, and the Ventura County Flood Control District to assure that facilities subject to their jurisdiction are planned and designed in a manner which provides effective public service and also protects the natural environment (City of Thousand Oaks 2000).

(CO) Conservation

Implementation CO-1: Ensure that development occurring within the view corridors of the Route 101 and Route 23 Freeways conform with the Freeway Corridor Design Guidelines (Res. 91-172)

Implementation CO-1: Ensure that development proposed within defined gateways areas (Res. 93-152) conform with the City's planning policies and guidelines for City Gateways.

Goal CO-3: The steeper the slope, the greater the proportion of the land that should remain in an undisturbed, undeveloped state, as outlined in the City's Hillside Planned Development (HPD) Ordinance.

Goal CO-5: Hillside development criteria should promote high standards and encourage site design, grading and architecture appropriate to hillside terrain.

Goal CO-6: There should be no grading in slopes over 25 percent natural grade and the vertical height of manufactured slopes should be no higher than 25 feet.

Goal CO-25: Isolation and fragmentation of natural open space areas should be prevented wherever possible (City of Thousand Oaks 1996).

Scenic Highways Element

Goal: To identify, establish, preserve and enhance a system of scenic highways within the City of Thousand Oaks.

Policies:

1. Designate a variety of scenic highways within the City in order to give the motorist a variety of different urban and semi-rural geographical settings of unique scenic value.

- 2. Wherever feasible, provide for relatively uninterrupted movement along the scenic route by avoidable of cross streets and stop signs.
- 3. Coordinate the Scenic Highways Element with the City's General Plan; Open Space, Conservation and Circulation Elements.
- 4. Provide for right-of-way landscaping, wherever feasible, to enhance the route's scenic qualities.
- 5. Prevent the removal of mature trees without proper consideration for their scenic or historic value.
- 6. Enhance the visual character of the roadways themselves with particular attention to landscaping and the materials used within the roadway.
- 7. Provide for architectural and design review of proposed projects and adjoining yard walls within the corridor to ensure that they are compatible with existing urban and natural surroundings, and enhance the scenic character and quality of the highway corridor.
- 8. Provide for the control of all on- and off-site advertising signs.
- 9. Coordinate program for undergrounding utility lines with the achievement of scenic corridors.
- 10. Coordinate with Ventura County to insure compatibility with the development of a County-wide Scenic Highway System.
- 11. The Scenic Highways Element contains a map of the scenic highway system. The following roads are identified: Potrero Road, Lynn Road, Olsen Road, Ventura Freeway, RT-23, Rancho Conejo Blvd, Avenida De Los Arboles (west of Moorpark and east of RT-23), Hillcrest Drive (between Lynn and Moorpark), Thousand Oaks Blvd (between Moorpark and Lakeview), Westlake Blvd, Lakeview Canyon Road, Kanan Road, Moorpark Road, Erbes Road (north of Avenida De Los Arboles) (City of Thousand Oaks 1993).

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APPENDIX D

PASADENA

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151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200 Costa Mesa, CA 92626

December 8, 2008

Mr. Roger Overstreet Southern California Edison Corporate Environment, Health, and Safety 2244 Walnut Grove Avenue Rosemead, California 91770

Biological Constraints Survey for the Presidential Substation Project, Ventura Subject: County, California

Dear Mr. Overstreet:

This Letter Report presents the findings of a biological constraints analysis of the Presidential Substation project in the Cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley, and in unincorporated Ventura County, California (Exhibit 1). BonTerra Consulting Botanist/Restoration Ecologist Jeff Crain and Ecologist Allison Rudalevige conducted vegetation mapping and a general plant and wildlife survey on June 19, 2008. The purpose of the survey was to evaluate potential biological constraints on construction of a new 66/16 kV substation on an approximate four-acre site, two new 66 kV subtransmission line segments (each approximately 2.5 miles long), four new 16 kV distribution gateways, and facilities to connect the substation to Southern California Edison's existing telecommunication system. The survey area includes a proposed and alternative substation site and the parcels the sites are located on and a 50-foot buffer on either side of the proposed and alternative transmission line routes (Exhibit 2).

Prior to the survey, the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2008) and the California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFG 2008) were reviewed to identify special status plants, wildlife, and habitats known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Database searches included the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Thousand Oaks and Simi 7.5-minute quadrangles.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The survey area is located on the USGS Thousand Oaks and Simi 7.5-minute quadrangle maps (Exhibit 2). The approximately 5.4 acre proposed substation site is located on a parcel of land located on the south side of Olsen Road, east of State Highway 23 between Hardy Lane and Country Club Drive near the boundary of Simi Valley. The site consists of an irregular parcel of land in the City of Thousand Oaks. Two new 66 kV subtransmission line segments, each approximately 2.5 miles long would feed the proposed substation by tapping into the existing 66 kV subtransmission lines. The alternative substation site is a parcel of land located on the north side of Madera Road, north of Olsen Road and east of Country Club Drive in the City of Simi Valley. The site has been previously graded and is currently occupied by a concrete block building (formerly used as a sheriff station) and is used for overflow parking for the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library. The proposed and alternative transmission line

routes are located in the Cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley, and in unincorporated Ventura County. They extend along Olsen Road from just southeast of Sunset Hills Boulevard to Royal Avenue (hereafter referred to as "OLS"); along Read Road from the substation location west to Moorpark Road (hereafter referred to as "REA"); along Sunset Valley Road between Read Road and Tierra Rejada Road (hereafter referred to as "SV"); along Esperance Drive and an unnamed road north of Olsen Road south of Tierra Rejada Road (hereafter referred to as "ESP"); and in an undeveloped area between Read Road and Olsen Road (hereafter referred to as "UND").

Land uses in the immediate vicinity of the survey area are commercial, agricultural, and residential. Topography in the survey area is hilly; elevation ranges from approximately 600 to 1,000 feet above mean sea level (msl). Soils in the survey area are composed of Azule loam, Calleguas-Arnold complex, Cibo clay, Cropley clay, Diablo clay, Gilroy clay loam, Gilroy very rocky clay loam, Hambright very rocky loam, Hambright rocky clay loam, Hueneme sandy loam, Linne silty clay loam, Mocho loam, Mocho clay loam, Pacheco loam, Rincon silty clay loam, Salinas clay loam, San Andreas sandy loam, San Benito clay loam, Soper loam, Soper gravelly loam, Vina loam, and Zamora loam (Exhibits 3A to 3F). Photographs representative of the survey area are provided in Exhibits 4A and 4B.

SURVEY RESULTS

Vegetation Types and Other Areas

Fifteen vegetation types and other areas occur in the survey area (Exhibits 5A to 5F; Table 1). Vegetation types and other areas mapped in the survey area include coastal sage scrub, disturbed coastal sage scrub, coastal sage scrub/coast prickly pear succulent scrub, coastal sage chaparral scrub, chamise chaparral, non-native grassland, marsh, willow riparian scrub, mule fat scrub, oak woodland, California walnut woodland, agriculture, ornamental/developed, ruderal, and disturbed areas.

Survey Area	Coastal Sage Scrub	Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub	Coastal Sage Scrub/Coast Prickly Pear Succulent Scrub	Coastal Sage Chaparral Scrub	Chamise Chaparral	Non-native Grassiand	Marsh	Willow Riparian Scrub	Mule Fat Scrub	Oak Woodland	California Walnut Woodland	Agriculture	Ornamental/ Developed	Ruderal	Disturbed
Proposed Substation	х		х	х		х						<u></u>			x
Proposed Substation Parcel	х		х			x							x		x
Alternative Substation	х					х							х	Х	
Alternative Substation Parcel	х					х							x	х	

TABLE 1 VEGETATION TYPES AND OTHER AREAS WITHIN EACH PORTION OF THE SURVEY AREA

TABLE 1 (Continued) VEGETATION TYPES AND OTHER AREAS WITHIN EACH PORTION OF THE SURVEY AREA

Survey Area	Coastal Sage Scrub	Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub	Coastal Sage Scrub/Coast Prickly Pear Succulent Scrub	Coastal Sage Chaparral Scrub	Chamise Chaparral	Non-native Grassland	Marsh	Willow Riparian Scrub	Mule Fat Scrub	Oak Woodland	California Walnut Woodland	Agriculture	Ornamental/ Developed	Ruderal	Disturbed
OLS	X	Х				X		X				Х	Х	Х	
REA	X	Х				X					X	Х	Х	Х	Х
SV				50.0.1j		[X					Х	Х	Х	Х
ESP	X	Х			X	X			Х				Х	Х	
UND	X					X				Х		Х	Х		

Coastal sage scrub and disturbed coastal sage scrub occur throughout the survey area. Coastal sage scrub is dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), interior flat-topped buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *foliosum*) and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*). Coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), saw-toothed goldenbush (*Hazardia squarrosa*), Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), and bush monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*) occur in lesser amounts. The density and quality of coastal sage scrub varies across the survey area, with some areas of relatively undisturbed sage scrub and some sage scrub/grassland ecotone. Disturbed coastal sage scrub has a large component of flat-topped buckwheat and black sage, but is either dominated by non-native grasses and forbs (e.g., black mustard [*Brassica nigra*], tocalote [*Centaurea melitensis*], and ripgut grass [*Bromus diandrus*]) or has been thinned as part of a fuel modification plan.

Coastal sage scrub/coast prickly pear succulent scrub occurs on the parcel for the proposed substation. This vegetation type is dominated by California sagebrush, interior flat-topped buckwheat, and coastal prickly pear (*Opuntia littoralis*).

Coastal sage chaparral scrub occurs on the parcel for the proposed substation. This vegetation type is dominated by California sagebrush, interior flat-topped buckwheat, black sage, and sugarbush (*Rhus ovata*).

Chamise chaparral occurs along the southern portion of the ESP transmission line route. This vegetation type is dominated by chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) with lesser amounts of black sage, hoaryleaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus* crassifolius), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*).

Non-native grassland occurs throughout the survey area and is dominated by annual grasses including foxtail chess (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), and ripgut grass.

Marsh vegetation is located along the northern portion of the SV transmission line route. The drainage contains open water with aquatic herbs in the duckweed family (*Lemnaceae*), and cattail (*Typha* sp.).

Willow riparian scrub occurs at two locations in the survey area: along the OLS transmission line route just east of State Highway 23 and east of Wood Ranch Parkway. This vegetation type is dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) with mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) at lower densities. The herbaceous plant layer is dominated by non-native grasses including ripgut grass, foxtail chess, and annual beard grass (*Polypogon monspliensis*).

Mule fat scrub occurs along a drainage in the ESP transmission line route. This area is dominated by mule fat with poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*). Non-native grasses such as ripgut grass, foxtail chess, and annual beard grass dominate the herbaceous layer.

Oak and California walnut woodland occur in small patches in the survey area. These vegetation types are dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), respectively. Non-native grasses dominate the understory, with small amounts of mule fat in the California walnut woodland.

Agriculture occurs along most transmission line routes and consists of various orchards and row crops.

Ornamental/developed areas occur throughout the survey area. Man-made structures and vegetation were not mapped separately due to the close association between the two. This mapping unit primarily includes paved roads, buildings (e.g., residences and commercial buildings), golf courses, and associated landscaping. Ornamental species observed in these areas include gum trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.), Peruvian pepper trees (*Schinus molle*), pine trees (*Pinus* spp.), fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), oleander (*Nerium oleander*), and turf grass.

Ruderal vegetation is scattered throughout the survey area. This vegetation type is dominated by non-native species including wild oat (*Avena* sp.), ripgut grass, foxtail chess, and black mustard. These areas had been mowed at the time of the survey.

Disturbed areas consist of existing dirt roads and cleared land. These areas have little to no vegetation.

Wildlife Habitat

The survey areas provide suitable habitat for various wildlife species. Western mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*) were observed in the drainage along the SV transmission line route. No amphibian or reptile species were observed during the general survey. However, the drainages in the survey area have the potential to support species such as the western toad (*Bufo boreas*) and Pacific treefrog (*Pseudacris* [*Hyla*] *regilla*) and common reptile species such as the western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), and gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*) are expected to occur in the survey area. Bird species observed in the survey area include California quail (*Callipepla californica*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*), and California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*). Mammals, or their sign, observed in the survey area include California (*Sylvilagus audubonii*).

Special Status Vegetation Types

Special status vegetation types are considered to be "depleted" habitats by the CDFG (CDFG 2008) and other resource agencies; these vegetation types are typically protected by ordinance, code, or regulation under which conformance typically requires a permit or other discretionary action prior to impacting the habitat.

Coastal sage scrub, coastal sage scrub/coast prickly pear succulent scrub, coastal sage chaparral scrub, marsh, willow riparian scrub, mule fat scrub, oak woodland, and California walnut woodland are considered special status vegetation types. These vegetation types are important resources in California and are declining in Southern California.

Protected Trees

The City of Simi Valley, the City of Thousand Oaks, and the County of Ventura have ordinances to protect several tree species that occur in the survey area. The proposed project alternatives span areas under the jurisdiction of all three ordinances. Requirements for Protected Tree status and mitigation requirements vary for each ordinance.

The City of Simi Valley provides protection for mature oak trees (*Quercus* spp.), defined as any oak species with a cross-sectional area of all its major stems equaling or greater than or 20 square inches at 4.5 feet above its natural root crown and mature trees, defined as any tree species with a cross-sectional area greater than or equal to 75 square inches at 4.5 feet above its natural root crown (Simi Valley 2008, §9-80).

The City of Thousand Oaks provides protection for any oak tree with a diameter of greater than 2 inches measured at 4.5 inches above the tree's natural grade (Thousand Oaks 2008, Chapter 14).

Ventura County provides protection for alder (*Alnus* spp.), ash (*Fraxinus* spp.), bay (*Umbellularia californica*), cottonwood (*Populus* spp.), elderberry (*Sambucus* spp.), big cone Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*), white fir (*Abies concolor*), juniper (*Juniperus californica*), maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), oak (*Quercus* spp.), pine (*Pinus* spp.), sycamore (*Platanus* spp.), and walnut (*Juglans* spp.) trees. Size requirements for protected status vary by species. In addition, the county protects trees (1) with a single trunk 90 inches in diameter or with multiple trunks totaling 72 inches in diameter (i.e., heritage trees), (2) any trees identified by the County or a City as a landmark, and (3) trees identified on the Federal or California Historic Resources Inventory to be of historical or cultural significance (i.e., historical trees) (County Ventura County 2008, §8107-25).

Jurisdictional Areas

Drainages, which may include "waters of the U.S.," are protected under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). "Waters of the U.S." include navigable coastal and inland waters, lakes, rivers, streams and their tributaries; interstate waters and their tributaries; wetlands adjacent to such waters; intermittent streams; and other waters that could affect interstate commerce. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is the primary agency responsible for protecting water quality within California through the regulation of discharges to surface waters under the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act). The RWQCB's jurisdiction extends to all "waters of the State" and to all "waters of the U.S.," including wetlands (isolated and non-isolated).

Section 401 of the CWA provides the RWQCB with the authority to regulate, through a Water Quality Certification, any proposed federally permitted activity that may affect water quality. Among such activities are discharges of dredged or fill material permitted by the USACE pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA. Section 401 requires the RWQCB to provide "certification that there is reasonable assurance that an activity which may result in the discharge to 'waters of the U.S.' will not violate water quality standards." A Water Quality Certification must be based on a finding that the proposed discharge will comply with water quality standards, which contain numeric and narrative objectives that can be found in each of the nine Regional Boards' Basin Plans.

A CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB is required before the USACE will issue a Section 404 Permit. In addition, if drainages on the project site meet the criteria established by Section 1600 of the *California Fish and Game Code*, the CDFG may require a Streambed Alteration Agreement prior to any modification of the bed, bank, or channel of streambeds in the survey area.

Multiple features in the survey area may be under the jurisdiction of the USACE and/or the CDFG (Exhibit 6; Table 2). Multiple blueline streams cross the transmission line alignments, as shown on the USGS topographic quadrangle (Exhibit 2). These blueline streams are located along the northern portion of the SV transmission line route (Arroyo Santa Rosa); along the OLS transmission line route near Erbes Road, State Highway 23, and Calleguas Lane; at the REA transmission line route west of Calleguas Lane; at the northern portion of the ESP transmission line route (Arroyo Santa Rosa); and at Esperance Drive just south of Theising Drive. In addition, several drainage features were observed that are not shown as blueline streams on the USGS topographic quadrangle map. These drainages are located on the proposed substation site; along the central portion of the REA transmission line route, near the intersection of Read Road and Calleguas Lane; along the REA transmission line route east of State Highway 23, and east of Wood Ranch Parkway; and along the ESP transmission line route north of Theising Drive and north of the water tank.

	Areas potent	ially under the j	urisdiction of:
Location	USACE	CDFG	RWQCB
Proposed Substation	X	Х	X
Alternative Substation			
OLS	Х	X	X
REA	Х	X	Х
SV	Х	Х	X
ESP	Х	X	X
UND	Х	Х	X

TABLE 2 SURVEY AREA LOCATIONS POTENTIALLY CONTAINING JURISDICTIONAL RESOURCES

Special Status Plant and Wildlife Species

Plants or wildlife may be considered to have "special status" due to declining populations, vulnerability to habitat change, or restricted distributions. Certain special status species have been listed as Threatened or Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA).

Special Status Plants

Several special status plant species have been reported in the vicinity of the survey area based on the results of the literature review described above. The following federally and/or State-listed Endangered or Threatened species have been reported from the project vicinity: Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*), Agoura Hills dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *agourensis*), Conejo dudleya (*Dudleya parva*), California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*), and Lyon's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*) (Table 3). No suitable habitat for California Orcutt grass is present in the survey area; therefore, this species is not expected to occur in the survey area. Suitable habitat is present for Braunton's milk-vetch, Agoura Hills dudleya, Conejo dudleya, and Lyon's pentachaeta; only Lyon's pentachaeta has been reported on the parcel for the proposed substation portion of the survey area (CDFG 2008). Therefore, these species may occur in portions of the survey area. Impacts on these species, if present, would be considered significant. Table 3 provides a summary of each Threatened or Endangered plant species reported in the vicinity of the proposed project, including information on status and likelihood of occurrence in each portion of the survey area. These species are discussed in further detail below.

In addition, several CNPS List 1B species have been reported to occur in the vicinity of the survey area. Of these, the following species have potential to occur in portions of the survey area due to the presence of suitable habitat: round-leaved filaree (*California macrophylla*), Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*), Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*), Conejo buckwheat (*Eriogonum crocatum*), and chaparral nolina (*Nolina cismontane*). Although not formally listed by the resource agencies, these species may be considered development constraints per Section 15380 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The presence of CNPS List 3 and 4 species does not normally represent a constraints to development; impacts on these species are typically considered less than significant and do not require mitigation.

TABLE 3 SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORTED IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED PROEJCT

						Likelihood of O	ccurrence in th	e Survev Area		
Species	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS	Proposed Substation	Alternative Substation	OLS	REA	ESP	NS	
Astragalus brauntonii Braunton's milk-vetch	ШЦ	I	18.1	May occur; suitable habitat	Not expected to occur, no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur, no suitable habitat	May occur; suitable habitat
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>agourensis</i> Agoura Hills dudleya	<u>⊢</u> L≟	H	18.2	May occur; suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur; suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur; suitable habitat	Not expected to occur, no suitable habitat	May occur, suitable habitat
<i>Dudleya parva</i> Conejo dudleya	j L	-	1B.2	May occur; suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur; suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur; suitable habitat	Not expected to occur, no suitable habitat	May occur; suitable habitat
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	Ë	SE	18.1	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur, no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur, no suitable habitat	Not expected to occur, no suitable habitat
<i>Pentachaeta Iyonii</i> Lyon's pentachaeta	Ш Ц	SВ	1B.1	Expected to occur; suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	Expected to occur; suitable habitat	May occur; suitable habitat	May occur; suitable habitat	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat	May occur, suitable habitat
LEGEND: Federal (USFWS) FE Endangered FT Threatened		State (SE ST	CDFG) Endangere Threatened	p: r.						
California Native Plant Society (List 1A Plants Presumed Extinc List 1B Plants Rare, Threatener List 2 Plants Rare, Threatener List 3 Plants About Which We List 4 Plants of Limited Distrib	(CNPS) List t in California d, or Endange d, or Endange Need More I ution – A Wal	Categories a ered in Califo ered in Califo Information – tch List	ornia and Elsor ornia But Mor A Review Li	ewhere e Common Elsew ist	e e					
California Native Plant Society (None Plants lacking any threat Anously Endangered in Fairly Endangered in Call .3 Not very Endangered in C	(CNPS) Thre information California (or ifornia (20–8(California (les	at Code Ext ver 80% of o 0% of occurr is than 20% o	ensions courrences th ences threath of occurrence	ıreatened; high d¢ ened) ss threatened or n	egree and immedia o current threats k	cy of threat) nown)				

Braunton's Milk-vetch (Astragalus brauntonii)

Braunton's milk-vetch is a federally listed Endangered species and a CNPS List 1B.1 species. This perennial herb occurs in disturbed areas in carbonate soils in chaparral at elevations below 1,500 feet above msl (Munz 1974). In the vicinity of the survey area, this species has been reported along Alberson Fire Road, approximately 2.5 miles from the survey area (CDFG 2008). Suitable habitat for Braunton's milk-vetch is present in portions of the survey area (Table 3); therefore, this species may occur in the survey area. The general plant and wildlife survey was completed during the typical blooming period for this species (January through August [CNPS 2008]); however, a reference population was not monitored to determine the actual timing of blooming in this area.

On November 14, 2006, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) published the Final Rule designating critical habitat for Braunton's milk-vetch (USFWS 2006). This designation includes approximately 3,300 acres in Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties, California. The survey area is not located within the final critical habitat designation for this species.

Agoura Hills Dudleya (Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis)

Agoura Hills dudleya is a federally listed Threatened species and a CNPS List 1B.2 species. This perennial herb generally occurs in rocky soils between 600 and 1,500 feet above msl, in chaparral and cismontane woodland (CNPS 2008). In the vicinity of the survey area, this species has been reported along State Highway 23 between Potrero Road and Carlisle Road (CDFG 2008). Suitable habitat for Agoura Hills dudleya is present in portions of the survey area (Table 3); therefore, this species may occur in the survey area. The general plant and wildlife survey was completed during the typical blooming period for this species (May and June [CNPS 2008]); however, a reference population was not monitored to determine the actual timing of blooming in this area.

No critical habitat has been proposed or designated by the USFWS for this species at this time.

Conejo Dudleya (Dudleya parva)

Conejo dudleya is a federally listed Threatened species and a CNPS List 1B.2 species. This perennial herb occurs in rocky, gravelly clay soils between 120 and 1,350 feet above msl, in coastal sage scrub and valley and foothill grasslands (CNPS 2008). In the vicinity of the survey area, this species has been reported between Moorpark Road and Olsen Road at the head of the Arroyo Santa Rosa (CDFG 2008). Suitable habitat for Conejo dudleya is present in portions of the survey area (Table 3); therefore, this species may occur in the survey area. The general plant and wildlife survey was completed during the typical blooming period for this species (May through June [CNPS 2008]); however, a reference population was not monitored to determine the actual timing of blooming in this area.

No critical habitat has been proposed or designated by the USFWS for this species at this time.

California Orcutt Grass (Orcuttia californica)

California Orcutt grass is a federally and State-listed Endangered species and a CNPS List 1B.1 species. This annual grass occurs in vernal pools below 2,500 feet above msl (Hickman 1993). In the vicinity of the survey area, this species has been reported from Thousand Oaks and the Tierra Rejada Valley (CDFG 2008). No suitable vernal pool habitat is present in the survey area; therefore, this species is not expected to occur in the survey area.

No critical habitat has been proposed or designated by the USFWS for this species at this time.

Lyon's Pentachaeta (Pentachaeta Iyonii)

Lyon's pentachaeta is a federally and State-listed Endangered species and a CNPS List 1B.1 species. It typically blooms between March and August (CNPS 2008). This annual herb occurs in rocky, clay soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands between 100 and 2,000 feet above msl (CNPS 2008). In the vicinity of the survey area, this species has been reported within the portion of the survey area on the parcel for the proposed substation (CDFG 2008). Suitable habitat for Lyon's pentachaeta is present in portions of the survey area (Table 3); therefore, it is expected to occur in the survey area. The general plant and wildlife survey was completed during the typical blooming period for this species (March through August [CNPS 2008]); however, a reference population was not monitored to determine the actual timing of blooming in this area.

On November 14, 2006, the USFWS published the Final Rule designating critical habitat for Lyon's pentachaeta (USFWS 2006). This designation includes approximately 3,396 acres in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, California. The proposed substation portion of the survey area is located in Subunit 1C of the Simi Valley Critical Habitat Unit.

Special Status Wildlife

Several special status wildlife species have been reported in the vicinity of the survey area based on the results of the literature review described above. The following federally and/or State-listed Endangered or Threatened species have been reported from the project vicinity: Riverside fairy shrimp (Streptocephalus woottoni), Swainson's hawk (Buteo swainsoni), American peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum), least Bell's vireo (Vireo bellii pusillus). bank swallow (Riparia riparia), and coastal California gnatcatcher (Polioptila californica californica) (Table 4). Suitable habitat for the Riverside fairy shrimp and bank swallow is not present in the survey area; therefore, these species are not expected to occur in the survey area. State listing for the Swainson's hawk and American peregrine falcon is for breeding individuals; neither species is expected to breed in the survey area. Suitable habitat for the least Bell's vireo and coastal California gnatcatcher is present in the survey area. Therefore, these species may occur in the survey area. Impacts on these species, if present, would be considered significant. Table 4 provides a summary of each Threatened or Endangered wildlife species reported in the vicinity of the proposed project, including information on status and likelihood of occurrence in each portion of the survey area. These species are discussed in further detail below.

TABLE 4 SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

	Stat	sn			Likelihood of C	Occurrence in the	e Survey Area		
Species	USFWS	CDFG	Proposed Substation	Alternative Substation	OLS	REA	ESP	SV	ann
Invertebrates	and see the								
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> Riverside fairy shrimp	Ш	ł	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Birds									
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	I	ST ¹	May occur for foraging; suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur for foraging; suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest, no suitable nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest, no suitable nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; outside breeding range.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	٩	SE, FP ¹	May occur for foraging; suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to rest; no suitable nesting habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur for foraging; suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest, no suitable nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest; no suitable nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest, no suitable nesting habitat.	May occur for foraging; suitable foraging habitat. Not expected to nest, no suitable nesting habitat.
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	Ш Ш	SE ¹	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur; suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	1	ST ¹	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	Ŀ	ssc	May occur; suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur; suitable habitat.	May occur; suitable habitat.	Observed during 2008 focused surveys; suitable habitat.	Not expected to occur; no suitable habitat.	May occur; suitable habitat.

TABLE 4 (Continued) SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES REPORTED IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

	Stat	tus			Likelihood of C	Occurrence in the	Survey Area		
Species	USFWS	CDFG	Proposed Substation	Alternative Substation	01.5	REA		5	4
LEGEND:		1				Ş	LGL	20	UND
Federal (USFWS)	State	(CDFG)							
FE Endangered	SE	Enda	ngered						
FT Threatened	ST	Threa	atened						
	SSC	Spec	ies of Special Concern						
	Ъ	Fully	Protected						
Note:		•							
Listing refers to nesting inc	lividuals								
² Delisted									

In addition to species formally listed by the resource agencies, multiple species reported in the vicinity of the survey area may be considered constraints on development per Section 15380 of CEQA. The following special status species have limited potential to occur in the survey area due to the presence of a limited amount of suitable, or marginally suitable, habitat: arroyo chub (Gila orcutti), western spadefoot (Spea [Scaphiopus] hammondii), southwestern pond turtle (Actinemys [Clemmys] marmorata pallida), and two-striped garter snake (Thamnophis hammondii). The following species may occur in the survey area due to the presence of suitable habitat: coast [San Diego] horned lizard (Phrynosoma coronatum [blainvillii population]), northern harrier (Circus cyaneus), white-tailed kite (Elanus leucurus), burrowing owl (Athene cunicularia), loggerhead shrike (Lanius Iudovicianus), coastal cactus wren (Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis), pallid bat (Antrozous pallidus), western mastiff bat (Eumops perotis), and San Diego desert woodrat (Neotoma lepida intermedia). These species may be considered development constraints if they are present within the impact footprint and if the size and status of the population warrant a finding of significance. Given the relatively small area of the proposed project and the positioning of the transmission line along existing roads, impacts on these species, if present, are expected to be minimal.

The golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) may occur for foraging but is not expected to nest in the survey area; nesting individuals are protected.

Riverside Fairy Shrimp (Streptocephalus woottoni)

Riverside fairy shrimp is a federally listed Endangered species. This species inhabits deep, long-lived pools in seasonal grasslands, some of which are interspersed among chaparral or coastal sage scrub vegetation (Eriksen and Belk 1999). Riverside fairy shrimp has been reported just north of the northern end of the SV transmission line route (CDFG 2008). A potentially ponding area was observed on June 19, 2008 and occurs on the west side of Sunset Valley Road, south of Tierra Rejada Road. Following a rain event, this ponded area was reevaluated on November 6, 2008 and found to be subject to higher flow rates and constant flow from the surrounding agricultural area which is not typically observed in fairy shrimp habitat. Therefore, this area is not likely to sustain viable fairy shrimp populations and protocol surveys are not recommended. Therefore, Riverside fairy shrimp is not expected to occur in the survey area.

On April 12, 2005, the USFWS published a Final Rule designating approximately 306 acres of land in Ventura, Orange, and San Diego Counties as critical habitat for the Riverside fairy shrimp (USFWS 2005). The portion of the SV transmission line route at the intersection of Sunset Valley Road and Tierra Rejada Road is located in a designated Critical Habitat Area for this species (Unit 1A). A second Critical Habitat Unit is located just north of the REA transmission line alignment to the east of State Highway 23 (Unit 1B).

Swainson's Hawk (Buteo swainsonii)

Swainson's hawk is a State-listed Threatened species. This species forages over grassland and ruderal vegetation in the region during migration to and from South America. Listing status refers to nesting individuals. This species may occur for foraging, but is not expected to nest in the survey area because it is outside this species' breeding range.

American Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum)

American peregrine falcon is a State-listed Endangered species and a California Fully Protected species. This species has been delisted by the USFWS due to recent population gains. Listing

status refers to nesting individuals. This species forages in a variety of habitats, nesting on cliff faces within a range of foraging areas. This species may occur for foraging, but is not expected to nest in the survey area due to the absence of suitable cliffs.

On September 22, 1977 the USFWS published a final rule designating critical habitat for American peregrine falcon in Sonoma, Napa, and Lake Counties, California (USFWS 1977). The survey area is not located in designated critical habitat for this species.

Least Bell's Vireo (Vireo bellii pusillus)

Least Bell's vireo is a federally and State-listed Endangered species. The least Bell's vireo breeds primarily in riparian habitats dominated by willows with dense understory vegetation (USFWS 1986). A dense shrub layer two to ten feet above ground is the most important habitat characteristic for this species (Goldwasser 1981; Franzreb 1989). Least Bell's vireo has been reported approximately 2 miles north of the SV transmission line route (CDFG 2008). Suitable habitat for this species is present in the riparian vegetation along Olsen Road just east of State Highway 23 (OLS survey area). Therefore, the least Bell's vireo may occur in the survey area.

On February 2, 1994, the USFWS published a final critical habitat for the least Bell's vireo, designating approximately 37,560 acres of land in Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties, California (USFWS 1994). The survey area is not located in designated critical habitat for this species.

Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*)

Bank swallow is a State-listed Threatened species. This species breeds in lowland areas along coasts, rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands (Garrison 1999). Colonial nesting sites are in vertical banks, cliffs, and bluffs in alluvial, friable soils (Garrison 1999). Bank swallows forage over wetlands, open water, grasslands, riparian woodlands, agricultural areas, shrublands, and occasionally upland woodlands. This species has historically been reported at Lake Sherwood (CDFG 2008, 1864 record). Listing status refers to nesting individuals; this species is not expected to nest in the survey area due to the lack of suitable nesting habitat.

Coastal California Gnatcatcher (Polioptila californica californica)

Coastal California gnatcatcher is a federally listed Threatened species and a California Species of Special Concern. In California, this subspecies is an obligate resident of coastal sage scrub vegetation types. This species has been reported approximately one mile from the survey area (CDFG 2008). Suitable habitat for this species occurs in the coastal sage scrub, disturbed coastal sage scrub, coastal sage scrub/coastal prickly pear succulent scrub, and coastal sage chaparral scrub vegetation throughout the survey area; therefore, this species has potential to occur in the survey area. Focused surveys, to determine the presence of this species in the survey area were conducted on June 28, July 16, 30, August 13, 27, 28, September 10, 11, 24, 25, October 8, 9, 23, and November 6, 2008. The California gnatcatcher was observed at two separate locations within the proposed and alternative transmission line route along Esperance Drive. A detailed discussion of the survey methods and results will follow in a separate report.

On December 19, 2007, the USFWS published a Final Rule revising critical habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher. The revised critical habitat designates 197,303 acres of land in Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties, California (USFWS 2007). The UND, REA, and ESP transmission line routes are located within the revised critical habitat for this species.

Other Considerations

Wildlife Movement

The survey area occurs within a land use matrix of developed, agricultural, and natural areas. Urban development is concentrated around the cities of Simi Valley to the northeast, Thousand Oaks to the south, and Moorpark to the north. The survey area occurs within a potential wildlife corridor that connects larger areas of open space in the north (e.g., the Santa Clara River and Los Padres National Forest), east (e.g., the Simi Hills), and west (Las Posas Hills) and south (Santa Monica Mountains). However, there are existing barriers to wildlife movement including State Highway 23, Olsen Road, and Tierra Rejada Road. Given the small size of the proposed project and the fact that it is adjacent to existing indirect effects of urban development (e.g., night lighting, noise, and general human activity), the proposed project is not expected to greatly hinder regional wildlife movement between these larger areas of open space.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Vegetation in the survey area could support nesting birds. Due to recent interpretations of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the expectations of many local and State agencies, it is recommended that measures to avoid disturbance of nesting birds be implemented or that all project activities be scheduled to avoid the nesting season (generally March 15 through September 15) of all birds that may potentially nest within the survey area.

Nesting Raptors

Raptors have potential to nest in the large trees in the survey area and immediate vicinity. Regulations prohibit activities that "take, possess or destroy" any raptor nest or egg (CDFG Code §3503, §3503.5, and §3513). Therefore, if construction is initiated during the raptor nesting season (generally February 1 to June 30), a pre-construction raptor survey is recommended.

SUMMARY

Each portion of the survey area has potential to support special status biological resources. The proposed substation site contains (1) a drainage potentially under the jurisdiction of the USACE and/or the CDFG and (2) suitable habitat for special status plant species, including Threatened or Endangered species, coastal California gnatcatcher, and birds protected by the MBTA. The alternative substation site has the potential to support MBTA-protected nesting birds. The OLS transmission line route contains drainages potentially under the jurisdiction of the USACE and/or the CDFG and suitable habitat for special status plant species, including Threatened or Endangered species, least Bell's vireo, coastal California gnatcatcher, MBTA-protected birds, and nesting raptors. The REA transmission line route contains drainages potentially under the jurisdiction of the USACE and/or the CDFG and suitable habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher, MBTA-protected birds, and nesting raptors. The ESP transmission line route contains drainages potentially under the jurisdiction of the USACE and/or the CDFG and suitable habitat for special status plant species, including Threatened or Endangered species, coastal California gnatcatcher, MBTA-protected birds, and nesting raptors. The SV transmission line route contains drainages potentially under the jurisdiction of the USACE and/or the CDFG and suitable habitat for MBTA-protected birds. The UND transmission line route contains a drainage potentially under the jurisdiction of the USACE and/or the CDFG and suitable habitat for special status plant species, including Threatened or Endangered species, coastal California gnatcatcher, MBTA-protected birds, and nesting raptors.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following measures are recommended to minimize potential impacts on biological resources:

- Coastal sage scrub, riparian vegetation types, oak woodlands, and California walnut woodlands occur in the survey area. Project design and implementation should avoid or minimize impacts on these vegetation types to the extent practicable.
- Project design should preserve existing trees, if possible. A tree survey will be required to determine the number of trees impacted by the proposed project. This survey should be conducted by an Arborist who is Certified by International Society of Arboriculture. Information obtained during the tree survey will be necessary to obtain the appropriate permits for the proposed project.
- A jurisdictional delineation should be conducted if the proposed project will impact jurisdictional resources. Permits/agreements from the USACE, the RWQCB, and/or the CDFG will be required for direct or indirect impacts on areas within these agencies' jurisdictions. Acquisition and implementation of the permit/agreement may constrain proposed activities; impacts on jurisdictional areas should be minimized to the extent practicable.
- Special status plant species, including Threatened or Endangered species, have potential to occur in the survey area. Focused botanical surveys during the appropriate blooming period for these species should be conducted to determine their presence or absence in the survey area.
- The survey area provides potentially suitable habitat for least Bell's vireo and coastal California gnatcatcher. Focused surveys for the coastal California gnatcatcher were conducted during the non-breeding season from June to November 2008. Focused surveys should be conducted in areas containing suitable habitat for the least Bell's vireo to determine its presence or absence in the survey area.
- If construction occurs during the nesting season for birds (generally March 15 through September 15) and an active nest is present, then project activities may impact the nest. Therefore it is recommended that vegetation that will be impacted by the proposed project be removed outside of the nesting season. If this is not feasible, then a Qualified Biologist should inspect the trees prior to project activities to ensure that no nesting birds are present. If a nest is present, then appropriate minimization measures would need to be developed by the Qualified Biologist.
- If construction activities are proposed during the raptor nesting season (February 1 to June 30), a pre-construction survey for active raptor nests would be required. Restrictions may be placed on construction activities in the vicinity of any active nest observed until the nest is no longer active, as determined by a Qualified Biologist. Typically, a 300- to 500-foot buffer zone is designated around an active nest to allow construction to proceed while minimizing disturbance to the active nest. Once the nest is no longer active as determined by a Qualified Biologist, construction can proceed within the buffer zone.

Thank you for the opportunity to prepare this Letter Report. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Stacie Tennant at (714) 444-9199.

Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Ann M. Johnston Principal, Biological Services

⁴Stacle A. Tennant Senior Project Manager/Biological Services

Attachments: Exhibits 1 through 6

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Representative site photograph depicting coastal sage scrub habitat.



Representative site photograph depicting coastal sage scrub/coast prickly pear succulent scrub habitat.

Site Photographs

Presidential Substation Project



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Exhibit 4

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- Coastal Sage Scrub
 - Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub
- Chamise Chaparral 1.11
- Non-native Grassland
- Marsh
 - Willow Riparian Scrub
 - Mule Fat Scrub
 - Oak Woodland
 - California Walnut Woodland
 - Agriculture
 - Ornamental/Developed
 - Ruderal
 - Disturbed

Biological Resources Exhibit 5A

Presidential Substation Project

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and the second	Exhibit 5A	Exhibit 5B	Roya Exhibit 5C
140	Exhibit 5D	Exhibit 5E	Sinet
C.C.	Exhibit 5	5-276	
Y	Peders	on Rd	Survey Area

- Coastal Sage Scrub
- Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub
- Coastal Sage Scrub/Coast Prickly Pear Succulent Scrub
 - Coastal Sage Chaparral Scrub
- Chamise Chaparral
 - Non-native Grassland
 - Marsh

- 22.5

- Willow Riparian Scrub
- Mulefat Scrub
- Oak Woodland
- California Walnut Woodland
- Agriculture
- Ornamental/Developed
- Ruderal
- Disturbed

Biological Resources

Exhibit 5B

Presidential Substation Project

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- Coastal Sage Scrub
- Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub
- Coastal Sage Scrub/Coast Prickly Pear Succulent Scrub
- Coastal Sage Chaparral Scrub
- Chamise Chaparral
- Non-native Grassland
- Marsh
- Willow Riparian Scrub
- Mulefat Scrub
- Oak Woodland
- California Walnut Woodland
- Agriculture
- Ornamental/Developed
- Ruderal
- Disturbed

Biological Resources

Exhibit 5C

Presidential Substation Project

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a state	Exhibit 5A	Exhibit 5B	Exhibit 5C
M	Exhibit 5D	Exhibit 5E	Sinak
- Car	Exhibit 5	Su.	
4	Pederso	n Rd	Survey Area

- Coastal Sage Scrub
- Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub
 - Coastal Sage Scrub/Coast Prickly Pear Succulent Scrub
 - Coastal Sage Chaparral Scrub
 - Chamise Chaparral
 - Non-native Grassland
 - Marsh

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- Willow Riparian Scrub
- Mulefat Scrub
- Oak Woodland
- California Walnut Woodland
- Agriculture
- Ornamental/Developed
- Ruderal
- Disturbed

Biological Resources

Exhibit 5D

Presidential Substation Project







- Coastal Sage Scrub
- Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub
- Coastal Sage Scrub/Coast Prickly Pear Succulent Scrub
- Coastal Sage Chaparral Scrub
- Chamise Chaparral
- Non-native Grassland
- Marsh

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- Willow Riparian Scrub
- Mulefat Scrub
- Oak Woodland
- California Walnut Woodland
- Agriculture
- Ornamental/Developed
- Ruderal
- Disturbed

Biological Resources

Exhibit 5E

Presidential Substation Project

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- Coastal Sage Scrub
- Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub
- Coastal Sage Scrub/Coast Prickly Pear Succulent Scrub
- Coastal Sage Chaparral Scrub
- Chamise Chaparral 1 selle
 - Non-native Grassland
 - Marsh

- Willow Riparian Scrub
- Mulefat Scrub
- Oak Woodland
- California Walnut Woodland
- Agriculture
- Ornamental/Developed
- Ruderal
- Disturbed

Biological Resources

Exhibit 5F

Presidential Substation Project

CONSU





- Coastal Sage Scrub
- Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub
- Coastal Sage Scrub/Coast Prickly Pear Succulent Scrub
- Coastal Sage Chaparral Scrub
- Chamise Chaparral
 - Non-native Grassland
 - Marsh

11-1

☆

- Willow Riparian Scrub
- Mulefat Scrub
- Oak Woodland
- California Walnut Woodland
- Agriculture
- Ornamental/Developed
 - Ruderal
 - Disturbed
 - Approximate Coastal California Gnatcatcher Locations

Biological Resources

Exhibit 6

Presidential Substation Project



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COSTA MESA

T: (7)4) 444-9199 F: (714) 444-9599 www.BonTerraConsultina.com

151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200 Costa Mesa, CA 92626

December 8, 2008

Mr. Chris Kofron U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2493 Portola Road, Suite B Ventura, California 93003

Results of Coastal California Gnatcatcher Surveys for the Presidential Substation Subject: Project, Ventura County, California

Dear Mr. Kofron:

This Letter Report presents the results of focused surveys for the coastal California gnatcatcher (Polioptila californica californica) at the Presidential Substation project in the Cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley, and in unincorporated Ventura County, California (Exhibit 1). A biological constraints survey performed in June 2008 determined that there is potentially suitable habitat for the gnatcatcher and potentially suitable coastal sage scrub vegetation throughout the project area.

The purpose of the surveys is to determine the presence or absence of the coastal California gnatcatcher within the project area. The survey area includes a proposed and alternative substation site, the parcels the sites are located on, and a 50-foot buffer on either side of the proposed and alternative transmission line routes (Exhibit 2). A segment of the alternative transmission line route south of Esperance Drive was changed during the survey. Since the new route segment is located on private property without permission to enter, surveys continued along the original route segment. Additional surveys will be required for the new route segment if it is selected for the project. Surveys were conducted according to guidelines established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) by Biologists holding the necessary Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) survey permit.

Project Site

The project area is located on the U.S Geological Survey (USGS) Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley West 7.5-minute guadrangle maps (Exhibit 2). The approximately 5.4-acre proposed substation site is located on a parcel of land located on the southern side of Olsen Road east of State Highway 23 between Hardy Lane and Country Club Drive near the boundary of Simi Valley. The site consists of an irregular parcel of land in the City of Thousand Oaks. Two new, 66-kilovolt (kV) subtransmission line segments, each approximately 2.5 miles long, would feed the proposed substation by tapping into the existing 66-kV subtransmission lines. The alternative substation site is a parcel of land located on the north side of Madera-Road, north of Olsen Road and east of Country Club Drive in the City of Simi Valley.

The site has been previously graded and is currently occupied by a concrete block building (formerly used as a sheriff station) and is used for overflow parking for the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library. The proposed alternative transmission line routes are located in the Cities of Thousand Oaks and

Simi Valley and in unincorporated Ventura County. They extend along Olsen Road from just southeast of Sunset Hills Boulevard to Royal Avenue (hereafter referred to as "OLS"); along Read Road from the substation location west to Moorpark Road (hereafter referred to as "REA"); along Sunset Valley Road between Read Road and Tierra Rejada Road (hereafter referred to as "SV"); along Esperance Drive and an unnamed road north of Olsen Road and south of Tierra Rejada Road (hereafter referred to as "ESP"); and in an undeveloped area between Read Road and Olsen Road (hereafter referred to as "UND").

Land uses in the immediate vicinity of the project site are commercial, agricultural, and residential. Topography in the survey area is hilly; elevation ranges from approximately 600 to 1,000 feet above mean sea level (msl).

Fifteen vegetation types and other areas occur on the project site, which include coastal sage scrub, disturbed coastal sage scrub, coastal sage scrub/coast prickly pear succulent scrub, coastal sage chaparral scrub, chamise chaparral, non-native grassland, marsh, willow riparian scrub, mule fat scrub, oak woodland, California walnut woodland, agriculture, ornamental/ developed, ruderal, and disturbed areas.

Background

Recent taxonomic studies indicate the California gnatcatcher consists of four subspecies that extend from southwestern California to southern Baja California, Mexico (Atwood and Lerman 2006; Mellink and Rea 1994). The coastal California gnatcatcher, the northernmost gnatcatcher subspecies, is restricted to lowland areas from central Ventura County through Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties to the Baja California, Mexico border (Atwood and Lerman 2006; Mellink and Rea 1994). Formerly, the coastal California gnatcatcher was common from the San Fernando Valley east along the base of the San Gabriel Mountains to Claremont (Atwood 1990). The coastal California gnatcatcher is now rare in the northern part of its range with a handful of sightings from Santa Clarita to Tujunga Wash, though a small population persists near Moorpark in Ventura County. The coastal California gnatcatcher has been recorded from sea level to approximately 3,000 feet above msl (USFWS 2003); however, greater than 90 percent of gnatcatcher records are from elevations below 820 feet above msl along the coast (Atwood and Bolsinger 1992; MBA 1991), and below 1,800 feet above msl inland. Recent estimates by the USFWS regarding the population size of the coastal California gnatcatcher in Southern California have been about 3,000 pairs (Atwood and Bontrager 2001).

The coastal California gnatcatcher typically occurs within coastal and inland sage scrub vegetation types. Sage scrub often occurs in a patchy distribution pattern throughout the range of the gnatcatcher. Coastal California gnatcatchers also use chaparral, grassland, and riparian habitats that are in proximity to sage scrub. These non-sage scrub habitats are used for dispersal and foraging (Atwood et al. 1998; Campbell et al. 1998; USFWS 2003). Availability of these non-sage scrub areas is essential during certain times of the year, particularly during drought conditions or for dispersal, foraging, or nesting (USFWS 2003).

On March 25, 1993, the USFWS designated the coastal California gnatcatcher a Threatened species. A Special Rule was issued that would allow incidental take of the coastal California gnatcatcher under Section 9 of FESA if the take is a result of activities conducted in accordance with the State's Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) Act (USFWS 1993). For those not participating in the State's NCCP, any activity that may result in the take of coastal California gnatcatchers requires formal consultation with the USFWS under Section 7 or 10 of FESA.

On December 19, 2007, the USFWS published a Final Rule that revises critical habitat and designates 197,303 acres of land in San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Ventura counties as critical habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher (USFWS 2007). The UND, REA, and ESP transmission line routes are located within the revised critical habitat for this species (Exhibit 3).

Survey Methodology

The USFWS coastal California gnatcatcher survey protocol recommends nine visits to all potentially occupied habitat areas for surveys conducted entirely within the non-breeding season, which extends from July 1 to March 14 (USFWS 1997). All visits must take place during the morning hours and be conducted at least two weeks apart; no more than 80 acres of suitable habitat may be surveyed per visit. Following the USFWS protocol for the species, BonTerra Consulting Senior Biologist Brian Daniels (USFWS Permit # PRT-821401), Senior Biologist Stacie Tennant (USFWS Permit # PRT-834489), and Ecologist Lindsay Messett (USFWS Permit # PRT-067064) conducted nine focused survey visits to all potentially occupied habitats. Because the potential habitat within the survey area was widely scattered throughout the project area, two Biologists or two days were necessary to cover potential habitat for each survey visit. Surveys were conducted on June 28; July 16, 30; August 13, 27, 28; September 10, 11, 24, 25; October 8, 9, 23; and November 6, 2008. Representative site photographs were taken (Exhibit 4).

Weather conditions met the USFWS survey protocol requirements for optimal gnatcatcher detection. Weather conditions that were too cold (below 55 degrees Fahrenheit), too hot (above 95 degrees Fahrenheit), or too windy (wind speed greater than 15 miles per hour) were avoided. Surveys were conducted by slowly walking through all appropriate habitats (i.e., coastal sage scrub, disturbed coastal sage scrub, coastal sage scrub/coast prickly pear succulent scrub, and coastal sage chaparral scrub) while listening and watching for gnatcatcher activity and by using a combination of taped recordings of gnatcatcher vocalizations and "pishing" sounds. While all areas of the project site containing suitable habitat were surveyed, particular close attention was given to the coastal sage scrub habitat (Exhibits 5A to 5F). Taped recordings of gnatcatcher vocalizations were played as an attempt to elicit responses from any gnatcatchers present. The frequency of vocalization playback varied depending on conditions such as habitat patch size, topography in each area, and ambient noise conditions. All bird species detected during the surveys were recorded, which included notable observations of special status species or other birds, such as the brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) (Appendix A).

Survey Results

The coastal California gnatcatcher was observed at two separate locations within the proposed transmission line route along Esperance Drive. The locations where gnatcatchers were observed are discussed below and shown on Exhibit 6.

Location 1: Two male coastal California gnatcatchers were observed within coastal sage scrub habitat on the southern side of Esperance Drive during the first focused survey on June 28, 2008. Coastal sage scrub in this area is dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), interior flat-topped buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *foliosum*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*). During the second focused survey, a pair (one male and one female) of gnatcatchers was observed foraging in this same area. During the third survey, only one male gnatcatcher was observed in Location 1. The pair of gnatcatchers was detected again in Location 1 during the fourth survey; however, only one individual was observed while the other was heard calling from nearby coastal sage scrub vegetation. No gnatcatchers were observed

or detected in this area during the fifth, sixth, seventh, or ninth surveys; however, the pair was observed again foraging in Location 1 during the eighth focused survey.

Location 2: During the ninth survey on November 6, 2008, a pair (one male and one female) of coastal California gnatcatchers was observed foraging within coastal sage scrub habitat immediately east of Esperance Drive, just southeast of Location 1. Due to the fact that no gnatcatchers were observed in Location 1 during this survey, it is not known if the pair at Location 2 is the same pair observed at Location 1.

Additional Sensitive Species

Surveys were focused within the coastal sage scrub habitats used by the coastal California gnatcatcher and did not systematically cover all vegetation types equally. Therefore, the reporting of these observations is incidental and cannot be used to determine the quantity and distribution of these species throughout the survey area. These species are assumed to occur throughout suitable habitat in the survey area. However, the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) tracks the locations of these species because their distribution within California is of concern to the resource agencies. Observations of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Special Animals, Watch List species, and Species of Special Concern are summarized below. CNDDB forms will be submitted to the CDFG.

Cactus wrens (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*) were consistently observed in the coastal sage scrub/coast prickly pear succulent scrub that occurs on the parcel for the proposed substation site. This vegetation type is dominated by California sagebrush, interior flat-topped buckwheat, and coastal prickly pear (*Opuntia littoralis*). A subspecies of the cactus wren, San Diego cactus wren (*C. b. sandiegensis*), is a CDFG Species of Special Concern. The most recent treatment of subspecies shows that the species that occurs in northern Orange County is the coastal cactus wren (*C.b. cousei*) (Shuford and Gardali 2008). However, there is ongoing debate among experts in this field about the taxonomic status of the subspecies in this area.

Rufous-crowned sparrows (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*) were observed calling from the coastal sage scrub habitat throughout the project site. This species is a CDFG Watch List species.

Additionally, brown-headed cowbirds were observed on the project site during the fourth focused survey on August 13, 2008.

BonTerra Consulting has appreciated the opportunity to assist with this project. Please contact Stacie Tennant at (714) 444-9199 if you have questions or comments.

Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Stacie A. Tennant Senior Project Manager/Biologist

I certify that the information in this survey report and enclosed exhibits fully and accurately present my work.

Sindsay Messett

Lindsay A. Messett Ecologist (PRT # 067064)

Brian E. Daniels Senior Biologist (PRT# 821401)

Stacie A. Tennant Senior Biologist (PRT# 834489)

Attachments: Exhibits 1–6 Appendix A – Wildlife Compendium

cc: Roger Overstreet, Southern California Edison

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APPENDIX A WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM

Species Birds
ANATIDAE - WATERFOWL
Branta canadensis
Canada goose
Anas platyrhynchos
mallard
ODONTOPHORIDAE - QUAILS
Callipepla californica
California quail
ARDEIDAE - HERONS
Ardea alba
great egret
CATHARTIDAE - NEW WORLD VULTURES
Cathartes aura
turkey vulture
ACCIPITRIDAE - HAWKS
Buteo jamaicensis
red-tailed hawk
FALCONIDAE - FALCONS
Falco sparverius
American kestrel
CHARADRIIDAE - PLOVERS
Charadrius vociferus
killdeer
LARIDAE - GULLS & TERNS
Larus occidentalis
western gull
COLUMBIDAE - PIGEONS & DOVES
Columba livia
rock pigeon *
Zenaida macroura
CUCULIDAE - CUCKOOS & ROADRUNNERS
Geococcyx californianus
IROCHILIDAE - HUMMINGBIRDS
Calypte anna
Anna's nummingbird
PICIDAE - WOUDPECKERS
ricoldes nuttallil
Sayornis nigricans
Sayunis Saya Sayla phacha
ash threated fluortohar
Cassin's kinghird
western kinghird
Anhelocome californice
western scrub-iav
Conus brachurhunchos
American crow
common raven

WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM (Continued)

Stolaidoptony sorrinonnis	
northern rough-winged swallow	
Petrochelidon pyrhonota	
cliff swallow	
harn swallow	
Pealtriparus minimus	
hushtit	
TROGLODYTIDAE - WRENS	
Campylorbynchus brunneicanillus	
cactus wren	
Thryomanes bewickii	
Bewick's wren	
SYLVIDAE - GNATCATCHERS	
Poliontila californica californica	
Coastal California gnatcatcher	
TIMAL IIDAE - WRENTITS	
Chamaea fasciata	
wrentit	
MIMIDAE - THRASHERS	
Mimus polyalottos	
northern mockingbird	
California thrasher	
PARULIDAE - WARRIERS	
Dendroice coronete	
vellow-rumped warbler	
Geothlynis trichas	
common vellowthroat	
EMBERIZIDAE - SPARROWS & JUNCOS	
Pipilo maculatus	
spotted towhee	
Pipilo crissalis	
California towhee	
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	
rufous-crowned sparrow	
Passerculus sandwichensis	
savannah sparrow	
Melospiza melodia	
song sparrow	
Zonotrichia leucophrys	
white-crowned sparrow	
CARDINALIDAE - GROSBEAKS & BUNTINGS	
Pheuticus melanocephalus	
black-headed grosbeak	
Passerina caerulea	
blue grosbeak	
ICTERIDAE - BLACKBIRDS	•
Agelaius phoeniceus	
red-winged blackbird	
Molothrus ater	
brown-headed cowbird	
Icterus cucullatus	
hooded oriole	
FBINGILLIDAE - FINCHES	-
Camodacus mexicanus	
house finch	
Cardualie nealtria	_
lesser goldfinch	1

WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM (Continued)

Species	
Carduelis tristis	
American goldfinch	
Mammals	
LEPORIDAE - HARES & RABBITS	
Sylvilagus audubonii	
desert cottontail	
CANIDAE - WOLVES & FOXES	
Canis latrans	
coyote	
* introduced species	

Appendix E

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APPENDIX E

APPENDIX E Cultural Resources Technical Report

In accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 6254.10, information regarding the location of archaeological resources shall be protected from public viewing.

CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL STUDY

WILL BE PROVIDED UPON REQUEST

Appendix F

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APPENDIX F

PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Southern California Edison Proposed Presidential Substation Humkar Parcel, Site 3, Olsen Road at Hardy Lane Thousand Oaks, California

- Prepared For: Corporate Real Estate
- Prepared By: Environmental Engineering Biology Archeology Group Corporate EH&S

September 26, 2008

September 26, 2008

Ms. Tina Drebushenko Land Agent, Corporate Real Estate

Subject: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report Proposed Presidential Substion Humkar Parcel, Site 3 Olsen Road at Hardy Lane, Thousand Oaks, CA

As you requested in your memo of May 30, 2008, Corporate EH&S conducted a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Phase I ESA) for the proposed Presidential Substation, Site 3, Humkar parcel in the City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California (site). The assessment was conducted in accordance with the requirements of ASTM International Standard Practice E1527-05

The attached report summarizes the activities and the results of a Phase I ESA. There was no evidence found to indicate the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products related to a past, current, or impending release at the site. This includes releases to the ground, ground water, or surface water (i.e. Recognized Environmental Condition). At this time, additional assessment for the presence of hazardous materials or petroleum products is not warranted.

The archeological assessment did not reveal any potential concerns. The biological assessment found known and potential occurrences of sensitive biological resources on the site (see Executive Summary and Appendix A). Biological and archeological assessments are included in Appendix A of this attached report.

Should you have any questions or comments regarding this report, please contact Charles Aldrich, Philippe Lapin, or Roger Overstreet.

Charles Aldrich Environmental Engineer Corporate EH&S PAX 24970 Philippe Lapin Archaeologist Corporate EH&S PAX 24893 Roger Overstreet Biologist Corporate EH&S PAX 24788 Attachment

cc: Kathryn Enright without attachment: Mark Passarini T. Taylor J. Fariss

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FIGURES

Figure 1 - Site Vicinity Map

Figure 2 - Current Aerial Photo

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- Appendix A Biological and Archeological Reports
- Appendix B Photographs
- Appendix C Environmental FirstSearch Historical Aerial Photographs
- Appendix D Environmental FirstSearch Historical Topographic Maps
- Appendix E Banks Environmental Data, Inc. Environmental Chain of Title Report
- Appendix F Environmental FirstSearch Area Map Report
- Appendix G Environmental FirstSearch Sanborn Map Report
- Appendix H User Questionnaire

Appendix I - Interview Questionnaire

Appendix J - DOGGR Map

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASTAboveground Storage TankASTMASTM InternationalAULActivity Use LimitationCERCLAComprehensive Environmental Response CompensationLiability Act	and
CFR Code of Federal Regulations	
DOGGR Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources	
EDR Environmental Data Resources	
EIR Environmental Information Report	
ERNS Emergency Response Notification System	
ESA Environmental Site Assessment	
HS Hazardous Substances	
LLP Landowner Liability Protection	
LUST Leaking Underground Storage Tank	
NFRAP No Further Remediation Action Plan	
NPL National Priority List	
PP Petroleum Products	
RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	
REC Recognized Environmental Condition	
SCE Southern California Edison	
1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Southern California Edison (SCE) is in negotiations to purchase the property for the proposed Presidential Substation. The Environmental Engineering Group of SCE's Corporate Environment, Health & Safety Division has performed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for the Corporate Real Estate Division to assist identifying possible *recognized environmental conditions* for the subject property.

The scope of work for this Phase I ESA conforms to the requirements outlined in ASTM Standard Practice E 1527-05 and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 312 for All Appropriate Inquiries (AAI). The scope of work included interviews with SCE Corporate Real Estate personnel and a knowledgeable person from an adjacent site; site reconnaissance; review of the California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) map; review of historical records, photographs, and maps. In addition to the activities required by the ASTM E1527-05 standard practice, this Phase I ESA also includes an archeological and biological assessment.

The subject property is located along the south side of Olsen Road, east of Hardy Lane. The bulk of the site is in the City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County. The easternmost 1.45 acres is unincorporated Ventura County. The property has a frontage of approximately five-eighths mile along the curving Olsen road. The site is of irregular shape and a total of 41.8 acres. The approximate center of the site has coordinates of latitude 34° 14' 54" north and longitude -118° 48' 53" west. The entire Site is composed of two parcels; their Assessor Parcel Numbers are: 5950060190 (40.38 acres) and 5000393155 (1.45 acre). At the present time, the substation site would be developed on the easternmost five acres of the site.

The property is owned by Mohammed Humkar. He purchased the property in 1998. The site was subdivided in to its current size and shape when Olsen Road was improved and the Callegues Water District began development of offices and water treatment facilities west of the site in the late 1960's. Prior to that, the site was part of a much larger tract of land.

Records, aerial photos and interviews revealed that in general, the site has only been used for access to surrounding areas. At various times during the last 80 years, dirt access roads have crossed the site leading to areas to the south and east. The only real activity on the site has been when Olsen Road was completed in the early 1970's, cut and fill slopes were made along the site's north boundary. The most significant part of the construction was an earthfill in the north trending canyon toward the northeast side of the site. It is estimated that this fill is approximately 50 feet high based on the topographic maps.

A thorough investigation of the site was made in accordance with ASTM Practice E 1527-05 and 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 312 for *All Appropriate Inquiries*. The scope of work included the evaluation of Environmental FirstSearch records, title and lien documents, historical aerial photos, historical topographical maps, FEMA flood potential documents, and California Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources records. The results of these investigations indicate that there is a very low risk that the site has existing or potential *recognized environmental conditions* (the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products) that would affect the use or the value of the subject property.

In addition to the hazardous waste and petroleum products investigations, separate and archeological and biological assessments were conducted. The archeological assessment did not reveal any potential concerns.

A biological review of the Site 3 parcels was conducted based on a literature review, search of the California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) for the Simi Valley West and Thousand Oaks USGS guadrangle map, an analysis of recent aerial photographs, and a site visit by SCE biologist Roger Overstreet. There are known populations of Lyon's pentachaeta (Pentachaeta lyonii), a federal and state endangered plant, on the site, and the western (approximately) two-thirds of the site are located within U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designated critical habitat for Lyon's pentachaeta. Lyon's pentachaeta is not expected to occur within the proposed location for the substation which is also outside the critical habitat. There is potential for occurrence of the federally threatened coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) and the federally threatened Conejo dudleya (Dudleya parva) on Site 3, although they are not anticipated to be found within the proposed substation location due to habitat conditions. There is a potentially jurisdictional drainage within the proposed substation location which may require obtaining the appropriate permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, California Department of Fish and Game, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Phase I ESA) is to identify existing or potential *recognized environmental conditions*¹ (the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products), in connection with the possible purchase of the subject property (Site).

This Phase I ESA report will be used as part of the preparation by the Corporate Real Estate Department of Southern California Edison (SCE) to purchase the property for use as a new substation.

2.2 DETAILED SCOPE-OF-WORK

The scope of work for this Phase I ESA conforms to those outlined in ASTM Practice E 1527-05 and 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 312 for All Appropriate Inquiries. The scope of work includes:

- Interview with knowledgeable person on adjacent site
- Site reconnaissance
- Review the California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources map
- Review historical records, photographs, and topographic maps
- Review regulatory agency records
- Prepare this report

2.3 SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS

No significant assumptions were made in the performance of this project.

2.4 LIMITATIONS AND EXCEPTIONS

This Phase I ESA does not include an interview with the current owner of the property, Mohammed Humkar. Corporate Real Estate requested that Environmental Engineering refrain from interviewing him due to the sensitivity of ongoing real estate negotiations. It is unlikely that Mr. Humkar could add any significant additional information that would be useful in evaluating the environmental conditions of the site. He has been a passive

¹ Recognized environmental conditions as defined in ASTM 1527-05 as the presence or likely presence of any *hazardous substances (HS)* or *petroleum products (PP)* on a *property* under conditions that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a *material threat* of a release of any *hazardous substances* or *petroleum products* into structures on the *property* or into the ground, ground water, or surface water of the *property*. The term includes *hazardous substances* or *petroleum products* even under conditions in compliance with laws. The term is not intended to include de minimis conditions that generally do not present a threat to human health or the environment and that generally would not be the subject of an enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies. Conditions determined to be de minimis are not *recognized environmental conditions*.

owner and has not been involved with any activity with an environmental bearing on the site. There were no other exceptions to, or deletions from, the ASTM Practice E1527-05 during the preparation of this Phase I ESA.

This Phase I ESA excludes any evaluation of or with respect to radon, methane, asbestos containing materials, lead-based paint, lead in drinking water, wetlands, geotechnical conditions or seismicity. Also, this report does not include evaluation of the potential impact of possible future activities on subsurface conditions or of undocumented activities on adjacent or nearby properties.

2.5 SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

This Phase I ESA was performed by SCE for SCE.

2.6 USER RELIANCE

This report has been prepared by SCE's Corporate Environment Health & Safety Division for the sole benefit and use of SCE's Corporate Real Estate Division. It may not be distributed without SCE's permission. Its preparation has been in accordance with generally accepted environmental practices. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are based on available data and information. There is no guarantee on the completeness and accuracy of information provided or complied by others. No other warranty, either expressed or implied, is made. This report should not be regarded as a guarantee that no further contamination beyond that which could be detected within the scope of this assessment is present at the site. It is not possible to absolutely confirm that no hazardous materials/substances exist at the site. If none are identified as part of a limited scope of work, such a conclusion should not be construed as a guaranteed absence of such materials, but merely the results of the evaluation.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1 LOCATION AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The subject property is located along the south side of Olsen Road, east of Hardy Lane and approximately 1000 feet west of Country Club Drive. The bulk of the site is in the City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County. The easternmost 1.45 acres is unincorporated Ventura County. The property has a frontage of approximately five-eighths of a mile along the curving Olsen road. The site is of irregular shape and a total of 41.8 acres. The approximate center of the site has coordinates of latitude 34° 14' 54" north and longitude -118° 48' 53" west. The entire site is composed of two parcels. Their Assessor Parcel Numbers are: 5950060190 (40.38 acres) and 5000393155 (1.45 acre). At present, the substation is planned for the easternmost 5 acres of the parcel, shown on Figure 1 Vicinity Map. The entire 41.8 acre parcel is shown on Figure 2, Current Aerial Photo.

3.2 SITE AND VICINITY GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The site occupies a portion of the upper and northwest side of a northeast-southwest trending ridge. The ridge has a general elevation of slightly over 1,000 feet (maximum of 1,073 feet off-site) with the property's elevation ranging from about 900 near Olsen Road to over 1,000 feet on the ridge. A hill which is an offshoot of the ridge occupies the eastern quarter of the site. The site has slopes ranging from nearly flat at its lower reaches to as steep as 1:1 (H:V) near the ridge and in eroded zones. Several north trending drainages exist from near the crest toward Olsen Road below. A few smaller drainages begin near the ridge and trend south to off site properties. None of the drainages contained water during the site reconnaissance. The largest north trending drainage, to the west of the hill, roughly bisects the Site and includes an earthfill embankment where crossed by Olsen Road. The earthfill is estimated to be approximately 50 feet high. Olsen Road's alignment includes various other smaller cuts and fills along the site boundary and off-site property to the north of the road.

At present, the site is covered by native and non-native grasses, weeds, brush and bushes. A more complete description of the site vegetation is included in the accompanying Biological Assessment.

3.3 CURRENT USE OF THE PROPERTY

The property is currently unused by the owners.

3.4 DESCRIPTIONS OF STRUCTURES, ROADS, OTHER IMPROVEMENTS

There are no buildings on the property. There is one dirt road that begins near the western edge of the property and continues east up along the ridge top. The road begins as what is called Miller Road which intersects Hardy Lane. It initially parallels Olsen Road, then veers to the east up to the ridge top. The road dies out at about the eastern quarter of the site. Along the ridge, a few hundred feet of the road does have some

degraded asphalt paving. There are two wood-pole transmission lines that cross the site. One is along the site southern boundary on the eastern half and another that crosses from Olsen Road and intersects the first near the site eastern end. There are culverts that convey stormwater from the drainages on the north side of the site to the far side of Olsen Road.

3.5 CURRENT USES OF THE ADJOINING PROPERTIES

The subject property is bordered on the southwest by the Callegues Municipal Water District facilities. These include offices and water treatment plant facilities. The treatment plant includes vehicle fueling and maintenance facilities and emergency generators which use aboveground fuel and oil tanks. In the water treatment process chlorine gas is used and a total of 15 tons is stored on site. To the south, the southern slopes of the ridge are covered by an avocado orchard. Within the orchard is a cylindrical steel water tank fairly high on the slope and about 500 feet southeast of the site. Further south is Bard Reservoir (formerly called Wood Ranch Reservoir), a lake retained by earthfill dams. The site is bordered on the east and southeast by open space and the Wood Ranch residential development. At the northwestern edge of the neighborhood are a fire station and preschool. The entire northern boundary of the site is fronted on Olsen Road. Across the road to the west is the Ventura County Sheriff's Station. To the north is an avocado orchard in the valley that the site drainages flow into. To the northeast across the road is open space. Approximately 500 feet northeast of the site, north of Olsen Road is the former Sheriff's Station. The station was decommissioned 12 years ago and is now only used as overflow paring for the presidential library, much further to the north.

4.0 USER PROVIDED INFORMATION

4.1 TITLE RECORDS

SCE requested the Chain of Title report from Environmental FirstSearch, Inc. A Chain of Title report was obtained indirectly from Banks Environmental Data, Inc. The oldest title records are from 1957. The ownership history for both parcels is summarized in Table 1:

Date of change	Owner		
07/31/98	Mohammad Humkar & Mahjan Humkar		
03/27/78	Edward Gurrola & Elaine Gurrola, Trustees		
11/30/77	Edward Gurrola & Elaine Gurrola		
09/22/77	Eva Nannou		
07/10/74	Edward Gurrola & Elaine Gurrola		
06/20/73	Thousand Oaks Limited		
12/30/70	Union Land Co.		
12/30/72	First Christian Church of Conejo Valley		
12/30/66	Olsen Land Co.		
04/11/63	Thousand Oaks Limited, Various limited partners with 2%-67%		
	interests		

Table 1a. Ownership history summary, 40.4 acre parcel # 5950060190.

Table 1b. Ownership history summary, 1.45 acre parcel # 5000393155.

Date of change	Owner
07/31/98	Mohammad Humkar & Mahjan Humkar
02/19/92	Edward Gurrola & Elaine Gurrola, Trustees
03/27/89	Timothy Doheny, Trustee
11/17/65	Timothy Doheny
11/17/65	John Alverd, Guardian and Timothy Doheny
09/15/65	Timothy Doheny
08/23/63	Alexis LaPeyre & Violet LaPeyre
02/27/59	Alexis LaPeyre
02/18/57	Jean LaPeyre

Mr. & Mrs. Humkar have owned both parcels since 1998. It is understood that they had originally proposed developing the property into nine residential lots (City of Thousand Oaks, Mitigated Negative Declaration). Some issues with access were encountered and then the proposed project was scaled back to six lots. It is unknown what the status of that proposal is at this time, however SCE is actively negotiating the purchase of the property currently. No considerable environmental concern is found according to this title record.

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL LIENS OR ACTIVITY AND USE LIMITATIONS

The Chain of Title search did not identify any Environmental Liens or Activity/Use Limitations on the property. The complete Environmental FirstSearch Environmental Lien report can be found in Appendix E of this report.

4.3 SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE OR EXPERIENCE OF THE USER

There is no specialized knowledge or experience that we have been informed of regarding the property.

4.4 COMMONLY KNOWN OR REASONABLY ASCERTAINABLE INFORMATION

There is no commonly known or reasonably ascertainable information that we have been informed of regarding the property.

4.5 VALUATION REDUCTION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

According to the Environmental Lien report, there is no Environmental Lien found for the property. Therefore, there are no record or known environmental issues at the target property that would cause value reduction.

4.6 OWNER, PROPERTY MANAGER, AND OCCUPANT INFORMATION

The property is owned by Mohammed and Mahjan Humkar. There are no occupants or lessees on the property. There are no additional managers of the property.

4.7 REASON FOR PERFORMING PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

SCE's Corporate Real Estate (CRE) division has requested the Environmental Engineering Group to perform a Phase I ESA for the possible purchase of the property for use as an electric substation.

5.0 RECORDS REVIEW

5.1 STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD SOURCES

SCE used the services of Environmental FirstSearch to conduct the required record search. Federal, state and tribal records were reviewed. Records were searched in accordance with the ASTM E 1527-05 database and area requirements (i.e. search NPL or CERCLIS databases up to 1.0 mile radius distance). The complete records search from Environmental FirstSearch can be found in Appendix F and is summarized in Table 2 below. A total of 10 records were found. A total of eight sites were represented, since some sites appeared in more than one database.

No Federal National Priority List (NPL), CERCLIS or RCRA Corrective Action records were found. Four State listed records were found. Two records are in the underground/above ground storage tank database (UST) without leaking history. These are for the East Valley Sheriff's Station located northwest of the site. Two records are listed in the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) database. These are for the Callegues Municipal Water District facility west of the site and are denoted "*case closed*". The other six records found during the search are FEMA 100-year Floodplain hazard areas, all of which are outside the site boundary and include Bard Reservoir to the south.

Although not found listed during the records search, the former Sheriff's Station to the northeast had leaking underground storage tank problems in the 1990's, however site closure was obtained in 1998 (Reference: County of Ventura, 1998). A check of the State's EnviroStor database did not list any additional sites.

Database	Required search distance (miles)	Number of records
Federal Records		•
National Priority List (NPL)	1.0	0
CERCLIS and NFRAP	0.5	0
RCRA CORRACTS	1.0	0
Non-CORRACTS	0.5	0
RCRA Generators	Property and adjacent	0
	property	
ERNS	Property only	0
State & Tribal Records		
State Priority List	1.0	0
State CERCLIS	0.5	0
State Sites	1.0	0
Voluntary Cleanup Sites	0.5	0
Brownfield Sites	0.5	0
Spills	0.12	0

Table 2. Database search result summary

Solid Waste Landfills (SWL)	0.5	0
LUST	0.5	2
UST	Property and adjacent	2
	property	
Deed Restrictions	1.0	0
Local and Other Records		
Flood Plains	1.0	6
Oil and Gas Wells	1.0	0
Total records found:		10

Environmental Engineering evaluated the above records to determine their potential impact on the subject property. The two UST/LUST sites are geographically isolated from the subject parcel, hence they do not pose any risk of contamination to the site. The six sites listed as having 100-year flood hazard potential are not adjacent to the site and would not affect the site. The site is high ground without significant contributory drainage and is not subject to flooding.

A phone interview was conducted with Mr. Eric Bergh (see Section 7) of the Callegues Municipal Water District. He has knowledge of the operations at the District facilities there and some knowledge of the subject site history. He indicated that there has been no significant activity on the site in the last approximate 10 years that Mr. Humkar has owned it. He also confirmed that at the water district facility that there are no remaining underground tanks and all fuel tanks for vehicles and emergency generators are now above ground. He also confirmed that the water district does store up to 15 tons of chlorine gas on their site used in the treatment of water.

Environmental Engineering reviewed the reported information of the nearby sites in connection with their location relative to the subject property. Environmental Engineering assesses that the history of the above sites does not have a significant environmental impact on the subject property.

5.1.1 ORPHAN LISTINGS

There were no spill orphan sites found in the record search.

5.2 ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD SOURCES

The following environmental records were also searched: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Recourses map (DOGGR map). There is no available Sanborn Map coverage for this area. A review of the DOGGR map (District 2, Map W2-1, Ventura County) indicates that the closest oil or gas wells are located almost 1.5 miles away to the east and southwest and are listed as "*plugged and abandoned-dry hole*". The map is included in Appendix M. The oil well drilling activity would not have a significant environmental impact on the subject property.

5.3 PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE(S)

As stated in the Case Closure report for the nearby former Sheriff's Station (County of Ventura, 1998), "The subject site is underlain by middle Miocene age (approximately 13 million years old) Conejo Volcanics that comprise a thickness of approximately 600 feet. The Conejo Volcanics consist of basalt and andesite flows, pillow basalt, breccia, conglomerate, and hyaloclastite (submarine volcanic flows) with lenses of marine sandstone, shale and conglomerate. The upper portion of the Conejo Volcanics consists of generally hard, but locally fractured rock (California Division of Mines and Geology, 1973, p. 16)." The bedrock is exposed in the steeper portions of the ridge. The surficial soils of the gentler slopes and lowland areas are generally clayey and may be quite expansive.

Also as stated in the Closure Report (County of Ventura, 1998), "The site is located west of the western boundary of the Simi Valley Groundwater Basin, and slightly outside of the northern boundary of the Conejo Valley Groundwater Basin. The area is generally a nonwater-bearing area; however, the basalt unit of the Conejo Volcanic Formation is generally water bearing where it contains fractures or vugs, which can contain perched groundwater (California Division of Mines and Geology, 1973, p. 17). Groundwater appears to be transmitted at the site primarily by subsurface fractures." Groundwater was found to be at approximately 60 feet below ground surface at the old Sheriff's Station site in the late 1990's.

The site is not located in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (Gorian Associates, 2007) although as in all areas of Southern California, nearby active faults are capable of moderate damaging earthquakes. The liquefaction potential of the site should be low based on the existence of fine-grained soils and bedrock underlying the site. A geotechnical investigation should be performed for any planned site development.

The site is not located in a 100 year flood hazard area or proximate to one according to the City of Thousand Oaks GIS System (Riggs & Riggs, Inc., 2008). It is located in Zone "X" of the National Flood Insurance Program Community Panel Number 060422-0010A, an unmapped area. Zone "X" is an area outside of the Special Flood Hazard Area with minimal flood hazard.

5.4 HISTORICAL USE INFORMATION ON THE PROPERTY

Eight aerial photographs and four historical USGS topographic quadrangles of the Site and surrounding region were reviewed. Aerial photographs are of years 1938, 1947, 1959, 1964, 1975, 1981, 1994 and 2002. Historical topographic maps are of years 1927, 1943, 1952 and 1981. Aerial photographs and historical topographic maps can be found in Appendices C and D of this report, respectively.

Aerial photographs:

1938: The site and immediate surrounding area appears vacant and undeveloped. The site occupies a portion of the upper and northwest side of a northeast-southwest

trending ridge. A drainage with moderate vegetation roughly bisects the site and trends to the north-northwest. Read Road, probably unimproved, appears running in an east-west direction to the northwest of the site. There appears to be agricultural fields north of Read Road, northwest of the site. There are a several dirt roads to the southeast of the site.

- 1947: There is no change from on the site and immediate area from 1928. There are more agricultural fields to the northwest, north of Read Road. To the south, southeast and east are agricultural fields on contour. The fields extend almost to the site's southern boundary. Related to the fields are additional dirt roads.
- 1959: The only change on the site is the addition of the dirt road in the roughly east-west direction across the ridge top. Along the north boundary of the site, Read Road (unimproved) continues east along the approximate future alignment of Olsen Road. Just south and east of the site appears a dirt road, possibly related to a transmission line right of way. This road intersects Read Road Just east of the northeast edge of the site. To the northwest, agricultural fields exist as before. To the south and east, the agricultural fields on contour appear to have been abandoned
- 1964: There is essentially no change to the site. Read Road appears to have fallen into disuse along the north site boundary. The agricultural fields to the northwest, south and east do not appear to be used. Located approximately 500 feet south of the site, Hardy Lane appears to be graded in a northwest-southeast trending direction. It appears that this may be related to the future construction of Wood Ranch Reservoir, approximately three-eighths of a mile south of the site.
- 1975: The site now has a few additional dirt roads across and near the ridgeline. Olsen Road (north and west of site, Thousand Oaks)/Madera Road (to east of site, Simi Valley) is shown as improved along the site northern boundary. To facilitate road construction, some grading cuts and fills are shown along north site boundary. The improved road Hardy Lane is now shown parallel to the southwest edge of the site, heading southeast from Olsen Road. Small buildings related to the Calleguas Water District are shown located on the road immediately south of the southwest corner of the site. Approximately three-eighths of a mile south of the site is now shown Wood Ranch Reservoir (later renamed Bard Reservoir). The agricultural areas to the northwest appear to be in use again. On the north side of Madera Road, about 500 feet from the site's northeast corner is shown the Sheriff's Station (now abandoned).
- 1981: There are no observed changes from the 1975 photo.
- 1994: The site appears essentially as before. A water tank has been constructed approximately 750 feet east of the southeast site corner. There has been cut slope grading and construction southwest of the site off Hardy Lane, possibly for water treatment facilities for Calleguas Water District. Approximately one-eighth to one-fourth mile east-southeast of the site there is now a housing tract. West of the site, across Olsen Road from the water District facilities at Hardy Lane, the new sheriff's facility has been constructed.
- 2002: The site is essentially the same before. The construction at the Calleguas Water District Facilities appears complete.

Topographic maps:

- 1927: The site occupies a portion of the upper and northwest side of a northeastsouthwest trending ridge. The ridge has a general elevation of slightly over 1,000 feet (maximum of 1,073 feet off-site) with the site elevation ranging from about 900 to 1,000 feet. There is no shown development of the site. There are a few dirt roads to the west and east-southeast of the site.
- 1943: There are no changes to the site or surrounding areas compared to the previous topographic map.
- 1952: There are no changes to the site. Approximately one-half mile to the westnorthwest, Read Road appears to be improved leading to a structure about threeeighths of a mile north-northwest of the site. There is agricultural development and a landing field further out to the northwest. Additional dirt roads are shown about one-half mile southwest of the site
- 1981: The only changes to the site proper are the addition of a trail or dirt road along the ridgeline in a roughly east-west direction. Olsen Road (western side, Thousand Oaks)/Madera Road (eastern side, Simi Valley) is shown as planned along the site northern boundary. The improved road Hardy Lane is now shown parallel to the southwest edge of the site, heading southeast from Olsen Road. The Calleguas Water District Building is shown located on the road immediately south of the southwest corner of the site. Approximately three-eighths of a mile south of the site is now shown Wood Ranch Reservoir (Later renamed Bard Reservoir), which is approximately three-quarters of a mile long and one-half mile wide. Hardy Lane runs from Olsen Road to the reservoir perimeter road on the north side. Read Road, formerly a dirt road, has now been extended to the east, north of Olsen Road connecting with Olsen Road east of the site. Further east, the Sheriff's Station (now abandoned) has been completed on the north side of Madera Road one-quarter mile east of the site. Approximately one-half mile west of the site the CA23 Freeway has been completed in a north-south direction.

The available aerial photographs and topographic maps in connection with the information they depict do not have any data gaps.

5.5 HISTORICAL USE INFORMATION ON ADJOINING PROPERTIES

According to the historical aerial photo and historical topographic maps, adjoining properties to the site include open space, agricultural, residential and municipal water treatment. The areas surrounding the site have seen development beginning in about the mid to late 1960's with the construction of Olsen Road/Madera Road. At about the same time Bard Reservoir was constructed and the Callegues Water District facilities began construction. The District facilities were completed in 1995. The orchards to the south and north (north side of Olsen Road) were developed in the 1970's and 1980's. the residential neighborhoods to the east were developed in the 1980's and 1990's. The construction of the new Sheriff's Station to the west was completed in 1995.

The historical aerial photos and historical topographic maps do not include any features on the adjoining properties that would pose a significant environmental impact on the subject site.

6.0 SITE RECONNAISSANCE

6.1 METHODOLOGY AND LIMITING CONDITIONS

A reconnaissance of the site was made by Environmental Engineer Charles Aldrich on June 27, 2008. The reconnaissance was made by initially driving along the ridgeline dirt road to its eastern end, stopping at various points and walking to accessible areas off the road. The ridgeline road begins off Hardy Lane as paved Miller Road and enters the site at its west end at a open gate where it the pavement ends. The same process was used along Olsen Road to view accessible areas. Steep areas and areas of dense brush were observed from the roads only.

6.2 GENERAL SITE SETTING

The subject property is vacant land. There are no permanent or temporary buildings on the site. The only structures on the site are the two wood pole transmission lines, one that skirts the south property line and the other that crosses onto the site on the eastern quarter. There are several culverts that convey stormwater off the site below Olsen Road and to the north. Figure 2 shows the general setting of the property and its surroundings.

6.3 EXTERIOR OBSERVATIONS

The dirt road that begins at the site western boundary veers to the south and gently climbs to the approximate ridgeline. It ends near the site eastern quarter. There is moderate to heavy brush on both sides of the road. The descending slope towards the north, which encompasses most of the site, is covered with heavy brush and areas of grassland. The brush is very heavy in the throat of the canyons. The cuts and fills required for the construction of Olsen Road are quite obvious and vegetated with lighter brush and grasses. Along portions of Olsen Road are "K-Rail" type guardrails. The wood pole transmission lines are located along the southern property line, eastern half of site, and one that cuts across Olsen Road and joins the first near the site eastern corner. A summary of exterior observations is given in Table 3 below.

The visual inspection of the site confirmed the conclusion from the aerial photographs that the site is vacant land which has a history of use primarily to access other surrounding properties but is currently unused.

Table 3. Exterior observation summary

At the time of visit, were there	Yes	No
storage tanks on site?		Х
pits, ponds or lagoons on site?		Х
stressed vegetation on site?		Х
solid waste, trash, debris on site?		Х
septic tank system or cesspool on site?		Х
stains on the ground?		Х
wells on site?		Х
drums or containers with hazardous substances or petroleum products on site?		х
odors outdoor?		Х
equipment that likely contain PCB on site?		Х
pools of liquid or sumps with hazardous substances or petroleum products on site?		Х

6.4 INTERIOR OBSERVATIONS

There were no buildings, permanent or otherwise, noted on the site during the site reconnaissance.

7.0 INTERVIEW

Environmental Engineering's, Charles Aldrich conducted a telephone interview with Mr. Eric Bergh on September 23, 2008. Mr. Bergh is the resources manager of the Callegues Municipal Water District at 2100 Olsen Road, Thousand Oaks, CA. This facility is adjacent to the Humkar parcel to the east. Corporate Real Estate requested that the property owner, Mr. Mohammad Humkar, not be interviewed. Since Mr. Humkar has been a passive owner, it is assumed that he would have little to contribute about the environmental history of the property anyway. Mr. Bergh was interviewed since he has a long association with the water district and with the area in general. Mr. Bergh indicated that there has been essentially no activity on the Humkar parcel in the approximate 10 years that Humkar has owned the property. He is aware of no record of any type of environmental violation and that no environmental site assessments have probably been done for the subject site.

Mr. Bergh did confirm the general history of the area as indicated by the review of aerial photos and topographic maps as they related to the water district's development of Bard Reservoir and the water treatment facilities at the site. He also confirmed what the environmental searches discovered about past underground tank problems that the district had, the case that is now closed. He also confirmed that the water district does store as much as 15 tons of chlorine gas at their site for use in water treatment.

8.0 FINDINGS

The following summarizes the findings of this environmental assessment:

- 1. The database search in accordance with ASTM E 1527-05 did not reveal any records (including orphan sites) that would have a significant environmental impact on the subject property. Ten records were evaluated.
- 2. There are no oil or gas wells in the vicinity that would have a significant environmental impact on the property.
- 3. The groundwater level and flood exposure do not pose an environmental threat to the site.
- 4. The historical aerial photos and interviews revealed no significant environmental impact on the property.
- 5. The topographic maps did not reveal any significant information that would have an adverse impact to the site.
- 6. The interview with a person knowledgeable of the area history and adjacent site history indicated that there has been no known incidents that have had a significant environmental impact on the property.

9.0 OPINION

Environmental Engineering believes that there has been no use of the property that has resulted in a *recognized environmental condition*. There are no other findings listed in Section 8.0 that suggest the presence of a *recognized environmental condition*.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

I have performed this Phase I Environmental Site Assessment in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Standard Practice E 1527 for the Site 3, Humkar Parcel for the proposed Presidential Substation property. Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are described in Section 2.4 of this report. This assessment has revealed no evidence of a *recognized environmental condition* on the property.

11.0 DEVIATIONS

There are no significant deviations from ASTM Practice E 1527-05 other than the subject Phase I Environmental Site Assessment is being prepared by SCE for SCE.

12.0 ADDITIONAL WORK

In addition to the activities required by the ASTM E1527-05 standard practice, this Phase I ESA also includes an archeological and biological assessment. These assessments were conducted by SCE's Environment, Health and Safety Division.

An archeological pedestrian survey was conducted between July and August 2008 by consulting archeologists contracted through PCR Services, Inc.

A biological review of the Site 3 parcels was conducted based on a literature review, search of the California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) for the Simi Valley West and Thousand Oaks USGS quadrangle map, an analysis of recent aerial photographs, and a site visit by SCE biologist Roger Overstreet.

The complete archeological and biological assessments are in Appendix A of this report.

13.0 REFERENCES

ASTM International, 2005, "Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process," ASTM E 1527-05.

Banks Environmental Data, Inc., Environmental Chain of Title Report (Project #: ES41926), October 2, 2008

- California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources map. <u>ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/oil/maps/dist2/w2-1/Map2-1.pdf</u>., August 20, 2008.
- City of Thousand Oaks, "Final Mitigated Negative Declaration No. 218, Tract 5363/RPD 2002-540," City Contact Person: Richard A. Burgess, Senior Planner, January 18, 2008
- County of Ventura, Resource Management Agency, "Letter to State of California, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, "Underground Tank Release at Former East Ventura County Sheriff Substation, 2201 Olsen Road, Thousand Oaks, CA, July 18, 1998
- Environmental FirstSearch, Inc., Environmental FirstSearch Report (Project No. PRE-SITE3, 07-01-08) with Area Maps

Environmental FirstSearch, Inc., Historical Aerial Photographs

Environmental FirstSearch, Inc., Historical Topographic Maps

FEMA Floodzone Service Center (online). <u>http://msc.fema.gov.</u>, August, 2008.

- Gorian Associates, Inc., "Geotechnical Update Study, Proposed 9 Lot Subdivision, 43 Acres South of Olsen Road and East of Hardy Lane, Tract 5363, City of Thousand Oaks, CA, May 31, 2007, in *Final Mitigated Negative Declaration No. 218* by City of Thousand Oaks
- Riggs & Riggs, Inc., "Summary Appraisal of vacant Land Located at: South Side of Olsen Road, 2 Lots East of Country Club Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360, Humkar Ownership", for Southern California Edison, April 17, 2008

14.0 SIGNATURE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONAL

I declare that, to the best of my professional knowledge and belief, I meet the definition of Environmental professional as defined in §312.10 of 40 CFR 312 and I have the specific qualifications based on education, training, and experience to assess a property of the nature, history, and setting of the subject property. I have developed and performed the all appropriate inquiries in conformance with the standards and practices set forth in 40 CFR Part 312.

Charles A. Aldrich, P.E. Environmental Engineer

15.0 QUALIFICATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONAL

Charles Aldrich, Environmental Engineer in the CH&S Division, is a California Registered Civil Engineer (C34270) and Geotechnical Engineer (GE2000). He has over twenty-nine years of engineering experience, both in geotechnical and environmental. He has approximately 15 years experience with SCE or as a consultant to SCE. He has conducted numerous Environmental Site Assessments, both for SCE and private clients.



TRACK ➤ INFO SERVICES, LLC Environmental FirstSearch[™] Report

Target Property:

OLSEN ROAD

THOUSAND OAKS CA 93065

Job Number: PRE-SITE3

PREPARED FOR:

Southern California Edison 2244 Walnut Grove Ave. Rosemead, CA 91770

07-01-08



Tel: (866) 664-9981

Fax: (818) 249-4227

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Environmental FirstSearch Search Summary Report

Target Site: OLSEN ROAD

THOUSAND OAKS CA 93065

FirstSearch Summary

Database	Sel	Updated	Radius	Site	1/8	1/4	1/2	1/2>	ZIP	TOTALS	
				_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
NPL	Y	04-07-08	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NPL Delisted	Y	04-07-08	0.50	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	
CERCLIS	Y	04-22-08	0.50	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	
NFRAP	Y	04-22-08	0.50	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	
RCRA COR ACT	Y	04-01-08	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RCRA TSD	Y	04-01-08	0.50	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	
RCRA GEN	Y	04-01-08	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	
RCRA NLR	Y	04-01-08	0.12	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	
Federal IC / EC	Y	04-01-08	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	
ERNS	Y	04-22-08	0.12	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	
Tribal Lands	Y	12-01-05	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
State/Tribal Sites	Y	08-08-07	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
State Spills 90	Y	11-06-07	0.12	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	
State/Tribal SWL	Y	04-09-08	0.50	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	
State/Tribal LUST	Y	04-11-08	0.50	0	0	0	2	-	0	2	
State/Tribal UST/AST	Y	01-03-07	0.25	0	0	2	-	-	0	2	
State/Tribal EC	Y	NA	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	
State/Tribal IC	Y	04-27-07	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	
State/Tribal VCP	Y	08-15-06	0.50	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	
State/Tribal Brownfields	Y	08-08-07	0.50	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	
Floodplains	Y	09-01-98	1.00	0	0	1	1	4	0	6	
State Permits	Y	04-16-08	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	
State Other	Y	08-08-07	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	
Oil & Gas Wells	Y	01-08-01	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTALS				0	0	3	3	4	0	10	
- IUIALS -				0	U	3	3	4	0	10	
	Notice of Disclaimer										

Due to the limitations, constraints, inaccuracies and incompleteness of government information and computer mapping data currently available to TRACK Info Services, certain conventions have been utilized in preparing the locations of all federal, state and local agency sites residing in TRACK Info Services's databases. All EPA NPL and state landfill sites are depicted by a rectangle approximating their location and size. The boundaries of the rectangles represent the eastern and western most longitudes; the northern and southern most latitudes. As such, the mapped areas may exceed the actual areas and do not represent the actual boundaries of these properties. All other sites are depicted by a point representing their approximate address location and make no attempt to represent the actual areas of the associated property. Actual boundaries and locations of individual properties can be found in the files residing at the agency responsible for such information.

Waiver of Liability

Although TRACK Info Services uses its best efforts to research the actual location of each site, TRACK Info Services does not and can not warrant the accuracy of these sites with regard to exact location and size. All authorized users of TRACK Info Services's services proceeding are signifying an understanding of TRACK Info Services's searching and mapping conventions, and agree to waive any and all liability claims associated with search and map results showing incomplete and or inaccurate site locations.

Environmental FirstSearch Site Information Report

Request Date: Requestor Name: Standard: 07-01-08 Phuong K. Tran ASTM-05 Search Type: Job Number:

Filtered Report

AREA 0.06 sq mile(s) PRE-SITE3

Target Site:OLSEN ROAD

THOUSAND OAKS CA 93065

	Demographics					
Sites:	10	Non-Geocoded: 0	P	opulation: NA		
Radon:	0.4 - 2.3 PCI/L					
	. ·	Site Location				
	Degrees (Decimal)	Degrees (Min/Sec)		<u>UTMs</u>		
			÷	001/1/00		

Longitude:	-118.82822	-118:49:42	Easting:	331646.22	
Latitude:	34.248264	34:14:54	Northing:	3791000.22	
			Zone:	11	

Comment

Comment:

Additional Requests/Services

Adjace	ent ZIP Codes: 1 Mi	le(s)	Services:		
ZIP Code	City Name	ST Dist/Dir Sel		Requested?	Date
91360	THOUSAND OAKS	CA 0.00 Y	Sanborns	No	
91362	THOUSAND OAKS	CA 0.12 SW Y	Aerial Photographs	No	
93021	MOORPARK	CA 0.02 NW 1	Historical Topos	No	
			City Directories	No	
			Title Search/Env Liens	No	
			Municipal Reports	No	
			Online Topos	No	

Environmental FirstSearch Sites Summary Report

Targ	get Property	7: OLSEN ROAD THOUSAND OAKS CA 93065	JOB: PR	E-SITE3	
TOTAL:	10	GEOCODED: 10	NON GEOCODED: 0	SELEC	TED: 0
Page No.	DB Type	Site Name/ID/Status	Address	Dist/Dir	Map ID
1	UST	EAST VALLEY SHERIFF STATION TISID-STATE51009/ACTIVE	2101 OLSON SIMI CA 93065	0.15 SW	2
2	UST	SHERIFF SUBSTATION SITE NO 5 VENTURACO0-001322	2101 E OLSEN SIMI VALLEY CA	0.19 SW	3
3	FLOODPLAINS	FEMA Q3 FLOOD DATA CAQ3-06111-1554/A - 100 YEAR	CA	0.24 SE	7
4	LUST	CALLEGUAS WATER DISTRICT T0611100405/CASE CLOSED	2100 OLSEN RD THOUSAND OAKS CA 91362	0.34 SW	1
5	LUST	CALLEGUAS WATER DISTRICT T0611100621/CASE CLOSED	2100 OLSEN RD THOUSAND OAKS CA 91362	0.34 SW	1
6	FLOODPLAINS	FEMA Q3 FLOOD DATA CAQ3-06111-1255/A - 100 YEAR	СА	0.49 NW	8
7	FLOODPLAINS	FEMA Q3 FLOOD DATA CAQ3-06111-1363/A - 100 YEAR	СА	0.83 NE	5
8	FLOODPLAINS	FEMA Q3 FLOOD DATA CAQ3-06111-1455/A - 100 YEAR	СА	0.83 SE	9
9	FLOODPLAINS	FEMA Q3 FLOOD DATA CAQ3-06111-1456/A - 100 YEAR	СА	0.92 SE	6
10	FLOODPLAINS	FEMA Q3 FLOOD DATA CAQ3-06111-1284/X500 - 500 YEAR	СА	1.00 NW	4

Target Property:	OLSEN ROAD
	THOUSAND OAKS CA 93065

JOB: PRE-SITE3

REGISTERED UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS						
SEARCH ID: 1 DIST/DIR: 0.15 SW MAP ID: 2						
NAME: EAST VALLEY SHERIFF STATION ADDRESS: 2101 OLSON SIMI CA 93065 Ventura CONTACT:		REV: ID1: ID2: STATUS: PHONE:	01/01/94 TISID-STATE51009 ACTIVE			

UST HISTORICAL DATA

This site was listed in the FIDS Zip Code List as a UST site. The Office of Hazardous Data Management produced the FIDS list. The FIDS list is an index of names and locations of sites recorded in various California State environmental agency databases. It is sorted by zip code and as an index, details regarding the sites were never included.

The UST information included in FIDS as provided by the Office of Hazardous Data Management was originally collected from the SWEEPS database. The SWEEPS database recorded Underground Storage Tanks and was maintained by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). That agency no longer maintains the SWEEPS database and last updated it in 1994. The last release of that 1994 database was in 1997.

Oversight of Underground Storage Tanks within California is now conducted by Certified Unified Program Agencies referred to as CUPA s. There are approximately 102 CUPA s and Local Oversight Programs (LOP s) in the State of California. Most are city or county government agencies. As of 1998, all sites or facilities with underground storage tanks were required by Federal mandate to obtain certification by designated UST oversight agencies (in this case, CUPA s) that the UST/s at their location were upgraded or removed in adherence with the 1998 RCRA standards.

Information from the FIDS/SWEEPS lists were included in this report search to help identify where underground storage tanks may have existed that were not recorded in CUPA databases or lists collected by Track Info Services. This may occur if a tank was removed prior to development of recent CUPA UST lists or never registered with a CUPA.

Target Property:OLSEN ROADTHOUSAND OAK	KS CA 93065	J	OB:	PRE-SITE3	
REGISTER	ED UNDERG	ROUND STORAG	E TAN	NKS	
SEARCH ID: 2	DIST/DIR:	0.19 SW		MAP ID:	3
NAME: SHERIFF SUBSTATION SITE NO 5 ADDRESS: 2101 E OLSEN THOUSAND OAKS CA VENTURA CONTACT: COUNTY OF VENTURA CERTIFIED AND BWT TANI According to the Ventura County Environmental Health	K LISTS INFORM	REV: ID1: ID2: STATUS: PHONE: ATION information is current a	02/24/ VENT	06 CURACO0-001322	
Info Type: File ID Number: Certification Number: Date:	WT FA0005101 01215 12/22/98				

Target Property:	OLSEN ROAD THOUSAND OAKS CA 93065	e	IOB: PRE-SITE3	
FLOODPLAINS				
SEARCH ID: 8	DIST/DIR:	0.24 SE	MAP ID:	7
NAME: FEMA Q3 FLOOD ADDRESS: CA VENTURA CONTACT:	DATA	REV: ID1: ID2: STATUS: PHONE:	9/1/98 CAQ3-06111-1554 06111-1554 A - 100 YEAR	
ITE INFORMATION				
AREA: 'ERIMETER: &ECORD ID: 'OLYGON ID: OMMUNITY: 'IRM PANEL:)UAD ID: *LOODWAY TYPE: OBRA ID: N/OUT DETERMINATION: 'OLY SHADE SYMBOL: (YPE OF PANEL: 'TATE: OUNTY: OMMUNITY/COUNTY ID: 'ANEL NUMBER AND SUFFIX NDEX NUMBER TO QUAD:	0.0000805039 0.0468263 1554 1553 0413 0604130975B 34118-B7 COBRA_OUT - OUTSIDE IN 3 CBPP - COMMUNITY BA CA VENTURA 0413 CBP75B	COASTAL BARRIER F	RESOURCES SYSTEM AREA	

Target Property: OLSEN RO. THOUSAND	AD OAKS CA 93065	J	OB: PRE-SITE3	
LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS				
SEARCH ID: 4	DIST/DIR:	0.34 SW	MAP ID:	1
NAME: CALLEGUAS WATER DISTRICT ADDRESS: 2100 OLSEN RD THOUSAND OAKS CA 91362 VENTURA		REV: ID1: ID2: STATUS:	04/11/08 T0611100405 CASE CLOSED	
CONTACT:		PHONE:		
RELEASE DATA FROM THE CALIFORNIA ST Please note that some data previously provided by the the agency in the most recent edition. Incidents that o following after should be interpreted as unreported by	ATE WATER RESOURCE e State Water Resources Cont occurred after the year 2000 n y the agency.	S CONTROL BOARI rol Board in the LUST ay not have much info	D LUSTIS DATABASE 'S database is not currently bei rmation. Field headers with bl	ng provided by ank information
LEAD AGENCY:LOCAL AGENCYREGIONAL BOARD:04LOCAL CASE NUMBER:88178RESPONSIBLE PARTY:CALEGUAS WATER DADDRESS OF RESPONSIBLE PARTY:SITE OPERATOR:WATER SYSTEM:	DIST.			
CASE NUMBER: C-88178 CASE TYPE: SOIL ONLY SUBSTANCE LEAKED: WASTE OIL SUBSTANCE QUANTITY: LEAK CAUSE: LEAK SOURCE: HOW LEAK WAS DISCOVERED:				
DATE DISCOVERED (blank if not reported): HOW LEAK WAS STOPPED: STOP DATE (blank if not reported): STATUS: CASE CLOSED ABATEMENT METHOD (please note that not all REMOVE CONTAMINATED SOIL AND DISPOSE IN ENFORCEMENT TYPE (please note that not all c DATE OF ENFORCEMENT (blank if not reported	1988-11-11 00:00:00 code translations have been APPROVED SITE code translations have been p d): 1988-11-11 00:0	provided by the repor provided by the repor 0:00	rting agency): EXCAVATE AN ting agency): * Regulatory E	ID DISPOSE- nforcement
ENTER DATE (blank if not reported): REVIEW DATE (blank if not reported): DATE OF LEAK CONFIRMATION (blank if not : DATE PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT PLA DATE PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT PLA DATE POLLUTION CHARACTERIZATION PL DATE REMEDIATION PLAN WAS SUBMITTEI DATE REMEDIAL ACTION UNDERWAY (blank DATE POST REMEDIAL ACTION MONITORIN DATE CLOSURE LETTER ISSUED (SITE CLOS REPORT DATE (blank if not reported): 1988-11-	reported): 1988-11-11 00:0 N WAS SUBMITTED (blar N BEGAN (blank if not rep AN BEGAN (blank if not rej (blank if not reported): (if not reported): (G BEGAN (blank if not reported): (ED) (blank if not reported): 11 00:00:00	0:00 k if not reported): orted): 1989-0 oorted): orted): 1989-10-12 00:00	1988-11-11 00:00:00 06-27 00:00:00	
MTBE DATA FROM THE CALIFORNIA STAT MTBE DATE(Date of historical maximum MTBE OTTE) MTBE GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION (p MTBE SOIL CONCENTRATION (parts per million) MTBE CNTS: 0 MTBE FUEL: 0 MTBE TESTED: NOT REQUIRED TO E MTBE CLASS: *	E WATER RESOURCES C concentration): arts per billion): on): BE TESTED	<u>ONTROL BOARD L</u>	<u>USTIS DATABASE</u>	

Target Property:OLSEN ROADJOB:PRE-SITE3THOUSAND OAKS CA 93065
LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS
SEARCH ID: 3 DIST/DIR: 0.34 SW MAP ID: 1
NAME:CALLEGUAS WATER DISTRICTREV:04/11/08ADDRESS:2100 OLSEN RDID1:T0611100621THOUSAND OAKS CA 91362ID2:VENTURASTATUS:CASE CLOSEDCONTACT:PHONE:
RELEASE DATA FROM THE CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD LUSTIS DATABASE Please note that some data previously provided by the State Water Resources Control Board in the LUSTIS database is not currently being provided by the agency in the most recent edition. Incidents that occurred after the year 2000 may not have much information. Field headers with blank information following after should be interpreted as unreported by the agency. LEAD AGENCY: LOCAL AGENCY REGIONAL BOARD: 04 LOCAL CASE NUMBER: 90037
RESPONSIBLE PARTY: CALLEGUAS WATER DIST ADDRESS OF RESPONSIBLE PARTY: SITE OPERATOR: WATER SYSTEM:
CASE NUMBER: C-90037 CASE TYPE: SOIL ONLY SUBSTANCE LEAKED: GASOLINE SUBSTANCE QUANTITY: LEAK CAUSE: LEAK CAUSE: HOW LEAK WAS DISCOVERED: DATE DISCOVERED (blank if not reported): 1990-03-09 00:00:00 HOW LEAK WAS STOPPED: 1990-03-09 00:00:00
STOP DATE (blank if not reported): STATUS: CASE CLOSED ABATEMENT METHOD (please note that not all code translations have been provided by the reporting agency): EXCAVATE AND DISPOSE- REMOVE CONTAMINATED SOIL AND DISPOSE IN APPROVED SITE ENFORCEMENT TYPE (please note that not all code translations have been provided by the reporting agency): * Regulatory Enforcement DATE OF ENFORCEMENT (blank if not reported): 1990-03-09 00:00:00
REVIEW DATE (blank if not reported): DATE OF LEAK CONFIRMATION (blank if not reported): 1990-03-09 00:00:00 DATE PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT PLAN WAS SUBMITTED (blank if not reported): 1990-03-09 00:00:00 DATE PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT PLAN BEGAN (blank if not reported): 1990-03-29 00:00:00 DATE POLLUTION CHARACTERIZATION PLAN BEGAN (blank if not reported): 1990-03-29 00:00:00 DATE REMEDIATION PLAN WAS SUBMITTED (blank if not reported): 1990-03-29 00:00:00 DATE REMEDIAL ACTION UNDERWAY (blank if not reported): 1990-03-29 00:00:00 DATE POST REMEDIAL ACTION MONITORING BEGAN (blank if not reported): 1990-03-29 00:00:00 DATE CLOSURE LETTER ISSUED (SITE CLOSED) (blank if not reported): 1990-04-04 00:00:00 REPORT DATE (blank if not reported): 1990-03-09 00:00:00
MTBE DATA FROM THE CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD LUSTIS DATABASEMTBE DATE(Date of historical maximum MTBE concentration):MTBE GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION (parts per billion):MTBE SOIL CONCENTRATION (parts per million):MTBE SOIL CONCENTRATION (parts per million):MTBE FUEL:0MTBE FUEL:1MTBE TESTED:SITE NOT TESTED FOR MTBE. INCLUDES UNKNOWN AND NOT ANALYZEDMTBE CLASS:

	ELOOI			
	FLOO	DPLAINS		
SEARCH ID: 9	DIST/DIR:	0.49 NW	MAP ID:	8
NAME: FEMA Q3 FLOOD I ADDRESS: CA VENTURA CONTACT:	DATA	REV: ID1: ID2: STATUS: PHONE:	9/1/98 CAQ3-06111-1255 06111-1255 A - 100 YEAR	
TITE INFORMATION				
FLOOD HAZARD ZONE:	A - Zone A: An area inunc	lated by 1% chance flood	ing, for which no BFEs have be	en determined.
ARLA: PERIMETER: RECORD ID: POLYGON ID: COMMUNITY: FIRM PANEL: QUAD ID: FLOODWAY TYPE: COBRA ID: IN/OUT DETERMINATION: POLY SHADE SYMBOL: IYPE OF PANEL: STATE: COUNTY: COMMUNITY/COUNTY ID: PANEL NUMBER AND SUFFIX INDEX NUMBER TO QUAD:	0.000111667 0.115067 1255 1254 0413 0604130815B 34118-C7 COBRA_OUT - OUTSIDE IN 3 CBPP - COMMUNITY BA CA VENTURA 0413 : 0815B :	COASTAL BARRIER I	RESOURCES SYSTEM AREA	
Target Property:	OLSEN ROAD THOUSAND OAKS CA 93065		IOB: PRE-SITE3	
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	FLOOI	DPLAINS		
SEARCH ID: 6	DIST/DIR:	0.83 NE	MAP ID:	5
NAME: FEMA Q3 FLOOD ADDRESS: CA VENTURA CONTACT:	DATA	REV: ID1: ID2: STATUS: PHONE:	9/1/98 CAQ3-06111-1363 06111-1363 A - 100 YEAR	
SITE INFORMATION				
AREA: PERIMETER: RECORD ID: POLYGON ID: COMMUNITY: FIRM PANEL: QUAD ID: FLOODWAY TYPE: COBRA ID: N/OUT DETERMINATION: POLY SHADE SYMBOL: FYPE OF PANEL: STATE: COUNTY: COMMUNITY/COUNTY ID: PANEL NUMBER AND SUFFIX NDEX NUMBER TO QUAD:	0.0000226963 0.0365557 1363 1362 0421 0604210004A 34118-C7 COBRA_OUT - OUTSIDE IN 3 CBPP - COMMUNITY BA CA VENTURA 0421 0004A :	E COASTAL BARRIER F	RESOURCES SYSTEM AREA	

	FLOOI	DPLAINS		
SEARCH ID: 10	DIST/DIR:	0.83 SE	MAP ID:	9
NAME: FEMA Q3 FLOOD ADDRESS: CA VENTURA CONTACT:	DATA	REV: ID1: ID2: STATUS: PHONE:	9/1/98 CAQ3-06111-1455 06111-1455 A - 100 YEAR	
ITE INFORMATION				
LOOD HAZARD ZONE:	A - Zone A: An area inund	lated by 1% chance flood	ing, for which no BFEs have be	en determined.
PERIMETER: PERIMETER: RECORD ID: POLYGON ID: COMMUNITY: PIRM PANEL: UAD ID: PLOODWAY TYPE: COBRA ID: N/OUT DETERMINATION: POLY SHADE SYMBOL: (TYPE OF PANEL: STATE: COUNTY: COMMUNITY/COUNTY ID: PANEL NUMBER AND SUFFIN NDEX NUMBER TO QUAD: PANEL PANEL PANE	0.00355819 1455 1454 0421 0604210004A 34118-B7 COBRA_OUT - OUTSIDE IN 3 CBPP - COMMUNITY BA CA VENTURA 0421 3 C0004A	COASTAL BARRIER I	RESOURCES SYSTEM AREA	

Target Property:	THOUSAND OAKS CA 93065	e	UB: TRE-SITES	
FLOODPLAINS				
SEARCH ID: 7	DIST/DIR:	0.92 SE	MAP ID:	6
NAME: FEMA Q3 FLOOD ADDRESS: CA VENTURA CONTACT:	DATA	REV: ID1: ID2: STATUS: PHONE:	9/1/98 CAQ3-06111-1456 06111-1456 A - 100 YEAR	
TITE INFORMATION				
JREA: ERIMETER: ECORD ID: OLYGON ID: XOMMUNITY: IRM PANEL: JUAD ID: LOODWAY TYPE: XOBRA ID: N/OUT DETERMINATION: OLY SHADE SYMBOL: YPE OF PANEL: TATE: XOUNTY: XOMMUNITY/COUNTY ID: XANEL NUMBER AND SUFFIX NDEX NUMBER TO QUAD:	0.000000555159 0.00536263 1456 1455 0421 0604210004A 34118-B7 COBRA_OUT - OUTSIDE IN 3 CBPP - COMMUNITY BA CA VENTURA 0421 0004A	COASTAL BARRIER F	ESOURCES SYSTEM AREA	

Target Property:	OLSEN ROAD THOUSAND OAKS CA 93065	J(DB: PRE-SITE3		
FLOODPLAINS					
SEARCH ID: 5	DIST/DIR:	1.00 NW	MAP ID:	4	
NAME: ADDRESS: CA VENTURA CONTACT:	DATA	REV: ID1: ID2: STATUS: PHONE:	9/1/98 CAQ3-06111-1284 06111-1284 X500 - 500 YEAR		
SITE INFORMATION					
FLOOD HAZARD ZONE: area inundated by 1% annual chance by levees from 1% annual chance fle AREA: PERIMETER: PECOPD ID:	X500 - Zone X (0.2% Annu e flooding with average depths of less than 1 f ooding. 0.00000288133 0.0161665	al Chance): An area inunc oot or with drainage areas	lated by 0.2% annual chance less than 1 square mile; or an	flooding; an area protected	
POLYGON ID: COMMUNITY: FIRM PANEL: QUAD ID: FLOODWAY TYPE:	1284 1283 0413 0604130815B 34118-C7				
COBRA ID: IN/OUT DETERMINATION: POLY SHADE SYMBOL: TYPE OF PANEL: STATE: COUNTY:	COBRA_OUT - OUTSIDE OUT 11 CBPP - COMMUNITY BA CA VENTUR A	COASTAL BARRIER RE	SOURCES SYSTEM AREA		
COMMUNITY/COUNTY ID: PANEL NUMBER AND SUFFIX INDEX NUMBER TO QUAD:	0413 0815B				

Site Details Page - 11

Environmental FirstSearch Descriptions

NPL: EPA NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST - The National Priorities List is a list of the worst hazardous waste sites that have been identified by Superfund. Sites are only put on the list after they have been scored using the Hazard Ranking System (HRS), and have been subjected to public comment. Any site on the NPL is eligible for cleanup using Superfund Trust money.

A Superfund site is any land in the United States that has been contaminated by hazardous waste and identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a candidate for cleanup because it poses a risk to human health and/or the environment.

FINAL - Currently on the Final NPL

PROPOSED - Proposed for NPL

NPL DELISTED: EPA NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST Subset - Database of delisted NPL sites. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

DELISTED - Deleted from the Final NPL

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE COMPENSATION AND **CERCLIS:** EPA LIABILITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (CERCLIS)- CERCLIS is a database of potential and confirmed hazardous waste sites at which the EPA Superfund program has some involvement. It contains sites that are either proposed to be or are on the National Priorities List (NPL) as well as sites that are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

PART OF NPL- Site is part of NPL site

DELETED - Deleted from the Final NPL FINAL - Currently on the Final NPL NOT PROPOSED - Not on the NPL NOT VALID - Not Valid Site or Incident PROPOSED - Proposed for NPL **REMOVED - Removed from Proposed NPL** SCAN PLAN - Pre-proposal Site

WITHDRAWN - Withdrawn

NFRAP: **EPA** COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY INFORMATION SYSTEM ARCHIVED SITES - database of Archive designated CERCLA sites that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment has been completed and has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL). This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

NFRAP - No Further Remedial Action Plan

- P Site is part of NPL site
- D Deleted from the Final NPL
- F Currently on the Final NPL
- N Not on the NPL
- O Not Valid Site or Incident
- P Proposed for NPL
- R Removed from Proposed NPL
- S Pre-proposal Site
- W Withdrawn

RCRA COR ACT: EPA RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY INFORMATION SYSTEM SITES - Database of hazardous waste information contained in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information (RCRAInfo), a national program management and inventory system about hazardous waste handlers. In general, all generators, transporters, treaters, storers, and disposers of hazardous waste are required to provide information about their activities to state environmental agencies. These agencies, in turn pass on the information to regional and national EPA offices. This regulation is governed by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984.

RCRAInfo facilities that have reported violations and subject to corrective actions.

RCRA TSD: *EPA* RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY INFORMATION SYSTEM TREATMENT, STORAGE, and DISPOSAL FACILITIES. - Database of hazardous waste information contained in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information (RCRAInfo), a national program management and inventory system about hazardous waste handlers. In general, all generators, transporters, treaters, storers, and disposers of hazardous waste are required to provide information about their activities to state environmental agencies. These agencies, in turn pass on the information to regional and national EPA offices. This regulation is governed by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984.

Facilities that treat, store, dispose, or incinerate hazardous waste.

RCRA GEN: *EPA* RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY INFORMATION SYSTEM GENERATORS - Database of hazardous waste information contained in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information (RCRAInfo), a national program management and inventory system about hazardous waste handlers. In general, all generators, transporters, treaters, storers, and disposers of hazardous waste are required to provide information about their activities to state environmental agencies. These agencies, in turn pass on the information to regional and national EPA offices. This regulation is governed by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984. Facilities that generate or transport hazardous waste or meet other RCRA requirements.

LGN - Large Quantity Generators

SGN - Small Quantity Generators

VGN - Conditionally Exempt Generator.

Included are RAATS (RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System) and CMEL (Compliance Monitoring & Enforcement List) facilities.

RCRA NLR: EPA RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY INFORMATION SYSTEM SITES

- Database of hazardous waste information contained in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information (RCRAInfo), a national program management and inventory system about hazardous waste handlers. In general, all generators, transporters, treaters, storers, and disposers of hazardous waste are required to provide information about their activities to state environmental agencies. These agencies, in turn pass on the information to regional and national EPA offices. This regulation is governed by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984.

Facilities not currently classified by the EPA but are still included in the RCRAInfo database. Reasons for non classification:

Failure to report in a timely matter.

No longer in business.

No longer in business at the listed address.

No longer generating hazardous waste materials in quantities which require reporting.

Federal IC / EC: *EPA* BROWNFIELD MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (BMS) - database designed to assist EPA in collecting, tracking, and updating information, as well as reporting on the major activities and accomplishments of the various Brownfield grant Programs.

FEDERAL ENGINEERING AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS- Superfund sites that have either an engineering or an institutional control. The data includes the control and the media contaminated.

ERNS: *EPA/NRC* EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM (ERNS) - Database of incidents reported to the National Response Center. These incidents include chemical spills, accidents involving chemicals (such as fires or explosions), oil spills, transportation accidents that involve oil or chemicals, releases of radioactive materials, sightings of oil sheens on bodies of water, terrorist incidents involving chemicals, incidents where illegally dumped chemicals have been found, and drills intended to prepare responders to handle these kinds of incidents. Data since January 2001 has been received from the National Response System database as the EPA no longer maintains this data.

Tribal Lands: *DOI/BIA* INDIAN LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES - Database of areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and (or) executive or court order, recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority. The Indian Lands of the United States map layer shows areas of 640 acres or more, administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Included are Federally-administered lands within a reservation which may or may not be considered part of the reservation.

State/Tribal Sites: *CA EPA* SMBRPD / CAL SITES- The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has developed an electronic database system with information about sites that are known to be contaminated with hazardous substances as well as information on uncharacterized properties where further

studies may reveal problems. The Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Database (SMBRPD), also known as CalSites, is used primarily by DTSC's staff as an informational tool to evaluate and track activities at properties that may have been affected by the release of hazardous substances.

The SMBRPD displays information in six categories. The categories are:

1. CalSites Properties (CS)

2. School Property Evaluation Program Properties (SCH)

3. Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties (VCP)

4. Unconfirmed Properties Needing Further Evaluation (RFE)

Please Note: FirstSearch Reports list the above sites as DB Type (STATE).

5. Unconfirmed Properties Referred to Another Local or State Agency (REF)

6. Properties where a No Further Action Determination has been made (NFA)

Please Note: FirstSearch Reports list the above sites as DB Type (OTHER).

Each Category contains information on properties based upon the type of work taking place at the site. For example, the CalSites database is now one of the six categories within SMPBRD and contains only confirmed sites considered as posing the greatest threat to the public and/or the potential public school sites will be found within the School Property Evaluation Program, and those properties undergoing voluntary investigation and/or cleanup are in the Voluntary Cleanup Program.

CORTESE LIST-Pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, the Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites List has been compiled by Cal/EPA, Hazardous Materials Data Management Program. The CAL EPA Dept. of Toxic Substances Control compiles information from subsets of the following databases to make up the CORTESE list:

1. The Dept. of Toxic Substances Control; contaminated or potentially contaminated hazardous waste sites listed in the CAL Sites database. Formerly known as ASPIS are included (CALSITES formerly known as ASPIS).

2. The California State Water Resources Control Board; listing of Leaking Underground Storage Tanks are included (LTANK)

3. The California Integrated Waste Management Board; Sanitary Landfills which have evidence of groundwater contamination or known migration of hazardous materials (formerly WB-LF, now AB 3750).

Note: Track Info Services collects each of the above data sets individually and lists them separately in the following First Search categories in order to provide more current and comprehensive information: CALSITES: SPL, LTANK: LUST, WB-LF: SWL

State Spills 90: *CA EPA* SLIC REGIONS 1 - 9- The California Regional Water Quality Control Boards maintain report of sites that have records of spills, leaks, investigation, and cleanups.

State/Tribal SWL: *CA IWMB/SWRCB/COUNTY* SWIS SOLID WASTE INFORMATION SYSTEM-The California Integrated Waste Management Board maintains a database on solid waste facilities, operations, and disposal sites throughout the state of California. The types of facilities found in this database include landfills, transfer stations, material recovery facilities, composting sites, transformation facilities, waste tire sites, and closed disposal sites. For more information on individual sites call the number listed in the source field..

Please Note: This database contains poor site location information for many sites in the First Search reports; therefore, it may not be possible to locate or plot some sites in First Search reports.

WMUDS-The State Water Resources Control Board maintained the Waste Management Unit Database System (WMUDS). It is no longer updated. It tracked management units for several regulatory programs related to waste management and its potential impact on groundwater. Two of these programs (SWAT & TPCA) are no longer on-going regulatory programs as described below. Chapter 15 (SC15) is still an on-going regulatory program and information is updated periodically but not to the WMUDS database. The WMUDS System contains information from the following agency databases: Facility, Waste Management Unit (WMU), Waste Discharger System (WDS), SWAT, Chapter 15, TPCA, RCRA, Inspections, Violations, and Enforcement's.

Note: This database contains poor site location information for many sites in the First Search reports; therefore, it may not be possible to locate or plot some sites in First Search reports.

ORANGE COUNTY LANDFILLS LIST- A list maintained by the Orange County Health Department.

State/Tribal LUST: *CA SWRCB/COUNTY* LUSTIS- The State Water Resources Control Board maintains a database of sites with confirmed or unconfirmed leaking underground storage tanks. Information for this database is collected from the states regional boards quarterly and integrated with this database.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY LEAKING TANKS- The San Diego County Department of Environmental Health maintains a database of sites with confirmed or unconfirmed leaking underground storage tanks within its HE17/58 database. For more information on a specific file call the HazMat Duty Specialist at phone number listed in the source information field.

State/Tribal UST/AST: CA EPA/COUNTY/CITY ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS LISTING-The

Above Ground Petroleum Storage Act became State Law effective January 1, 1990. In general, the law requires owners or operators of AST's with petroleum products to file a storage statement and pay a fee by July 1, 1990 and every two years thereafter, take specific action to prevent spills, and in certain instances implement a groundwater monitoring program. This law does not apply to that portion of a tank facility associated with the production oil and regulated by the State Division of Oil and Gas of the Dept. of Conservation.

SWEEPS / FIDS STATE REGISTERED UNDEGROUND STORAGE TANKS- Until 1994 the State Water Resources Control Board maintained a database of registered underground storage tanks statewide referred to as the SWEEPS System. The SWEEPS UST information was integrated with the CAL EPA's Facility Index System database (FIDS) which is a master index of information from numerous California agency environmental databases. That was last updated in 1994. Track Info Services included the UST information from the FIDS database in its First Search reports for historical purposes to help its clients identify where tanks may possibly have existed. For more information on specific sites from individual paper files archived at the State Water Resources Control Board call the number listed with the source information.

INDIAN LANDS UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS LIST- A listing of underground storage tanks currently on Indian Lands under federal jurisdiction. California Indian Land USTS are administered by US EPA Region 9.

CUPA DATABASES & SOURCES- Definition of a CUPA: A Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) is a local agency that has been certified by the CAL EPA to implement six state environmental programs within the local agency's jurisdiction. These can be a county, city, or JPA (Joint Powers Authority). This program was established under the amendments to the California Health and Safety Code made by SB 1082 in 1994.

A Participating Agency (PA) is a local agency that has been designated by the local CUPA to administer one or more Unified Programs within their jurisdiction on behalf of the CUPA. A Designated Agency (DA) is an agency that has not been certified by the CUPA but is the responsible local agency that would implement the six unified programs until they are certified.

Please Note: Track Info Services, LLC collects and maintains information regarding Underground Storage Tanks from majority of the CUPAS and Participating Agencies in the State of California. These agencies typically do not maintain nor release such information on a uniform or consistent schedule; therefor, currency of the data may vary. Please look at the details on a specific site with a UST record in the First Search Report to determine the actual currency date of the record as provided by the relevant agency. Numerous efforts are made on a regular basis to obtain updated records.

State/Tribal IC: *CA EPA* DEED-RESTRICTED SITES LISTING- The California EPA's Department of Toxic Substances Control Board maintains a list of deed-restricted sites, properties where the DTSC has placed limits or requirements on the future use of the property due to varying levels of cleanup possible, practical or necessary at the site.

State/Tribal VCP: *CA EPA* SMBRPD / CAL SITES- The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has developed an electronic database system with information about sites that are known to be contaminated with hazardous substances as well as information on uncharacterized properties where further studies may reveal problems. The Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Database (SMBRPD), also known as CalSites, is used primarily by DTSC's staff as an informational tool to evaluate and track activities at properties that may have been affected by the release of hazardous substances.

The SMBRPD displays information in six categories. The categories are:

- 1. CalSites Properties (CS)
- 2. School Property Evaluation Program Properties (SCH)
- 3. Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties (VCP)
- 4. Unconfirmed Properties Needing Further Evaluation (RFE)
- 5. Unconfirmed Properties Referred to Another Local or State Agency (REF)
- 6. Properties where a No Further Action Determination has been made (NFA)

Please Note: FirstSearch Reports list the above sites as DB Type VC. Each Category contains information on properties based upon the type of work taking place at the site. The VC category contains only those properties undergoing voluntary investigation and/or cleanup and which are listed in the Voluntary Cleanup Program.

Floodplains: *FEMA* FLOODPLAINS – database of 100 year and 500 year flood zone boundaries for select counties in the United States

RADON: *NTIS* NATIONAL RADON DATABASE - EPA radon data from 1990-1991 national radon project collected for a variety of zip codes across the United States.

State Permits: *CA COUNTY* SAN DIEGO COUNTY HE17 PERMITS- The HE17/58 database tracks establishments issued permits and the status of their permits in relation to compliance with federal, state, and

local regulations that the County oversees. It tracks if a site is a hazardous waste generator, TSD, gas station, has underground tanks, violations, or unauthorized releases. For more information on a specific file call the HazMat Duty Specialist at the phone number listed in the source information field.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PERMITS- Handlers and Generators Permit Information Maintained by the Hazardous Materials Division.

State Other: *CA EPA/COUNTY* SMBRPD / CAL SITES- The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has developed an electronic database system with information about sites that are known to be contaminated with hazardous substances as well as information on uncharacterized properties where further studies may reveal problems. The Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Database (SMBRPD), also known as CalSites, is used primarily by DTSC's staff as an informational tool to evaluate and track activities at properties that may have been affected by the release of hazardous substances.

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4. Unconfirmed Properties Needing Further Evaluation (RFE)

Please Note: FirstSearch Reports list the above sites as DB Type (STATE).

5. Unconfirmed Properties Referred to Another Local or State Agency (REF)

6. Properties where a No Further Action Determination has been made (NFA)

Please Note: FirstSearch Reports list the above sites as DB Type (OTHER).

Each Category contains information on properties based upon the type of work taking place at the site. For example, the CalSites database is now one of the six categories within SMPBRD and contains only confirmed sites considered as posing the greatest threat to the public and/or the potential public school sites will be found within the School Property Evaluation Program, and those properties undergoing voluntary investigation and/or cleanup are in the Voluntary Cleanup Program.

LA COUNTY SITE MITIGATION COMPLAINT CONTROL LOG- The County of Los Angeles Public Health Investigation Compliant Control Log.

ORANGE COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SITE CLEANUPS- List maintained by the Orange County Environmental Health Agency.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY WASTE GENERATORS-A list of facilities in Riverside County which generate hazardous waste.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY MASTER HAZMAT LIST-Master list of facilities within Sacramento County with potentially hazardous materials.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY TOXIC SITE CLEANUPS-A list of sites where unauthorized releases of potentially hazardous materials have occurred.

OIL & GAS WELLS: *CADC* Listing of completions, pluggings and permits. Data is obtained only from digital data provided by the California Department of Conservation.

Environmental FirstSearch Database Sources

NPL: EPA Environmental Protection Agency Updated quarterly NPL DELISTED: EPA Environmental Protection Agency Updated quarterly **CERCLIS:** EPA Environmental Protection Agency Updated quarterly NFRAP: EPA Environmental Protection Agency. Updated quarterly RCRA COR ACT: EPA Environmental Protection Agency. Updated quarterly RCRA TSD: EPA Environmental Protection Agency. Updated quarterly RCRA GEN: EPA Environmental Protection Agency. Updated quarterly RCRA NLR: EPA Environmental Protection Agency Updated quarterly Federal IC / EC: EPA Environmental Protection Agency Updated quarterly ERNS: EPA/NRC Environmental Protection Agency Updated semi-annually Tribal Lands: DOI/BIA United States Department of the Interior

Updated annually

Updated quarterly/when available

State Spills 90: CA EPA The California State Water Resources Control Board

Updated when available

State/Tribal SWL: *CA IWMB/SWRCB/COUNTY* The California Integrated Waste Management Board Phone:(916) 255-2331 The State Water Resources Control Board Phone:(916) 227-4365 Orange County Health Department

Updated quarterly/when available

State/Tribal LUST: *CA SWRCB/COUNTY* The California State Water Resources Control Board Phone: (916) 227-4416 San Diego County Department of Environmental Health

Updated quarterly/when available

State/Tribal UST/AST: CA EPA/COUNTY/CITY The State Water Resources Control Board Phone:(916) 227-4364 CAL EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control Phone:(916)227-4404 US EPA Region 9 Underground Storage Tank Program Phone: (415) 972-3372 ALAMEDA COUNTY CUPAS: * County of Alameda Department of Environmental Health * Cities of Berkeley, Fremont, Hayward, Livermore / Pleasanton, Newark, Oakland, San Leandro, Union ALPINE COUNTY CUPA: * Health Department (Only updated by agency sporadically) AMADOR COUNTY CUPA: * County of Amador Environmental Health Department BUTTE COUNTY CUPA * County of Butte Environmental Health Division (Only updated by agency biannually) CALAVERAS COUNTY CUPA: * County of Calaveras Environmental Health Department COLUSA COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health Dept. CONTRA COSTA COUNTY CUPA: * Hazardous Materials Program DEL NORTE COUNTY CUPA: * Department of Health and Social Services EL DORADO COUNTY CUPAS: * County of El Dorado Environmental Health - Solid Waste Div (Only updated by agency annually) * County of El Dorado EMD Tahoe Division (Only updated by agency annually) FRESNO COUNTY CUPA: * Haz. Mat and Solid Waste Programs GLENN COUNTY CUPA: * Air Pollution Control District HUMBOLDT COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health Division IMPERIAL COUNTY CUPA: * Department of Planning and Building

INYO COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health Department KERN COUNTY CUPA: * County of Kern Environmental Health Department * City of Bakersfield Fire Department KINGS COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health Services LAKE COUNTY CUPA: * Division of Environmental Health LASSEN COUNTY CUPA: * Department of Agriculture LOS ANGELES COUNTY CUPAS: * County of Los Angeles Fire Department CUPA Data as maintained by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works * County of Los Angeles Environmental Programs Division * Cities of Burbank, El Segundo, Glendale, Long Beach/Signal Hill, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Santa Fe Springs, Santa Monica, Torrance, Vernon MADERA COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health Department MARIN COUNTY CUPA: * County of Marin Office of Waste Management * City of San Rafael Fire Department MARIPOSA COUNTY CUPA: * Health Department MENDOCINO COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health Department MERCED COUNTY CUPA: * Division of Environmental Health MODOC COUNTY CUPA: * Department of Agriculture MONO COUNTY CUPA: * Health Department MONTEREY COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health Division NAPA COUNTY CUPA: * Hazardous Materials Section NEVADA COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health Department **ORANGE COUNTY CUPAS:** * County of Orange Environmental Health Department * Cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Orange, Santa Ana * County of Orange Environmental Health Department PLACER COUNTY CUPAS: * County of Placer Division of Environmental Health Field Office * Tahoe City * City of Roseville Roseville Fire Department PLUMAS COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health Department **RIVERSIDE COUNTY CUPA:** * Environmental Health Department SACRAMENTO COUNTY CUPA: * County Environmental Mgmt Dept, Haz. Mat. Div. SAN BENITO COUNTY CUPA: * City of Hollister Environmental Service Department SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY CUPAS: * County of San Bernardino Fire Department, Haz. Mat. Div. * City of Hesperia Hesperia Fire Prevention Department *City of Victorville Victorville Fire Department SAN DIEGO COUNTY CUPA: * The San Diego County Dept. of Environmental Health HE 17/58 SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY CUPA:

* Department of Public Health SAN JOAOUIN COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health Division SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY CUPAS: * County of San Luis Obispo Environmental Health Division * City of San Luis Obispo City Fire Department SAN MATEO COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health Department SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUPA: * County Fire Dept Protective Services Division SANTA CLARA COUNTY CUPAS: * County of Santa Clara Hazardous Materials Compliance Division * Santa Clara County Central Fire Protection District (Covers Campbell, Cupertino, Los Gatos, & Morgan Hill) * Cities of Gilroy, Milpitas, Mountain View, Palo Alto, San Jose Fire, Santa Clara, Sunnyvale SANTA CRUZ COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health Department SHASTA COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health Department SIERRA COUNTY CUPA: * Health Department SISKIYOU COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health Department SONOMA COUNTY CUPAS: * County of Sonoma Department Of Environmental Health * Cities of Healdsburg / Sebastopol, Petaluma, Santa Rosa STANISLAUS COUNTY CUPA: * Department of Environmental Resources Haz. Mat. Division SUTTER COUNTY CUPA: * Department of Agriculture TEHAMA COUNTY CUPA: * Department of Environmental Health TRINITY COUNTY CUPA: * Department of Health TULARE COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health Department TUOLUMNE COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health VENTURA COUNTY CUPAS: * County of Ventura Environmental Health Division * Cities of Oxnard, Ventura YOLO COUNTY CUPA: * Environmental Health Department YUBA COUNTY CUPA:

State/Tribal IC: CA EPA The California EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control.

Updated Updated quarterly/annually/when available

State/Tribal VCP: CA EPA The California EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control.

Updated Updated quarterly/annually/when available

Floodplains: FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

Updated when available

Updated quarterly/annually/when available

RADON: NTIS Environmental Protection Agency, National Technical Information Services

Updated periodically

State Permits: *CA COUNTY* The San Diego County Depart. Of Environmental Health Phone:(619) 338-2211 San Bernardino County Fire Department

Updated quarterly/when available

State Other: CA EPA/COUNTY The CAL EPA, Depart. Of Toxic Substances Control
Phone: (916) 323-3400
The Los Angeles County Hazardous Materials Division
Phone: (323) 890-7806
Orange County Environmental Health Agency
Phone: (714) 834-3536
Riverside County Department of Environmental Health, Hazardous Materials Management Division
Phone: (951) 358-5055
Sacramento County Environmental Management Department

Updated quarterly/when available

OIL & GAS WELLS: CADC California Department of Conservation.

Updated quarterly

Environmental FirstSearch Street Name Report for Streets within .25 Mile(s) of Target Property

Target Property:	OLSEN ROAD
8 1 1	THOUSAND OAKS CA 93065

JOB: PRE-SITE3

Street Name	Dist/Dir	Street Name	Dist/Dir
A dirondack Ct	0.15 SE		
Collegues L n	0.13 SE		
Calleguas Ln	0.12 SW		
Country Club Dr	0.10 NE		
Firestone Cir	0.25 SE		
Fresh Meadows Rd	0.14 SE		
Innwood Rd	0.19 SE		
Madera Rd	0.00		
Olsen Rd	0.00		
Pecan Valley Pl	0.20 SE		
Scioto Cir	0.17 SE		
Shoal Creek Ct	0.25 SE		





an an e	Environmental FirstSearch .5 Mile Radius from Area ASTM-05: Multiple Databases OLSEN ROAD, THOUSAND OAKS CA 93065	Environmental FIRSTSEARCH
calleguas Lane	OLSEN ROAD, THOUSAND OAKS CA 93065	Presidential Dr
Source: U.S. Census TIGER Area Polygon Identified Site, Multiple Sites, Rece NPL, DELNPL, Brownfield, Solid Triballand Railroads	Files Floodplains: 100 Year, 500 Year sptor Image: Sptor Spto	





Appendix G

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APPENDIX G

APPENDIX G Public Involvement

SCE encourages communication and outreach to local communities, local businesses, elected and appointed officials, and other interested parties. SCE's goal is to ensure that it understands and addresses, where possible, issues of interest or potential concern regarding its proposed projects.

SCE conducted the following activities as part of the public involvement for the Presidential Substation Project:

- Dissemination of project information to the public by mail and website
- Outreach to the following target audiences:
 - Property owners within 300 feet of the proposed and alternative substation sites;
 - Property owners within 300 feet of the proposed and alternative subtransmission line routes;
 - Elected and appointed government officials for the cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley, and Ventura County;
 - Community and business organizations;
 - o Local media; and
 - Other interested parties in the area.

Below is a detailed description of the public involvement activities that SCE conducted for the Proposed Project.

Proposed Project Information Materials

Proposed Project Fact Sheet

Prior to the community Open House, SCE developed and mailed a Project Fact Sheet (attached) to property owners and identified stakeholders. The Project Fact Sheet provided basic information about the Proposed Project's purpose, description, location, and schedule. It also provided the names and contact information for the local SCE Public Affairs Region Managers to answer questions.

Proposed Project Update

In October 2008, SCE developed and mailed a Project Update (attached) to the community regarding SCE's updated preferred subtransmission source line route for the Proposed Project.

Frequently Asked Questions

In October 2008, SCE developed a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document (attached). SCE developed responses to common questions arising from SCE's public involvement activities for the Proposed Project. The FAQ was posted on the project website.

Proposed Project Website

SCE created a Project Website (www.sce.com/presidential). The website provides current information about the Proposed Project and project materials available for download such as the fact sheet and the open house storyboards.

Public Outreach

Stakeholder Briefings

Prior to the August 2008 Open House, SCE project team members provided briefings to elected and appointed officials, and city staff for the cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley. SCE also provided briefings to elected and appointed officials, and county staff for Ventura County. SCE project team members provided fact sheets and the open house invitation to all city and county officials that were briefed. SCE project team members also provided a briefing for the Executive Director of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum, located in the City of Simi Valley.

After the Project Update was mailed to community in October 2008, SCE provided similar briefings to stakeholders that were previously briefed regarding the Proposed Project's updated preferred subtransmission source line route.

SCE has scheduled stakeholder briefings in the cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley during mid-December to discuss concerns these cities set forth in their written position statements. In addition, SCE will be communicating with these cities and Ventura County about the change in the operating date for the Proposed Project and the Application filing date.

During these briefings, SCE will be providing the CPUC's *The Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity Application Process for Utility Construction Transmission Projects: A Step-By-Step Guide* to the local jurisdictions.

Media

Prior to the Open House (described below), SCE briefed the Ventura County Star regarding the Proposed Project. The Ventura County Star published articles related to the Proposed Project prior to and after the Open House. The Simi Valley Acorn (a weekly community newspaper) also published an article on the project shortly after the Open House.

After the Project Update was mailed in October 2008, the Ventura County Star and Simi Valley Acorn published follow-up articles regarding the Proposed Project's updated preferred subtransmission source line route.

Open House

SCE hosted a public open house on August 27, 2008 from 4:30 to 7:30 pm for the Proposed Project at the California Lutheran University, Lundring Events Center, in the City of Thousand Oaks. The open house was designed to provide area residents, property owners, businesses, local officials, and others interested in this project with direct access to the Presidential Substation project team including SCE's project manager, technical experts, and others involved in project planning. The open house provided project information and maps, and opportunities for the public to ask questions and submit comments.

Invitations to the open house (attached) were mailed to all property owners within 300 feet of the proposed and alternative substation sites as well as the proposed and alternative subtransmission source line routes. The invitation was also mailed to elected and appointed government officials, and other interested parties in the project area. Additionally, SCE placed advertisements (attached) in the local newspaper (Ventura County Star) to inform residents and others about the open house. Each attendee at the open house was given a copy of the handout of the open house displays (attached) to take with them.

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Important information concerning a proposed Southern California Edison project in your area.

FACT SHEET

Presidential 66/16 Kilovolt Substation Project August 2008

Southern California Edison (SCE) proposes to construct a new 66/16 kilovolt substation and a new 66 kilovolt subtransmission line to meet forecasted electrical demand in the cities of Thousand Oaks, Simi Valley, and adjacent areas of unincorporated Ventura County.

MEETING THE ELECTRICAL NEEDS OF THE AREA

Demand for electricity in Southern California is continually increasing. SCE's current forecast shows that projected demand for electrical service in Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks and adjacent areas will exceed SCE's operating capacity at its existing facilities as early as summer of 2010. To keep pace with growing demand, SCE is taking steps to ensure that its electrical facilities will be able to meet the anticipated demand. As part of SCE's commitment to meeting the electrical needs of the area, SCE is proposing to build the Presidential Substation project, which will primarily consist of a new substation and a new 66 kilovolt subtransmission line. The project would increase electrical capacity to the area, maintain system reliability and serve the area's projected electrical demand.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

As part of the Presidential Substation project, SCE is proposing to build a new substation in the city of Thousand Oaks. The unstaffed, low-profile distribution substation would allow highvoltage electricity (66 kilovolts) to be reduced to a lower voltage (16 kilovolts) so that it could be distributed for use in homes and businesses. The project also would include construction of a new overhead subtransmission line entering the new substation. The new subtransmission line would connect to two existing subtransmission lines in order to supply electrical power for the new substation.

The Path of Electricity

The information below shows how the specific SCE project being proposed fits into the bigger picture of the delivery of electricity.



Proposed Substation Site and Subtransmission Line Route

SCE's proposed substation site is located on the south side of Olsen Road in the city of Thousand Oaks. The proposed subtransmission line route is approximately four and one-half miles long. The subtransmission line route would begin at SCE's existing Moorpark-Thousand Oaks #2 66 kilovolt subtransmission line near the intersection of Read Road and Moorpark Road. The route then would proceed east along the south side of Read Road, crossing State Highway 23, to the proposed substation site. This portion of this route is located within existing rights-of-way. However, due to the narrow width of the existing rights-of-way along this portion of this route, SCE may need to acquire additional easements to accommodate the new subtransmission line.

From the proposed substation site, the route would continue north for one and three-fourths miles toward Esperance Drive within a

new right-of-way to be acquired by SCE, which would be up to 25 feet wide. The remaining one-quarter mile of the route then would proceed north along Esperance Drive within SCE's existing rightof-way. However, due to the narrow width of the existing right-ofway, SCE may need to acquire additional easements along this portion of the route to accommodate the new subtransmission line. The subtransmission line route would end at SCE's existing Moorpark-Royal #2 66 kilovolt subtransmission line near the intersection of Tierra Rejada Road and Esperance Drive. SCE would replace approximately 70 wood poles with approximately 70 lightweight steel poles along the proposed subtransmission line route. Additionally, SCE would build approximately 44 lightweight steel poles and 14 tubular steel poles. Typically, lightweight steel poles and tubular steel poles would be approximately 65 to 85 feet in height. However, at freeway crossings, taller poles may be required.



Alternative Substation Site and Subtransmission Line Route

Consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), SCE has identified an alternative substation site and an alternative subtransmission line route for the proposed project.

SCE's alternative substation site is located at the intersection of Madera Road and West Country Club Drive in the city of Simi Valley.

The alternative subtransmission line route is approximately five miles long. The subtransmission line route would begin at SCE's existing Moorpark-Thousand Oaks #2 66 kilovolt subtransmission line near the intersection of Olsen Road and Sunset Hills Boulevard. The route then would proceed east on Olsen Road within existing road right-of-way to the substation site. From the substation site, the route would proceed east on Olsen and Madera Roads within existing road right-of-way and terminate at SCE's existing Moorpark-Royal #2 66 kilovolt subtransmission line near the intersection of Madera Road and Royal Avenue. SCE may need to acquire additional easements along this route to accommodate the new subtransmission line. To build this alternative, SCE anticipates approximately 135 lightweight steel poles and 12 tubular steel poles would be required. Typically, lightweight steel poles and tubular steel poles would be approximately 65 to 85 feet in height. However, at freeway crossings, taller poles may be required.

PROJECT REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS

As part of the project review and approval process for the proposed Presidential Substation project, SCE must submit a Permit to Construct application to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) for approval. The CPUC is the state regulatory agency that sets electricity rates and issues permits for the construction of certain electric facilities. SCE's application will include a Proponent's Environmental Assessment, which will evaluate the environmental impacts of the proposed project. The CPUC will review the application in accordance with CEQA and either approve the project as filed, approve the project with modifications or deny the project.

ANTICIPATED PROJECT SCHEDULE



PUBLIC OUTREACH

Public outreach and communications are critical elements of SCE's planning process. SCE will host an open house for the public to learn more about the proposed project, ask questions and submit comments. Invitations to the open house will be mailed to local city and county officials, property owners near the proposed project and other stakeholders within in the community. SCE will also advertise the open house in local newspapers and send announcements to local media.

Presidential Substation Open House

Wednesday, August 27, 2008 4:30 – 7:30 pm California Lutheran University Lundring Events Center 60 West Olsen Road Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

ABOUT SCE

Southern California Edison, an Edison International (NYSE:EIX) company, is the largest electric utility in California. SCE serves a population of more than 13 million via 4.8 million customer accounts in a 50,000-squaremile service area within Central, Coastal and Southern California. In order to continue powering California's growing population and economy, SCE plans to invest approximately \$17 billion over the next five years to expand and strengthen its electric system infrastructure.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For current information on the Presidential Substation project, please visit <u>www.sce.com/</u> <u>presidential</u>. If you have questions or comments about the project or would like to be added to the project mailing list, please contact:

For Simi Valley:

Chris Coronel SCE Region Manager SCE Valencia Service Center 25625 W. Rye Canyon Road Valencia, CA, 91355 Phone: (661) 257-8227 For Thousand Oaks and Unincorporated Ventura County Areas: Rudy Gonzales SCE Region Manager SCE Thousand Oaks Service Center 3589 Foothill Drive Thousand Oaks, CA, 91361 Phone: (805) 497-5616



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Important information concerning a proposed Southern California Edison project in your area.

PROJECT UPDATE

Presidential 66/16 Kilovolt Substation Project

October 2008

Southern California Edison (SCE) is providing an important update to the community regarding SCE's proposed Presidential Substation project. The project was introduced to the public in August 2008, through an open house and public outreach activities. In anticipation of the project's filing to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) later this year, SCE would like to share with the community new information regarding a new proposed subtransmission line route for the project.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUBSTATION PROJECT

Demand for electricity in Southern California is continually increasing. SCE's current forecast shows that projected demand for electrical service in Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks and adjacent areas of unincorporated Ventura County will exceed SCE's operating capacity at its existing facilities as early as summer of 2010. To keep pace with growing demand, SCE is taking steps to ensure that its electrical facilities will be able to meet the anticipated demand. SCE is proposing construction of the Presidential Substation project, which will primarily consist of a new substation and a new 66 kilovolt subtransmission line route. The project would increase electrical capacity to the area, maintain system reliability and serve the area's projected electrical demand.

As part of the Presidential Substation project, SCE is proposing to build a new substation in the city of Thousand Oaks. The unstaffed, low-profile distribution substation would allow high-voltage electricity (66 kilovolts) to be reduced to a lower voltage (16 kilovolts) so that it could be distributed for use in homes and businesses. The project also would include construction of two new overhead subtransmission lines entering the new substation. They would connect to two existing subtransmission lines in order to supply electrical power for the new substation.

PROJECT UPDATE - NEW PROPOSED ROUTE

In August 2008, SCE introduced to the community its plans for the Presidential Substation project through public outreach activities, including an open house and briefings to government officials and community stakeholders. The results of SCE's public outreach activities led SCE to modify its proposed subtransmission line route to the substation. The modified route would take advantage of utilizing existing SCE right-of-way where electrical facilities already exist. SCE will be presenting this modified route in its application to the CPUC as SCE's new Proposed Subtransmission Line Route.

Consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), SCE's former proposed subtransmission line route still will be included in SCE's application to the CPUC and will be one of two alternatives to the new Proposed Subtransmission Line Route. Accordingly, SCE's former proposed subtransmission line route and the alternative subtransmission line route shown at the August 2008 open house are now renamed and will be identified in SCE's application to the CPUC as Alternative Subtransmission Line Route #1 and Alternative Subtransmission Line Route #2 respectively. Each of the alternatives meets the project objectives. SCE plans to submit an application to the CPUC requesting approval to construct the project in late 2008.

Proposed Substation Site and Subtransmission Line Route

SCE's proposed substation site is located on the south side of Olsen Road in the city of Thousand Oaks. The Proposed Subtransmission Line Route is approximately three and one-half miles long. The proposed route would consist of two new subtransmission lines connecting to two existing subtransmission lines. The first subtransmission line would begin at SCE's existing Moorpark-Thousand Oaks #2 66 kilovolt subtransmission line near the intersection of Read Road and Moorpark Road. The route would then proceed east along the south side of Read Road to the intersection of Read Road and Sunset Valley Road. SCE may need to acquire additional easements along this portion of the route to accommodate the new subtransmission line.



The second subtransmission line would begin at SCE's existing Moorpark-Royal #2 kilovolt subtransmission line near the intersection of Tierra Rejada Road and Sunset Valley Road. The route would then proceed south along Sunset Valley Road until it reaches the intersection of Sunset Valley Road and Read Road. This portion of the route will be located within existing SCE right-of-way.

The two subtransmission lines would meet at the intersection of Read Road and Sunset Valley Road and proceed east along the south side of Read Road on one pole line, crossing State Highway 23, to the proposed substation site. This portion of the route is located within existing right-of-way. However, due to the narrow width of the existing right-of-way along this portion of the route, SCE may need to acquire additional easements to accommodate the new subtransmission line.

For the Proposed Subtransmission Line Route, SCE would replace approximately 44 wood poles with approximately 44 lightweight steel poles. Additionally, SCE would replace approximately 35 wood poles with approximately 33 tubular steel poles. Typically, lightweight steel poles and tubular steel poles are approximately 65 to 85 feet in height. However, at freeway crossings, taller poles may be required.

Alternative Substation Site and Subtransmission Line Routes

SCE's alternative substation site is located at the intersection of Madera Road and West Country Club Drive in the city of Simi Valley.

Alternative Subtransmission Line Route #1 (formerly presented as SCE's proposed subtransmission line route at the August 2008 open house) is approximately four and one-half miles long. The route would begin at SCE's existing Moorpark-Thousand Oaks #2 66 kilovolt subtransmission line near the intersection of Read Road and Moorpark Road. It then would proceed east along the south side of Read Road, crossing State Highway 23, to the proposed substation site. From there, the route would continue north toward and along Esperance Drive and would end at SCE's existing Moorpark-Royal #2 66 kilovolt subtransmission line near the intersection of Tierra Rejada Road and Esperance Drive.

Alternative Subtransmission Line Route #2 is approximately five miles long. It would begin at SCE's existing Moorpark-Thousand Oaks #2 subtransmission line near the intersection of Olsen Road and Sunset Hills Boulevard and would proceed east on Olsen Road to the substation site. From there, the route would travel east on Olsen and Madera Roads and end at SCE's existing Moorpark-Royal #2 subtransmission line near the intersection of Madera Road and Royal Avenue.



TYPICAL POLE DESIGNS
ANTICIPATED PROJECT SCHEDULE



PROJECT REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS

As part of the project review and approval process for the proposed Presidential Substation project, SCE must submit a Permit to Construct application to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) for approval. The CPUC is the state regulatory agency that sets electricity rates and issues permits for the construction of certain electric facilities. SCE's application will include a Proponent's Environmental Assessment, which will evaluate the environmental impacts of the proposed project. The CPUC will review the application in accordance with CEQA and either approve the project as filed, approve the project with modifications or deny the project.

For more information on the CPUC's environmental review in accordance with CEQA, including the CPUC's "A Step-By-Step Guide" to its application review process, please refer to <u>www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/electric/Environment</u>.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For current information on the Presidential Substation project, please visit <u>www.sce.com/presidential</u>. If you have questions or comments about the project or would like to be added to the project mailing list, please contact:

For Simi Valley: Chris Coronel SCE Region Manager SCE Valencia Service Center 25625 W. Rye Canyon Road Valencia, CA, 91355 Phone: (661) 257-8227 For Thousand Oaks and Unincorporated Ventura County Areas: Rudy Gonzales SCE Region Manager SCE Thousand Oaks Service Center 3589 Foothill Drive Thousand Oaks, CA, 91361 Phone: (805) 497-5616

ABOUT SCE

Southern California Edison, an Edison International (NYSE:EIX) company, is the largest electric utility in California. SCE serves a population of more than 13 million via 4.8 million customer accounts in a 50,000-square-mile service area within Central, Coastal and Southern California. In order to continue powering California's growing population and economy, SCE plans to invest approximately \$17 billion over the next five years to expand and strengthen its electric system infrastructure.



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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Presidential 66/16 Kilovolt Substation Project

October 2008

The following are frequently asked questions regarding the Presidential Substation project that have arisen thus far through SCE's public involvement process.

GENERAL

What is the Presidential Substation project?

A. The Presidential Substation project would primarily consist of a new 66/16 kilovolt substation and a new 66 kilovolt subtransmission route which would connect to two existing 66 kilovolt subtransmission lines in order to supply electrical power for the new substation.

Why is this project needed?

A. SCE's current electrical forecast shows that projected demand for electrical service in the cities of Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, and adjacent areas of unincorporated Ventura County may exceed SCE's operating capacity at its existing facilities by 2010. The project would relieve projected overload conditions at SCE's existing facilities, increase electrical capacity to the area, maintain system reliability and serve the area's projected electrical demand. This project is also part of SCE's commitment to our customers to expand and improve our power delivery system in communities throughout our region.

Will the project help reduce outages in the area?

A. The project would also help increase reliability and help minimize the likelihood of unanticipated outages. The proposed substation will include the construction of new distribution circuits, reducing the length of some of the circuits that presently service the area. As a result, the shorter distribution circuits would help reduce the number of customers that would be impacted by any particular outage. In addition to this project, SCE will continue to evaluate the performance of its existing facilities in the area and take steps to maintain electrical service reliability.

Will SCE expand the substation and the number of subtransmission lines in the future?

A. SCE has no current plans to increase the size of the substation or add additional subtransmission lines in the near future. The project is expected to meet electrical demand for the next 10 years.

What is the timeline for the project?

A. Following the completion of planning activities for the project (such as discussions with area residents, landowners, government officials and other parties), SCE will compile materials to file an application for a Permit to Construct with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). The CPUC is the state regulatory agency that sets electricity rates and issues permits for the construction of certain electric facilities.

ANTICIPATED PROJECT TIMELINE



Will there be an opportunity for the public to be involved?

A. SCE held an open house in August 2008 to provide information on the project and receive feedback from the public. After SCE submits a project application to the CPUC, the commission will review the project and thereafter, the CPUC may have various opportunities for public comment on the project, such as public scoping meetings. For more information on the CPUC and its regulatory process, please refer to the CPUC's "A Step-By-Step Guide" at <u>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/</u> <u>electric/Environment</u>.

CONSTRUCTION

Why isn't SCE proposing to place the subtransmission line underground?

A. As a state-regulated utility, SCE is obligated to propose options that will meet the needs of the project but also be cost-effective and have minimal environmental impacts. SCE is proposing overhead lines because they are usually less disruptive to the environment, are easier to maintain, and cost substantially less than subtransmission lines constructed underground. While there may be aesthetic benefits to placing a subtransmission line underground, SCE prefers overhead lines for the following reasons:

Environmental impacts – Overhead lines usually createlessconstructionandlong-termenvironmental impacts. Underground subtransmission lines may have more environmental impacts since they require extensive infrastructure and installation such as trenching several feet below ground. Additionally,

accessing underground subtransmission lines for maintenance and repair may cause greater disturbance to the environment than overhead lines.

Maintenance/repair – If an outage occurs, it is easier and typically faster for SCE to identify and repair a problem on an overhead line. Underground subtransmission lines are encased in concrete and therefore it is much more difficult to locate and repair any problems, which can prolong the outage time. In addition, routine monitoring and maintenance of overhead lines can be provided more readily than for underground subtransmission lines.

Cost – Underground subtransmission lines are much more expensive than building overhead lines due to the costs associated with more extensive engineering design and the installation of ducts and structures underground. Additionally, the underground cable is significantly more expensive than overhead wire. These costs can also significantly increase depending on the location, terrain, and other infrastructure in the area. In addition, all ratepayers in SCE's service territory will have to bear the cost for that underground line.

ENVIRONMENTAL

How does SCE minimize environmental impacts?

A. During SCE's planning process for a new project, SCE identifies and makes an effort to avoid sensitive environmental resources, such as biological and cultural resources, wherever possible. SCE also makes efforts to use existing roads and rights-ofway to minimize disturbance to the environment.

SAFETY

What does SCE do to minimize potential risks related to overhead power lines such as fire or high winds?

A. As required by the CPUC, SCE designs and constructs overhead transmission, subtransmission its and distribution facilities to meet or exceed the requirements of the CPUC's General Order (GO) 95, Rules for Overhead Electric Line Construction. The Order establishes the minimum design and construction requirements for overhead electric facilities within California. In addition to the requirements of GO 95, SCE utilizes other applicable industry standards in the design of its overhead electric facilities. The power lines associated with the project would meet or exceed the requirements of GO 95 and these other applicable industry standards. SCE's wind loading criteria meet or exceed GO 95 requirements.

The subtransmission line design for this project utilizes lightweight steel poles and engineered tubular steel poles. These structures are normally fireproof, relatively resistant to damage by insects or birds, and unlikely to rot. They are also stronger than wooden poles and are less likely to be damaged during high winds.

In addition, SCE participates in the Red Flag Fire Prevention Program with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, California Office of Emergency Services, U.S. Forest Service and various city and county fire agencies. SCE also complies with California Public Resources Code Sections 4292 and 4293 related to vegetation management in transmission line corridors and has operating procedures in place for distribution lines traversing fire hazard areas.

Are electric and magnetic fields (EMF) a health hazard?

A. Three decades of research has not established that a human health hazard exists from longterm EMF exposures. While scientific research is continuing, a quick resolution of the remaining scientific uncertainties is not expected. Coordinated international research has resolved many questions about specific diseases. While some health authorities have identified magnetic field exposure as a possible human carcinogen, they acknowledge that additional research will be necessary before a more definitive conclusion can be made.

What does SCE do to minimize public exposure to EMF?

- A. The CPUC requires SCE to use "no-cost" and "low-cost" measures in the design of new facilities as a precautionary policy to reduce public exposure to EMF. In accordance with "EMF Design Guidelines" filed with the CPUC in compliance with CPUC Decisions 93-11-013 and 06-01-042, SCE proposes to use the following "no-cost" and "low-cost" magnetic field reduction measures for this project:
 - Using taller poles for the proposed new 66 kV subtransmission lines;
 - Using a "triangle" pole-head configuration for the 66 kV subtransmission lines that creates lower magnetic fields than other designs; and
 - Placing major substation electric equipment (such as transformers, capacitor banks, switchracks, etc.) away from the property lines of the proposed substation.

By implementing these measures, SCE is taking steps to reduce magnetic fields to levels lower than they would be if SCE had not considered such actions. SCE can provide an EMF information package and free EMF measurements to our customers upon request. For more information, please call SCE's EMF Education Group at (800) 200-4723.

REAL ESTATE

Will the proposed subtransmission line affect my property value?

A. Property owners may have the perception that their homes will diminish in value due to the proximity to a transmission line but electric utility lines and substations are present in communities throughout Southern California. There are many reasons which may play a more significant role in determining the market value of a property such as the real estate market trends, community characteristics, neighborhood perceptions, accessibility to roads, and proximity to schools, parks, and other amenities.

What is the process for SCE to obtain an easement on private property?

A. Sometimes, SCE uses a type of property access called an "easement." If SCE obtains an easement, either through negotiated agreement or by eminent domain, the landowner still owns the property but SCE secures the right to construct, operate, and maintain the proposed facilities upon the property.

After a project is approved by the CPUC, SCE initiates the negotiation process for obtaining the necessary easements. First, SCE determines the extent of required right-of-way to be acquired on the property. The utility then conducts a survey, obtains a preliminary title report and prepares the documents for the grant of the easement. After the documents have been prepared, SCE uses a statecertified appraiser to determine the fair market value of the easement. After the appraisal, SCE provides the landowner with a written offer letter to purchase an easement on the property. The landowner is not obligated to accept SCE's offer and can negotiate the amount he or she believes to be the fair market value for the property. If SCE and the landowner reach an agreement, the sale is handled through an escrow.

On those occasions where SCE cannot purchase the property rights it needs by reaching an agreement with the affected landowner, SCE may exercise the power of eminent domain to take those property rights. Eminent domain sometimes called "condemnation" is the power of SCE to use the court process to acquire private property needed to provide electric service to the public. SCE will make every reasonable effort to avoid the use of eminent domain for this project and will attempt to secure all property rights that it needs by negotiating binding, mutual agreements with landowners.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For current information on the Presidential Substation project, please visit <u>www.sce.com/presidential</u>. If you have questions or comments about the project or would like to be added to the project mailing list, please contact:

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Presidential Substation Project 2244 Walnut Grove Ave. GO 1, Quad 4C, 472B Rosemead, CA 91770 PRESORTED FIRST-CLASS MAIL US POSTAGE PAID INDUSTRY CA PERMIT 4029

SAVE THE DATE.

You are invited to an Open House...

OPEN HOUSE

Southern California Edison Company (SCE) invites you to attend an open house for the Presidential Substation Project in your community. The purpose of the open house is to provide project specific information and answer questions that you may have. The project team will have project maps and other materials available for viewing. Please plan on attending the open house listed below.

Wednesday, August 27, 2008

4:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.

California Lutheran University, Lundring Events Center 60 West Olsen Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

Questions?

For Simi Valley, please contact: Chris Coronel, SCE Region Manager, (661) 257-8227

For Thousand Oaks and Unincorporated Ventura County Areas, please contact: Rudy Gonzales, SCE Region Manager, (805) 497-5616

Website: www.sce.com/presidential

About the Project

SCE is proposing to build the Presidential Substation Project, which will primarily consist of a new 66/16 kilovolt substation and a new 66 kilovolt subtransmission line. The project will increase electrical capacity to the area, maintain system reliability and serve the area's projected electrical demand for the cities of Simi Valley and Thousand Oaks as well as adjacent areas of unincorporated Ventura County. Following receipt of all project approvals, the project is expected to be operational by the second quarter of 2010.

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Or visit our website: www.sce.com/presidential



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WELCOME

To Southern California Edison Company's

Presidential 66/16 Kilovolt Substation Project OPEN HOUSE



Welcome to The Presidential 66/16 Kilovolt Substation Project Open House

How is the open house organized?

- This open house is designed to provide you with information related to the Presidential 66/16 Kilovolt Substation Project and to answer your questions.
- The open house is informal feel free to move around the room at your own pace and talk with the Presidential 66/16 Kilovolt Substation Project team about any issues or questions you may have.
- Each topic table represents an issue or question that we thought you may want to know more about.
- We welcome your comments and questions. Comment cards are available at each table.

Project Overview

As part of the Presidential Substation Project, SCE is proposing to construct a new substation in the city of Thousand Oaks. The unstaffed, low-profile distribution substation would allow highvoltage electricity (66 kilovolts) to be reduced to a lower voltage (16 kilovolts) so that it can be distributed for use in homes and businesses. The project will also include the construction of a new overhead subtransmission line entering the new substation. The new subtransmission line would connect to two existing subtransmission lines in order to supply electrical power for the new substation.

Path of Electricity



Project Benefits

The Presidential Substation project would:

- Allow SCE to increase its capacity to deliver electricity from SCE's electrical grid, maintain system reliability and serve the projected increase in electrical demand.
- Relieve projected overload conditions at SCE's existing substations in the area.
- Provide new facilities that will help minimize the likelihood of unanticipated service interruptions and provide SCE with enhanced operational flexibility during periods of peak customer demand.

PRESIDENTIAL SUBSTATION PROJECT

EDISON



Substation Simulation



Existing view facing southwest from Olsen Road towards proposed site.



Simulation of view facing southwest from Olsen Road towards proposed site.

Subtransmission Line Simulation



Existing view on Read Road facing west towards Sunset Valley Road.



Simulation of view on Read Road facing west towards Sunset Valley Road.

Typical Pole Designs



How Does SCE Determine New Facilities Are Required?

- Electric system facilities have capacity limitations. When current and projected demand for electricity
 outpaces the capacity of the existing infrastructure, SCE proposes a project to increase system capacity.
 The proposed project is designed to maintain safe, reliable, and adequate service to existing and new
 customers.
- Once the need for a new project is identified, SCE commences a multi-step planning process to ensure the development of appropriate system facilities is undertaken in time to meet the projected increases in electrical demand:
 - Peak demand forecasts are developed using available and projected demographic and economic information. SCE takes the following information into consideration:
 - Historical trends
 - New development built or under construction
 - City and County-approved projects and General Plans
 - Existing and forecasted customer demand (residential & commercial)
 - Technical engineering studies are conducted to determine whether forecasted demand can be accommodated utilizing existing facilities.
 - If technical studies indicate that projected long-term demand cannot be met by utilizing or expanding existing facilities, SCE begins a detailed process to site and construct a new substation to serve local electrical needs.

Substation Siting

SCE considers several criteria during its siting process, including electrical system needs, natural and cultural resources, visual impacts, and environmental impacts, as well as complying with safety, reliability and construction standards that are required of electric utility companies in California.

Requirements to Meet Project Need

- Sufficient parcel size
- Generally square shape
- Proximity to existing power lines
- Access for construction & operations

CEQA Compliance

- Fault rupture hazard zones
- Flooding & erosion potential
- Residential areas, schools, childcare centers, and hospitals
- Water bodies & wildlife habitats
- Protected biological & cultural resources
- Important viewsheds and pristine visual environments

Local Community Information

- Locally-valued places
- Community priorities
- Land use plans, policies and projects

Design & Construction Factors

- Drainage patterns on or near the site
- Existing facilities on the site requiring removal in order to build

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- Existing soil contamination requiring clean-up
- Future road improvement plans impacting substation placement

When impacts cannot be avoided, they can often be mitigated. When evaluating the suitability of substation sites, SCE also considers the mitigation potential of different site locations.

Subtransmission Line Routing

To power the substation, it is necessary to connect it to two existing 66 kilovolt subtransmission lines. Once SCE has identified a proposed site for the substation based on the previously listed factors, SCE completes a similar screening process to identify line routes.

Potential routes are identified based on the following:

- Existing SCE rights-of-way and facilities
- Accessibility for construction and operations
- Visual impacts
- Total distance

Environmental evaluation includes, but is not limited to:

- Fault rupture hazard zones, areas of liquefaction potential and major landslides
- Flooding and erosion potential
- Residential areas, schools, childcare centers, and hospitals
- Water bodies and wildlife habitats
- Biological and cultural resources

When impacts cannot be avoided, they can often be mitigated. When evaluating the suitability of line routes to the substation, SCE also considers the mitigation potential of different route locations.

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Anticipated Project Timeline

August 2008	Project Open House
4th Quarter 2008	SCE expects to file an application for a Permit to Construct with the California Public Utilities Commission.
4th Quarter 2009	The California Public Utilities Commission's decision is expected.
2nd Quarter 2010	The Presidential Substation Project is expected to be operational.

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California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) Approval Process

- The proposed project falls within the jurisdiction of the CPUC.
- Following completion of project planning activities, which include discussions with area residents, landowners, government officials and other parties, SCE will submit an application to the CPUC requesting approval to construct the project.
- The CPUC will review the project in compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
- The CPUC review process may include: public scoping meetings; issuing environmental documents (Environmental Impact Report or Mitigated Negative Declaration) for review; and convening public participation hearings.
- The CPUC will review SCE's application and then approve the project as filed, approve the project with modifications, or deny the project.

How Does SCE Comply With Environmental Laws And Regulations?

SCE complies with all applicable local, county, state and federal environmental laws including:

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- California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) General Order 131-D
- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
- National Environmental Quality Act (NEPA)
- Clean Water Act
- California and Federal Endangered Species Acts
- Clean Air Act
- National Historic Preservation Protection Act
- Archeological Resources Protection Act
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act
- California Department of Fish and Game Code

How Does SCE Minimize Environmental Impacts?

- Identifies and avoids sensitive biological resources and cultural resource sites wherever possible
- Uses existing roads and rights-of-way wherever possible
- Schedules construction activities to avoid critical lifecycles for sensitive species
- Uses construction techniques (best management practices) that minimize environmental impacts
- Utilizes on-site biological/archaeological monitors in sensitive areas
- Provides environmental training for all workers



Right-of-Way Acquisition Process After CPUC Approval

- Determine extent of required right-of-way to be acquired
- Survey/Title/Mapping/Document preparation
 - Preliminary title reports obtained
 - Grants of easement proposed (easement rights obtained include the right for construction, maintenance, and access)
- Appraisal process to value right-of-way completed
- State-certified appraiser (determines estimate of fair market value for the easement)
- · Meet and negotiate with property owners
- Acquire easement from property owner
- Full payment made to property owner

How Does SCE Minimize Construction Impacts?

SCE will work with local officials, residents, and businesses to minimize the impacts of this project. Specifically, SCE will:

- Comply with all applicable local ordinances and regulations, including dust control, noise abatement, and other environmental measures.
- Provide prior notification to affected property owners of construction activities, including information on street closures and other activities that could temporarily limit access for area residents.
- Provide residents and local businesses with contact information for SCE personnel who are available to answer questions that may arise during construction.
- Ensure the safety and security of all construction activities. Construction equipment will be removed or secured during non-working hours; open holes and potential hazards will be covered and marked.

Typical Subtransmission Line Construction Activities



Survey



Build foundations





Erect poles



String wire

Hours of Construction

- Construction crews typically work six days per week, Monday through Saturday, during daylight hours.
- Actual working hours will depend on
 - Project schedule
 - Permit restrictions and agency imposed hours of construction
 - Weather conditions

Site Security and Safety

- Substation site will be fenced and secured during construction.
- Construction equipment will be locked and construction areas may be patrolled.

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What Are Electric And Magnetic Fields (EMF)?

- *Electric and magnetic fields (EMF) are invisible lines of force that surround any electrical device.* Power lines, electrical wiring, appliances, and electrical equipment all produce EMF. The strength of these fields decreases rapidly with distance from the EMF source.
- The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) requires SCE to utilize no-cost and low-cost measures in the design of new facilities as a precautionary-based EMF policy to reduce public exposure to EMF.
- In accordance with "EMF Design Guidelines" filed with the CPUC in compliance with CPUC Decisions 93-11-013 and 06-01-042, the following no-cost and low-cost magnetic field reduction measures will be considered for this project:
 - Using taller poles for the proposed new 66 kV subtransmission lines;
 - Using a "triangle" type pole-head configuration for the 66 kV subtransmission lines; and

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 Placing major substation electric equipment (such as transformers, capacitor banks, switchracks, etc) away from the exisitng substation property lines.

Notes about the Magnetic Field Graphs

- The magnetic field graphs are only intended to show relative differences in magnetic field levels between the existing design and proposed subtransmission design under a specific set of modeling assumptions.
- The magnetic field graphs are not intended to predict actual magnetic field levels at any given time or at any specific location because magnetic fields vary with time. The magnetic fields will continuously vary with customer electricity usage, load growth and other factors beyond SCE's control.
- By implementing appropriate no-cost and low-cost magnetic field reduction measures, SCE attempts to reduce magnetic fields to levels lower than they would be if SCE had not considered various magnetic field reduction measures.

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 All magnetic field graphs are based upon preliminary engineering designs; therefore, they are subject to change.

A Design Comparison of Magnetic Field Levels



Proposed Subtransmission Line Route: Read Road/Moorpark Road to Substation Site

Proposed Subtransmission Line Route: Tierra Rejada Road/Esperance Drive to Substation Site



A Design Comparison of Magnetic Field Levels

Alternative Subtransmission Line Route: Olsen Road/Sunset Hills Boulevard to Substation Site



Alternative Subtransmission Line Route: Madera Road/Royal Avenue to Substation Site



Before You Leave

- If you have additional questions or desire additional information, please fill out a comment card.
- If you did not receive a project fact sheet in the mail, and would like to receive written project information, please complete the project mailing list section on the comment card.

Project Website: www.sce.com/presidential

Thank You For Coming!



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APPENDIX H

APPENDIX H Construction Equipment Use

Type of Equipment	Use
 Bucket Truck (i.e. Cherry Picker) Crane Backhoe or Bucket Excavator Crew-Cab Truck/Pick-Ups Diesel Tractor Dump Truck Fork Lift Grooming/Grading Equipment: dozer water truck motor grader Hole Auger/Truck Auger Line Truck and Trailer 	 Lift and transport workers Erect pole structures, lift and transport heavy construction items Transport personnel, tools, and materials Pull pole trailer for multi-pole loads Haul material Lift and transport heavy construction items Road construction (staging, pull sites) move/compact soils compaction and dust control to properly pitch road for run-off Excavate holes Haul conductor, poles, equipment, materials, and people, and to install pole/conductor
 Mobile Offices Pullers, Reel Dolly Tensioned Tractor/Trailer Two-Ton Truck Static Wire Reel Trailer 	 Supervision and clerical office Install conductor Install and move conductor Haul materials, equipment, tools, etc. Haul materials Transport reels of conductor

EQUIPMENT EXPECTED TO BE USED DURING PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

Source: California Public Utilities Commission, 2008, Working Draft Proponent's Environmental Assessment Checklist for Transmission Line and Substation Projects, http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/NR/rdonlyres/C8B39F31-A873-444D-8A2B-28B737CED953/0/CPUC_PEA_Checklist_112408.DOC

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APPENDIX I

July 1, 2008

Dave Singleton NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION 915 Capitol Mall, Room 364 Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: SACRED LAND SEARCH REQUEST: SCE SIMI VALLEY PROJECT, SIMI VALLEY, VENTURA COUNTY, CA

Dear Mr. Singleton:

PCR Services Corporation (**PCR**) is preparing environmental documentation for proposed SCE Simi Valley project in Southeastern Ventura County. As part of this effort, and in compliance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations, we are initiating correspondence and consultation efforts regarding the identification of cultural resources and sacred lands within this project sites and vicinity.

To ensure that any areas containing previously recorded cultural resources and sacred lands are identified and considered, PCR is requesting a sacred lands search of the project sites. The project sites are shown on the attached map. The project sites are located in:

Simi Valley West, CA 7.5' USGS topo: T. 2 N., R. 19 W., Sections 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17and 18.

PCR

• Thousand Oaks, CA 7.5' USGS topo: T. 2 N., R. 19 W., Sections 22, 23, 24, and 27.

Thank you for your assistance with our efforts to address possible Native American concerns that may be affected by the proposed project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (949) 753-7001 or via email at <u>m.gonzalez@pcrnet.com</u>.

Mat Domalez

Matthew Gonzalez Archaeological/Paleontological Technician

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NAHC

Amold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION 915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814 (910) 653-4082 Fax (916) 657-5390

July 3, 2008

Matthew Gonzalez Archaeological/Paleontological Technician PCR One Venture, Suite 150 Irvine, CA 92618

Sent by Fax: 949-753-7002 Number of Pages: 3

Re: Proposed SCE Simi Valley Project, Simi Valley; Ventura County.

Dear Mr. Gonzalez:

A record search of the sacred lands file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4040.

Sincerely Katy Sanchez

Program Analyst

Native American Contacts Ventura County July 3, 2008

Charles Cooke 32835 Santiago Road Acton , CA 93510

(661) 733-1812 - cell suscol@intox.net

Julie Lynn Tumamait

Oiai , CA 93023

jtumamait@sbcglobal.net

365 North Poli Ave

(805) 646-6214

Chumash Fernandeno Tataviam Kitanemuk

Owl Clan Qun-tan Shup 48825 Sapague Road , CA 93426 Bradley (805) 472-9536 (805) 835-2382 - CELL

Chumash

Beverly Salazar Folkes 1931 Shadybrook Drive Thousand Oaks , CA 91362 805 492-7255 (805) 558-1154 - cell

Chumash Tataviam Fetrnandeño

Stephen William Miller 189 Cartagena Camarillo , CA 93010 (805) 484-2439

Chumash

Randy Guzman - Folkes 1931 Shadybrook Drive Chumash Chumash Thousand Oaks , CA 91362 Fernandeño ndnrandy@hotmail.com Tataviam Shoshone Paiute (805) 905-1675 - cell Yaqui

Patrick Tumamait 992 El Camino Corto Chumash , CA 93023 Ojai (805) 640-0481 (805) 216-1253 Cell

Charles S. Parra P.O. Box 6612 Chumash Oxnard , CA 93031 (805) 340-3134 (Cell) (805) 488-0481 (Home)

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the propose SCE Simi Valley Project, Simi Valley; Ventura County.

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Native American Contacts Ventura County July 3, 2008

Carol A. Pulido 165 Mountainview Street Oak View, CA 93022 805-649-2743 (Home)

Melissa M. Para-Hernandez 119 North Balsam Street Oxnard, CA 93030 805-988-9171

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the propose SCE Simi Valley Project, Simi Valley; Ventura County.



Re: PROPOSED SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON PRESIDENTIAL SUBSTATION PROJECT, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Ms. Havens:

PCR Services Corporation (PCR) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed Southern California Edison (SCE) Presidential Substation project in southeastern Ventura County, California. The project will entail the construction of a new SCE Substation and overhead and underground utility lines. As part of this effort, and in compliance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations, we are initiating correspondence and consultation efforts regarding the identification of historic resources within this project area and vicinity that may be affected by the proposed project. We are requesting any information (literature, maps, historic photos, etc.) that you may have available to help us ensure that any areas containing previously recorded historic resources are identified and considered during the planning process for this project. The attached map illustrates the project area and surrounding vicinity. The project site is located on:

- Simi Valley West, CA 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle in Sections 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18 of Township 2 North, Range 19 West.
- Thousand Oaks, CA 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle in Sections 22, 23, 24, and 27 of Township 2 North, Range 19 West.

Thank you for your assistance with our efforts to address possible historic resource concerns that may be affected by the proposed project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (949) 753-7001 or via email at k.garcia@pcrnet.com, or Matthew Gonzalez at m.gonzalez@pcrnet.com.

Sincerely, PCR SERVICES CORPORATION

Kyle H. Garcia Associate Archaeologist

Matthew Gonzalez Archaeological/Paleontological Technician

PCR



Ms. Patricia Havens SIMI VALLEY HISTORIC SOCIETY & MUSEUM PO Box 940461 Simi Valley, CA 93094

PROJECT, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

alley, CA 93094 PROPOSED SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON PRESIDENTIAL SUBSTATION

Dear Ms. Havens:

Re:

PCR Services Corporation (**PCR**) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed Southern California Edison (SCE) Presidential Substation project in southeastern Ventura County, California. The project will entail the construction of a new SCE Substation and overhead and underground utility lines. As part of this effort, and in compliance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations, we are initiating correspondence and consultation efforts regarding the identification of historic resources within this project area and vicinity that may be affected by the proposed project. We are requesting any information (literature, maps, historic photos, etc.) that you may have available to help us ensure that any areas containing previously recorded historic resources are identified and considered during the planning process for this project. The attached map illustrates the project area and surrounding vicinity. The project site is located on:

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Thank you for your assistance with our efforts to address possible historic resource concerns that may be affected by the proposed project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (949) 753-7001 or via email at k.garcia@pcrnet.com, or Matthew Gonzalez at m.gonzalez@pcrnet.com.

Sincerely, PCR SERVICES CORPORATION

Kyle H. Garcia Associate Archaeologist

Matthew Gonzalez Archaeological/Paleontological Technician

Mr. Charles Cooke 32835 Santiago Road Acton, CA 93510 jinga pinainaya ikainana (halina) Silah ijinga pinaini ilina Birananaki ilina kata sila sa

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Re: PROPOSED SCE SIMI VALLEY PROJECT, SIMI VALLEY, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Cooke:

PCR Services Corporation (PCR) is preparing environmental documentation for proposed SCE Simi Valley project in Southeastern Ventura County. In order to ensure that any areas containing cultural resources or sacred lands are considered, PCR requests any information you are willing to share regarding Native American resources (including properties, places, or archaeological sites) in the vicinity of the project site that may be affected by the proposed project. The project sites are located in:

- Simi Valley West, CA 7.5' USGS topo: T. 2 N., R. 19 W., Sections 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17and 18.
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The project site is also illustrated on the enclosed map

Thank you for your assistance with our efforts to address possible Native American concerns that may be affected by the proposed project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (949) 753-7001 or via email at m.gonzalez@pcrnet.com.

Domale

Matthew Gonzalez Archaeological/Paleontological Technician

PCR

July 8, 2008

Ms. Beverly Salazar Folkes 1931 Shadybrook Drive Thousand Oaks, CA 91362

Re: PROPOSED SCE SIMI VALLEY PROJECT, SIMI VALLEY, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Ms. Folkes:

PCR Services Corporation (PCR) is preparing environmental documentation for proposed SCE Simi Valley project in Southeastern Ventura County. In order to ensure that any areas containing cultural resources or sacred lands are considered, PCR requests any information you are willing to share regarding Native American resources (including properties, places, or archaeological sites) in the vicinity of the project site that may be affected by the proposed project. The project sites are located in:

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Thank you for your assistance with our efforts to address possible Native American concerns that may be affected by the proposed project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (949) 753-7001 or via email at m.gonzalez@pcrnet.com.

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Matthew Gonzalez Archaeological/Paleontological Technician

PCR

July 8, 2008

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Ms. Julie Lynn Tumamait 365 North Poli Avenue Ojai, CA 93023

Re: PROPOSED SCE SIMI VALLEY PROJECT, SIMI VALLEY, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Ms. Tumamait:

PCR Services Corporation (PCR) is preparing environmental documentation for proposed SCE Simi Valley project in Southeastern Ventura County. In order to ensure that any areas containing cultural resources or sacred lands are considered, PCR requests any information you are willing to share regarding Native American resources (including properties, places, or archaeological sites) in the vicinity of the project site that may be affected by the proposed project. The project sites are located in:

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Thank you for your assistance with our efforts to address possible Native American concerns that may be affected by the proposed project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (949) 753-7001 or via email at m.gonzalez@pcrnet.com.

latt Domale

Matthew Gonzalez Archaeological/Paleontological Technician

PCR

July 8, 2008

Mr. Patrick Tumamait 992 El Camino Corto Ojai, CA 93023

bola, Anila (Anila Villan), Walamaran Ala Kalifa (Balifa Anilanan Ala Kalifa (Balifa Anilanan)

Re: PROPOSED SCE SIMI VALLEY PROJECT, SIMI VALLEY, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Tumamait:

PCR Services Corporation (PCR) is preparing environmental documentation for proposed SCE Simi Valley project in Southeastern Ventura County. In order to ensure that any areas containing cultural resources or sacred lands are considered, PCR requests any information you are willing to share regarding Native American resources (including properties, places, or archaeological sites) in the vicinity of the project site that may be affected by the proposed project. The project sites are located in:

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Thank you for your assistance with our efforts to address possible Native American concerns that may be affected by the proposed project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (949) 753-7001 or via email at m.gonzalez@pcrnet.com.

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Matthew Gonzalez Archaeological/Paleontological Technician





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Mr. Stephen William Miller 189 Cartagena Camarillo, CA 93010

Re: PROPOSED SCE SIMI VALLEY PROJECT, SIMI VALLEY, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Miller:

PCR Services Corporation (PCR) is preparing environmental documentation for proposed SCE Simi Valley project in Southeastern Ventura County. In order to ensure that any areas containing cultural resources or sacred lands are considered, PCR requests any information you are willing to share regarding Native American resources (including properties, places, or archaeological sites) in the vicinity of the project site that may be affected by the proposed project. The project sites are located in:

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Thank you for your assistance with our efforts to address possible Native American concerns that may be affected by the proposed project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (949) 753-7001 or via email at m.gonzalez@pcrnet.com.

Donjale

Matthew Gonzalez Archaeological/Paleontological Technician

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PCR

Mr. Randy Guzman - Folkes 1931 Shadybrook Drive Thousand Oaks, CA 91362

Re: PROPOSED SCE SIMI VALLEY PROJECT, SIMI VALLEY, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Folkes:

PCR Services Corporation (PCR) is preparing environmental documentation for proposed SCE Simi Valley project in Southeastern Ventura County. In order to ensure that any areas containing cultural resources or sacred lands are considered, PCR requests any information you are willing to share regarding Native American resources (including properties, places, or archaeological sites) in the vicinity of the project site that may be affected by the proposed project. The project sites are located in:

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Matthew Gonzalez Archaeological/Paleontological Technician



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July 8, 2008

Mr. Charles S. Parra PO Box 6612 Oxnard, CA 93031 isto Approxiciinas Obsertinas Alteritation Alteritationas ante

Re: PROPOSED SCE SIMI VALLEY PROJECT, SIMI VALLEY, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Parra:

PCR Services Corporation (PCR) is preparing environmental documentation for proposed SCE Simi Valley project in Southeastern Ventura County. In order to ensure that any areas containing cultural resources or sacred lands are considered, PCR requests any information you are willing to share regarding Native American resources (including properties, places, or archaeological sites) in the vicinity of the project site that may be affected by the proposed project. The project sites are located in:

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Thank you for your assistance with our efforts to address possible Native American concerns that may be affected by the proposed project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (949) 753-7001 or via email at m.gonzalez@pcrnet.com.

At Donjall

Matthew Gonzalez Archaeological/Paleontological Technician

PCR

Mr. Qun-tan Shup **Owl Clan** 48825 Sapaque Road Bradley, CA 93426

Mar Kimidan^(k., 2000) 1961-1976 - 1980 Ottomed, C.N., 192019

Re: PROPOSED SCE SIMI VALLEY PROJECT, SIMI VALLEY, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Shup:

PCR Services Corporation (PCR) is preparing environmental documentation for proposed SCE Simi Valley project in Southeastern Ventura County. In order to ensure that any areas containing cultural resources or sacred lands are considered, PCR requests any information you are willing to share regarding Native American resources (including properties, places, or archaeological sites) in the vicinity of the project site that may be affected by the proposed project. The project sites are located in:

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Thank you for your assistance with our efforts to address possible Native American concerns that may be affected by the proposed project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (949) 753-7001 or via email at m.gonzalez@pcrnet.com.

Domale

Matthew Gonzalez Archaeological/Paleontological Technician

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PCR

Ms. Carol A. Pulido 165 Mountainview Street Oak View, CA 93022

Re: PROPOSED SCE SIMI VALLEY PROJECT, SIMI VALLEY, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Ms. Pulido:

PCR Services Corporation (PCR) is preparing environmental documentation for proposed SCE Simi Valley project in Southeastern Ventura County. In order to ensure that any areas containing cultural resources or sacred lands are considered, PCR requests any information you are willing to share regarding Native American resources (including properties, places, or archaeological sites) in the vicinity of the project site that may be affected by the proposed project. The project sites are located in:

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Domale

Matthew Gonzalez Archaeological/Paleontological Technician

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PCR

July 8, 2008

Ms. Melissa M. Para-Hernandez 119 North Balsam Street Oxnard, CA 93030 ana, sijapa ja mango 168 Mijipanjani janin 184 Sijang C.K. 19322

Re: PROPOSED SCE SIMI VALLEY PROJECT, SIMI VALLEY, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Ms. Para-Hernandez:

PCR Services Corporation (PCR) is preparing environmental documentation for proposed SCE Simi Valley project in Southeastern Ventura County. In order to ensure that any areas containing cultural resources or sacred lands are considered, PCR requests any information you are willing to share regarding Native American resources (including properties, places, or archaeological sites) in the vicinity of the project site that may be affected by the proposed project. The project sites are located in:

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Thank you for your assistance with our efforts to address possible Native American concerns that may be affected by the proposed project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (949) 753-7001 or via email at m.gonzalez@pcrnet.com.

Sincerely, PCR SERVICES CORPORATION

Wat Domale

Matthew Gonzalez Archaeological/Paleontological Technician

One Venture, Suite 150, Irvine, California 92618 INTERNET WWW.pcrnet.com TEL 949.753.7001 FAX 949.753.7002



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October 31, 2008

Mr. John Prescott, Community Development Director City of Thousand Oaks 2100 Thousand Oaks Boulevard Thousand Oaks, CA 91362

Dear Mr. Prescott:

As we discussed during our recent meeting with you, Southern California Edison Company (SCE) will be filing an application with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) for authority to build the Presidential 16/66 kV Substation Project, a portion of which is proposed to be constructed in the City of Thousand Oaks.

CPUC General Order 131-D, which governs this approval process, requires SCE to request a written position statement from the cities and counties through which the proposed project will traverse regarding the project, and to include those position statements in the application. The purpose of this letter is to request from you a written position statement regarding this project.

The enclosed Project Update was mailed to residents and other interested parties within the project vicinity. Briefly, SCE's current forecast shows that projected demand for electrical service in Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks and adjacent areas of unincorporated Ventura County will exceed SCE's operating capacity at its existing facilities as early as summer of 2010. To keep pace with growing demand, SCE is proposing construction of the Presidential Substation Project. The proposed project includes the following primary components:

- Construction of a new unstaffed, low-profile 66/16 kV distribution substation in the City of Thousand Oaks, and
- Construction of a new overhead 3.5-mile 66 kV subtransmission line route connecting to two existing subtransmission lines.

The project would increase electrical capacity to the area, maintain system reliability and serve the area's projected electrical demand. More detailed information on the project is included in the enclosed Project Update.

We ask you to review the project information and send us a written statement from the City of Thousand Oaks regarding the project by November 24, 2008 for

5589 Foothill Dr. Thousand Oaks, CA 91561 inclusion in the CPUC application. I have provided examples of such letters SCE has received from cities and counties on other projects for your reference and use. Of course, I am available to discuss this project further and to answer any questions the City of Thousand Oaks may have beforehand, if you wish.

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Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Ruly Cong Rudy Gonzales SCE Region Manager

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October 31, 2008

Supervisor Peter Foy, Chair Ventura County Board of Supervisors 980 Enchanted Way, #203 Simi Valley, CA 93063

Dear Supervisor Foy:

As we discussed during our recent meeting with you, Southern California Edison Company (SCE) will be filing an application with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) for authority to build the Presidential 16/66 kV Substation Project, a portion of which is proposed to be constructed in Ventura County.

CPUC General Order 131-D, which governs this approval process, requires SCE to request a written position statement from the cities and counties through which the proposed project will traverse regarding the project, and to include those position statements in the application. The purpose of this letter is to request from you a written position statement regarding this project.

The enclosed Project Update was mailed to residents and other interested parties within the project vicinity. Briefly, SCE's current forecast shows that projected demand for electrical service in Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks and adjacent areas of unincorporated Ventura County will exceed SCE's operating capacity at its existing facilities as early as summer of 2010. To keep pace with growing demand, SCE is proposing construction of the Presidential Substation Project. The proposed project includes the following primary components:

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- Construction of a new overhead 3.5-mile 66 kV subtransmission line route connecting to two existing subtransmission lines.

The project would increase electrical capacity to the area, maintain system reliability and serve the area's projected electrical demand. More detailed information on the project is included in the enclosed Project Update.

We ask you to review the project information and send us a written statement from Ventura County regarding the project by November 24, 2008 for inclusion in

3589 Foothill Dr. Thousand Oaks, CA 91361

the CPUC application. I have provided examples of such letters SCE has received from cities and counties on other projects for your reference and use. Of course, I am available to discuss this project further and to answer any questions Ventura County may have beforehand, if you wish.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Rudy Gong

Rudy Gonzales SCE Region Manager Bangagan kan kanta Kang Ulata wanan ny Ulangan Kang Kang Mang Wila Bana ang kang Ang Kang Kang Wang Kana ang Kang Kang Kang

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City of Thousand Oaks

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT JOHN C. PRESCOTT, DIRECTOR

 BUILDING DIVISION
 (805) 449-2500

 PLANNING DIVISION
 (805) 449-2323

 HOUSING/REDEVELOPMENT DIV.
 (805) 449-2393

November 12, 2008

Rudy Gonzales Region Manager Local Public Affairs 3589 Foothill Drive Thousand Oaks, CA 91361

Re: Proposed Presidential Substation

Dear Mr. Gonzales:

This letter responds to your letter dated October 31, 2008, in which you ask for a written position statement from the City of Thousand Oaks regarding the proposed Presidential 16/66 kV Substation Project, a portion (the substation itself and some of the new subtransmission lines) of which is proposed to be constructed in Thousand Oaks.

The City has multiple concerns regarding this proposed substation and related subtransmission lines, including their proposed location, land use, and potential environmental impacts. Staff also believes that Southern California Edison (SCE) has not adequately consulted with the City of Thousand Oaks regarding this proposed project, as required in California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) General Order 131-D, Section XIV.B and Section IX.B.1.d. The City, for instance, has not been provided with even a preliminary site plan or grading plan for the proposed substation site, despite requests for this information from City Staff. In addition, no information has been provided to the City evaluating the relative impacts of the proposed substation site and the alternate site at the former County Sheriff's station site on Madera Road,

Given this lack of substantive information and dialogue with the City regarding this project, it is premature for the City to take a position regarding this proposed project at this time.

The City has a number of significant concerns regarding potential impacts at the proposed substation site based on the limited information available, including grading into natural slopes over 25% gradient, manufactured slopes over 25 feet in height, presence of federally endangered Lyon's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*) plant populations in the project vicinity, safety of ingress and egress to Olsen Road, and aesthetic impacts to Olsen Road, which is designated by the City as a scenic highway. It would appear that the alternate substation site, which is identified as the previous County Sheriff's location, has numerous benefits, including the fact that it is already

Proposed Presidential Substation November 12, 2008 Page 2

developed, has existing access to Madera Road, and would apparently not require subtransmission lines to cross Olsen Road before proceeding westward to the 23 Freeway.

Staff is also concerned with SCE's proposal to locate all subtransmission lines aboveground, with corresponding aesthetic impacts to Olsen Road and Read Road within the City limits.

Given these concerns, it would appear that an Environmental Impact Report would be appropriate for this project. Until we have seen the proposed project plans, we cannot know whether the potential environmental effects can be mitigated. As you are aware, Mitigated Negative Declarations have recently been required by the CPUC for proposed subtransmission stations in Palmdale and Visalia, but we cannot endorse that type of environmental document absent basic information.

City staff are available to meet and discuss the proposed Presidential substation project at your convenience.

Sincerely,

John C. Prescott Community Development Director

cc: City Manager City Attorney

I/CDD/Presidential Substation Letter-2



November 17, 2008

Southern California Edison Attn: Chris Coronel, Region Manager 25625 W. Rye Canyon Road Valencia, CA 91355

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL 66/16 KILOVOLT SUBSTATION PROJECT

Dear Mr. Coronel:

Thank you for the opportunity of allowing the City of Simi Valley to review and comment on the proposed Presidential 66/16 Kilovolt Substation project. It is our understanding that the project proposes a new substation on the south side of Olsen Road in the City of Thousand Oaks just west of the City of Simi Valley city limits. Subtransmission lines are proposed to follow Sunset Valley Road and Read Road and proceed east, crossing State Highway 23, to the proposed substation site. The lines would run parallel to Olsen Road (and cross it along that corridor) for approximately one-quarter mile from the water tank on the Day Ranch property to the proposed substation.

Project alternatives have also been proposed for possible consideration. An alternate substation site is proposed for the former Sheriff substation site at Madera Road and Country Club Drive. Alternative subtransmission route #1 would connect the subtransmission site to the line on Tierra Rejada Road with a new right-of-way west of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library. Alternative subtransmission route #2 would follow Olsen Road and Madera Road.

The Simi Valley City Council discussed our support for the need for the substation, but also our concerns regarding the project, at our meeting on November 3, 2008. Due to the project's proximity to the City of Simi Valley, and the fact that portions of the alternatives are proposed within our city limits, the City is concerned about the potentially significant impacts of the project on our community. The substation as proposed would be located at a visible location on Olsen Road, a highly traveled roadway and a major gateway to Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks and the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library. While Southern California Edison states that the facility will be low profile, it will be visible to a high volume of motorists, as well as adjacent properties. In addition, approximately one-quarter mile of subtransmission lines with 65' to 85' high poles would parallel and cross Olsen Road, detracting from the natural open space beauty of the area. Southern California Edison Attn: Chris Coronel, Region Manager November 17, 2008 Page 2

Of further concern is that the alternative substation site is owned by the City of Simi Valley, and placement of a substation there would restrict potential future uses of the site. Alternative subtransmission routes #1 and #2 would place above-ground power lines where none currently exist and would substantially detract from the views in the area, again the majority of which traverse open space corridors.

Based on the above concerns, the City formally requests that the following changes be made to the project:

- 1. Design the substation to screen it from the adjacent roadway and properties. Screening methods should include extensive landscaping including large trees and a berm;
- 2. Underground the portion of the preferred project's subtransmission lines that would parallel and cross Olsen Road;
- 3. Delete the alternative substation site from the proposal. The City Council is not prepared to consider this use on City property; and
- 4. Modify both of the Alternative subtransmission routes to underground the lines.

Thank you for your consideration. The City of Simi Valley has had a long-standing, positive relationship with Southern California Edison and we truly value that relationship. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact City Manager Mike Sedell or me at (805) 583-6701.

Sincerely, tul Paul Miller

Mayor

cc: City Council City Manager Director of Environmental Services Senior Planner, L. Funaiole California Public Utilities Commission



Leslie E. Starck Vice President

December 16, 2008

Mr. John Prescott, Community Development Director City of Thousand Oaks 2100 Thousand Oaks Boulevard Thousand Oaks, CA 91362

Dear Mr. Prescott:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding Southern California Edison's (SCE) Presidential Substation project. I appreciate you taking the time to share with us your concerns regarding the project.

During our planning activities for the project, SCE conducted public outreach activities, including an open house and briefings to government officials and community stakeholders. A number of concerns raised by stakeholders will be addressed in SCE's application to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), which will be filed on December 22, 2008. SCE will provide a copy of the application and Proponent's Environmental Assessment to the City and project team members will be available to meet with key City staff to provide clarification on key issues.

SCE understands your concerns regarding potential visual impacts from the proposed substation site. SCE will make every effort to ensure that landscaping at the substation will be designed to filter views for the surrounding community and other potential sensitive receptors. If the proposed project is approved, SCE plans to consult with the City of Thousand Oaks to develop an appropriate landscaping plan and perimeter wall design. Prior to construction, SCE will submit these plans along with a grading permit application for the project to the City.

The CPUC will also provide opportunities for further comment on the project. If you have questions about the CPUC and its regulatory process, please visit the CPUC website at <u>www.cpuc.ca.gov</u> or contact the CPUC's Public Advisor's Office toll-free at (866) 849-8390.

I look forward to SCE and the City working together to address the key items of interest and to further enhance our relationship. SCE truly values its long-standing relationship with the City of Thousand Oaks, and I want to ensure that our collaborative efforts can help bolster that relationship. If you have additional questions or concerns, please feel free to contact Rudy Gonzales, Local Public Affairs Region Manager, at (805) 497-5616.

Sincerely,

Leslie E. Starck Vice President, Local Public Affairs

2244 Walnut Grove Avenue Rosemead, CA 91770 626-302-4883 les.starck@sce.com