

ATTACHMENT G

Applicant Proposed Measures (APM) and Mitigation Measures from the Final EIR

Biological Resources APMs

- APM BIO-1** Pre-construction biological clearance surveys would be performed to minimize impacts on special-status plants or wildlife species.
- APM BIO-2** Every effort would be made to minimize vegetation removal and permanent loss at construction sites. If necessary, native vegetation would be flagged for protection. A project revegetation plan would be prepared for areas of native habitat temporarily affected during construction.
- APM BIO-3** Construction crews would avoid affecting the streambeds and banks of any streams along the route to the extent feasible. If necessary, a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) would be secured from CDFG. Impacts would be mitigated based on the terms of the SAA. No streams with flowing waters and/or those capable of supporting special-status species would be expected to be adversely affected from project implementation.
- APM BIO-4** Construction and operations crews would be directed to use BMPs where applicable. These measures would be identified prior to construction and incorporated into the construction and maintenance operations.
- APM BIO-5** Biological monitors would be assigned to the Project. The monitors would be responsible for ensuring that impacts on special-status species, native vegetation, wildlife habitat, or unique resources would be avoided to the fullest extent possible. Where appropriate, monitors would flag the boundaries of areas where activities need to be restricted to protect native plants and wildlife or special-status species. These restricted areas would be monitored to ensure their protection during construction.
- APM BIO-6** A Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) would be prepared, and all construction crews and contractors would be required to participate in WEAP training prior to starting work on the Project. The WEAP training would include a review of the special-status species and other sensitive resources that could exist in the Project area, the locations of sensitive biological resources as well as their legal status and protections, and measures to be implemented for avoidance of these sensitive resources. A record of all personnel trained would be maintained.
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APM BIO-7 Where significant and unavoidable impacts on any special-status resources cannot be avoided, the Discharger would provide compensatory mitigation as determined by the regulatory agency.

APM BIO-8 The Discharger will conduct Project-wide raptor surveys and remove trees, if necessary, outside of the nesting season (1 February–31 August). If a tree or pole containing a raptor nest must be removed during the nesting season, or if work is scheduled to take place in proximity to an active nest on an existing transmission tower or pole, The Discharger will coordinate with CDFG and USFWS and obtain written concurrence prior to moving the nest.

APM BIO-9 All transmission and sub-transmission towers and poles would be designed to be raptor-safe in accordance with Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2006 (Avian Power Line Interaction Committee [APLIC] 2006).

Biological Resources Mitigation Measures

B-1a

Provide restoration/compensation for impacts to native vegetation communities. The intent of this mitigation measure is to require the Discharger to restore disturbed sites to pre-construction conditions or the desired future conditions per the Angeles National Forest Land Management Plan. Prior to construction, the Discharger shall have a qualified biologist, where concurrence on the biologist has been provided by the CPUC and Forest Service, document the community type and acreage of vegetation that would be subject to Project disturbance. Impacts to all oaks and native trees (with >3 inch diameter at breast height [DBH]) will be documented by identifying the species, number, location, and DBH. On non-Federal lands all protection and replacement measures shall be consistent with applicable local jurisdiction requirements, such as the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance. Tree removal shall not be permitted until replacement trees have been planted or transplanting sites are approved.

For National Forest Service (NFS) lands, the Forest Service shall prepare a Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Plan in discussion with the Discharger, which shall include plans for restoration, enhancement/re-vegetation and/or mitigation banking. For non-Federal lands, the Discharger shall prepare the Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Plan. Both plans shall include at minimum: (a) the location of the mitigation site (off site mitigation may be required); (b) locations and details for top soil storage (c) the plant species to be used; (d) seed and cutting collecting guidelines; (d) a schematic depicting the mitigation area; (e) time of year that the planting will occur and the methodology of the planting; (f) a description of the irrigation methodology for container, bareroot or other planting needing irrigation; (g) measures to control exotic vegetation on site; (h) success criteria; (i) a detailed monitoring program; j) locations and impacts to all oaks and native trees (over 3 inches DBH), k) locations of temporary or permanent gates, barricades, or other means to control unauthorized vehicle access on access and spur roads as deemed necessary by the Forest Service (for NFS lands only).

[More detail on these plans is provided in the Final EIR.]

B-1b

Implement a Worker Environmental Awareness Program. A Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) shall be implemented for construction crews by a qualified biologist(s) provided by the Discharger, where concurrence has been provided by the CPUC/Forest Service prior to the commencement of construction activities. Training materials

and briefings shall include but not be limited to: discussion of the Federal and State Endangered Species Acts, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act; the consequences of non-compliance with these acts; identification and values of plant and wildlife species and significant natural plant community habitats; fire protection measures; sensitivities of working on NFS lands and identification of Forest Service sensitive species; hazardous substance spill prevention and containment measures; a contact person in the event of the discovery of dead or injured wildlife; and review of mitigation requirements. The WEAP shall also include the protocol to be followed when road kill is encountered in the work area or along access roads to minimize potential for additional mortality of scavengers, including listed species such as the California condor. On NFS lands, road kill shall be reported to the Forest Service or other applicable agency within 24 hours. On non-NFS lands, road kill shall be reported to the appropriate local animal control agency within 24 hours. Training materials and a course outline shall be provided to the CPUC and Forest Service for review and approval at least 30 days prior to the start of construction. Maps showing the location of special-status wildlife, fish, or populations of rare plants, exclusion areas, or other construction limitations (i.e., limited operating periods) will be provided to the environmental monitors and construction crews prior to ground disturbance. The Discharger shall provide to the CPUC and Forest Service a list of construction personnel who have completed training prior to the start of construction, and this list shall be updated by the Discharger as required when new personnel start work. No construction worker may work in the field for more than 5 days without participating in the WEAP.

B-5

Conduct pre-construction surveys and monitoring for breeding birds. The Discharger shall conduct pre-construction surveys for nesting birds if construction and removal activities are scheduled to occur during the breeding season. Surveys shall be conducted in areas within 500 feet of tower sites, laydown/staging areas, substation sites, and access/spur road locations. Surveys for birds shall be conducted for all areas from February 1 to August 15. The required survey dates may be modified based on local conditions (i.e., high altitude locations) with the approval of the CPUC, CDFG, the Corps, and/or Forest Service. The Discharger shall be responsible for designating qualified biologists who can conduct pre-construction surveys and monitoring for breeding birds. The resume of the proposed biologists will be provided to the CPUC, the Corps, and Forest Service for concurrence prior to ground disturbance. On NFS lands, the Forest Service shall apply the Service's Land Management Plan Standard S18 (Part 3 of the Land Management Plan), which states "Protect known active and inactive

raptor nest areas. Extent of protection will be based on proposed management activities, human activities existing at the onset of nesting initiation, species, topography, vegetative cover, and other factors. When appropriate, a no-disturbance buffer around active nest sites will be required from nest-site selection to fledging.”

On both NFS and non-NFS lands, if breeding birds with active nests are found, a biological monitor shall establish a 300-foot buffer around the nest for ground-based construction activities and a one-mile buffer for helicopter use if helicopters are flying below 300 feet, and no activities will be allowed within the buffer(s) until the young have fledged from the nest or the nest fails. If nesting bald or golden eagles are identified, a 660-foot no activity buffer will be implemented. The 300-foot (660-foot eagle and one-mile helicopter) buffer may be adjusted to reflect existing conditions including ambient noise, topography, and disturbance with the approval of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), CPUC, the Corps, CDFG, or Forest Service, as appropriate. On NFS lands, the Forest Service shall have the authority to define/redefine such buffers. The biological monitors shall conduct regular monitoring of the nest to determine success/failure and to ensure that Project activities are not conducted within the buffer(s) until the nesting cycle is complete or the nest fails. The biological monitors shall be responsible for documenting the results of the surveys and the ongoing monitoring and will provide a copy of the monitoring reports for impact areas to the respective agencies (e.g., On NFS lands documentation will be provided to the Forest Biologist). If for any reason a bird nest must be removed during the nesting season, the Discharger shall provide written documentation providing concurrence from the FWS and CDFG authorizing the nest relocation. On NFS lands, this will include coordination and written approval from the Forest Service. On Corps lands, this will include coordination and written approval by the Corps. The Discharger shall provide a written report documenting the relocation efforts. The report shall include what actions were taken to avoid moving the nest, the location of the nest, what species is being relocated, the number and condition of the eggs taken from the nest, the location of where the eggs are incubated, the survival rate, the location of the nests where the chicks are relocated, and whether the birds were accepted by the adopted parent.

B-10

Conduct presence or absence surveys for desert tortoise and implement avoidance measures. The Discharger shall contract with a U.S. Fish and Wildlife (FWS)-authorized biologist to conduct FWS protocol-surveys for desert tortoise in the vicinity of the proposed Windhub Substation site at the northern terminus of Segment 10, where historic tortoise burrows were documented and habitat is suitable. The resumes of the FWS-authorized biologists will be provided to the CPUC

for concurrence prior to conducting the surveys. This biologist will be referred to as the “authorized biologist” hereafter. Additionally, a qualified biologist shall conduct focused clearance surveys for desert tortoise prior to construction activities within Segment 10 and Segment 4 between the Cottonwind and Whirlwind substations. Clearance surveys shall be conducted 100 m into agricultural areas that are adjacent to suitable habitat. Clearance surveys shall follow the FWS’s desert tortoise survey protocol.

To mitigate potential permanent impacts to occupied desert tortoise habitat from Project construction, the Discharger will acquire habitat occupied by desert tortoises. Disturbance occurring along Segment 10 and along Segment 4 between the Cottonwind and Whirlwind substations shall be mitigated through acquisition of occupied habitat at a ratio of 3:1 (acres of habitat acquired: acres of land permanently disturbed). Mitigation acquisition shall occur at a FWS- and CDFG-approved location and shall be coordinated through a FWS- and CDFG-approved entity. The Discharger shall enter into a binding legal agreement regarding the preservation of off-site lands describing the terms of the acquisition, enhancement, and management of those lands. Fee title acquisition of habitat lands or a conservation easement over these lands will be transferred to an entity approved by FWS and CDFG, along with funding for enhancement of the land and an endowment for permanent management of the lands. The Discharger will provide verification to the CPUC that FWS- and CDFG-approved lands have been acquired.

- Prior to the onset of construction activities, the Discharger shall provide all personnel who will be present on work areas within or adjacent to the Project area the following information:
 - a) A detailed description of the desert tortoise including color photographs;
 - b) The protection the desert tortoise receives under the federal and state Endangered Species Act and possible legal action that may be incurred for violation of the Act;
 - c) The protective measures being implemented to conserve the desert tortoise and other species during construction activities associated with the Project; and
 - d) A point of contact if desert tortoises are observed.
 - All trash that may attract predators of desert tortoises will be removed from work sites or completely secured at the end of each work day.
 - In construction areas in occupied desert tortoise areas, work and
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- If desert tortoises are found within an area that has been fenced to exclude the species, activities will cease until the authorized biologist moves the desert tortoises within 500 m of their original location.
 - If desert tortoises are found in a construction area where fencing was deemed unnecessary, work will cease until the authorized biologist moves the individual(s) within 500 m of their original location. The authorized biologist in consultation with FWS, CDFG, and the CPUC will then determine whether additional surveys or fencing are needed. Work may resume while this determination is being made, if deemed appropriate by the authorized biologist.
 - Any desert tortoises found during clearance surveys or otherwise removed from work areas will be placed in nearby suitable, undisturbed habitat within 500 m of their original location. The authorized biologist will determine the best location for their release, based on the condition of the vegetation, soil, and other habitat features and the proximity to human activities. Clearance surveys shall occur on a daily basis in the work area if the area is not fenced. If the area is fenced, only monitoring will need to be conducted.
 - The Discharger shall follow the tortoise Handling Guidelines at all times if handling tortoises is required.
 - The authorized biologist will have the authority to stop all activities until appropriate corrective measures have been completed.

The Discharger shall restrict work to daylight hours, except during an emergency, in order to avoid nighttime activities when desert tortoise may be present on the access road. Traffic speed shall be maintained at 15 mph or less in the work area.

B-14
*Trash
removal
only.
Monitoring
not
required,
see below.*

Monitor construction in condor habitat and remove trash and micro-trash from the work area daily. Southern California Edison Company (SCE) shall retain a qualified biologist with demonstrated knowledge of California condor identification to monitor all construction activities within the Project area and assist SCE in the implementation of the monitoring program. The resumes of the proposed biologist(s) will be provided to the CPUC and Forest Service for concurrence. This biologist(s) will be referred to as the authorized biologist hereafter. The authorized biologist will be present during all activities immediately adjacent to or within known condor-occupied areas. The authorized biologist will have the authority to stop all activities until appropriate corrective measures have been completed. If condors are observed in helicopter construction areas, SCE shall avoid further helicopter use until the animals have left the area. The authorized biologist will have radio contact with the project foreman, who will be in radio contact with the helicopter pilot. The biologist will provide information to SCE to avoid conflicts with condors. All condor sightings in the Project area will be reported to the FWS and Forest Service (on NFS lands). SCE will coordinate with FWS on the construction schedule and helicopter work areas to determine if any condors have been tracked or observed in the vicinity of the Project area. If condors are observed in helicopter construction areas, then SCE shall avoid further helicopter use until the animals have left the area and the FWS will be notified immediately. Should condors be found roosting within 0.5 miles of the construction area, no construction activity shall occur between 1 hour before sunset to 1 hour after sunrise, or until the condors leave the area. Should condors be found nesting within 1.5 miles of the construction area, no construction activity will occur until further authorization from the FWS and Forest Service on NFS lands.

Microtrash. All trash is required to be disposed of as written in the Proper Disposal of Construction Waste Plan for the Project. Additional language has been added to this Plan to address the disposal of microtrash. Workers will be trained on the issue of microtrash – what it is, its potential effects to California condors, and how to avoid the deposition of microtrash. In addition, daily sweeps of the work area will occur to collect and remove trash in locations with the potential for California condors to occur.

Worker Education. SCE will develop a flier that will be distributed to all workers on the project concerning information on the California condor. Information to be included consists of the following: species description with photos and/or drawings indicating how to identify the California

condor and how to distinguish condors from turkey vultures and golden eagles; protective status and penalties for violation of the ESA; avoidance measures being implemented on the Project; and contact information for communicating condor sightings.

Reporting. All California condor sightings in the Project area will be reported directly to the FWS, Forest Service, and CPUC. Prior to the commencement of helicopter activity, SCE will coordinate with a FWS condor biologist to determine if any condors have been tracked or observed in the vicinity of the Project area.

[For Segments 4, 5, and 10, there is no suitable breeding habitat within the project areas and the area is outside of the range of the California condor so monitoring for the species is not required. However, all trash is required to be disposed of as per the Proper Disposal of Construction Waste Plan for the TRTP.]

B-18a

Conduct preconstruction surveys for Swainson's hawks. To assure that nesting Swainson's hawks are not disturbed by construction activities, a qualified ornithologist shall conduct preconstruction surveys within one mile of the Project in regions with suitable nesting habitat for Swainson's hawks. The survey periods follow a specified schedule: Period I occurs from 1 January to 20 March, Period II occurs from 20 March to 5 April, Period III occurs from 5 April to 20 April, Period IV occurs from 21 April to 10 June, and Period V occurs from June 10 to July 30. Surveys are not recommended during Period IV because identification is difficult, as the adults tend to remain within the nest for longer periods of time. No fewer than three surveys per period in at least two survey periods shall be completed immediately prior to the start of Project construction. If a nest site is found, consultation with CDFG shall be required to ensure Project construction will not result in nest disturbance. CDFG recommends that no new disturbances or other Project-related activities that may cause nest abandonment or forced fledging be initiated within 0.25 mile of an active nest between 1 March and 15 September, or until 15 August if a Management Authorization is obtained for the Project from the CDFG (CDFG, 1994). These buffer zones may be adjusted as appropriate in consultation with a qualified ornithologist and CDFG.

B-19

Compensate for loss of foraging habitat for Swainson's hawks. Loss of foraging habitat for Swainson's hawks shall be mitigated by providing Habitat Management (HM) lands as described in the CDFG's *Staff Report Regarding Mitigation for Impacts to Swainson's Hawks (Buteo swainsoni) in the Central Valley of California* (CDFG, 1994) because the site is known foraging habitat for Swainson's hawks. The final acreage of HM lands to be provided on site shall depend on the distance between the Project area and the nearest active nest site

(CDFG, 1994), as determined by nest surveys conducted in the spring prior to Project construction. Guidance on the acreage of HM lands to be acquired by SCE can be found in the 1994 CDFG staff report.

Management Authorization holders/Project sponsors shall provide for the long-term management of the HM lands by funding a management endowment (the interest on which shall be used for managing the HM lands).

B-22a **Conduct protocol surveys for Mohave ground squirrels.** Protocol-level surveys for Mohave ground squirrels shall be performed in the portion of the Project containing suitable habitat for Mohave ground squirrel unless further consultation with the CDFG determines the surveys are not required. A qualified biologist will perform these surveys according to CDFG's (2003b) *Mohave Ground Squirrel Survey Guidelines*. The resumes of the proposed biologists will be provided to the CDFG and CPUC for concurrence prior to conducting the surveys.

If at any time a Mohave ground squirrel is detected, trapping will cease. If these surveys obtain positive results for Mohave ground squirrel, or if Mohave ground squirrel presence is assumed within potential habitat, SCE shall obtain incidental take authorization from CDFG. If these surveys determine that the Mohave ground squirrel is absent, then no further action is necessary.

B-22b **Implement construction monitoring for Mohave ground squirrels.** A qualified biological monitor shall be on the site to survey for Mohave ground squirrel during initial grounddisturbing activities. The resumes of the proposed biologists will be provided to the CDFG and CPUC for concurrence prior to conducting the surveys. The name and phone number of the biological monitor shall be provided to a CDFG regional representative at least 14 days before the initiation of ground-disturbing activities. If the biological monitor observes a Mohave ground squirrel on the construction site, determines that a Mohave ground squirrel was killed by Project-related activities during construction, or observes a dead Mohave ground squirrel, a written report shall be sent to CDFG within five calendar days. The report will include the date, time of the finding or incident (if known), and location of the carcass and circumstances of its death (if known). Mohave ground squirrel remains shall be collected and frozen as soon as possible, and CDFG shall be contacted regarding ultimate disposal of the remains.

B-22c **Preserve off-site habitat for the Mohave ground squirrel.** To mitigate potential permanent impacts to occupied Mohave ground squirrel habitat from Project construction, SCE will acquire habitat occupied by Mohave ground squirrels. Guidance on Habitat Management (HM) lands to be acquired by SCE can be found in

CDFG's (2003b) *Mohave Ground Squirrel Survey Guidelines*.

- Three acres of off-site habitat supporting Mohave ground squirrels will be preserved for each acre of Mojave creosote bush scrub and Joshua tree woodland outside of the Habitat Conservation Area (HCA) delineated in the WMP.
- One acre of off-site habitat supporting Mohave ground squirrels will be preserved for each acre of desert saltbush scrub that includes desert wash impacted by the Project outside of the HCA delineated in the WMP.
- One-half acre of off-site habitat supporting Mohave ground squirrels will be preserved for each acre of desert saltbush scrub impacted by the Project outside of the HCA delineated in the WMP.
- No mitigation will occur for agricultural, California annual grassland, or barren/developed ground within the Project area north of Vincent Substation.

Mitigation acquisition shall occur at a CDFG-approved location and shall be coordinated through a CDFG-approved entity. SCE shall enter into a binding legal agreement regarding the preservation of off-site lands describing the terms of the acquisition, enhancement, and management of those lands. Fee title acquisition of habitat lands or a conservation easement over these lands will be transferred to an entity approved by CDFG and CPUC, along with funding for enhancement of the land and an endowment for permanent management of the lands. Management of off-highway vehicles is necessary on Mohave ground squirrel mitigation areas to prevent burrow collapse, especially during the aestivation season. Mitigation areas should be relatively flat with a perennial plant cover ranging from 10 to 20 percent (Zembal and Gall, 1980) and should support several plant species necessary for Mohave ground squirrel survival, including herbaceous annuals, winterfat (*Krascheninnikovia lanata*), spiny hopsage (*Grayia spinosa*), creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*), and burrobrush (*Ambrosia dumosa*) (Best, 1995).

B-23
*Segment 4
and 5 only,
see
species
listed
below.*

Preserve off-site habitat/management of existing populations of special-status plants. SCE shall conduct rare plant surveys, and implement avoidance/ minimization/ compensation strategies. SCE shall conduct surveys according to established and accepted protocol during the floristic period appropriate for each of the rare plant species identified with the potential to occur within the Project ROW and within 100 feet of all surface-disturbing activities. The completion of these surveys shall be coordinated with the CPUC and federal land manager. Populations of rare plants shall be flagged and mapped prior to

construction. If rare plants are located during the focused surveys, then modification of the placement of structures, access roads, laydown areas, and other ground-disturbing activities would be implemented in order to avoid the plants, if feasible. A report of special-status plants observed shall be prepared and submitted to the CPUC, State Parks (for activities in CHSP associated with Alternative 4), and the federal land manager (Forest Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers{Corps}). Impacts to non-listed plant species (i.e., Forest Service Sensitive, CNPS List 1,2 and 4 species) shall first be avoided where feasible, and, where not feasible, impacts shall be compensated through reseeding (with locally collected seed stock), or other Forest Service, Corps, and CPUC approved methods. If Project activities will result in loss of more than 10 percent of the known individuals within an existing population of Forest Service Sensitive, and/or special-status plant species SCE shall preserve existing off-site occupied habitat that is not already part of the public lands in perpetuity at a 2:1 mitigation ratio (habitat preserved: habitat impacted). On federal lands, this ratio may be reduced at the discretion of the federal land manager. The CPUC may reduce this ratio depending on the sensitivity of the plant on non-federal lands. The preserved habitat shall be occupied by the plant species impacted, and be of superior or similar habitat quality to the impacted areas in terms of soil features, extent of disturbance, habitat structure, and dominant species composition, as determined by a qualified plant ecologist.

All special-status plant species impacted by Project activities shall be documented in an annual report and submitted to the CPUC and federal land manager (Forest Service and Corps). Where reseeding has occurred, SCE shall track the success of the plants during the course of the annual restoration monitoring. This information shall be submitted as part of the annual report to the CPUC and federal land manager (Forest Service and Corps).

[Protocol-level focused surveys detected special-status plant species on Segments 4 and 5 (California Androsace, Peirson's morning-glory, and short-joint beavertail). Avoidance, minimization, and compensation strategies, including off-site habitat preservation will be implemented in accordance with the FEIR/FEIS and mitigation monitoring plan.]

B-25
Segment 5
only

Conduct focused surveys for two-striped garter snakes and south coast garter snakes and implement monitoring, avoidance, and minimization measures. A qualified biologist shall conduct focused surveys for two-striped garter snakes (both on and off NFS lands) and south coast garter snakes (non-NFS lands only) where suitable habitat is present and directly impacted by construction vehicle access, or

maintenance. The resume of the proposed biologists will be provided to the CPUC, Forest Service and Corps (as appropriate) for concurrence prior to conducting the surveys. This biologist will be referred to as the authorized biologist hereafter. Focused surveys shall consist of a minimum of four daytime surveys, to be completed between 1 April and 1 September. The survey schedule may be adjusted in consultation with the CPUC, Forest Service, and/or Corps to reflect the existing weather or stream conditions. If either species is detected in or adjacent to the Project or at any wet fords to be traversed by motorized vehicles as part of Project construction activities, the following minimization measures will be required. SCE shall retain a qualified herpetologist with demonstrated expertise with garter snakes to monitor construction activities. The resume of the proposed biologist will be provided to the CPUC, Forest Service, and Corps (as appropriate) for concurrence prior to the onset of ground-disturbing activities or vehicular crossings at wet fords. This biologist will be referred to as the authorized biologist hereafter. The authorized biologist will be present during all activities immediately adjacent to or within habitat that supports populations of the two-striped garter snake and/or south coast garter snake. Clearance surveys for garter snakes shall be conducted by the authorized biologist prior to the initiation of construction each day. Any snakes found within the area of disturbance or potentially affected by the Project will be relocated to the nearest suitable habitat that will not be affected by the Project.

[Suitable habitat for two-striped garter snake is present only on Segment 5 at Amargosa Creek and focused surveys found the species at this location in 2009.]

B-27

Monitoring, avoidance, and minimization measures for special-status terrestrial herpetofauna. A qualified biologist with demonstrated expertise with special-status terrestrial herpetofauna shall monitor all construction activities and assist SCE in the implementation of the monitoring efforts. The resume of the proposed biologist will be provided to the CPUC, Corps, and FS (as appropriate) for concurrence prior to the onset of ground-disturbing activities. This biologist will be referred to as the authorized biologist hereafter. The authorized biologist will be present during ground-disturbing activities immediately adjacent to or within habitat that supports populations of the special-status terrestrial herpetofauna. Any special-status terrestrial herpetofauna found within a Project impact area shall be salvaged by the authorized biologist and relocated to suitable habitat outside the impact area. If the installation of exclusion fencing is deemed necessary

by the authorized biologist, the authorized biologist will direct the installation of the fence. Clearance surveys for special-status herpetofauna shall be conducted by the authorized biologist prior to the initiation of construction each day.

[In addition to special-status herpetofauna already discussed above, San Diego Horned Lizard and Silvery Legless Lizard were detected on Segment 5. Monitoring, avoidance, and minimization measures will be implemented in accordance with the FEIR/FEIS and mitigation monitoring plan for these and all other occurring/potentially occurring special-status herpetofauna.]

B-29

Implement CDFG protocol for burrowing owls. In conformance with federal and State regulations regarding the protection of raptors, a habitat assessment in accordance with CDFG protocol for burrowing owls (CBOC, 1993) shall be completed on non-NFS lands prior to the start of construction. Burrowing owl habitat within the Project area and within a 500-foot buffer zone shall be assessed (“Assessment Area”). If the habitat assessment concludes that the Assessment Area lacks suitable burrowing owl habitat, no additional action is required. However, if suitable habitat is located on the Assessment Area, all ground squirrel colonies or potential burrow locations shall be mapped at an appropriate scale, and the following mitigation measures shall be implemented:

- In conformance with federal and State regulations regarding the protection of raptors, a preconstruction survey for burrowing owls, in conformance with CDFG protocol, consisting of three site visits, shall be completed no more than 30 days prior to the start of construction within suitable habitat at the Project site(s) and buffer zone(s).
- Occupied burrows shall not be disturbed during the nesting season (1 February through 31 August) unless a qualified biologist approved by CDFG verifies through non-invasive methods that either the birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation or that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival. Eviction outside the nesting season may be permitted pending evaluation of eviction plans and receipt of formal written approval from the CDFG authorizing the eviction.
- Any damaged or collapsed burrows will be replaced with artificial burrows in adjacent habitat.
- Unless otherwise authorized by CDFG, a 250-foot buffer, within which no activity will be permissible, will be maintained between

If accidental take (disturbance, injury, or death of owls) occurs, the CDFG/CPUC/Forest Service/Corps lead monitor will be notified immediately.

B-33a

Maternity colony or hibernaculum surveys for roosting bats. SCE shall conduct a pre-activity (e.g., vegetation removal, grading) survey for roosting bats within 200 feet of project activities within 15 days prior to any grading of rocky outcrops or removal of towers or trees (particularly trees 12 inches in diameter or greater at 4.5 feet above grade with loose bark or other cavities).

SCE shall also conduct surveys for roosting bats during the maternity season (1 March to 31 July) within 300 feet of project activities. Trees and rocky outcrops shall be surveyed by a qualified bat biologist (i.e., a biologist holding a CDFG collection permit and a Memorandum of Understanding with CDFG allowing the biologist to handle bats). Surveys shall include a minimum of one day and one evening. The resume of the biologist shall be provided to the CPUC, Forest Service, and Corps (as appropriate) for concurrence prior to any Project activities.

If active maternity roosts or hibernacula are found, the rock outcrop or tree occupied by the roost shall be avoided (i.e., not removed) by the Project, if feasible. If avoidance of the maternity roost is not feasible, the bat biologist shall survey (through the use of radio telemetry or other CDFG/Forest Service/Corps approved methods) for nearby alternative maternity colony sites. If the bat biologist determines in consultation with and with the approval of the CDFG, Forest Service, Corps (as appropriate), and CPUC that there are alternative roost sites used by the maternity colony and young are not present then no further action is required, and it will not be necessary to provide alternate roosting habitat (i.e., Mitigation Measure B-33b would not apply although Mitigation Measure B-33c would still apply). However, if there are no alternative roosts sites used by the maternity colony, Mitigation Measure B-33b is required. If no active roosts are found, then no further action is required. If active maternity roosts are absent, but a hibernaculum (i.e., a non-maternity roost) is present, then Mitigation Measure B-33b is not necessary, but Mitigation Measure B-33c is required.

B-33b

Based on results of

Provision of substitute roosting bat habitat. If a maternity roost will be impacted by the Project, and no alternative maternity roosts are in use near the site, substitute roosting habitat for the maternity colony

B-33a

shall be provided on, or in close proximity to, the Project site no less than three months prior to the eviction of the colony. Alternative roost sites will be constructed in accordance with the specific bats requirements in coordination with CDFG and the Forest Service. By making the roosting habitat available prior to eviction (Mitigation Measure B-33c), the colony will have a better chance of finding and using the roost. Large concrete walls (e.g., on bridges) on south or southwestern slopes that are retrofitted with slots and cavities are an example of structures that may provide alternative roosting habitat appropriate for maternity colonies. Alternative roost sites must be of comparable size and proximal in location to the impacted colony. The CDFG shall also be notified of any hibernacula or active nurseries within the construction zone.

[No bat roosting sites are known or expected in the Segment 4, 5, and 10 project area. If such habitat is detected by measure B-33a and must be removed, measures to replace it will be implemented in accordance with the FEIR/FEIS and mitigation monitoring plan.]

B-33c

*Based on
results of
B-33a*

Exclude bats prior to demolition of roosts. If non-breeding bat hibernacula are found in towers or trees scheduled to be removed or in crevices in rock outcrops within the grading footprint, the individuals shall be safely evicted, under the direction of a qualified bat biologist, by opening the roosting area to allow airflow through the cavity or other means determined appropriate by the bat biologist (e.g., installation of one-way doors). The resume of the bat biologist shall be provided to the CPUC, FS, and Corps (as appropriate) for concurrence prior to any Project activities. In situations requiring one-way doors, a minimum of one week shall pass after doors are installed and temperatures should be sufficiently warm for bats to exit the roost because bats do not typically leave their roost daily during winter months in southern coastal California. This action should allow all bats to leave during the course of one week. Roosts that need to be removed in situations where the use of one-way doors is not necessary in the judgment of the qualified bat biologist shall first be disturbed by various means at the direction of the bat biologist at dusk to allow bats to escape during the darker hours, and the roost tree shall be removed or the grading shall occur the next day (i.e., there shall be no less or more than one night between initial disturbance and the grading or tree removal).

If an active maternity roost is located in an area to be impacted by the Project, and alternative roosting habitat is available, the demolition of the roost site must commence before maternity colonies form (i.e., prior to 1 March) or after young are flying (i.e., after 31 July) using the

exclusion techniques described above.

[No bat roosting sites are known or expected in the Segment 4, 5, and 10 project area. If such habitat is detected by measure B-33a and must be removed, measures to replace it will be implemented in accordance with the FEIR/FEIS and mitigation monitoring plan.]

B-37

Conduct focused surveys for ringtail and passively relocate ringtail during the non-breeding season. SCE shall conduct pre-construction ringtail surveys on non-NFS lands at sites with suitable denning habitat within the Project area. This includes at a minimum Amargosa Creek, Santa Anita Canyon, San Gabriel River, and Tonner Canyon within 200 feet of any ground disturbing activity. SCE shall provide a list to the CPUC and State Parks (for activities in CHSP associated with Alternative 4) of the proposed survey areas for approval. Occupied dens will be flagged and ground-disturbing activities within 200 feet will be avoided. If occupied dens are found in the Project area and avoidance is not possible, denning ringtail shall be safely evicted under the direction of a qualified biologist (as determined by a Memorandum of Understanding with CDFG). The qualified biologist shall facilitate the removal of ringtail by delaying construction activity for a minimum 20 days during the early pup-rearing season (1 May to 15 June) and a minimum of 5 days during the rest of the year (16 June to 30 April). If the qualified biologist documents ringtail voluntarily vacating the den site during this period, then construction may begin within 7 days following this observation. If the ringtails do not vacate the den voluntarily within the required period, then the qualified biologist will coordinate with CDFG to passively relocate ringtail (excluding the early pup-rearing season: 1 May to 15 June). All activities that involve the ringtail shall be documented and reported to the CDFG, State Parks (as appropriate), and CPUC within 30 days of the activity.

B-38

Conduct focused surveys for American badgers and passively relocate during the non-breeding season. SCE shall implement pre-construction surveys for American badger within suitable habitat on non-NFS lands. If present, occupied badger dens shall be flagged and ground-disturbing activities avoided within 50 feet of the occupied den avoided. Maternity dens shall be avoided during pup-rearing season (15 February through 1 July) and a minimum 200-foot buffer established. Buffers may be modified with the concurrence of CDFG and CPUC. Maternity dens shall be flagged for avoidance, identified on construction maps, and a biological monitor shall be present during construction.

If avoidance of a non-maternity den is not feasible, badgers shall be relocated by slowly excavating the burrow (either by hand or mechanized equipment under the direct supervision of the biologist,

removing no more than 4 inches at a time) before or after the rearing season (15 February through 1 July). Any relocation of badgers shall occur only after consultation with the CDFG, Corps (as appropriate), State Parks (for activities in CHSP associated with Alternative 4), and CPUC monitor. A written report documenting the badger removal shall be provided to the CDFG, Corps (as appropriate), State Parks (as appropriate), and CPUC within 30 days of relocation.

Hydrology APMs

- APM HYD-1 Construction SWPPP.** A Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be developed for the project. Notices of Intent (NOIs) would be filed with the SWRCB and/or the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs), and a Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID) would be obtained prior to construction. The SWPPP would be stored at the construction site for reference or inspection review. In addition, grading permit applications would be submitted, as applicable, to local jurisdictions. Implementation of the SWPPP would help stabilize graded areas and waterways and reduce erosion and sedimentation. The plan would designate BMPs that would be adhered to during construction activities. Erosion-minimizing efforts such as straw wattles, water bars, covers, silt fences, and sensitive area access restrictions (e.g., flagging) would be implemented before clearing and grading would begin. Mulching, seeding, or other suitable stabilization measures would be used to protect exposed areas during construction activities. During construction activities, measures would be in place to ensure that contaminants are not discharged from the construction sites. The SWPPP would define areas where hazardous materials would be stored; where trash would be placed; where rolling equipment would be parked, fueled and serviced; and where construction materials such as reinforcing bars and structural steel members would be stored. Erosion control during grading of the construction sites and during subsequent construction would be in place and monitored as specified by the SWPPP. A silting basin(s) would be established, as necessary, to capture silt and other materials that might otherwise be carried from the site by surface runoff of rainwater. In addition to a Construction SWPPP, all additionally required documents and procedures (as required in the anticipated April 2009 CGP) will be developed. These procedures may include effluent monitoring, receiving water monitoring, additional staff training, additional documentation, online reporting of all documentation and monitoring results, and project risk analysis.
- APM HYD-2 Environmental Training Program.** An environmental training program would be established to communicate environmental concerns and appropriate work practices, including spill prevention and response measures and SWPPP measures, to all field personnel. A monitoring program would be implemented to ensure that the plans are followed throughout the period of construction.
- APM HYD-3 Accidental Spill Control.** The Construction SWPPP identified above would include procedures for quick and safe cleanup of accidental spills.
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The Construction SWPPP would prescribe hazardous materials handling procedures for reducing the potential for a spill during construction and would include an emergency response program to ensure quick and safe cleanup of accidental spills. The SWPPP would identify areas where refueling and vehicle maintenance activities and storage of hazardous materials, if any, would be permitted.

APM HYD-4 **Non-stormwater and Waste Management Pollution Controls.** Oil-absorbent materials, tarps, and storage drums would be used to contain and control any minor releases of transformer oil. In the event that excess water or liquid concrete escapes from foundations during pouring, it would be directed to bermed areas adjacent to the borings where the water would infiltrate or evaporate and the concrete would remain and begin to set. Once the excess concrete has been allowed to set up (but before it is dry), it would be removed and transported to an approved landfill for disposal.

APM HYD-5 **Hazardous Material Identification.** A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) would be performed at each new or expanded substation location and along newly acquired transmission line ROWs. Depending on the results of the Phase I ESA, soil sampling would be conducted and remedial activities would be implemented, if applicable. If hazardous materials should be encountered during any construction activities, work would be stopped until the materials are properly characterized and appropriate measures are taken to protect human health and the environment. If excavation of hazardous materials is required, they would be handled, transported, and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

APM HYD-6 **Drilling and Construction Site Dewatering Management.** Any dewatering operations associated with drilling and LST/TSP footing installation would follow applicable state and local regulatory requirements. If groundwater should be encountered while excavating or constructing the transmission line or substations, dewatering operations would be performed. These operations would include, as applicable, the use of sediment traps and sediment basins in accordance with BMP NS-2 (Dewatering Operations) from the California Stormwater Quality Association's (CASQA's) California Stormwater BMP Handbook – Construction (CASQA 2003).

APM HYD-7 **Flood and Erosion Structure Damage Protection.** Transmission towers or other structures would not be placed within waterway protection corridors (floodways) defined by city and county codes. Aboveground project features such as transmission line towers and substation facilities would be designed and engineered to withstand

potential flooding and erosion hazards. Although some project features may need to be placed within 100-year floodplain boundaries, they would be designed per applicable floodplain development guidelines. Measures would include specially designed footings to withstand flooding due either to a 100-year flood event or a failure of a nearby upstream dam or reservoir. The main project facilities (i.e., substations) would be located outside of known watercourses.

APM HYD-8 **Operation Stormwater Management Plan.** The post-construction (Operation) Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) for Vincent Substation would be updated. The SWMP identifies potential pollutants based on activities that take place at the site and discusses the appropriate BMPs that should be used to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater and non-stormwater runoff from the site. The SWMP also includes requirements for periodic site training for employees and inspections by on-site personnel.

APM GEO-2 **Perform Geotechnical Studies.** Prior to final design of substation facilities and T/L tower foundations, a geotechnical study would be performed to identify site-specific geologic conditions and potential geologic hazards in enough detail to support good engineering practice. The geotechnical study would be performed by professional civil or geotechnical engineers and engineering geologists licensed in the State of California and would provide design and construction recommendations, as appropriate, to reduce potential impacts from geologic hazards or soil conditions.

APM HAZ-2 **Hazardous Materials and Waste Handling Management.** Hazardous materials used and stored on site for the proposed construction activities, as well as hazardous wastes generated on site as a result of the proposed construction activities, would be managed according to the specifications outlined below.

- **Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Handling:** A project-specific hazardous materials management and hazardous waste management program would be developed prior to initiation of the project. The program would outline proper hazardous materials use, storage, and disposal requirements as well as hazardous waste management procedures. The program would identify the types of hazardous materials to be used during the project and the types of wastes that would be generated. All project personnel would be provided with project-specific training. This program would be developed to ensure that all hazardous materials and wastes would be handled in a safe and environmentally sound manner. Hazardous wastes would be handled and disposed of according to applicable

rules and regulations. Employees handling wastes would receive hazardous materials training and would be trained in hazardous waste procedures, spill contingencies, waste minimization procedures, and treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) training in accordance with OSHA Hazard Communication Standards and 22 CCR. SCE would use landfill facilities that are authorized to accept treated wood pole waste in accordance with HSC 25143.1.4(b).

- **Construction SWPPP:** A project-specific construction SWPPP would be prepared and implemented prior to the start of construction of the transmission line and substations. The SWPPP would use BMPs to address the storage and handling of hazardous materials and sediment runoff during construction activities (California Stormwater Quality Association 2004).

- **Transport of Hazardous Materials:** Hazardous materials that would be transported by truck include fuel (diesel fuel and gasoline) and oil and lubricants for equipment. Containers used to store hazardous materials would be properly labeled and kept in good condition. Written procedures for the transport of hazardous materials used would be established in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation and California Department of Transportation regulations. A qualified transporter would be selected to comply with U.S. Department of Transportation and California Department of Transportation regulations.

- **Fueling and Maintenance of Construction Equipment:** Written procedures for fueling and maintenance of construction equipment would be prepared prior to construction. Vehicles and equipment would be refueled on site or by tanker trucks. Procedures would include the use of drop cloths made of plastic, drip pans, and trays to be placed under refilling areas to ensure that chemicals do not come into contact with the ground. Refueling stations would be located in designated areas where absorbent pad and trays would be available. The fuel tanks would also contain a lined area to ensure that accidental spillage does not occur. Drip pans or other collection devices would be placed under the equipment at night to capture drips or spills. Equipment would be inspected daily for potential leakage or failures. Hazardous materials such as paints, solvents, and penetrants would be kept in an approved locker or storage cabinet.

- **Fueling and Maintenance of Helicopters:** Written procedures for fueling and maintenance of helicopters would be prepared prior to construction. Helicopters would be refueled at helicopter staging areas or local airports. Procedures would include the use of drop cloths made of plastic, drip pans, and trays to be placed under refilling areas to

ensure that chemicals do not come into contact with the ground. Refueling areas would be located in designated areas where absorbent pad and trays are available.

• **Emergency Release Response Procedures:** An Emergency Response Plan detailing responses to releases of hazardous materials would be developed prior to construction activities. It would prescribe hazardous materials handling procedures for reducing the potential for a spill during construction and would include an emergency response program to ensure quick and safe cleanup of accidental spills. All hazardous materials spills or threatened releases, including petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel, and hydraulic fluid, regardless of the quantity spilled, would be immediately reported if the spill entered a navigable water, stream, lake, wetland, or storm drain; affected any sensitive area, including conservation areas and wildlife preserves; or caused injury to a person or threatened injury to public health. All construction personnel, including environmental monitors, would be aware of state and federal emergency response reporting guidelines.

APM HAZ-5 **Spill Prevention, Countermeasure, and Control Plan and Hazardous Materials Business Plan • Spill Prevention, Countermeasure, and Control Plan (SPCC Plan).** In accordance with Title 40 of the CFR, Part 112, SCE would prepare a SPCC for proposed and/or expanded substations. The plans would include engineered and operational methods for preventing, containing, and controlling potential releases and provisions for quick and safe cleanup.

• **Hazardous Materials Business Plans (HMBPs).** Prior to operation of new or expanded substations, SCE would prepare or update and submit, in accordance with Chapter 6.95 of the CHSD, and Title 22 CCR, an HMBP. The required documentation would be submitted to the CUPA. The HMBPs would include hazardous materials and hazardous waste management procedures and emergency response procedures, including emergency spill cleanup supplies and equipment.

Hydrology Mitigation Measures

H-1a **Implement an Erosion Control Plan and Demonstrate Compliance with Water Quality Permits.** SCE shall develop and submit to the CPUC and Forest Service for approval 30 days prior to construction an Erosion Control Plan and implement BMPs, as described below. (Note: The Erosion Control Plan may be part of the same document as the SWPPP.) Within the Erosion Control Plan, the applicant shall identify

the location of all soil-disturbing activities, including new and/or improved access and spur roads, the location of all streams and drainage structures that would be directly affected by soil-disturbing activities (such as stream crossings by access roads), and the location and types of all BMPs that would be installed to protect aquatic resources. The Erosion Control Plan shall include a proposed schedule for the implementation and maintenance of erosion control measures and a description of the erosion control practices, including appropriate design details. As part of the Erosion Control Plan, SCE shall maintain a logbook of all precipitation events within the project area that produce more than 1 inch of precipitation within a 24-hour period. The logbook shall contain the date of the precipitation event, the approximate duration of the event, and the amount of precipitation (measured as the largest amount recorded by a rain gage or weather station within 1 mile of the project). Additionally, the logbook shall include a narrative evaluation (and/or a numerical evaluation, if required by the Forest Service or other jurisdictional agency) of the erosion-prevention effectiveness of the existing BMPs as well as a description of any post-storm modifications to those BMPs. The logbook shall be submitted to the CPUC and Forest Service for review within 30 days following the first storm event (after construction has begun) that produces more than 1 inch of precipitation within a 24-hour period. SCE shall resubmit the logbook annually after the first storm of the rainy season that produces more than 1 inch of precipitation within a 24-hour period. The logbook shall be retired 5 years after completion of construction.

In addition to the Erosion Control Plan, the applicant shall submit to the CPUC and the Forest Service evidence of possession of all required permits before engaging in soil-disturbing construction/demolition activities, before entering flowing or ponded water, or before constructing a crossing at flowing or ponded water. Such permits may include a Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFG, a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from Corps, a Clean Water Act Section 402 NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (General Permit) from the applicable RWQCBs, and/or Clean Water Act Section 401 certification from the applicable RWQCBs. In addition, if construction-related excavation activities on NFS lands encounter perched groundwater, triggering the need for dewatering activities to occur in compliance with APM HYD-6 (Drilling and Construction Site Dewatering Management), SCE shall notify the Forest Service at the onset of dewatering and, upon the completion of dewatering activities at the affected site(s), SCE shall submit to the Forest Service a written description of all executed dewatering activities,

including steps taken to return encountered groundwater to the subsurface.

H-1b

Dry-Weather Construction. Any construction activities within the Angeles National Forest and/or CHSP (CHSP is included as part of this measure only for Alternative 4 [Routes A through D]) shall be scheduled to avoid anticipated precipitation events that are predicted to produce more than 0.5-inch of precipitation over a 24-hour period, unless expressly authorized by the Forest Service and/or the California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks). If an unexpected precipitation event occurs while construction activities are already under way, SCE shall contact the Forest Service and/or State Parks for guidance. The Forest Service and/or State Parks may require cessation of construction activities within their jurisdiction during any precipitation event to prevent excessive erosion and protect aquatic resources. On NFS lands, SCE shall also observe any criteria promulgated by the Forest Service regarding construction during precipitation events. SCE shall provide documentation to the CPUC monitor of all wet-weather coordination with the Forest Service and/or State Parks.
